

IN THE MATTER OF THE *JUDGES ACT*, R.S.C. 1985, c. J-1, as amended

**2024 JUDICIAL COMPENSATION
AND BENEFITS COMMISSION**

GOVERNMENT'S BOOK OF DOCUMENTS

December 20, 2024

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First Session
Thirty-sixth Parliament, 1997-98

Première session de la
trente-sixième législature, 1997-1998

SENATE OF CANADA

SÉNAT DU CANADA

*Proceedings of the Standing
Senate Committee on*

*Délibérations du comité
sénatorial permanent des*

Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Affaires juridiques et constitutionnelles

Chairman:
The Honourable LORNA MILNE

Présidente:
L'honorable LORNA MILNE

Wednesday, September 30, 1998

Le mercredi 30 septembre 1998

Issue No. 32

Fascicule n° 32

Third meeting on:
Bill C-37, An Act to amend the Judges Act and to
make consequential amendments to other Acts

Troisième réunion concernant:
L'étude du projet de loi C-37, Loi modifiant la Loi
sur les juges et d'autres lois en conséquence

WITNESSES:
(See back cover)

TÉMOINS:
(Voir à l'endos)

THE STANDING SENATE COMMITTEE ON
LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

The Honourable Lorna Milne, *Chairman*

The Honourable Pierre Claude Nolin, *Acting Deputy Chairman*

and

The Honourable Senators:

Beaudoin	Kinsella
Bolduc	Lavoie-Roux
Bryden	* Lynch-Staunton
Fraser	(or Kinsella (acting))
* Graham, P.C. (or Carstairs)	Moore
Joyal, P.C.	Pépin

* *Ex Officio Members*

(Quorum 4)

Changes in membership of the committee:

Pursuant to Rule 85(4), membership of the Committee was amended as follows:

The name of the Honourable Senator Milne substituted for that of the Honourable Senator Butts (*September 24, 1998*).

The name of the Honourable Senator Lewis resigned from the committee (*September 30, 1998*).

The name of the Honourable Senator Pépin substituted for that of the Honourable Senator Grafstein (*September 30, 1998*).

LE COMITÉ SÉNATORIAL PERMANENT DES
AFFAIRES JURIDIQUES ET CONSTITUTIONNELLES

Présidente: L'honorable Lorna Milne

Vice-président intérimaire: L'honorable Pierre Claude Nolin

et

Les honorables sénateurs:

Beaudoin	Kinsella
Bolduc	Lavoie-Roux
Bryden	* Lynch-Staunton
Fraser	(ou Kinsella (suppléant))
* Graham, c.p. (ou Carstairs)	Moore
Joyal, c.p.	Pépin

* *Membres d'office*

(Quorum 4)

Modifications à la composition du comité:

Conformément à l'article 85(4) du Règlement, la liste des membres du comité est modifiée, ainsi qu'il suit:

Le nom de l'honorable sénateur Milne est substitué à celui de l'honorable sénateur Butts (*le 24 septembre 1998*).

Le nom de l'honorable sénateur Lewis résigné du comité (*le 30 septembre 1998*).

Le nom de l'honorable sénateur Pépin est substitué à celui de l'honorable sénateur Grafstein (*le 30 septembre 1998*).

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS

OTTAWA, Wednesday, September 30, 1998

(36)

[English]

The Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, met this day in Room 257, East Block, at 3:37 p.m., the Honourable Lorna Milne, Chairman, presiding.

Members of the committee present: The Honourable Senators Beaudoin, Bryden, Fraser, Joyal, P.C., Milne, Moore and Pépin (7).

Other senators present: The Honourable Senators Cools, Lawson, Murray, P.C., St. Germain, P.C. and Sparrow (5).

In attendance: Nancy Holmes, Research Officer, Research Branch, Library of Parliament.

Pursuant to the Order of Reference adopted by the Senate on Tuesday, September 22, 1998, the committee continued its consideration of Bill C-37, An Act to amend the Judges Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts. (For full text of Order of Reference, See Issue No. 31, Wednesday, September 23, 1998).

WITNESSES:

Mr. David Scott, Chair, 1995 Commission on Judges' Salaries and Benefits.

From Gahrns & Laliberté:

Ms Lucie Laliberté, Lawyer.

The Chairman made an opening statement.

Mr. David Scott answered questions.

Mr. Scott agreed to provide material to the Clerk about how judicial salaries are set in other jurisdictions.

At 5:01 p.m., the committee suspended.

At 5:07 p.m., the committee resumed.

The Chairman made an introductory statement.

Ms Lucie Laliberté made a statement and answered questions.

At 6:06 p.m., the committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

ATTEST:

PROCÈS-VERBAL

OTTAWA, le mercredi 30 septembre 1998

(36)

[Traduction]

Le comité sénatorial permanent des affaires juridiques et constitutionnelles se réunit aujourd'hui, à 15 h 37, dans la pièce 257 de l'édifice de l'Est, sous la présidence de l'honorable Lorna Milne (*présidente*).

Membres du comité présents: Les honorables sénateurs Beaudoin, Bryden, Fraser, Joyal, c.p., Milne, Moore et Pépin (7).

Autres sénateurs présents: Les honorables sénateurs Cools, Lawson, Murray, c.p., St. Germain, c.p. et Sparrow (5).

Également présente: Nancy Holmes, attachée de recherche, Direction de la recherche parlementaire, Bibliothèque du Parlement.

Conformément à l'ordre de renvoi adopté par le Sénat le mardi 22 septembre 1998, le comité poursuit son examen du projet de loi C-37, Loi modifiant la Loi sur les juges et d'autres lois en conséquence. (*L'ordre de renvoi figure dans le fascicule n° 31 du mercredi 23 septembre 1998.*)

TÉMOINS:

M. David Scott, président, Commission de 1995 sur le traitement et les avantages des juges.

De Gahrns & Laliberté:

Mme Lucie Laliberté, avocate.

La présidente fait une déclaration.

M. David Scott répond aux questions.

M. Scott accepte de fournir au greffier des renseignements sur la façon dont les salaires des juges sont fixés dans les autres compétences.

À 17 h 01, la séance est suspendue.

À 17 h 07, la séance reprend.

La présidente fait une déclaration.

Mme Lucie Laliberté fait une déclaration et répond aux questions.

À 18 h 06, le comité suspend ses travaux jusqu'à nouvelle convocation de la présidence.

ATTESTÉ:

La greffière du comité,

Heather Lank

Clerk of the Committee

EVIDENCE

OTTAWA, Wednesday, September 30, 1998

The Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, to which was referred Bill C-37, to amend the Judges Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts, met this day at 3:37 p.m. to give consideration to the bill.

Senator Lorna Milne (*Chairman*) in the Chair.

[*English*]

The Chairman: We have before us Mr. David Scott, the author of the 1995 Commission on Judges' Salaries and Benefits.

We await your comments with some interest, Mr. Scott.

Mr. David Scott, Chair, 1995 Commission on Judges' Salaries and Benefits: I wish to reaffirm that I am one of the authors of this report. The other two authors are Michel Vennat, a distinguished lawyer with Stikeman Elliot in Montreal, and Barbara Rae, a very distinguished businesswoman from Vancouver. Ms Rae was an enormous resource for us, because she brought her background in personnel management to the job without the baggage of a connection to the judiciary. Since I have spent all of my life in the courts, I have a certain amount of baggage about the judiciary.

[*Translation*]

Senator Beaudoin: Your report is very interesting. I have a question about page 28 of your report, where you recommend that the Judges Act provide for the payment of a lifetime annuity to a common law spouse under legally applicable circumstances. I don't have any trouble with the whole question of paying out pensions, because that comes under section 100 of the Constitution. Everything is fine from that point of view.

When it comes to common law spouses, what do you mean by, "we recommend that the Judges Act allow for payments to a common law spouse, under legally applicable circumstances."

[*English*]

Does this refer to provincial law or to federal law? What do you mean by that?

Mr. Scott: We mean legal situations in which a person qualifies as a common-law spouse, which assumes a certain period of cohabitation. Our intent was not to define any circumstances in particular, but rather to take common-law spouses who had established rights in accordance with provincial law in all of the provinces, and to carry that forward for the benefit of the common-law spouses of judges.

Senator Beaudoin: Some of my colleagues will return to the issue of a common-law spouse.

Senator Murray: It is assumed that both parties to the common-law union are legally free to marry; that is to say, not married to someone else.

TÉMOIGNAGES

OTTAWA, le mercredi 30 septembre 1998

Le comité sénatorial permanent des affaires juridiques et constitutionnelles, auquel a été renvoyé le projet de loi C-37, modifiant la Loi sur les juges et d'autres lois en conséquence, se réunit aujourd'hui à 15 h 37 pour l'étude du projet de loi.

Le sénateur Lorna Milne (*présidente*) occupe le fauteuil.

[*Traduction*]

La présidente: Notre témoin est M. David Scott, président de la commission de 1995 sur le traitement et les avantages des juges.

Nous sommes impatients d'entendre vos remarques, monsieur Scott.

M. David Scott, président, Commission de 1995 sur le traitement et les avantages des juges: Je tiens à réaffirmer que je suis l'un des auteurs de ce rapport. Les deux autres auteurs sont Michel Vennat, éminent avocat chez Stikeman Elliot à Montréal, et Barbara Rae, très réputée femme d'affaires de Vancouver. La contribution de Mme Rae nous a été précieuse, car elle nous a fait profiter de son expérience en matière de gestion du personnel sans le moindre rapport avec la magistrature. Étant donné que, personnellement, j'ai passé toute ma vie dans les tribunaux, il m'est difficile d'être complètement détaché de ce monde.

[*Français*]

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Votre rapport est très intéressant. Ma question concerne la page 28 de votre rapport où vous recommandez que la Loi sur les juges prévoit le versement au conjoint de fait, dans les circonstances légalement applicables, d'une rente viagère de conjoint survivant. Je n'ai pas de difficulté avec la question du paiement des pensions parce que cela tombe sous l'article 100 de la Constitution. Tout est parfait sur ce plan.

Pour les conjoints de fait, que voulez-vous dire par la phrase: «nous recommandons que la Loi sur les juges prévoit le versement au conjoint de fait, dans les circonstances légalement applicables.»

[*Traduction*]

S'agit-il de la législation provinciale ou fédérale? Qu'entendez-vous par là?

M. Scott: Il s'agit de situations juridiques où une personne est considérée comme un conjoint de fait, ce qui suppose une certaine période de cohabitation. Nous n'avions pas l'intention de définir certains cas précis, mais plutôt d'appliquer aux conjoints de fait des juges les règles concernant les conjoints de fait ayant établi des droits conformément aux lois provinciales dans toutes les provinces.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Certains de mes collègues reviendront à la question du conjoint de fait.

Le sénateur Murray: On parle du principe que les deux conjoints d'une union libre sont légalement libres de se marier; autrement dit, ils ne sont pas mariés à une autre personne.

Mr. Scott: Let me begin by saying that I am not a family law lawyer. However, I do not think that the definition of a common-law spouse assumes freedom to marry. If I understand your question, you are saying that if the person is already married, he or she is incapable of being a common-law spouse.

Senator Murray: Well, he or she is certainly incapable or legally marrying someone else.

Mr. Scott: I could be quite wrong, but I do not think that precludes someone from being a common-law spouse. In my understanding such a person can qualify as a common-law spouse.

Senator Beaudoin: Let us return to the first question on the commission. I do not have any problem with the commission as such. Whether we like it or not, the fact is that the Supreme Court has already said that, in order to protect judicial independence, we need an organization such as the commission. I know that Mr. Justice La Forest is dissenting on this, but the majority of the court is of the opinion that to have judicial independence we need a commission such as this one.

What is your opinion on this? I understand that the report is not binding on the legislative and the executive branches, but that if Parliament or the government disagrees, they must justify themselves, and even in court if necessary.

Did you study that problem for your report?

Mr. Scott: Senator, as a result of reading some of the debates which were held here, the only thing that alarmed me somewhat was the suggestion from some witnesses that the triennial commission system works fine and that we should stick with it.

My colleagues and I were in complete agreement that the triennial commission system not only did not work well, but that it did not work at all. It might have looked very appealing, but nothing ever happened. We felt very strongly that it became, as we said in our report, a mechanism that allowed the government of the day to do nothing about the judges, because doing something about the judges is a very unpopular thing.

The discussion that we are now having is most unique. Previously, no one wanted to do anything for the judges because people believe that judges were well looked after. That is, they have tenure and pensions and everything else, so there is no reason no bother with them. Politically, it is very unappetizing to be preoccupied with judges.

When we were appointed and began our work, we read what had happened before. Every previous commission had said that the system did not work. The government not take up any of the meaningful ideas for reform in terms of issues such as pay and allowances, nor did it take up any of the suggestions for reforming the triennial commission system. The thrust of our report is that this must be fixed.

M. Scott: Permettez-moi de dire d'entrée de jeu que je ne suis pas avocat spécialisé en droit de la famille. Toutefois, je ne pense pas que la définition d'un conjoint de fait suppose la liberté de se marier. Si je comprends bien votre question, vous dites que si la personne est déjà mariée, il lui est impossible d'être un conjoint de fait.

Le sénateur Murray: Il ou elle n'est absolument pas en mesure de se marier légalement avec quelqu'un d'autre.

M. Scott: Je me trompe peut-être, mais je ne pense pas que cela empêche qui que ce soit d'être un conjoint de fait. D'après mon interprétation, cette personne peut tout à fait être considérée comme un conjoint de fait.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Revenons-en à la première question sur la commission. Je n'ai rien à redire à l'existence de celle-ci. Que nous le voulions ou non, il n'en demeure pas moins que la Cour suprême a déjà statué que pour protéger l'indépendance de la magistrature, il nous faut une institution comme la commission. Je sais que le juge La Forest a exprimé une opinion divergente sur ce point, mais la majorité des juges de la cour sont d'avis que cette commission est nécessaire pour garantir l'indépendance judiciaire.

Qu'en pensez-vous? Sauf erreur, le rapport n'est pas obligatoire pour les appareils législatif et exécutif, mais si le Parlement ou le gouvernement ne sont pas d'accord, ils doivent fournir une justification, au besoin devant un tribunal.

Avez-vous étudié le problème pour votre rapport?

M. Scott: Sénateur, après avoir lu la transcription de certaines de vos délibérations, la seule chose qui m'ait quelque peu inquiété, ça a été d'entendre certains témoins déclarer que le système de la commission triennale est satisfaisant et qu'il ne faut rien y changer.

Mes collègues et moi étions parfaitement d'accord pour dire que le système de la commission triennale est non seulement imparfait, mais qu'il est carrément inutile. Cela paraît peut-être très attrayant à première vue, mais rien ne s'est jamais passé. Nous étions fermement convaincus que, comme nous l'affirmons dans notre rapport, c'est devenu un simple mécanisme qui permet au gouvernement de l'heure de ne rien faire au sujet des juges, car prendre des mesures à l'égard des juges est une initiative très peu populaire.

Le débat actuel est presque unique en son genre. Auparavant, personne ne voulait rien faire pour les juges croyait qu'ils étaient très bien lotis. Étant donné qu'ils ont un emploi garanti, droit à pension, et cetera, il n'y a aucune raison de s'occuper d'eux. Sur le plan politique, ce n'est pas très bien vu de se préoccuper des juges.

Lorsque notre commission a été nommée et que nous avons débuté nos travaux, nous avons lu ce qui s'était produit auparavant. Toutes les commissions précédentes avaient déclaré que le système ne fonctionnait pas. Le gouvernement n'a donné suite à aucune des idées intéressantes de réforme dans les domaines comme la rémunération et les indemnités, pas plus qu'il n'a retenu les propositions de remaniement du système de

Luckily, the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the P.E.I. case came along at the same time. We certainly were not anticipating that, nor would we have developed any such notion, although I would defend it. We felt that the government should be forced to react to the views of the triennial commission. Further, we felt that it should be forced to table a bill; that the government should be forced to do something in order to legitimize the process of inviting citizens to take part in this lengthy study and then allowing it to drift off before a committee and disappear.

The most important thing to me is for this committee and anyone charged with responsibility to recognize that the triennial commission system does not work.

As I understand it, the bill does not provide for what the commission suggested, which was a requirement to table the bill — and I understand that that may be an unrealistic expectation — but that the government will have to respond in some way. Therefore we now have this overlay from the court, and the whole process will be subject to judicial review and the test will be rationality.

I confess that I read the very impressive statements before you from the law professors. I am not nearly as alarmed about it as they are. Constitutional substance aside, I believe that a test of rationality for a commission report such as this one will be a very easy threshold for the government of the day to meet. If it cannot meet rationality, then, constitutional imperatives aside, what is wrong with the notion that the court advanced?

As a member of this commission, I believe that something must be done to fix this problem. The bill goes a certain way to fixing it. The Supreme Court overlay is another question.

Senator Beaudoin: I understand your point of view, and I have great respect for it. The question is, what happens if the government does not like it? A strong majority of the court said that the executive and the legislative branches must justify their points of view. At the end, if there is what in French is called une impasse, then the court may rule on the basis of rationality.

Mr. Scott: Should the government be told that it has to give reasons? The judges do not like to be told that they have to give reasons, so for the judges to tell Parliament that they have to give reasons may be a bit offensive.

The bottom line is that it is a rationality test, and I am not nearly as alarmed about that as others are.

Senator Joyal: We have tried to understand the fundamental changes to the principle of our Constitution stemming from this proposal in Bill C-37. To put the issue simply, section 100 of the Constitution vested the responsibility to ensure appropriate compensation for judges in the Parliament of Canada. The triennial commission did not produce a satisfactory result in a reasonable period of time. It seems to us that, in the judges'

commission triennale. L'idée principale de notre rapport c'est qu'il faut changer ce système.

Heureusement, la Cour suprême du Canada a rendu en même temps sa décision dans l'affaire de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard. Ce fut une vraie surprise pour nous, car nous n'avions pas envisagé une telle chose, même si elle me paraît tout à fait justifiable. À notre avis, le gouvernement devrait être obligé de réagir aux opinions exprimées par la commission triennale. En outre, nous avons estimé qu'il devrait être obligé de déposer un projet de loi et de faire quelque chose pour légitimer le processus de consultation des Canadiens dans le cadre de cette étude prolongée, pour que ce projet de loi ne soit pas simplement renvoyé par un comité et qu'il disparaisse de la circulation.

Ce qui importe le plus à mes yeux, c'est que ce comité et tous ceux qui seront responsables du processus, reconnaissent que le système de commission triennale n'est pas satisfaisant.

D'après ce que je sais, le projet de loi ne prévoit pas ce qu'a proposé la commission, à savoir une exigence pour déposer le projet de loi — et je pense que c'est peut-être une attente peu réaliste — mais le gouvernement devra répondre d'une façon ou d'une autre. C'est pourquoi à la suite de la décision du tribunal, tout le processus fera l'objet d'une révision judiciaire et le critère sera la rationalité.

Je dois avouer que j'ai lu les témoignages très impressionnants fournis par des professeurs de droit devant votre comité. Je ne suis pas aussi inquiet qu'eux. Mis à part l'aspect constitutionnel, un critère de rationalité pour un rapport de commission comme celui-ci sera à mon avis un seuil très facile à atteindre pour le gouvernement du jour. S'il est impossible de remplir ce critère, mises à part toutes les exigences constitutionnelles, qu'y a-t-il de mal avec l'idée avancée par le tribunal?

En tant que membre de cette commission, je crois qu'il faut faire quelque chose pour résoudre le problème. Le projet de loi y contribue en partie. La décision de la Cour suprême et ce qu'elle implique sont une autre question.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Je comprends votre point de vue que je respecte vivement. Toutefois, que se passe-t-il si le gouvernement n'est pas d'accord? La grande majorité des juges de la Cour suprême ont déclaré que les appareils exécutif et législatif devraient justifier leur opinion. En fin de compte, si on en arrive à ce qu'on appelle une impasse, la cour pourra trancher en fonction de la rationalité.

M. Scott: Faut-il dire au gouvernement qu'il doit indiquer ses motifs? Les juges n'aiment pas qu'on leur dise qu'ils doivent fournir des motifs, et il est donc un peu choquant que les juges disent au Parlement de le faire.

En un mot, il s'agit d'un critère de rationalité et cela ne m'affole pas autant que d'autres.

Le sénateur Joyal: Nous avons essayé de comprendre les modifications fondamentales au principe de la Constitution découlant de cette proposition dans le projet de loi C-37. En un mot, aux termes de l'article 100 de la Constitution, c'est au Parlement du Canada qu'il incombe de faire en sorte que les juges obtiennent une rémunération adéquate. La commission triennale n'a pas fourni un résultat satisfaisant au cours d'un délai

opinions, we ought to go to the other extreme whereby Parliament abandons its responsibility to have the final say in the vote for the appropriation to pay the salaries. In my opinion this is wrong. It is one thing to say that Parliament filibustered, but to amend the system by including a time frame within it so that there is an end result, either in the affirmative or in the negative, is the proper way to manage Parliament's responsibility. I can understand that and I think a reasonable citizen can understand that.

What goes beyond common sense is that the commission has no parameters to decide what constitutes a proper increase. The bill contains no criteria that defines the scope of the commission to decide upon what is a fair increase for whatever reasons they think are just. The other problem is that if the government does not give effect to the recommendations of the House of Commons or the Senate committee, or its own financial policies criteria, then the court might decide that there is litigation and the government must justify its decision in the court. We are both judges and parties in a decision like that. That is where the fine-tuning of the solution that is proposed to us must be investigated.

You have spent a lot of time with learned peoples to study the compensation for judges. Is it the same way in other countries — that is, do the judges have the last word on their pay increase and must the governments in those countries abide by commission reports because they do not have the capacity to say "No"? In Canada, the government civil service and the armed forces, among others, have had their salaries frozen. Judges are like other people; they make an effort. I am not against an increase in salaries at all. In fact, judges are underpaid in my opinion. However, in order not to go to the other extreme, we must protect the principles in the new system that we are putting into place. Can we not find a middle balance compared to what existed before, which did not produce a satisfactory result for the learned justices? Can we go the other way? There might be another way to fine-tune this.

Mr. Scott: The way you divide it out is the way to divide it. The decision of the court that the judges will have the last word on their salaries is one question; the whole question of the government having to meet a rationality test as proposed by the court is another question.

As far as the commission is concerned and the analysis of what is appropriate compensation, this has a historical base. Before 1981, there was no independent assessment of any kind. The triennial commission was established by statute as the basis of getting some independent input for Parliament about what is appropriate. Criteria for that would not be a good idea. How would you establish it? Would there be limits? No. The commission — that is, assuming that it is appropriately selected in terms of make-up — should be able to free-wheel in terms of what they think should happen. They then make a report. Up to that point, we have an appropriate historical basis for doing this.

raisonnable. Il nous semble que, de l'avis des juges, nous devrions en arriver à l'autre extrême, à savoir que le Parlement renonce à sa responsabilité d'avoir le dernier mot en votant les crédits nécessaires au paiement des traitements. C'est mal, à mon avis. C'est une chose de dire que le Parlement a fait de l'obstruction, mais si l'on veut que le Parlement assume comme il se doit sa responsabilité, il faut modifier le système en prévoyant un délai au bout duquel il faut en arriver à un résultat, qu'il soit positif ou négatif. Je peux le comprendre et je pense que tout citoyen raisonnable peut le comprendre également.

Ce qui échappe à l'entendement, c'est que la commission n'ait aucun paramètre pour décider de ce que représente une juste augmentation. Le projet de loi ne renferme aucun critère définissant la marge de manoeuvre dont dispose la commission pour décider de ce qui constitue une augmentation raisonnable, quelles que soient les raisons qu'elle trouve justes. Notre problème, c'est que si le gouvernement ne donne pas suite aux recommandations du comité de la Chambre des communes ou du Sénat, ni même aux critères de ses propres politiques financières, le tribunal pourra décider qu'il y a litige et le gouvernement devra justifier sa décision devant le tribunal. Nous serons donc à la fois juge et partie dans ce genre de cause. C'est pourquoi il faut trouver une façon de perfectionner la solution qui nous est proposée.

Vous avez passé beaucoup de temps aux côtés de personnes érudites à étudier la rémunération des juges. En va-t-il de même dans d'autres pays — c'est-à-dire, les juges ont-ils le dernier mot quant à leur augmentation de traitement et les gouvernements des pays en question doivent-ils respecter les rapports des commissions parce qu'il leur est impossible de dire «non»? Au Canada, la fonction publique et les forces armées, entre autres, se sont vu imposer un gel des salaires. Les juges sont comme les autres: ils font un effort. Je ne m'oppose pas à l'idée d'une augmentation de traitement. En fait, les juges sont même sous-payés à mon avis. Toutefois, pour ne pas en arriver à l'autre extrême, il faut protéger les principes dans le nouveau système que nous mettons en place. Ne peut-on pas trouver un juste milieu par rapport au système précédent, qui n'a pas donné de résultats satisfaisants pour nos érudits juges? Peut-on opter pour l'autre solution? Il y a peut-être une autre façon d'améliorer le système.

M. Scott: La distinction que vous faites est la bonne. La décision du tribunal selon laquelle les juges doivent avoir le dernier mot quant à leur traitement est une question; le fait que le gouvernement doive remplir un critère de rationalité comme le propose le tribunal en est une autre.

Pour ce qui est de la commission et de l'analyse qui constitue une rémunération, il y a des antécédents. Avant 1981, il n'existait aucune évaluation indépendante. La commission triennale a été créée en vertu de la loi en vue de donner au Parlement un avis indépendant sur ce qui constituait une juste rémunération. Se fonder sur des critères ne serait pas une bonne idée. Comment procéder? Faudrait-il fixer des plafonds? Non. La commission — c'est-à-dire, à supposer que les membres qui la composent soient bien choisis — devrait avoir les coudées franches quant aux solutions qu'elle propose. Elle doit ensuite présenter un rapport. Jusque-là, il y a des antécédents à cette façon de procéder.

What happens next? In our brief, we say that instead of nothing happening, something must happen.

Senator Moore: Within a set time-frame?

Mr. Scott: Yes. Otherwise, it is a screen of some design. Something must happen.

I accept the proposition that under the Constitution, Parliament will decide. Parliament should have the last word. We are talking about the mechanism for ensuring that something happens. This bill, which does not go as far as we hoped it would, says that within a fixed period of time government must react with a position statement. The court is saying that they must give reasons and the court will have this judicial review power. Whether or not people find that desirable is an interesting question. The court has spoken, so what happens next?

The task here is to fix on the nature of the commission, its make-up and its jurisdiction. It is important that that not get lost in the minds of some who are outraged about what the judges are doing to the vehicle of this judgment. I am more interested in what happens down the road and having a workable, practical commission that does the job.

Senator Joyal: I totally agree with you, as do some of my colleagues around the table, when you talk about a time-frame and trying to establish some kind of compelling agenda so that we arrive at the end of that process to have it resolved. That is a common understanding.

I have a slight reservation about your statement that you do not want criteria. Even the Supreme Court of Canada said that the commission should have some criteria. The judgment of the majority of the court was that the body must convene if a fixed period of time has elapsed since its last report in order to consider the inadequacy of judges' salaries in light of the cost of living and other relevant factors. Even the Supreme Court of Canada has recognized that there must be some factors.

We cannot abandon to a commission the overall open-ended door to say, "Let us discuss whether or not we must increase judges' salaries." Perhaps judges in Australia had an increase last year. Our judges may say, "We work as hard as them, so we should have the same increase." There must be some criteria. Treasury Board negotiates with the union and they have criteria. The Government of Quebec will open negotiations with teachers, with unions, and with all the other services. They have some criteria such as equity, pay, and a lot of other principles that they want to implement.

It does not hurt my sense of democracy or fairness with judges if the commission is bound to follow specific criteria rather than offering us a general report that judges are nice people who are learned and forego part of their freedom to live in society because they are seen as symbols of rectitude, and so on. We all know that.

Que se passe-t-il ensuite? Dans notre mémoire, nous disons que quelque chose doit se produire, et qu'il ne faut pas en rester là.

Le sénateur Moore: Dans un certain délai?

M. Scott: Oui. Autrement, ce n'est que de la théorie. Il faut que quelque chose se produise.

J'accepte le postulat selon lequel aux termes de la Constitution, c'est au Parlement qu'il revient de décider. Le Parlement devrait avoir le dernier mot. Nous parlons du mécanisme qui garantit que quelque chose se passe. Le projet de loi, qui ne va pas aussi loin que nous l'espérions, stipule que dans un délai fixe, le gouvernement doit réagir par un énoncé de principe. Le tribunal affirme que le gouvernement doit justifier sa décision et que le tribunal aura ce pouvoir de révision judiciaire. Il serait intéressant de savoir si les gens estiment que c'est souhaitable. Le tribunal s'est prononcé, et que va-t-il se passer maintenant?

Il s'agit maintenant de prendre une décision quant à la nature de la commission, à sa composition et à son champ de compétence. Il importe que ceux qui sont choqués par l'attitude des juges ne perdent pas cela de vue. Ce qui m'intéresse davantage, c'est ce qui se passera ensuite et la garantie que nous aurons une commission pratique et en mesure de faire son travail.

Le sénateur Joyal: Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec vous, tout comme certains de mes collègues autour de la table, quand vous parlez de délai et de l'adoption d'une sorte d'échéancier obligatoire, de sorte qu'une solution soit atteinte lorsque le délai est écoulé. Tout le monde est d'accord.

J'ai une petite réserve quant à votre déclaration selon laquelle il ne faut pas adopter de critères. Même la Cour suprême du Canada a déclaré que la commission devrait se fixer certains critères. La majorité des juges se sont dits d'avis que l'organisme devait se réunir si un certain délai s'était écoulé depuis son dernier rapport afin d'étudier l'insuffisance du traitement des juges en tenant compte du coût de la vie et d'autres facteurs pertinents. Même la Cour suprême du Canada a admis qu'il doit exister certains facteurs.

On ne peut pas laisser ainsi toute liberté à une commission en disant «discutons pour voir s'il faut ou non augmenter le traitement des juges». Les juges de l'Australie ont peut-être eu une augmentation de traitement l'an dernier. Les nôtres diront peut-être: «Nous travaillons aussi fort qu'eux, et nous avons donc droit à la même augmentation.» Il faut qu'il existe des critères. Le Conseil du Trésor négocie avec le syndicat et il y a des critères. Le gouvernement du Québec va entreprendre des négociations avec les enseignants, les syndicats et tous les autres services. Il se fondera sur des critères comme l'équité, la rémunération, et une foule d'autres principes qu'il souhaite mettre en vigueur.

À mon sens, il n'est ni antidémocratique ni injuste envers les juges d'exiger que la commission respecte des critères précis, au lieu de nous présenter un rapport général en disant que les juges sont des gens très bien qui sont érudits et qui renoncent à une partie de leur liberté de vie au sein de la société parce qu'ils sont considérés comme des symboles de droiture, et cetera. Nous le savons tous.

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Let us frame the mandate of the commission so that Parliament has a fair perception that those people are not just looking for any kind of increase — especially if we bound them to have a result at the end of the road. It is one thing to have everything on one side and nothing on the other side. I think it is a fair balance of the two. Even the court has recognized that.

Mr. Scott: I am not disagreeing with you. I am not saying that the commission should function arbitrarily. I am not sure how much needs to be said. The court said, “and other relevant criteria.” Will we now statutorily define the criteria? These previous triennial commissions — and let us exclude ours for the moment — followed the same process, namely, analyzing what salaries were in the private sector, what they were in the practising bar, and what they were in the government. They were then compared, as were the cost-of-living increases. That is the relevant criteria.

If you talk about hard criteria, such as whether the judges' salaries should be measured against the salaries of civil servants, our American friends are in the process of trying to disengage that right now. There is a kind of lock-step arrangement there and they are trying to eliminate it. I am not saying that there should not be any criteria, but once you start down the road of developing criteria, you may create a monster. These commissions should take into account all the relevant factors — certainly not irrelevant factors or arbitrary factors. You would not confine it to cost-of-living increases, although it would be a logical thing to consider. I am not sure what the relevant criteria would be.

Senator Joyal: When you did your report, you followed a certain number of criteria. What are they?

Mr. Scott: Those were exactly the criteria that anyone would use to complete this task. No one provided us with criteria. The criteria were: what the judges are making now, what they made previously, what they are making elsewhere, what groups comparable to them are making, and the judges' situation. The problem of what to consider was not a large one. The process of determining what to consider was important, but we were not stuck on it.

We were stuck on the question of whether we should be bound by some public service compensation level. That has been a traditional debate in these commissions. However, that aside, I do not think there was much problem deciding what to consider.

Senator Bryden: It is my understanding that under the bill the recommendation of government, based on the commission's report, will be presented to Parliament and enacted by Parliament. Is that correct?

Mr. Scott: Yes.

Senator Bryden: It is also my understanding that there are at least two places where the court now says clearly that it can intervene. First, it can intervene if the commission itself, like any other administrative tribunal, is alleged to have gone outside its jurisdiction. In such a case, it can quash the decision reached by

Façonnons le mandat de la commission pour que le Parlement ait l'impression que ces personnes ne sont pas simplement à la recherche d'une augmentation quelconque — surtout si nous exigeons qu'elle fournisse un résultat à la fin du processus. C'est une chose d'avoir tout d'un côté et rien de l'autre. À mon avis, cela représente un juste équilibre entre les deux et même la Cour suprême l'a admis.

M. Scott: Je ne suis pas en désaccord avec vous. Je ne prétends pas que la commission doive fonctionner de façon arbitraire. Je ne sais pas s'il faut être très précis. Le tribunal a dit: «et les autres critères pertinents». Faudra-t-il désormais définir les critères dans la loi? Les commissions triennales précédentes — et oublions la nôtre pour l'instant — ont suivi le même processus, c'est-à-dire qu'elles se sont penchées sur les niveaux de traitement dans le secteur privé, parmi les membres du barreau, et au gouvernement. Puis elles ont fait des comparaisons en tenant compte de la hausse du coût de la vie. Voilà le critère pertinent.

Si vous parlez de critères stricts, par exemple savoir si le traitement des juges doit être évalué par rapport à celui des fonctionnaires, nos amis américains sont justement en train de laisser tomber ce système. Ils appliquent un régime de rémunération par échelon et essaient de le supprimer. Je ne dis pas qu'il ne devrait y avoir aucun critère, mais lorsqu'on commence à élaborer des critères, on risque de créer un monstre. Ces commissions devraient tenir compte de tous les facteurs pertinents — et évidemment pas de facteurs futiles ou arbitraires. Il ne faut pas qu'elles se limitent aux hausses du coût de la vie, même si cela paraît logique à première vue. Je ne sais pas quel devrait être le critère pertinent.

Le sénateur Joyal: Lorsque vous avez rédigé votre rapport, vous vous êtes fondés sur un certain nombre de critères. Lesquels?

M. Scott: C'étaient exactement les critères que l'on utiliserait pour faire ce genre de travail. Personne ne nous a fourni de critères. Nous avons tenu compte du niveau de rémunération actuel des juges, de leur rémunération antérieure, de la rémunération des juges dans d'autres pays, de celle de groupes comparables aux juges et de la situation des juges. La question à prendre en ligne de compte ne posait pas de problème. Le processus de détermination des questions à étudier était important, mais il n'y avait rien de définitif pour nous.

Ce qui nous tenait à coeur, c'était de savoir s'il fallait nous en tenir à un niveau de rémunération en vigueur dans la fonction publique. Cela a toujours été un sujet de discussion traditionnel au sein de ces commissions. Cela mis à part, il n'a pas été trop difficile de choisir les questions à étudier.

Le sénateur Bryden: Sauf erreur, aux termes du projet de loi, la recommandation du gouvernement, fondée sur le rapport de la commission, sera présentée au Parlement et adoptée par ce dernier. Est-ce exact?

M. Scott: Oui.

Le sénateur Bryden: Si je ne m'abuse, il y a au moins deux cas où le tribunal affirme clairement qu'il peut intervenir. Tout d'abord, il peut le faire si la commission proprement dite, à l'instar de tout autre tribunal administratif, est accusée d'avoir outrepassé son champ de compétence. Dans ce cas-là, le tribunal

the commission. The court probably cannot substitute its own position, but it can ask the commission to take the matter up again. That is the normal administrative law procedure.

The courts appear to be taking the position that, if the government acts on the commission's report and someone says that the government has made an irrational decision, that person can make an application to the court for a judicial review of the government's decision. That review could, in a proper case, allow for the quashing of that decision. Is that true?

Mr. Scott: Yes. My understanding is that the theme of the judgment is that the rationality test is tied to undermining independence. In other words, the basis for going this route is the question of preserving independence. I do agree with what you have said, however.

Senator Bryden: I do not want to bring in "the ubiquitous reasonable man," which is where the rationality test takes us, but I would like to go one step further.

The commission makes its recommendation, which is accepted by the government. The government drafts a bill and presents it to Parliament. Parliament debates the bill and rejects it. On the independence test under the Constitution, is it possible for an application to be made to a judge to quash the act of Parliament because it is in violation of the Constitution Act, which gives independence to judges?

Mr. Scott: Forgive me, because I am the furthest thing from a parliamentarian. If Parliament rejects the bill, however, is there an act of Parliament at all?

Senator Bryden: Let me just vary the question a bit. Let us say that the act of Parliament is passed, but it grants the judges only \$1.

The concern that some of us have is that, after documents such as the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, Parliament has been allowed to keep very few real parliamentary rights vis-à-vis the courts. The time when Parliament was supreme went out the window with the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Parliament has always jealously guarded its right to appropriate taxes — the citizens' dollars.

That is what is troubling a number of us. Are the courts now saying, under the guise of protecting the independence of the judiciary, that the judiciary can override decisions made at the parliamentary level, and say that a particular judgment is irrational and interferes with the constitutional independence of the judiciary?

Mr. Scott: I believe that is what is being said. I will come to the reasons for that in a moment. If the government tables a bill that is not highly recommended by the commission, and the bill becomes law, it is my understanding that the case is saying that the courts, on judicial review, can intervene. That is a bit of a misnomer in terms of judicial review, because it would be questioning the constitutionality of a statute. However, that is the way the court would intervene. It would be confronted with this statute, and it would be exactly the same if the government proposed that the recommendations be followed and Parliament

peut casser la décision de la commission. Il ne peut sans doute pas imposer sa propre décision à la place, mais il peut demander à la commission de se pencher à nouveau sur la question. C'est la procédure normale en droit administratif.

Le tribunal semble partir du principe que, si le gouvernement donne suite au rapport de la commission et que quelqu'un déclare qu'il a pris une décision illogique, cette personne peut demander au tribunal de procéder à une révision judiciaire de la décision du gouvernement. Cette révision pourrait, selon le cas, permettre l'annulation de cette décision. Est-ce bien vrai?

M. Scott: Oui. D'après mon interprétation, le principe de la décision est que le critère de rationalité est lié à l'empiètement sur l'indépendance. Autrement dit, si l'on agit de cette façon, c'est pour préserver l'indépendance de la magistrature. Je suis toutefois d'accord avec ce que vous avez dit.

Le sénateur Bryden: Je ne veux pas faire intervenir le critère de «la personne raisonnable omniprésente», sur lequel débouche le critère de la rationalité, mais j'aimerais aller un peu plus loin.

La commission formule ses recommandations qui sont acceptées par le gouvernement. Ce dernier rédige un projet de loi et le présente au Parlement. Ce dernier débat du projet de loi et le rejette. En fonction du critère de l'indépendance prévu dans la Constitution, est-il possible de demander à un juge d'annuler la loi du Parlement parce qu'elle enfreint la Loi constitutionnelle, laquelle garantit l'indépendance des juges?

M. Scott: Pardonnez-moi, car je ne connais rien au régime parlementaire. Si le Parlement rejette le projet de loi, toutefois, y a-t-il une loi du Parlement?

Le sénateur Bryden: Permettez-moi de reformuler la question. Disons que la loi du Parlement est adoptée, mais elle accorde aux juges seulement 1 \$.

Ce qui inquiète certains d'entre nous c'est que, après l'adoption de documents comme la Charte des droits et libertés, le Parlement a été autorisé à conserver très peu de droits parlementaires réels par rapport aux tribunaux. L'entrée en vigueur de la Charte des droits et libertés a marqué la fin de la suprématie du Parlement. Ce dernier a toujours protégé jalousement son droit à l'égard des impôts et taxes — les deniers publics.

C'est ce qui préoccupe un certain nombre d'entre nous. Les tribunaux affirment-ils maintenant, sous prétexte de protéger l'indépendance de la magistrature, que les décisions des juges peuvent l'emporter sur celles du Parlement, et qu'une décision particulière est illogique et entrave l'indépendance constitutionnelle de la magistrature?

M. Scott: Je crois que c'est ce qui se dit. Je vais vous expliquer pourquoi dans un instant. Si le gouvernement dépose un projet de loi qui n'est pas chaleureusement recommandé par la commission, et que le projet prend force de loi, sauf erreur, il est dit que les tribunaux peuvent intervenir au moyen d'une révision judiciaire. En fait, c'est un euphémisme car cela reviendrait à mettre en cause la constitutionnalité d'une loi. Toutefois, c'est de cette façon que le tribunal interviendrait. Il serait confronté à cette loi et il en irait exactement de même si le gouvernement proposait de donner suite aux recommandations et que le Parlement rejetait cette

rejected it. I believe that you have analyzed that correctly. I may have this wrong, but that is my reading of it.

What happens if Parliament passes a bill which is deliberately drafted with a view to controlling the behaviour of judges by attacking them economically? What happens if the commission says that the judges have not had a pay raise for 40 years and they are on the poverty lines, yet Parliament attempts to further reduce their salaries? What mechanism do we have to deal with that?

Senator Bryden: The answer to your question is that you would get another Parliament. In a democracy, the final arbiter used to be the people who elected the parliamentarians and if the parliamentarians acted that ridiculously, the parliamentarians got voted out of office.

I hope I am not over-simplifying this, but the concern is that, in addition to all the other powers that now reside in the Supreme Court, we will now give the justices the power to tax. That is, they will be in a position to reject Parliament's decision that the people of Canada cannot afford to do a certain thing, even though it was recommended by the commission and by the government, and to increase the amount of money allocated for judges. We can go through this whole process and have the court say that the result is not acceptable.

Do the justices then fix the amount, or do they do the normal thing, which is to say, "Go back and try again"?

Mr. Scott: I think they say, "Go back and try again."

Senator Bryden: That is of real concern to many of us who grew up believing that Parliament had some power.

Mr. Scott: I understand that, and I suppose it depends upon one's point of view. I look at it entirely from the point of view of the independence of the judiciary. To take a far-fetched example, if a Parliament duly elected by the citizenry concluded that the judiciary was out of control and that therefore Parliament would undermine it economically, it would be modest comfort only to know that the Governor General might not sign the bill into law, or that we could have an election. Presumably, by this time Parliament is uttering the will of the people.

I understand what you are saying. I understand the concern.

I would be very surprised if the judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, and their numbers who supported this notion, contemplated it extending as far as you have described it.

Senator Bryden: I am sure they did not. We are here to try to make sure that we understand all the implications of what is being stated here.

It bothers me as an individual that this is the only time in 130 years that, to preserve the independence of our judiciary, the Supreme Court is requesting the right to review. It was never required before. Why is it necessary, all of a sudden, at this stage?

proposition. Je pense que votre analyse est bonne. Je me trompe peut-être, mais c'est mon interprétation de la question.

Que se passe-t-il si le Parlement adopte un projet de loi délibérément rédigé dans le but de contrôler le comportement des juges en les attaquant sur le plan économique? Que se passe-t-il si la commission déclare que les juges n'ont pas eu d'augmentation depuis 40 ans et qu'ils vivent au seuil de la pauvreté, et que pourtant le Parlement essaie de réduire encore leur traitement? Quel mécanisme existe-t-il pour résoudre ce problème?

Le sénateur Bryden: La réponse à votre question, c'est qu'il y aurait un autre Parlement. En démocratie, c'est la population chargée d'élire les parlementaires qui est l'arbitre en dernier recours et, si les parlementaires agissaient de façon aussi ridicule, ils seraient remplacés aux prochaines élections.

J'espère ne pas m'exprimer de façon trop simpliste, mais ce qu'il est à craindre c'est que, outre tous les autres pouvoirs dont jouit actuellement la Cour suprême, nous donnions désormais aux juges le pouvoir de percevoir des impôts. Autrement dit, ils seront en mesure de rejeter la décision du Parlement selon laquelle les Canadiens n'ont pas les moyens de faire telle ou telle chose, même si cela a été recommandé par la commission et par le gouvernement, et d'accroître la rémunération des juges. Il peut arriver que, une fois le processus terminé, le tribunal décide que le résultat est inadmissible.

Les juges vont-ils alors fixer le montant de leur rémunération, ou feront-ils ce qu'il est normal de faire, à savoir déclarer: «Remettez-vous au travail»?

M. Scott: Je pense que c'est ce qu'ils diront.

Le sénateur Bryden: Cela inquiète vivement bon nombre d'entre nous qui ont grandi dans la conviction que le Parlement détenait certains pouvoirs.

M. Scott: Je comprends bien, et je suppose que tout dépend du point de vue de chacun. J'aborde la question sous l'angle de l'indépendance de la magistrature. Pour prendre un exemple tiré par les cheveux, si un Parlement élu en bonne et due forme par les électeurs concluait que les magistrats agissent de façon débridée et qu'il décidait de leur nuire sur le plan économique, il serait réconfortant de savoir que le Gouverneur général pourra refuser de donner force de loi au projet de loi ou que l'on pourra avoir des élections. Sans doute que cette fois-là le Parlement exprimera la volonté du peuple.

Je comprends ce que vous voulez dire. Je comprends votre préoccupation.

Je serais très surpris que les juges de la Cour suprême du Canada, et les autres qui ont appuyé cette idée, aient envisagé de pousser les choses aussi loin que ce que vous nous dites.

Le sénateur Bryden: Je suis sûr qu'ils ne l'ont pas fait. Notre rôle, c'est de faire en sorte que l'on comprenne bien toutes les répercussions de ces déclarations.

À titre personnel, je suis préoccupé de voir que, pour la première fois en 130 ans, pour préserver l'indépendance de la magistrature, la Cour suprême demande le droit d'examen. Elle ne l'a jamais fait auparavant. Pourquoi est-ce soudain nécessaire à ce stade?

The Chairman: To follow up in the same area, if the court quashed a bill of this nature, they would not then have the power to tax, because what would stand at that point would be the previous bill, would it not?

Senator Bryden: Quashing it means that we must try it again.

Mr. Scott: It means that the existing regime would continue.

Senator Bryden: It is an indirect ability, because they could go back and say, "Add another 10 and another 10 until we get something that is acceptable."

If the judges rule and say that they will quash the bill for Constitutional reasons, does the notwithstanding clause then come into effect, or is there no ability for it to operate in that situation?

Mr. Scott: No, it does not come into effect in that situation.

Senator Murray: The process that is provided for in this bill is that the commission submits its report and the Minister of Justice is obliged to table it in each of the Houses of Parliament within 10 days, effectively. The report must then be referred to this committee, to the Senate, and to our counterparts in the House of Commons. They have 90 sitting days to report their findings. It then says that "the Minister of Justice shall respond to a report within six months after receiving it."

Are we certain that the obligation is there is for the Minister of Justice to respond to the commission's report or to the parliamentary committee? If you look at the marginal notes on page 4 there is "Report by Committee," "Definition of 'sitting day'," and then "Response to report." I ask the question because it is quite normal under the rules in the House of Commons that the government is obliged to respond to reports of parliamentary committees within a certain period of time. We do not have a similar rule in the Senate.

I am not aware that ministers or the government are obliged by statute to respond to reports of other commissions, although they may be obliged to do so.

Mr. Scott: The intent is that the minister respond to the report of the commission. Whether that is regarded by senators as desirable or otherwise, I believe that is the intent. That is because we, and a succession of commissions before us, were of the view that the government should be required to respond rather than simply say nothing. That is my understanding, but I could be wrong.

Senator Murray: We should probably ask the minister.

The Chairman: That is a good question to ask the representatives of the department when they return here.

Mr. Scott: I think that is correct.

Senator Beaudoin: In the same line as the one taken by Senator Bryden, is it true that if the government is resisting the commission's recommendation, the government may have to justify its stand? If I understand the bill correctly, it means that the

La présidente: Dans la même veine, si le tribunal annulait un projet de loi de ce genre, les juges n'auraient pas de pouvoir en matière d'imposition puisque les mesures législatives en vigueur seraient celles de la loi précédente, n'est-ce pas?

Le sénateur Bryden: Annuler le projet de loi signifie qu'il nous faut essayer à nouveau.

M. Scott: Cela signifie que le régime actuel restera en vigueur.

Le sénateur Bryden: Ils disposent indirectement de ce pouvoir car ils pourraient revenir à la charge en disant «Ajoutez encore 10 et 10 encore jusqu'à ce que nous obtenions un montant acceptable.»

Si les juges tranchent et déclarent qu'ils vont annuler le projet de loi pour des raisons constitutionnelles, la clause dérogatoire prend-elle alors effet ou est-il impossible qu'elle s'applique en l'occurrence?

M. Scott: Non, elle ne s'applique pas dans ces cas-là.

Le sénateur Murray: En vertu du processus prévu dans le projet de loi, la commission présente son rapport et le ministre de la Justice est obligé de le déposer devant les deux Chambres du Parlement dans les 10 jours. Le rapport doit ensuite être renvoyé à notre comité, au Sénat et à nos homologues de la Chambre des communes. Les comités ont 90 jours ouvrables pour présenter le rapport de leurs conclusions. Il est dit ensuite que «le ministre de la Justice donne suite au rapport au plus tard six mois après l'avoir reçu».

Sommes-nous certains que le ministre de la Justice a l'obligation de donner suite au rapport de la commission ou au comité parlementaire? Si vous examinez les notes en marge de la page 4, elles mentionnent «Étude en comité et rapport», «Définition de "jour de séance"» et «Suivi». Je pose la question parce que le Règlement de la Chambre des communes oblige le gouvernement à répondre aux rapports des comités parlementaires dans un certain délai. Nous n'avons pas la même règle au Sénat.

À ma connaissance, les ministres ou le gouvernement ne sont pas tenus, par la loi, de donner suite aux rapports des autres commissions, même s'ils peuvent être tenus de le faire.

M. Scott: Cette disposition vise à faire en sorte que le ministre donne suite au rapport de la commission. Que les sénateurs jugent cela souhaitable ou non, je crois que c'est le but recherché. C'est parce que, comme diverses commissions qui nous ont précédés, nous estimions que le gouvernement devrait être tenu de donner suite au lieu de se contenter de ne rien dire. C'est ainsi que j'ai compris les choses, mais je me trompe peut-être.

Le sénateur Murray: Nous devrions sans doute poser la question à la ministre.

La présidente: C'est une bonne question à poser aux représentants du ministère lorsqu'ils reviendront.

M. Scott: En effet.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Dans le même esprit que la question du sénateur Bryden, est-il vrai que, si le gouvernement s'oppose à la recommandation de la commission, il peut avoir à se justifier? Si j'ai bien compris le projet de loi, cela veut dire que le fardeau

burden of evidence is on the shoulders of the legislated branch of the state. It is not often that we have that, but it is there. The court ruled on this in the provincial court judges reference.

However, the court may intervene only if it is not rational. That is the way I read the statute. It does not mean — and I would object strongly to this — that the court itself would fix the salaries. That would be quite unacceptable. I cannot see how we can go that far.

What is your understanding of this? In other words, the court may say: Your refusal is not rational. That means you must try again.

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Senator Beaudoin: That does not mean more, which is quite something.

Mr. Scott: As Senator Beaudoin says, it is quite something.

Senator Beaudoin: At least the power of the court is on the irrationality, not on the question of taxation or things of that sort. I know it is close.

Mr. Scott: Rightly or wrongly, it is on rationality as measured by the undermining of independence. It is not economic rationality or some other rationality. I could be wrong, but that is the way I read the judgment. The court is concerned only with the issue of independence, so the rationality is at issue.

Senator Beaudoin: What was raised by Senator Bryden is that the last word is given to a court in a court case.

Mr. Scott: Yes, but it is not given to them to fix their salaries.

Senator Beaudoin: It is not to fix the salaries, so it means to try it again?

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Senator Beaudoin: The court was not unanimous, but they do not need to be unanimous on this. There was a strong majority to that effect in the court.

Mr. Scott: That is correct.

Senator Beaudoin: We cannot go further than that on that precise question. We may like it or dislike it, but the fact is that there is already one advisory opinion of the court that says that the mechanism of a commission is good. We must abide by the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada.

I cannot see how we may use the notwithstanding clause in this because it is not a Charter case. It is a basic principle of the Canadian Constitution that is judicial independence. This is a difficult debate. The legislative area and the judiciary have been separate in Canada for 300 years. It is one of the basic principles of our Constitution. However, in a case like this it is a bit technical. I am glad that we must solve an interesting question like that.

de la preuve incombe au pouvoir législatif. Ce n'est pas souvent le cas, mais c'est ce qui est prévu ici. La Cour suprême s'est prononcée sur cette question dans le renvoi des juges de la Cour provinciale.

Néanmoins, la cour ne peut intervenir que si la décision n'est pas rationnelle. C'est ainsi que je comprends la loi. Cela ne veut pas dire — et je m'y opposerais énergiquement — que la cour fixerait elle-même la rémunération. Ce serait tout à fait inacceptable. Je ne vois pas comment nous pourrions aller aussi loin.

Comment comprenez-vous la situation? Autrement dit, la cour pourrait dire: votre refus n'est pas rationnel. Cela veut dire qu'il faut réexaminer votre position.

M. Scott: C'est exact.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Cela ne veut pas dire plus, ce qui est déjà quelque chose.

M. Scott: Comme le dit le sénateur Beaudoin, c'est déjà quelque chose.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Au moins, le pouvoir du tribunal porte sur le fait que la décision est irrationnelle et non pas sur la question de l'imposition, ce genre de choses. Je sais que la nuance est mince.

M. Scott: À tort ou à raison, il détermine si la décision est rationnelle ou non en fonction de la mesure dans laquelle l'indépendance des juges se trouve limitée. La décision n'a pas à être rationnelle sur le plan économique ou autre. Je me trompe peut-être, mais c'est ainsi que je comprends le jugement. La cour se préoccupe uniquement de la question de l'indépendance et c'est sur ce plan que la décision doit être rationnelle.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Le sénateur Bryden a fait valoir que le tribunal avait le dernier mot.

M. Scott: Oui, mais ce n'est pas lui qui fixe la rémunération.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Il ne fixe pas la rémunération, mais il demande que l'on réexamine le dossier?

M. Scott: C'est exact.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Les juges de la Cour suprême n'étaient pas unanimes, mais l'unanimité n'est pas nécessaire. Il y avait une forte majorité.

M. Scott: En effet.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Nous ne pouvons pas aller plus loin sur cette question précise. Que cela nous plaise ou non, le fait est que la Cour suprême s'est déjà prononcée en faveur du mécanisme que représente la commission. Nous devons nous conformer à cette décision.

Je ne vois pas comment nous pourrions invoquer la clause dérogatoire étant donné que la Charte n'est pas en cause. Il s'agit là d'un principe fondamental de la Constitution canadienne, celui de l'indépendance de la magistrature. C'est un débat complexe. Le pouvoir législatif et le pouvoir judiciaire sont séparés au Canada depuis 300 ans. C'est un des principes fondamentaux de notre Constitution. Néanmoins, dans un cas comme celui-ci, le problème est quelque peu technique. Je me réjouis que nous ayons à résoudre une question aussi intéressante.

Senator Sparrow: Let us say that there were no recommendations in the report that the status quo be maintained. What would happen then?

You suggested that that report must go to Parliament. If there was a status quo, you suggest that it still must go to Parliament with no changes. If they did in some way or other go to the house, the judge would determine whether Parliament had made an irrational decision.

Could the irrational decision have been made by the commission? That recommendation had gone, and now the government — Parliament — backed that decision, and it was irrational in both cases? Does the court still decide that the commission was irrational, as well as Parliament? If in fact there was no report, could that be considered an irrational decision because there was no recommendation for any changes?

Mr. Scott: I think that Senator Bryden's point is the correct one. If the commission exceeds its jurisdiction by irrationality, if that is possible, then judicial review would lie anyway.

My sense of the rationality here at issue is the government's response to the commission's report rather than the commission's report itself. In other words, the point of the independent commission is that it will be an independent adviser to government, and the concern is that governments are arbitrarily ignoring it. If the commission itself, by its methodology or what it says, is demonstrably irrational or lacks in jurisdiction or whatever, I believe that judicial review would lie anyway, whatever this case provides.

The irrationality or rationality is in the government's reaction to the commission's report. That is what I understand the Supreme Court of Canada is dealing with in the P.E.I. case.

Senator Sparrow: But if both decisions were irrational, in the opinion of a judge, what then?

Mr. Scott: I suppose that if the commission's decision were irrational to a level which merited judicial review, that would be the first step. Obviously, if the judges were challenging it, the first step is to either be supporting the commission's decision or attacking it. This is all premised on the proposition, as I appreciate it, that this independent commission will make a rational recommendation that will be arbitrarily rejected by government.

[Translation]

Senator Pépin: According to clause 45, a judge who is in receipt of an annuity can leave his pension to his common law spouse whom he has lived with for at least one year. Some people have pointed out to us that in most provinces, the requirement is three year's cohabitation. Could you explain this to us?

[English]

Mr. Scott: I have read what has been said to your committee about this. Certainly, three years is the provincial standard in many jurisdictions. I am not an expert in this area so I will be of no use to you. However, my understanding is that this is an expression of the regime in place in other areas. However, I have

Le sénateur Sparrow: Disons que le rapport ne recommande pas de maintenir le statu quo. Que se passerait-il alors?

Vous dites que ce rapport doit être soumis au Parlement. Si le statu quo est maintenu, vous dites qu'il faut quand même le soumettre au Parlement sans proposer de changement. Si c'est le cas, le juge établirait si le Parlement a pris une décision irrationnelle.

Cette décision irrationnelle pourrait-elle avoir été prise par la commission? La recommandation a été faite et maintenant le gouvernement et le Parlement l'appuient et, dans les deux cas, on a agi de façon irrationnelle. Le tribunal estimera-t-il que la commission a pris une décision irrationnelle, de même que le Parlement? S'il n'y a pas eu de rapport, peut-on considérer que cette décision est irrationnelle étant donné qu'aucun changement n'a été recommandé?

M. Scott: Je pense que le sénateur Bryden a raison. Si la commission outrepassé son mandat en prenant une décision irrationnelle, il y aurait de toute façon un examen judiciaire.

Ce dont il faut tenir compte ici, selon moi, c'est de la réponse du gouvernement au rapport de la commission plutôt que du rapport de la commission comme tel. Autrement dit, la commission indépendante doit agir comme conseiller indépendant auprès du gouvernement et l'on craint ici que ce dernier décide arbitrairement de ne pas en tenir compte. Si la commission se montre irrationnelle, par sa méthodologie ou par ses propos ou encore parce qu'elle outrepassé son champ de compétence, je crois que la révision judiciaire aura lieu de toute façon.

Ce qu'il y aura de rationnel ou d'irrationnel, ce sera la réaction du gouvernement au rapport de la commission. Si je comprends bien, c'est dans cet esprit que la Cour suprême du Canada a abordé la cause de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Le sénateur Sparrow: Mais si le juge estime que les deux décisions sont irrationnelles, que se passe-t-il?

M. Scott: Si la décision de la commission est irrationnelle au point de justifier un examen judiciaire, ce sera la première étape. Bien entendu, si les juges la contestent, il s'agit d'abord d'appuyer ou de réfuter la décision de la commission. Tout cela part du principe que cette commission indépendante va faire une recommandation rationnelle que le gouvernement rejettera arbitrairement.

[Français]

Le sénateur Pépin: L'article 45 indique que les juges pensionnés peuvent laisser leur pension à leur conjoint de fait avec lequel ils ont cohabité depuis au moins un an. Des personnes ont attiré notre attention sur le fait que dans les régimes de la plupart des provinces, on parle d'une période de trois ans. Pouvez-vous nous éclairer à ce sujet?

[Traduction]

M. Scott: J'ai lu ce qui a été dit à votre comité à ce sujet. Trois ans représentent sans doute la norme dans de nombreuses provinces. Comme je ne suis pas expert en la matière, je ne peux pas vous éclairer. Néanmoins, si j'ai bien compris, cela reflète le régime en place ailleurs. J'ignore toutefois si cela s'éloigne ou

no idea whether this is a departure or whether this is an expression of the statutory regime in place in the provinces. I am just not on top of this. My recollection was that it was three years, but obviously this one-year provision is defensible based on the survivors' benefits, which do not apply to judges. I am sorry that I am of no help.

Senator Beaudoin: Someone said that this bill is harmonizing the situation of judges with that of people in other areas of the public service, such as the RCMP.

The Chairman: I believe that it is harmonizing it with the public service.

Senator Beaudoin: Yes, and even members of Parliament.

The Chairman: Yes. We will hear from another witness who is knowledgeable in this area. We can ask the question again then.

Senator Joyal: Did you study how other common-law systems comparable to Canada deal with this issue of judges' compensation to protect the principle of the judiciary's independence?

Mr. Scott: We did. While walking here from my office, I was wondering where our research papers had gone. They have all gone back to the judicial affairs centre and I will see if I can find them.

We did a study of that. As I am sure you have been told, in some Australian states they have negative resolution. I believe they have that in New South Wales. In others, they have commissions that have powers to recommend only. I could not list them for you, but the one most aggressively favourable to the judges is the negative resolution system, which is in place in New South Wales, Australia. The report is tabled and if there is no bill rejecting it, it becomes law.

Senator Joyal: Do you know the system in the U.K. generally?

Mr. Scott: I cannot recollect it. We did a study of that, but I cannot now remember what we learned. I will find out and send it up to the clerk.

Senator Joyal: I should like to come back to the question of rationality. As you realize, it is something that bothers us a lot. You say that the test would be rationality in reference with the maintenance of independency of the judiciary.

Let us take an example that we have experienced in the last years. We were in a difficult economic situation in terms of budgetary issues in Canada and the government decided to institute freezes all over the place. The judges were frozen, too, in terms of compensation.

Let us imagine that some time in the future the same situation arises and the government once again institutes freezes. The commission studies the workload of the judges and concludes that their workload has increased and they request a 2 per cent increase, which seems reasonable in a difficult time. However, the committees of the House of Commons and the Senate recommend against the commission's request, as does the Minister of Justice.

non du régime en place au niveau provincial. Je ne suis pas très au courant. Si je me souviens bien, c'était trois ans, mais cette disposition qui prévoit un an est certainement défendable pour ce qui est de la prestation de survivant, qui ne s'appliquait pas aux juges. Je regrette de ne pas pouvoir vous aider.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Quelqu'un a dit que ce projet de loi harmonisait la situation des juges avec celle des employés d'autres secteurs de la fonction publique comme la GRC.

La présidente: Je crois qu'elle l'harmonise avec la fonction publique.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Oui, et même les parlementaires.

La présidente: Oui. Nous allons entendre un autre témoin qui connaît bien ce domaine. Nous pourrions poser cette question.

Le sénateur Joyal: Avez-vous étudié la façon dont d'autres systèmes de common law comparables à celui du Canada abordent la question de la rémunération des juges pour protéger l'indépendance de la magistrature?

M. Scott: Nous l'avons fait. En venant ici, je me demandais où étaient passés nos documents de recherche. Ils ont tous été envoyés au Centre des affaires judiciaires et je vais voir si je peux les trouver.

Nous avons étudié la question. Comme on vous l'a dit certainement, certains États australiens ont la procédure de résolution négative. Je crois que c'est le cas en Nouvelle-Galles du Sud. Dans d'autres États, il y a des commissions qui ont seulement un pouvoir de recommandation. Je ne peux pas vous les énumérer, mais l'une des formules les plus en faveur des juges est la procédure de résolution négative qui existe en Nouvelle-Galles du Sud. Le rapport est déposé et si aucun projet de loi ne le rejette, il obtient force de loi.

Le sénateur Joyal: Connaissez-vous de façon générale le système en place au Royaume-Uni?

M. Scott: Je ne m'en souviens pas. Nous en avons fait une étude, mais je ne me souviens pas de ce que nous avons appris. Je vais vérifier et envoyer ces renseignements à la greffière.

Le sénateur Joyal: Je voudrais en revenir à la question de la rationalité. Comme vous le savez, cela nous ennuie parfois beaucoup. Vous dites que le critère de rationalité vise au maintien de l'indépendance de la magistrature.

Prenons un cas que nous avons connu ces dernières années. Nous avons connu une situation économique difficile au Canada et le gouvernement a alors décidé d'imposer un gel des prix et des salaires. La rémunération des juges a également été gelée.

Imaginons qu'un jour, la même chose se reproduit et que le gouvernement recourt de nouveau à ce genre de mesure. La commission étudiera la charge de travail des juges et, estimant qu'elle a augmenté, elle demandera une augmentation de 2 p. 100, ce qui semble raisonnable. Toutefois, le comité de la Chambre des communes et du Sénat se prononcera contre la recommandation de la commission, de même que le ministre de la Justice.

In such a context, where everyone is hit, where, in your opinion, does the maintenance of the rationality principle in relation to the independency of the judiciary stand?

Mr. Scott: A freeze across the board is rational. However, the judges did not always think that. It is very interesting what the Chief Justice said in the P.E.I. case. He said that a freeze across the board, although effectively a reduction, would be defensible.

The judges did not always think that. They did not like to be aligned with the executive branch of government, so they did not like to be swept in with other public servants. In respect of this last freeze, there was a lot of criticism on the part of the judges.

I read in the judgment that the chief justice acknowledges that an across-the-board freeze, where everyone bears the burden, would be rational. I regard that as an advance in judicial thinking. It would be rational, but the question is: What would be irrational? I am not sure of the answer to that question. I suppose that is part of the troubling nature of the problem, because what would be irrational in the face of what is perceived in society as unwarranted judicial activism is a massive reduction in compensation affecting only judges. The judges might regard that as an obvious attempt to undermine their independence and to control their behaviour.

Cases such as the one in P.E.I. have involved efforts include some independence problem associated with salaries. It arose from the fact that the executive branch set the salaries for judges, and the judges had no say whatsoever in the matter. There is always an effort to get the hook of independence into the question. That is why it is not just rationality per se, but rationality as tested by the stability of the independence of the judiciary.

Senator Joyal: On the same basis of your answer, a judge would recognize that when an effort is requested from everyone, it ought to be borne fairly by the judiciary, too. They are part of society as such.

Why are people so reluctant to have the criteria that the commission would follow mirror the criteria that Treasury Board follows when putting forward proposals that are within the framework of the government purse? Essentially, that is what Treasury Board must do when putting together a proposal for the unions. It would seem to be in accordance with the capacity of the taxpayers to pay at this point in time.

Mr. Scott: Perhaps I am pushing this point too far. I am not saying that there should not be any criteria, but at a certain point the criteria become developed enough that you do not need an independent commission. That is, you need only apply the criteria. You could say that the remuneration for the judiciary should be measured by the salaries of deputy ministers or by the incomes or benefits received by deputy ministers. That is the end of it.

I believe in the notion that for the judiciary, who are independent of government, there should be some mechanism for determining what is appropriate in terms of compensation.

Dans ce genre de situation, où tout le monde est touché, que fait-on, selon vous, du principe de la rationalité en ce qui concerne l'indépendance de la magistrature?

M. Scott: Un gel général des salaires est rationnel. Néanmoins, les juges n'ont pas toujours été de cet avis. Ce que le juge en chef a déclaré dans l'affaire de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard est très intéressant. Il a dit qu'un gel général serait défendable, même si cela revenait à une réduction de salaire.

Les juges n'ont pas toujours eu cette opinion. Ils ne voulaient pas s'aligner sur le pouvoir exécutif pas plus que sur les autres fonctionnaires. Le dernier gel a été largement critiqué par les juges.

D'après le jugement, le juge en chef reconnaît qu'un gel général qui amènerait tout le monde à faire sa part, serait rationnel. Je considère que c'est là un progrès. Ce serait rationnel, mais la question à se poser est la suivante: qu'est-ce qui serait irrationnel? Je ne suis pas certain de la réponse à cette question. C'est ce qui contribue au problème étant donné qu'une décision qui serait irrationnelle aux yeux de la société serait une baisse de salaire massive qui ne toucherait que les juges. Les juges pourraient voir là une tentative évidente de saper leur indépendance ou de contrôler leur comportement.

Des affaires comme celle de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard ont soulevé le problème de l'indépendance. Cela vient du fait que le pouvoir exécutif établit la rémunération des juges tandis que ces derniers n'ont pas voix au chapitre. On cherche toujours à mettre sur le tapis la question de l'indépendance. Voilà pourquoi ce n'est pas la question de la rationalité comme telle qui se pose. Cette rationalité est établie en fonction de la mesure où l'indépendance de la magistrature est maintenue.

Le sénateur Joyal: Pour aller dans le même sens que votre réponse, un juge reconnaîtrait que si l'on demande à tout le monde de faire sa part, la magistrature devrait faire un effort elle aussi. Elle fait partie de la société.

Pourquoi hésite-t-on tellement à demander à la commission de suivre les mêmes critères que le Conseil du Trésor lorsqu'elle présente une proposition qui fait appel aux deniers publics? C'est ce que doit faire le Conseil du Trésor lorsqu'il présente une proposition aux syndicats. Cela tiendrait compte de la capacité de payer des contribuables.

M. Scott: Je vais peut-être trop loin, mais je ne dis pas qu'on peut se passer totalement de critères. Toutefois, à un moment donné, les critères sont suffisamment développés pour qu'il ne soit pas nécessaire d'avoir une commission indépendante. Autrement dit, il vous suffit d'appliquer des critères. Vous pourriez dire que la rémunération des juges doit s'aligner sur celle des sous-ministres ou encore le salaire ou les avantages sociaux des sous-ministres et cela n'ira pas plus loin.

Je crois que la magistrature étant indépendante du gouvernement, il faudrait un mécanisme pour déterminer la rémunération qui convient.

I am not saying that we do not need criteria. What I am saying is that we need to determine the nature of the criteria. Will we consider the benefits received by deputy ministers? If so, at what levels? If you get to that point, then you do not need an independent commission, do you?

Senator Joyal: In the United States they have criteria, and they fix the level of compensation to avoid that kind of discretionary involvement of elected people, thereby protecting the independence of the judiciary.

When you put forward some criteria, is that not a way to contain the independence of the judiciary? In that situation you apply the criteria and then there is no discussion.

Mr. Scott: Except for the fact that such a solution presumes that criteria provide the complete answer. There is some judgment in here somewhere, and where there is judgment there is an opportunity to lobby for the judgment to go one way or the other. The way we get into this area is that judges cannot lobby; therefore, you must have an independent commission.

In the United States, there is an enormous boon from removing the link between judges' salaries and bureaucrats' salaries. That is not entirely the work of the judiciary. There is a feeling that the judiciary, as a separate branch of government, should be dealt with separately. The criteria change from time to time, depending upon the attractions of the bench. About four years ago, it was much more attractive to consider an appointment to the bench than it is now. People flocked to be appointed to the bench over the last 10 years. Before that, they did not do so, and they certainly are not doing so now.

You are trying to develop a system that matches what is available outside the judiciary in order to attract the right people. I would not favour simply establishing a set of criteria that says that judges will be treated like a certain group of people with all the same criteria. If you do that, you do not need an independent commission.

Senator Joyal: You said that there is a movement in the United States to deregulate the compensation mechanism for judges. Is that not a way for those people who fight for judicial activism to submit judges to the appreciation of discretionary compensation decisions?

Mr. Scott: The first group pushing for the removal of such a linkage is the judges. They feel that their situation and the need to attract the right people to the judiciary will not be addressed by putting them into a category with federal public servants and that, since they are a separate branch of government, they should be dealt with separately. The motives of others is another question, but that is a hot topic in the U.S. now.

Senator Joyal: I understand your point. Besides the cost of living index, the economic growth of Canada, and the objective that the government is pursuing in its budgetary policy involving salaries, you add the criteria of putting enough money on the table so that there will be enough candidates interested in the profession.

Mr. Scott: Yes, the right candidates.

Je ne dis pas que les critères sont inutiles. Je dis seulement qu'il faut déterminer la nature de ces critères. Allons-nous tenir compte des avantages sociaux qu'obtiennent les sous-ministres? Si c'est le cas, à quels niveaux? Si vous en arrivez là, vous n'avez pas besoin de commission indépendante, n'est-ce pas?

Le sénateur Joyal: Aux États-Unis, il y a des critères et l'on fixe le niveau de rémunération afin d'éviter l'intervention discrétionnaire des élus et protéger ainsi l'indépendance de la magistrature.

Lorsque vous proposez des critères, n'est-ce pas une façon de limiter l'indépendance de la magistrature? Vous appliquez alors les critères et il n'y a pas de discussion.

M. Scott: Si ce n'est que cette solution part du principe que les critères suffisent à eux seuls. Il y a un certain jugement à porter et il est donc possible d'exercer des pressions dans un sens ou dans l'autre. Comme les juges ne peuvent pas exercer des pressions, il faut une commission indépendante.

Aux États-Unis, il y a tout un mouvement pour la suppression du lien entre la rémunération des juges et celle des bureaucrates. La magistrature n'en est pas seule responsable. On estime que la magistrature étant une branche distincte du gouvernement, elle doit être traitée séparément. Les critères changent de temps à autre, selon l'attrait que représentent ces nominations. Il y a quatre ans environ, une nomination à la magistrature était beaucoup plus attrayante que ce n'est le cas maintenant. Un tas de gens souhaitaient se faire nommer juge ces 10 dernières années. Cela présentait beaucoup moins d'attrait avant cela et en tout cas maintenant.

Nous essayons de mettre au point un système de rémunération comparable à ce qui est offert à l'extérieur afin d'attirer des gens compétents. Je ne serais pas en faveur de l'établissement d'une série de critères disant que les juges seront traités comme tel autre groupe de personnes présentant les mêmes critères. Si vous le faites, vous n'avez pas besoin d'une commission indépendante.

Le sénateur Joyal: Vous dites qu'il y a, aux États-Unis, un mouvement en faveur de la déréglementation de la rémunération des juges. N'est-ce pas, pour ceux qui se battent pour l'activisme judiciaire, une façon de soumettre les juges à des décisions discrétionnaires concernant leur rémunération?

M. Scott: Les premiers à demander l'élimination de ces liens sont les juges. Ils estiment qu'on ne répondra pas à leur situation et à la nécessité d'attirer des gens compétents en les associant aux fonctionnaires fédéraux et que, la magistrature étant une branche distincte du gouvernement, elle devrait être traitée comme telle. Quant à ce qui motive les autres, c'est une autre question, mais cela suscite actuellement la controverse aux États-Unis.

Le sénateur Joyal: Je comprends ce que vous dites. En dehors de l'indice du coût de la vie, de la croissance économique du Canada et des objectifs de la politique budgétaire du gouvernement, ce qui comprend les salaires, vous voulez qu'on offre suffisamment d'argent aux juges afin qu'il y ait suffisamment de candidats qui s'intéressent à la profession.

M. Scott: Oui, les bons candidats.

Senator Joyal: In other words, we must make the package attractive enough to attract those we want to have, and not those who are looking for another job because they feel they are underpaid. Is that what you have in mind?

Mr. Scott: Yes.

The Chairman: I am rather surprised, Mr. Scott, to hear you say that this is not a position that people are avidly seeking. Most members of Parliament would be surprised to hear that, too.

Mr. Scott: But are they the right people? That is the question. From sea to sea, we have had a tremendous judiciary in this country. In my province of Ontario, the Court of Appeal has always had the top lawyers in the profession. This is not true in other countries. In other countries, the judiciary is frequently made up of people who have been appointed to the bench early in their lives. There is a completely different atmosphere in the judiciary. I make no apology for pushing hard for the idea that there should be enough independence in the effort to assess what judges should be paid to attract the right people. The right people are not necessarily Bay Street people, but people from communities across the country. We need to have the top people in the judiciary.

Senator Lawson: On the issue of criteria, I agree with Mr. Scott. I think it would be a serious mistake to try to have fixed criteria. I heard Senator Joyal say that the Treasury Board has some criteria, and I am sure that the executive board does. Every union does, but it is floating, flexible criteria that works on each individual occasion. You keep the ones which work, and if they do not work next time, you change them to meet the changing circumstances.

I have been involved in negotiations for over 40 years and I have learned that it is impossible to have fixed, rigid criteria. One or two criteria are obvious, such as the cost of living, but you simply cannot work within a strict framework.

Those parties with bargaining rights have flexible criteria. To attempt to apply it in this situation would be impossible. I agree with you that there is no point in having a commission if you are to have rigid criteria. Rather, it should be binding arbitration or binding conciliation, as it was in the old days: Fix it and leave it, with no appeal.

Mr. Scott: I do not think that a lot of people genuinely believe that there is a problem in attracting the right people to the bench. However, in reality, the opposite is true. We have some of the most wonderful people on the bench. Yet, every once in a while you get a rush of people who want to be judges and you see a hint of the other side of the coin, which is very unappealing. You see people who want to be judges because they perceive it to be easier work and because they are attracted by the pension, et cetera. Those people we positively do not want. They end up losing their spirit for it in no time at all, and the result is a disaster.

However, taking the point about the criteria, we do always have to be measuring how we compensate our judges against that body of people from which we are drawing to ensure that we are

Le sénateur Joyal: Autrement dit, il faut rendre les conditions de rémunération suffisamment attrayantes pour attirer les personnes que nous voulons avoir, et non pas celles qui recherchent un autre emploi parce qu'elles estiment être sous-payées. Est-ce bien ce que vous voulez dire?

M. Scott: Oui.

La présidente: Je m'étonne, monsieur Scott, de vous entendre dire que ce n'est pas un poste très convoité. La plupart des parlementaires seront également étonnés de l'entendre.

M. Scott: Mais s'agit-il des bonnes personnes? Tout est là. Nous avons, d'un bout à l'autre du pays, une magistrature extrêmement compétente au Canada. Dans ma province, l'Ontario, la Cour d'appel a toujours eu les meilleurs avocats de la profession. Ce n'est pas vrai dans d'autres pays. Ailleurs, la magistrature est souvent composée de gens qui ont été nommés très jeunes. L'atmosphère y est totalement différente. Je n'hésite pas à faire valoir que le processus de détermination du salaire versé aux juges pour attirer des gens compétents doit être suffisamment indépendant. Les bonnes personnes ne seront pas nécessairement des gens de Bay Street, mais plutôt des gens des divers coins du pays. Notre magistrature doit être composée des meilleurs éléments.

Le sénateur Lawson: Pour ce qui est des critères, je suis d'accord avec M. Scott. Ce serait une grave erreur, selon moi, que d'avoir des critères fixes. Le sénateur Joyal dit que le Conseil du Trésor applique certains critères et je suis certain que le comité de direction aussi. Chaque syndicat a des critères souples s'appliquant à chaque circonstance. Vous conservez ceux qui donnent de bons résultats et, s'ils laissent à désirer la prochaine fois, vous les modifiez pour tenir compte de l'évolution des circonstances.

J'ai participé à des négociations pendant plus de 40 ans et j'ai appris qu'il était impossible d'avoir des critères fixes et rigides. Certains critères sont évidents tels que le coût de la vie, mais il n'est pas possible d'avoir des paramètres très stricts.

Les parties qui ont le droit de négocier ont des critères souples. Il serait impossible de chercher à les appliquer dans ce genre de situation. Je conviens avec vous qu'il ne sert à rien d'avoir une commission si vous avez des critères rigides. Il faudrait plutôt recourir à l'arbitrage ou à la conciliation obligatoire, comme dans l'ancien temps. La décision est sans appel.

M. Scott: Je ne pense pas que beaucoup de gens croient vraiment qu'il soit difficile d'attirer des gens compétents dans les rangs de la magistrature. C'est plutôt le contraire. Nous avons des gens exceptionnels dans la magistrature. Néanmoins, vous avez parfois des gens qui veulent devenir juges et vous voyez alors l'autre côté de la médaille, qui n'est pas très beau à voir. Certaines personnes veulent devenir juges parce qu'elles pensent que ce sera un travail plus facile ou parce qu'elles sont attirées par la pension et le reste. Nous ne voulons certainement pas de ces gens-là. Ils perdent très rapidement leur enthousiasme et le résultat est désastreux.

Néanmoins, pour ce qui est des critères, il faudra toujours mesurer la façon dont nous rémunérons nos juges en faisant une comparaison avec le secteur dans lequel nous les recrutons afin

competitive. We obviously do not pay anything like the incomes that are given up, but we must pay enough to ensure that it will not be such an enormous step down that people will not do it.

Senator Bryden: It is interesting that the tremendous courts that we all know and have practised before have all come about without this type of protection. I do not know why we have to go further with it at this particular time. There was an old saying in law school that A students make professors, B students make judges, and C students make money.

As you know, the fact that a given lawyer is making \$500,000 a year doing estates and commercial law in no way indicates that he is better than the carefully practising lawyer, even an independent practitioner, who is eking out enough to pay his secretary and his overhead and clear \$80,000 or \$100,000.

Mr. Scott: That is so.

Senator Bryden: I should like to go back to the issue of criteria or guidelines. Senator Lawson and I have both been in the labour business for a long time. The ability to go to economic warfare is in some instances removed in the public interest. For example, firefighters and sometimes police have the right to strike removed from them and replaced by arbitration.

In most statutes that make arbitration the final decision-maker, there are criteria laid out. If there are not criteria, you cannot take into account the employers' ability to pay. Therefore, the fact that the Province of Prince Edward Island could not afford to pay a 25 per cent increase would not be a factor that an arbitrator could take into consideration. Now they must because it is on the list. In other words, in your deliberations you must take the following into account.

There are criteria for the commissions in many provinces already. The Provinces of Ontario, British Columbia, Alberta, Quebec and Prince Edward Island have them. The act of Prince Edward Island, for example, includes as criteria the need to provide fair and reasonable compensation to judges, the management board policy and other relevant considerations respecting judges' expenses, any changes in the cost of living, the need to attract excellent candidates, the prevailing economic conditions in the province and the overall state of the provincial economy, and the salaries and benefits paid to other provincial court judges in other Canadian jurisdictions. I do not see it here, but it says probably "and any other relevant criteria," but under the *ejusdem generis* rule you do not get too far away from that sort of stuff.

New Zealand's statute includes very interesting criteria. They are: the need to achieve and maintain fair relativity with the levels of remuneration received elsewhere; the need to be fair, both to the persons or group of persons whose remuneration is being determined, and to the taxpayer or ratepayer; and the need to recruit and maintain competent persons. Those are criteria which the commission must take into account.

d'être concurrentiels. Nous ne payons évidemment pas de salaires comparables aux revenus auxquels les juges doivent renoncer, mais nous devons payer une rémunération suffisante pour que le sacrifice ne soit pas énorme au point d'être dissuasif.

Le sénateur Bryden: Il est intéressant de constater que les merveilleux tribunaux que nous connaissons tous ont été établis sans ce genre de protection. Je ne vois pas pourquoi nous devrions aller plus loin pour le moment. Selon un vieil adage qui avait cours à la faculté de droit, les étudiants qui ont des A deviennent professeurs, ceux qui ont des B deviennent juges et ceux qui ont des C gagnent beaucoup d'argent.

Comme vous le savez, ce n'est pas parce qu'un avocat gagne 500 000 \$ par an en droit immobilier et commercial qu'il est plus compétent que l'avocat prudent qui gagne juste assez pour payer sa secrétaire et ses frais généraux et empocher 80 000 \$ ou 100 000 \$.

M. Scott: En effet.

Le sénateur Bryden: Je voudrais en revenir à la question des critères ou des lignes directrices. Le sénateur Lawson et moi-même avons travaillé dans le milieu syndical pendant longtemps. Le droit de défendre ses intérêts économiques vous est parfois supprimé dans l'intérêt public. Par exemple, dans le cas des pompiers et parfois des policiers, le droit de grève a été remplacé par l'arbitrage.

La plupart des lois qui imposent l'arbitrage énoncent certains critères. S'il n'y a pas de critères, vous ne pouvez pas tenir compte de la capacité de payer de l'employeur. Par conséquent, le fait que la province de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard ne pourrait pas se permettre de payer une augmentation de 25 p. 100 n'est pas un facteur dont un arbitre pourrait tenir compte. Il doit maintenant le faire car c'est sur la liste. Autrement dit, c'est une chose dont vous devez tenir compte.

Les commissions d'un grand nombre de provinces ont déjà des critères à appliquer. L'Ontario, la Colombie-Britannique, l'Alberta, le Québec et l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard en ont. La loi de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, par exemple, prévoit la nécessité de payer aux juges une rémunération juste et raisonnable et contient également des critères visant la politique du conseil de gestion et d'autres éléments concernant les dépenses des juges, des changements dans le coût de la vie, la nécessité d'attirer d'excellents candidats, la situation économique dans la province et l'état général de l'économie provinciale ainsi que les salaires et avantages sociaux versés à d'autres juges de la Cour provinciale dans d'autres provinces canadiennes. Ce n'est pas précisé ici, mais cela fait sans doute partie de «tout autre critère pertinent». Néanmoins, conformément à la règle *ejusdem generis*, on ne doit pas trop s'éloigner de ce genre de critères.

La loi néo-zélandaise comprend des critères très intéressants. Ce sont la nécessité d'assurer un niveau de rémunération assez comparable aux autres; la nécessité d'être équitable envers les personnes dont on détermine la rémunération et envers le contribuable ainsi que la nécessité de recruter et de retenir des personnes compétentes. Tels sont les critères dont la commission doit tenir compte.

Mr. Scott: I started this by sounding as if I do not agree with Senator Joyal on this. I am saying that those are as obvious as they can be. It is not as though they are very earth shattering. While you were speaking, I wrote: "What would the criteria be? What others are being paid, what is being paid elsewhere, what is the cost of living, what is needed to attract the right candidates, and what is the state of the economy."

Senator Bryden: Then put it in the statute.

Mr. Scott: I have no problem with that, but once you go beyond that the problems arise.

Senator Bryden: The commission is to be comprised of three people — one nominated by the judiciary, one nominated by the Minister of Justice of Canada, and a third, who will be the chairman, agreed upon by the first two.

As Senator Lawson and I know, in the real world people sometimes cannot agree on who the third person will be. There is no provision in the bill for what happens in that circumstance.

I asked the minister what would happen in such a case and her response was that the first two people chosen would be fired and the process would start all over.

I presume that if one party — presumably the government — wanted to stonewall the process, it simply would not agree to the chair.

Mr. Scott: That is interesting because most arbitration statutes provide that in the event of a deadlock you apply to a judge — which would be inappropriate in this case.

Senator Bryden: That is my next point. To break a deadlock you apply to a judge, and the judge would have some degree of interest in who is appointed as chair. That is odd.

Mr. Scott: It is odd. The minister may be right. The minister could tell the two persons who were appointed that if they cannot agree within 10 days, their appointment will be revoked and two will be found who can agree.

Senator Bryden: The minister does not have the power to do that under the statute. They would just have to come to some agreement.

If the judiciary continued to quash recommendations of the government to Parliament, or if they had the ability to quash or find *ultra vires* under the Constitution a decision of Parliament, I assume that the status quo would remain in place until a change was finally effected through legislation. Therefore, it is not particularly in their interest to be totally unreasonable.

Senator Moore: They can still change the legislation.

Senator Bryden: That is right, but I am a little concerned in that this whole issue basically grew out of judicial disobedience in P.E.I., where the provincial court judges took the position that they could not handle these cases because they were biased.

M. Scott: J'ai commencé en donnant l'impression que je n'étais pas d'accord avec le sénateur Joyal sur ce point. Je dis seulement que ce sont des critères évidents. Cela n'a rien de bien nouveau. Pendant que vous parliez, j'ai écrit: «Quels seraient les critères? Ce que les autres touchent, ce qui est payé ailleurs, le coût de la vie, le montant requis pour attirer des candidats compétents et l'état de l'économie.»

Le sénateur Bryden: Alors inscrivez-le dans la loi.

M. Scott: Je n'y vois pas d'objection, mais si vous allez plus loin, cela soulève des problèmes.

Le sénateur Bryden: La commission doit être composée de trois personnes. La première sera nommée par la magistrature, la deuxième par le ministre de la Justice du Canada et la troisième, qui assumera la présidence, sera nommée avec l'accord des deux premières.

Le sénateur Lawson et moi-même savons que, dans la vraie vie, les gens ne sont pas toujours d'accord sur le choix de la troisième personne. Le projet de loi ne contient aucune disposition en pareille circonstance.

J'ai demandé à la ministre ce qui se passerait en pareil cas et elle m'a répondu que les deux premières choisies seraient congédiées et que le processus recommencerait à zéro.

Si l'une des parties — en principe le gouvernement — voulait saboter le processus, il lui suffirait de ne pas être d'accord sur le choix du président.

M. Scott: C'est intéressant, car la plupart des lois sur l'arbitrage portent qu'en cas d'impasse, vous vous adressez à un juge — ce qui ne conviendrait pas dans ce cas.

Le sénateur Bryden: J'y arrive. Pour rompre une impasse vous faites appel à un juge et ce dernier sera intéressé au choix de la personne nommée à la présidence. C'est curieux.

M. Scott: En effet. La ministre a peut-être raison. Elle pourrait dire aux deux personnes qui ont été nommées que si elles n'arrivent pas à se mettre d'accord dans les 10 jours, leur nomination sera révoquée et elles seront remplacées par deux autres personnes qui pourront s'entendre.

Le sénateur Bryden: La loi ne confère pas ce pouvoir au ministre. Il faudrait simplement que les deux personnes s'entendent.

Si la magistrature continuait à s'opposer aux recommandations du gouvernement ou si elle pouvait déclarer une décision du Parlement *ultra vires* en vertu de la Constitution, je suppose que le statu quo serait maintenu jusqu'à ce qu'un changement soit finalement effectué en légiférant. Les juges n'ont donc pas intérêt à se montrer parfaitement déraisonnables.

Le sénateur Moore: Ils peuvent quand même modifier la loi.

Le sénateur Bryden: C'est exact, mais ce qui m'inquiète un peu c'est que toute cette question découle de la désobéissance de la magistrature à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard où les juges de la Cour provinciale ont estimé qu'ils ne pouvaient pas se pencher sur ces causes parce qu'ils manquaient d'objectivité.

They were biased because the person who paid them was either reducing their pay or was not prepared to increase it. Therefore, in any case where you had the Crown, Regina, against Joe Blow, the judge might very well be prejudiced against Regina and let the guy off. To my mind, that is judicial disobedience, like civil disobedience. Finally, it bubbled up and the issue arrived here.

We are back at the arena of Senator Lawson and myself: Who has the most power? Parliament has the ability to refuse to pass the legislation, and the judges have the ability to say that, if that is true, they will not hear any cases. Somehow we have to be sure to avoid those circumstances.

About the question of criteria, there are some criteria already established by the courts. One of them we have not discussed because it does not happen very often. To my knowledge, it has happened only in one case at the inferior level.

In the case of provincial judges, the Supreme Court declared a reduction of salaries as invalid, as *ultra vires*. It forced the government to reimburse the judges.

When we read the question of independence of judges, we must take into account the fact that, in that case, we were concerned with the real problem because there were some reductions of judges at the provincial level.

I do not know in which constitution this is found but I remember having read a constitution that makes it impossible to reduce the salary of a judge. It is unconstitutional right at the beginning. There is no such thing in our country, but I guess we may infer from that that if there is a reduction, that is at least strike two for the government because it seems, *prima facie*, to go against the principle of the independence of the judiciary. What do you think?

Mr. Scott: I have two points on that. It is interesting that, in the P.E.I. case, the court concluded that an across-the-board freeze is, theoretically, a reduction. Because the cost of living is increasing, it is a reduction.

In the *Beauregard* case, the argument was that, after the judge's appointment, a change in the law requiring contributory pensions was a reduction. Chief Justice Dickson concluded that it was a reduction but it was a legitimate reduction. That case came from the Quebec Court of Appeal. There had been a bill in the house and, literally weeks after the judge's appointment, the law was proclaimed to the effect that judges, who before had free pensions, now had to make contributions. He interpreted that, not surprisingly, as a form of reduction of his salary. He sued Her Majesty and it went through to the Federal Court. He was successful at every level until the Supreme Court divided and he lost.

The court concluded — and this was really the beginning in Chief Justice Dickson's notion of across-the-board, even-handed treatment. The conclusion was that everybody contributes to his or

En effet, leur employeur s'apprêtait à réduire leur traitement, ou n'était pas disposé à l'augmenter. En conséquence, dans toutes les affaires plaidées par la Couronne, le juge risquait d'avoir un préjugé favorable à l'adversaire de la Couronne et de lui donner gain de cause. À mon avis, on peut parler ici de désobéissance judiciaire comme on parle de désobéissance civile. Finalement, la situation a continué à mitonner, et voilà où on en est rendu.

Je suis dans la même situation que le sénateur Lawson: qui a le gros bout du bâton? Le Parlement a la possibilité de refuser d'adopter le projet de loi, et les juges ont la possibilité de dire que si tout cela est vrai, ils refuseront de juger. Quoi qu'il en soit, il faut absolument éviter les circonstances de ce genre.

Sur la question des critères, les tribunaux en ont déjà fixé un certain nombre. Il y en a un dont nous n'avons pas parlé, car il n'est pas appliqué très souvent. À ma connaissance, il n'a été appliqué qu'une fois par une juridiction inférieure.

Dans le cas des juges provinciaux, la Cour suprême a déclaré que toute réduction de salaire était invalide et qu'elle outrepassait les pouvoirs de l'exécutif. La cour a obligé le gouvernement à rembourser les juges.

En ce qui concerne l'indépendance des juges, il faut tenir compte du fait qu'en l'occurrence, nous nous sommes intéressés au véritable problème, car les salaires des juges ont subi des réductions au niveau provincial.

Je ne me souviens plus de quelle partie de la Constitution il s'agit, mais j'ai vu un jour une disposition qui interdit de réduire le salaire d'un juge. D'emblée c'est une mesure anticonstitutionnelle. C'est impossible dans notre pays, mais il faut en déduire qu'en termes de réduction, le gouvernement sera automatiquement condamné car de toute évidence, une telle réduction va à l'encontre du principe de l'indépendance de la magistrature. Qu'en pensez-vous?

M. Scott: J'ai deux choses à dire à ce sujet. On remarque avec intérêt que dans l'arrêt concernant l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, la cour a considéré qu'un gel de salaire équivaut théoriquement à une réduction. À cause de l'augmentation du coût de la vie, c'est une réduction de salaire.

Dans l'arrêt *Beauregard*, on a considéré qu'après la nomination d'un juge, tout changement législatif qui impose un régime de pensions contributif équivaut à une réduction de salaire. Le juge en chef Dickson a considéré qu'il s'agissait d'une réduction, mais d'une réduction légitime. C'est un arrêt de la Cour d'appel du Québec. L'Assemblée nationale avait adopté un projet de loi et quelques semaines après la nomination d'un juge, le gouvernement a promulgué une loi prévoyant que les juges, qui bénéficiaient antérieurement des régimes de pension gratuits, devaient désormais verser des contributions. Naturellement, le juge a interprété cette mesure comme une forme de réduction de salaire. Il a poursuivi la Couronne jusqu'en cour fédérale. Il a obtenu gain de cause à tous les niveaux, jusqu'à ce que la Cour suprême se prononce sur division et lui donne tort.

La cour a considéré — et c'était là le premier argument du juge en chef Dickson, qui a parlé de traitement uniforme — que tout le monde contribuait à son régime de pension et qu'il n'y avait

her pension so why should not judges contribute to theirs? They found there was nothing unconstitutional.

The argument was a constitutional one — that salaries must be fixed and provided and that it is inappropriate to reduce them. It was rejected. A reduction without more is not necessarily, in contemporary terms, evidence of anything.

Senator Beaudoin: There may be a case where it might be justified.

Mr. Scott: It might be justifiable. I think it is the juxtaposition. In an interesting example, a bill was discussed in Arizona where, on the one hand, there was a lot of talk about judges being out of control — which is the way it develops — while, coincidentally, over here, there was a discussion about the level of their income being too high. If these things are discussed at the same time, it gives you pause and it is troubling. That is the kind of thing where a reduction may be seen.

Senator Fraser: Almost identical to that, I have been sitting here brooding about how this would play out in practice. I am really troubled by the notion of giving a profession the right to, effectively, control its own pay when its salaries are paid out of public money.

Senator Lawson: That is what MPs do.

Senator Fraser: MPs must go back to the public, which is why they get in such a dither every time they have to think about a pay increase. Judges do not.

I was comforted by the observation of the chairman that, if we are talking about salary increases, when a judge says no to a bill, he does not get any increase at all. He is stuck with the status quo. However, when it comes to reduction, I seriously wonder because then, if a judge says no to the bill, he does not get a pay-cut. He gets to keep what he has.

I have enormous respect for judges but it seems to me that some of their wisdom — and the pension case you cited is one example — goes out the window when their own interests are at stake. There was a situation in Montreal a few years ago where judges were actually arguing that, in order to preserve their judicial independence, they had to continue to have indoor parking spots, free, near the elevator.

Mr. Scott: Surely there must be more to the argument than that.

Senator Fraser: No, they were busy persons and did not want to have to walk the length of the garage nor pay for the space.

You have outlined a couple of interesting elements that suggest that, ultimately, the judiciary has come a long way, such as Justice Lamer's reference to an across-the-board freeze being fair, in particular.

I am trying to find out whether, in our present state, we could reasonably assume that, faced with cuts across the board, affecting everybody, in the situation of deflation or of dire budgetary stringency where government needs to reduce pay for everyone, the courts would sit still for that or stonewall.

aucune raison pour que les juges ne contribuent pas au leur. Une telle mesure n'a rien d'inconstitutionnel.

L'argumentation portait sur la constitution: les salaires doivent être fixes et ne peuvent être réduits. L'argument a été rejeté. Dans le contexte contemporain, une simple réduction ne prouve rien.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Il peut arriver qu'elle soit justifiée.

M. Scott: Elle peut être justifiée. On essaye de juxtaposer deux notions. Dans un autre exemple intéressant, on a présenté en Arizona un projet de loi à un moment où, d'une part, on parlait beaucoup des juges qui échappaient à tout contrôle — c'est ce qui se passe là-bas — et où, parallèlement, on disait aussi que les revenus des juges étaient trop élevés. Quand des sujets de cette nature font simultanément l'objet d'un débat public, la situation prête à confusion. On peut alors parler d'une véritable réduction.

Le sénateur Fraser: Dans le même ordre d'idées, j'étais en train de me demander ce que cela pouvait donner en pratique. Je trouve gênant de conférer à une profession le droit de déterminer sa propre rémunération, alors même que les salaires de ses membres proviennent du Trésor public.

Le sénateur Lawson: C'est pourtant ce que font les députés.

Le sénateur Fraser: Les députés doivent s'exposer à l'opinion publique, et c'est pourquoi ils sont si nerveux à chaque fois qu'ils envisagent d'augmenter leur rémunération. Ce n'est pas le cas des juges.

J'ai bien apprécié la remarque de la présidente, qui a dit que lorsqu'il est question d'une augmentation de salaire, si un juge s'oppose à un projet de loi, il n'obtient aucune augmentation. Il conserve le même salaire. Mais lorsqu'il est question d'une réduction, j'ai des doutes, car si un juge s'oppose au projet de loi, il évite une réduction de salaire. Il conserve ses acquis.

J'ai beaucoup de respect pour les juges, mais il me semble qu'une partie de leur sagesse — par exemple dans le cas des pensions que vous avez cité — s'envole en fumée lorsqu'il est question de leur propre intérêt. Il y a quelques années, à Montréal, les juges ont prétendu que pour préserver leur indépendance, il fallait continuer de leur accorder gratuitement des places dans un stationnement intérieur, à proximité de l'ascenseur.

M. Scott: Cela ne devait pas être leur seul argument.

Le sénateur Fraser: Non, ils ont dit qu'ils étaient très occupés et qu'ils ne voulaient pas avoir tout un stationnement à traverser, et qu'ils n'accepteraient pas de frais de stationnement.

Vous avez présenté divers facteurs intéressants qui semblent indiquer qu'en définitive, l'opinion de la magistrature a déjà évolué considérablement, par exemple lorsque le juge Lamer reconnaît qu'un gel de salaire n'est pas injuste.

J'aimerais savoir si les tribunaux resteraient sans bouger dans un contexte de déflation ou de difficulté budgétaire grave qui obligerait le gouvernement à réduire tous les salaires.

Mr. Scott: I am confident that they would sit still now. I do not know that they would have done so 10 years ago.

Senator Fraser: You think we have come that far?

Mr. Scott: Yes, I do.

Senator Fraser: You think we can read that into Justice Lamer's comments?

Mr. Scott: Yes. I do not have the language at hand, but he virtually says that. If you have an across-the-board treatment that affects everyone based on economic conditions, of course the judges would be required to accept it. It seems self-evident.

Senator Fraser: Of course, but parking spots near the elevator also seems self-evident to me.

The Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Scott, for your help. You have kept the ball in our court.

Our next witness, Madame Lucie Laliberté, is a lawyer who has been doing research on women and pensions over the past 13 years. Her practice is focussed on family law. She is also the president of the Organization of Spouses of Military Members and has presented briefs on their behalf to the Government of the Province of Ontario, the House of Commons and the Senate Finance Committee. Ms Laliberté asked to appear before this committee because many of the proposed amendments in Bill C-37 are similar to those that she did research on for Bill C-35 and she thought that her experience would be of value to the committee, and the steering committee agreed.

Madame Laliberté, the floor is yours.

Ms Lucie Laliberté, Lawyer, Gahrns & Laliberté: I should like to raise one preliminary matter that arose from my discussions with the clerk before being allowed to appear here. I raised the issue that there is litigation on this matter before the courts at this time, and the clerk of the committee expressed some concern about that. For that reason I would like some direction.

I propose not to deal with the substance or the merits of the case, but it does relate specifically to the definition of "survivor benefit." I will keep my remarks limited to those issues that are raised in the case and also relate them to the issues that I found under Bill C-57.

Senator Beaudoin: Legally speaking, I do not see a big problem with this, if you are simply giving us the information you have in mind. As a committee of the Senate we have the right to hear witnesses. I understand your concern, but if you are prudent in your presentation, I do not see any problem.

Ms Laliberté: My concern was with the fact that the way it was presented to me, I might have declined to appear or I might have limited my presentation. I am a lawyer, so I worked my way around that. I appreciate your comments.

I will be speaking only to the issues relating to pension division and death benefits, including the survivor benefits in Bill C-57. I propose to start with a brief general comparison of the main provisions of the public service plans. The ones I am most

M. Scott: Je suis sûr qu'ils resteraient sans bouger aujourd'hui, alors que les choses auraient peut-être été différentes il y a 10 ans.

Le sénateur Fraser: Pensez-vous qu'on ait progressé à ce point?

M. Scott: Oui.

Le sénateur Fraser: Pensez-vous qu'on puisse interpréter en ce sens les commentaires du juge Lamer?

M. Scott: Oui, je n'ai pas son arrêt par-devers moi, mais c'est presque ce qu'il a dit. Lorsqu'une décision générale fondée sur le contexte économique a des conséquences pour tout le monde, les juges sont obligés de l'accepter. C'est l'évidence même.

Le sénateur Fraser: Bien sûr, mais les places de stationnement près de l'ascenseur me semblent aussi évidentes.

La présidente: Merci de votre aide, monsieur Scott. Vous avez gardé la balle de notre côté.

Notre témoin suivant, Mme Lucie Laliberté, est avocate; elle se consacre depuis plus de 13 ans à des recherches sur les femmes et la retraite. Elle est spécialisée en droit de la famille. Elle est également présidente de l'Organization of Spouses of Military Members, qu'elle a représentée auprès du gouvernement de l'Ontario, de la Chambre des communes et du comité sénatorial des finances. Mme Laliberté a demandé à comparaître devant notre comité parce que de nombreux amendements concernant le projet de loi C-37 sont semblables à des amendements concernant le projet de loi C-35 qu'elle a étudiés et elle a pensé que son expérience pouvait intéresser le comité; notre comité directeur lui a donné raison.

Madame Laliberté, vous avez la parole.

Mme Lucie Laliberté, avocate, Gahrns & Laliberté: Je voudrais soulever tout d'abord une question préliminaire dont j'ai parlé avec la greffière avant d'être autorisée à comparaître devant vous. J'ai signalé que cette question est actuellement devant les tribunaux et la greffière du comité s'en est inquiétée. Voilà pourquoi j'aimerais avoir votre avis.

Je me propose de ne traiter ni du fond, ni du bien-fondé de la question, mais tout porte spécifiquement sur la définition de la «prestation au survivant». Je limiterai mon propos aux questions soulevées dans cette affaire, dans le contexte des éléments découverts lors de l'étude du projet de loi C-57.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Sur le plan juridique, il ne devrait pas y avoir de problème si vous nous faites simplement part de l'information que vous avez à l'esprit. En tant que membres d'un comité sénatorial, nous avons le droit d'entendre des témoins. Je comprends vos craintes, mais si vous faites preuve de prudence dans votre exposé, il ne devrait pas y avoir de problème.

Mme Laliberté: Ce que je craignais, c'est que compte tenu de la façon dont l'invitation avait été présentée, je pouvais refuser de comparaître ou décider de limiter mon exposé. Je suis avocate, et j'ai donc résolu la difficulté. Je vous remercie de vos remarques.

Je ne vais parler que des questions concernant la division de la pension et des prestations de décès, y compris des prestations au survivant telles qu'elles apparaissent dans le projet de loi C-57. Je commencerai par comparer brièvement les principales dispositions



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(HANSARD)

Friday, November 6, 1998

Speaker: The Honourable Gilbert Parent

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HOUSE OF COMMONS

Friday, November 6, 1998

The House met at 10 a.m.

Prayers

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

• (1000)

[*English*]

JUDGES ACT

Hon. Don Boudria (for the Minister of Justice) moved the second reading of, and concurrence in, amendments made by the Senate to Bill C-37, an act to amend the Judges Act and to make consequential amendments to other acts.

Ms. Eleni Bakopanos (Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, Lib.): Mr. Speaker, Bill C-37, an act to amend the Judges Act, has come back to this House with amendments from the other House. The Senate and the Senate Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs gave serious consideration to all aspects of this important bill and heard from a number of witnesses who contributed a range of perspectives on certain issues of concern to the Senate.

On behalf of the government and the Minister of Justice I want to commend the senators for their diligent review of the issues. Here is an example of the necessity of having a Senate to review House legislation. According to this government the Senate did an excellent job.

The key elements of Bill C-37 were passed by the Senate, including important improvements to the judicial compensation and benefits commission process, necessary increases to current judicial salaries after years of salary freezes and a major expansion of unified family courts in Canada.

However, the Senate proposed and passed two substantive changes to Bill C-37 that relate to the definition of surviving spouse and the mandate of the new judicial compensation and benefits commission. The government is prepared to support these amendments for the following reasons.

With respect to survivor benefits, the Senate did not pass the provision in the bill relating to the change in definition of

surviving spouse to include common law spouses. The Scott commission recommended that survivors' annuities be extended to common law spouses "where legally appropriate".

• (1005)

However, the commission did not systematically review all of the ramifications of extending the entitlement to survivors' annuities. It was these ramifications that gave rise to concern and debate at Senate committee.

I want to point out that no one disagrees with extending the benefit to common law spouses. Rather, the issue that caused some public debate and a lot of debate in the Senate is the method by which this recognition is implemented.

[*Translation*]

In accepting the recommendation made by the Scott commission, the government had to consider its impact on specific cases, including the formula to be used when there are two surviving spouses.

In the public service sector, the solution chosen is to divide the pension between the two surviving spouses. This is the approach taken in the public service pension plan and in the pension plan for members of Parliament and senators. We felt this was a reasonable solution which ensured consistency with other federal pension plans.

[*English*]

However, before the Senate committee there was much discussion and disagreement on what was the best approach to be used in this case.

After due consideration the Senate committee did not feel that all of the issues had been sufficiently resolved and recommended that the new judicial compensation and benefits commission take a fresh look at the issue of judicial pensions and their treatment after marriage breakdown.

The Senate also heard arguments which suggested that the federal government has no constitutional authority to legislate over survivors' annuities.

It is important to indicate that the government's concurrence in this amendment is not to be taken as agreement with such a suggestion. The federal government does have the clear authority to deal with pension matters, including matters ancillary to the creation and administration of those pensions. We do not accept

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the argument that the government is acting outside of its jurisdiction on this matter.

[*Translation*]

However, in light of the concerns expressed, we accept that it would be useful to have the new judicial compensation and benefits commission look at possible solutions for the specific case where there are two surviving spouses.

The purpose of this commission is to remove the political element in determining the benefits and compensation to be paid to judges. The commission will hear the opinions of a number of experts in pension plans and family law, and those of other concerned parties, before making recommendations on a formula for surviving spouses that is fair and consistent with the general practices in the area of pensions.

[*English*]

The Senate also gave very careful consideration to and ultimately approved the new commission process in Bill C-37. However, the Senate was of the view that the process would be further strengthened by the inclusion of certain express statutory criteria that would help define and clarify the scope of the mandate of the new judicial compensation and benefits commission.

The Senate amendment will provide, in the statute, for objective criteria that the commission must consider in reaching its recommendations.

[*Translation*]

The objective criteria cited were the following: the state of Canada's economy, including the cost of living, as well as the government's overall economic and financial situation; the role played by the financial security of judges in maintaining judicial independence; the need to recruit the best candidates for the bench; and any other objective factor it deems pertinent.

• (1010)

[*English*]

As a matter of practice, the mandate letters of prior triennial commissions have always specified express objective criteria that should be considered.

For the government and the minister there was never any doubt that this practice would continue. However, putting these criteria into the statute will make it clear to everyone that objective criteria will continue to be used in coming to recommendations on judicial compensation.

This amendment will, therefore, reinforce the objective nature of the mandate of the new judicial compensation and benefits commission.

[*Translation*]

The Senate also proposed a number of technical amendments regarding the wording of provisions in the bill, which do not

change its content but which clarify the original intention of the bill. The government also supports these amendments.

In conclusion, the government is in favour of these amendments to Bill C-37. Eliminating the definition of surviving spouse will allow the new commission to examine all the options for recognizing common-law spouses and to make recommendations for a fair and logical approach in cases where there are two surviving spouses.

The inclusion of obligatory criteria will help to clarify the mandate of the new judicial compensation and benefits commission and, as a result, will enhance the credibility and independence of this commission.

[*English*]

Bill C-37 will strengthen what is already one of the best judicial systems in the world. The improvements to the judicial compensation process will ensure continued public confidence in the independence of our judiciary.

The bill provides reasonable and fair compensation for our judges consistent with the important role they play in protecting the key values in our democratic society.

Increased judicial resources for unified family courts combined with provincial commitment of support services will improve the way our courts respond to families and children in crisis. The increase in the number of court of appeal judges will improve access to justice generally.

This bill will both enhance the independence of our courts and improve access to justice. These are goals which I am sure all Canadians support.

Mr. Chuck Cadman (Surrey North, Ref.): Mr. Speaker, I rise today to debate the government's concurrence motion on Senate amendments to Bill C-37.

For the record, this is the second occasion I have had the opportunity to state Reform's opposition to this bill. This is a bill which grants judges an unprecedented salary increase of 8.3% and establishes a judicial compensation and benefits commission.

The official opposition is grateful for the amendment put forward by our colleague from Crowfoot. We are grateful that it was supported and passed in this House during report stage of Bill C-37.

The Reform amendment ensures that every four years the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights has the opportunity to review the report of the commission on judges' salaries and benefits. This task will not be left solely to the Minister of Justice as originally contemplated by the government.

However, this amendment has not swayed our opposition to the bill. It has simply made it more palatable. The Reform Party still stands firmly opposed to Bill C-37.

As stated repeatedly in this House during all stages of the bill, other public servants and Canadians in general have not been afforded the same wage increase as that granted to the judges by Bill C-37. At a time when Canadian incomes continue to decline we cannot support such an unprecedented hike in salary.

According to a June 10 Ottawa *Citizen* article, family incomes are still dropping and as a result Canadians need to stretch the family budget to keep a roof over their heads. While housing costs eased during the first half of the decade, family income declined even more. That nudged a proportion of Canadians who spend at least 30% of their income on shelter to one in four households, or almost 2.8 million households. These findings, released by Statistics Canada, were derived from the 1996 census.

Another *Citizen* article, published on the same date, revealed that more and more two-parent families had both parents in the workforce in 1996, while at the same time the number of children left at home was increasing.

• (1015)

Statistics Canada reported that the overall lower income among Canadians in 1996 was the reason both parents were being forced into the labour market. Stats Canada has also reported that the majority of Canadian children, 4.8 million under the age of 15, lived in two parent families in 1996. Of those children 60% had both parents in the workforce, up from 43% in 1981.

In light of this information regarding the income of Canadians, in good conscience the Reform Party cannot support the bill. In the same vein we cannot support the government's concurrence in the Senate amendments.

I recognize the thorough job the Senate did in reviewing the bill and the substantive amendments put forward by the upper house. In particular I single out Liberal Senator Anne Cools for her diligent efforts in revealing the inadequacies of the bill.

Senator Cools rightfully exposed the fact that Bill C-37 effectively allows judges to set their own salaries and perks. In doing so it sets up the possibility of there being a showdown between parliament and the judiciary because it allows judges to appeal parliament's decision regarding a recommended salary increase in the courts. Essentially judges could have the final say over whether parliamentarians are giving them a sufficient raise.

Although former judicial pay commissioner David Scott has said that it is unlikely judges would be setting their own salaries, he has not ruled out the possibility of the judiciary challenging parliament's response to the commission's recommendations.

The judiciary would have to prove, however, in a court that the refusal to increase salaries or a decision to lower them was

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motivated by a wish to diminish the independence of judges. Mr. Scott said that even if the judges won in such a case the court could only declare parliament's motion on the issue void, which may result in a stalemate.

As pointed out by the Liberal senator this will:

—deprive Canadians of their undoubted constitutional right to the representative assembly's control over the public purse in respect of judicial salaries.

Clearly control of the public purse rests with parliament and not with the judiciary. Section 100 of the 1867 Constitution Act states in part:

The salaries, allowances and pensions of the judges... shall be fixed and provided by the Parliament of Canada.

Clause 6 of Bill C-37 potentially abolishes the true parliamentary role in the fixing of judges salaries. We must obviously question why the Minister of Justice has bestowed such potentially wielding powers on the judiciary in Bill C-37.

One can only surmise, and again I use the thoughts and words of Senator Cools when she said:

The real intent (of Bill C-37) is to remove parliament from the process.... There is a problem in that certain particular judges seem to crave a closeness to certain individuals in the Department of Justice and are trying to cling, closer and closer, to the executive rather than to parliament. In other words, honourable senators, what is happening here is that 200 years of history are being turned on their head, and we are being told in this judgment that, quite frankly, judges prefer their fate to be in the hands of the executive rather than in the hands of parliament. It is a most curious and interesting subject matter.

I will turn specifically to the amendments put forward by the Senate. Amendments 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 delete all the clauses referring to two spouses. Bill C-37, as originally drafted by the Department of Justice, created a legal right for a judge to have two spouses. The two spouses clause was meant to deal with a circumstance in which a married judge separates from his or her partner, moves into a common law relationship with another person and then dies. Once law, it would allow a judge to have both spouses, married and common law, eligible for the lucrative pension payouts and divide the money between them when the judge dies.

Additionally the common law spouse would collect the one time payout of one-sixth of the judge's annual salary at the time of death.

Former Supreme Court Justice Willard Estey has said that these particular Bill C-37 amendments would give his former colleagues on the bench the right to a kind of home-made harem. It would, Estey said:

—effectively create two separate sets of family law—one for judges and one for everyone else.

It has been well established that situations such as the one contemplated in Bill C-37 are rare. One therefore must question why such a clause was put in Bill C-37. Critics have suggested that this clause was tailor made for Chief Justice LeSage who is

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separated from his wife and has resided for about one year with Judge Lang. If Chief Justice LeSage were to die, the new amendment would allow both Judge Lang and Mrs. LeSage to qualify as his surviving spouses and share his pension.

• (1020)

As pointed out earlier, Senator Cools, as well as many others, have surmised that Bill C-37 appears tailored to fit particular individuals. Senator Cools said:

We have a situation in the country where certain individuals have access to the legislative writing machine. That is bothersome.

This certainly is not the first time the government has tailor made legislation. Previous amendments to the Judges Act introduced during the last parliament under Bill C-42 set out terms in which Canadian judges could participate in international activities, although it was never explicitly admitted by the government—it was no secret—that those amendments to the Judges Act arose due to the appointment of Madam Justice Louise Arbour to the United Nations as prosecutor for the War Crimes Commission.

I commend the Senate and support those amendments eliminating this tailor made clause of Bill C-37, clauses which, as stated by Senator Cools, “script their sins into the laws of the nation”.

We do not support, however, Amendment No. 3 which adds subclauses to clause 6 of Bill C-37. Clause 6 establishes the judicial compensation and benefits commission. These subclauses effectively expand the powers of the commission, powers which were not contemplated or countenanced in the original bill. Specifically we take issue with section (1.1)(a) which reads:

In conducting its inquiry, the commission shall consider (a) the prevailing economic conditions in Canada, including the cost of living, and the overall economic and current financial position of the federal government.

What exactly does this mean? How expansive are the powers of the commission? Does the reference to the current financial position of the federal government mean the commission will have the power to call the Minister of Finance before it to question him on our financial status? If such powers are vested with the commission, it is setting a dangerous precedent, a precedent the official opposition cannot support.

During his appearance before the Senate committee reviewing Bill C-37 former commission chairman David Scott clearly questioned statutorily defining criteria as proposed by the Senate. In fact Mr. Scott went so far as to say:

I am not sure what the relevant criteria would be.... I am not saying that there should not be any criteria, but once you start down the road of developing criteria, you may create a monster.

Clearly the Senate's amendment goes against the advice of the former commissioner.

As stated earlier, the official opposition does not support the government's concurrence motion. Nor do we support any expansion of the commission's powers, powers which were not originally contemplated by the government and the House.

A decision of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island forced the federal government to establish a judicial compensation commission. Bill C-37, as originally introduced, meets that legal obligation. Senate Amendment No. 3 is therefore unnecessary.

I caution the government's wisdom in accepting all the Senate amendments, particularly given the expanded powers of the commission which may involve additional time and travel for their inquiries, time and travel which may cost additional expenditure of funds that were not originally contemplated by the royal recommendation of Bill C-37. I am not emphatically stating that there is a violation. I am simply raising a flag for the record.

In closing, I reiterate the Reform Party's position. We stand opposed to Senate Amendment No. 3. We stand opposed to the outrageous salary increase for judges at a time when financial pressures on Canadian families continue to increase as their quality of life decreases.

It is incredible that we sit in this place in consideration of a windfall increase in pay for judges while in my home province of British Columbia public safety is being put at risk through reduced law enforcement due to the gutting of RCMP budgets.

In my constituency a police car which sustains more than \$4,000 damage is parked because there is no money to get it repaired. There is not enough money to replace worn tires on patrol cars, putting both police and public at risk. Store owners fear loss of business as customers run a gauntlet of crack cocaine dealers because police lack the money and resources to deal effectively with them.

We stand opposed to the concurrence motion.

[*Translation*]

Mr. Richard Marceau (Charlesbourg, BQ): Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to speak to Bill C-37, as amended by the Senate.

It is often said that what is clearly understood can be clearly expressed. With this in mind, let me outline the Bloc Québécois' position. We oppose Bill C-37. However, while the amendments put forward by our brave colleagues in the Senate are a step in the right direction, we think many more amendments would be required and much more work would have to be done on this bill before the Bloc Québécois could consider supporting it.

• (1025)

On October 22, the Senate made eight amendments to the bill. We are opposed to the principle of raising federal judges' salaries

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by approximately 13%, which is unacceptable to us in the Bloc Quebecois, and that is why we oppose the bill.

On the other hand, we are in favour of establishing the Judicial Benefits and Compensation Commission. We are also in favour of the Senate amendments for the following reasons: a number of these amendments would bring the French and English versions of the bill more in line with one another, while one other amendment clarifies the mandate of the commission being established by the federal government.

This amendment explicitly sets out what we believe was the implicit mandate of the Judicial Benefits and Compensation Commission. In our view, these explicit criteria are positive and fair.

For the Bloc Quebecois, the most crucial of these amendments is the one deleting clause 1 of Bill C-37. Clause 1 defines the term "surviving spouse" and, for constitutional reasons, we are opposed to the inclusion of surviving spouses in Bill C-37.

In this respect, we support the explanation given to the committee by Professor Jamie Cameron of Osgoode Hall. According to Professor Cameron, while it is the responsibility of the federal government to set benefits for federally appointed judges, the provinces have a similar responsibility with respect to matrimonial property and the division of assets in an estate.

Pensions are included in matrimonial property under family and estate distribution law. This raises the question of whether the federal government has jurisdiction to legislate the division of estate assets by defining the expression "surviving spouse" and with all the rights accorded subsequently in the bill according to the definition of "surviving spouse".

According to Ms. Cameron, and the Bloc Quebecois completely supports this position, the federal government is encroaching on provincial jurisdiction over matrimonial and estate property.

Accordingly, we support the amendments eliminating clause 1, which defines "surviving spouse" and the clauses pertaining to the rights of surviving spouses.

The purpose of the bill is to amend the Judges Act in order to increase judges' salaries and to change the criteria governing pension plan eligibility. The bill also establishes the Judicial Benefits and Compensation Commission.

Finally, the bill provides for more judges in appeal and unified family courts. The bill is the Liberal government's response to the 1995 triennial commission on judges' salaries and benefits, also known as the Scott commission.

In 1981, Parliament provided for the creation of independent commissions with a mandate to confirm that the pay and benefits of judges were sufficient in view of the importance of judicial

independence and the unique role given judges by the Canadian Constitution.

On September 18, 1997, in a reference regarding the remuneration of provincial court justices in Prince Edward Island, which pertained to the independence and impartiality of these justices, the Supreme Court stressed the importance of these independent commissions, which establish a vital link between two government powers: the executive and the judicial. The court also pointed out the constitutional obligation to set magistrates' salaries.

The commission's recommendations are not binding on the government, but the court judgment requires a reasonable and public justification to be provided if the recommendations are rejected, before a court of law if necessary.

The 1995 Scott Commission I have already referred to recommended a progressive 8.3% increase, and the Liberal government accepted that recommendation in its bill by proposing 4.1% yearly for two years.

Moreover, in determining what was reasonable, the Scott Commission acknowledged that a complex and broad range of factors needed to be taken into consideration in determining the appropriate pay level, including the need of pay levels capable of attracting and retaining the most qualified candidates for the office of judge.

The report is based on the relationship between judges' salaries and those of lawyers in private practice, since this is the source of most candidates for the office of judge.

Section 25 of the Judges Act calls for annual adjustments to judges' salaries based on the increase in the industrial aggregate, up to a maximum of seven per cent.

• (1030)

Judges' salaries were frozen between December 1992 and March 31, 1997, under the Public Service Compensation Restraint Act.

Our objection to the Scott report is that it is based solely on federal economic activity indicators, and not on the economic sectors most heavily affected since the 1993 cuts. In our opinion, the most fundamental question is whether we should be putting books back into the schools and beds back into the hospitals, or raising the salaries of high court judges already earning \$155,800. These are hardly starvation wages, after all.

To sum up the Bloc Quebecois' position on Bill C-37, we think that the Liberal government has already achieved its zero deficit, but we all know it did so on the backs of the provinces, unemployed workers and the most disadvantaged members of our society.

The Minister of Justice may well want to reward judges by increasing their salaries, but she would do better to persuade her colleague, the Minister of Finance, to compensate the provinces

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for the cuts to health, welfare and post-secondary education transfer payments.

The Bloc Québécois puts other priorities ahead of raising judges' salaries. None of us is in any doubt that judges work hard, but they are far from the only ones doing so.

It is for these reasons that the Bloc Québécois is opposed to the principle of increasing judges' salaries. We are in favour of creating an independent commission, but we cannot go along with this lapse in solidarity and vision in an economic context where the provinces have borne the brunt of the federal government's fight to eliminate the deficit.

Naturally, we have heard the government's arguments that the most competent lawyers must be attracted to the bench, and we fully agree. But judges too are members of society, and as such must take part in the collective effort. Even though the federal deficit has been eliminated, the \$500 billion debt is still hanging over our heads.

Instead of increasing judges' salaries, the government could have given the money to the provinces to buy hospital beds and to help the most disadvantaged members of our society.

The supplementary estimates tabled last Wednesday also indicate that the Canadian unity group at Justice, one of whose responsibilities is the reference to the Supreme Court, is costing Canadian and Quebec taxpayers \$700,000. Again, this money could have paid for many hospital beds and many meals on the tables of the most disadvantaged members of our society.

Today, therefore, I am calling on the Minister of Justice to withdraw her bill and to use the money instead to compensate the provinces for the unjust cuts they have suffered since this Liberal government took office.

[*English*]

Mr. Peter Mancini (Sydney—Victoria, NDP): Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the Senate amendments to Bill C-37.

I reviewed some of the comments that I made on behalf of my party some time ago when this bill was first introduced. I compared this piece of legislation to a recipe that my grandfather brought to this country from Italy some time ago. I said that as much as my grandfather would try to pass that recipe onto his children, when he would taste the sauce he would say "You got a little bit of it right and whole lot of it wrong". I said that this bill was very similar to that sauce.

The Senate has added a dash a salt but nothing particularly to improve the flavour of this legislation. What remains tragic is that with this legislation there was an opportunity for the government to address some fundamental issues.

I will pick up on the comments of my colleague from Charlebourg. He talked about cutbacks in the provinces. He talked about hospital beds. He talked about the kinds of things that matter to Canadians at a time when this government is determined that we should give judges a substantial increase in their salaries.

I am not going to talk so much about hospital beds. I am going to talk about the justice system and where those funds might be funnelled at a time of increasing demands on the courts, at a time when we are looking at a role for victims to play in the courts, at a time when crown prosecutors who have to enforce the laws are finding their hands tied because of lack of resources, and at a time when the RCMP and law enforcement agencies are finding their budgets slashed.

• (1035)

When we are determining how the very sparse funds have to be divided up, increasing the judges' salary at this point in time when this country has other problems is perhaps not the wisest and most judicial, if you will, use of funds.

I sit on the custody and access committee. One complaint we have heard continually is that when there is a dispute in family law it cannot be resolved for months because of the backlog in cases. There is a lack of legal aid availability for parties who are seeking to bring their matters before the court. There is a lack of court clerks. There is a lack of all kinds of necessary instruments to bring matters to court and to have them resolved quickly. When matters are not resolved quickly before the courts, it results in increased tension between the parties. The parties take matters into their own hands and there is increased concern.

These funds might have been better spent in improving the justice system in the provinces. That is in the family law courts. Let us look at the criminal courts.

More and more powers are being delegated to provincial court judges with fewer and fewer resources. Again this means longer waiting times for court hearings. It does no good for the accused, who lives under a cloud of suspicion while waiting for his or her day in court. It does no good for the victim, who waits for months and months in a system he or she never asked to end up in the first place.

The cuts to the provinces have resulted in increased waiting times in both the criminal and family courts.

Also, as has been raised by this side of the House, the RCMP training centre out west is being closed down. I am meeting with a group of people in my own riding next Monday when the House is down. Seniors in my riding have been told that when they press an alarm, it will only be responded to if the person pressing the alarm can guarantee that there is a break and enter.

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I practised criminal law for some time. It was a rare occasion when one could say to the criminal breaking into the home "Hold on for a minute while I call the police to confirm that you are here. Would you take the phone and let the RCMP know that there is a reason for them to come". I do not blame the RCMP officers for this. The reality is that they do not have the resources to respond unless they can be sure there is a crime taking place. At the same time that this is happening, we are increasing the wages for some of the wealthiest people in this country. I again question whether that is the best use of resources.

There was also a golden opportunity, which I have spoken to the Minister of Justice about, to review the method of appointment of judges. The parliamentary secretary has said in support of some of the Senate amendments that the criteria in terms of determining judicial compensation ought to be accepted and it is something the government looks favourably on. I would suggest we ought to revamp the criteria for the appointment of judges before we revamp the criteria for increasing their salaries and determining whether they ought to get it.

This country has some very good judges. I do not want to diminish that for a moment. The late Justice Dickson was an example of a fine judge. He moved this country forward in his position as a supreme court justice. There are hundreds of good judges in this country.

Every now and then we hear about an appointment to the court that is simply a patronage appointment. It is well known certainly on the east coast and in the province I come from that part of how one gets to the judiciary is to make the right contributions to the parties in power.

• (1040)

Just this summer there was an appointment of a judge to the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Prior to her being a judge, she started her career as a lawyer and a keen organizer for the Liberal Party. The reward for that was an appointment to the public utility board in Nova Scotia which paid some \$75,000 a year up until the age of 75. This was a pretty nice plum and everybody thought she was satisfied with that. As it turned out, she was a classmate of the Minister of Justice, I think the year behind. She was not too happy on the utility board and found herself appointed to the supreme court. That appointment met with considerable criticism in the province. It was not the only one.

That is unfair to the judges who legitimately serve this country well, who achieve their appointment on merit. We need to have a discussion about this. I have indicated to the Minister of Justice that there ought to be a subcommittee of the justice committee that can explore and ensure a fair method of the appointment of the judiciary. Citizens look to the judiciary in some ways to set the moral standards of the country. They look to parliamentarians. They look to people in authority.

This is a time when we are talking about youth crime and young offenders who appear before judges. It is very difficult to present to them the argument that the society we want them to participate in is one that is fair and just if some of the very people they appear before received their positions on the bench not because of their understanding of criminal, family or contract law, but because of their connections to particular parties. This was a missed opportunity.

Some of the amendments that were put forward by members of the justice committee from the Reform Party and the Bloc party were good. It is too bad that the government could not have supported them. It did support one of those amendments. The amendment put forward by the Bloc which had to do with the actual pay increase would have been well received. It is too bad that the government did not choose to accept that in the same way it accepted the amendments from the Senate.

Mr. Mark Muise (West Nova, PC): Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to rise in the House today to speak on the Senate amendments to Bill C-37, an act to amend the Judges Act and other consequential acts.

It is nice to see the upper chamber bringing forth amendments that we believe will only benefit this bill. This is further proof that the other place continues to play a vital role in Canadian politics. It is also proof that although the Liberal government likes to ram bills through with little consultation, it does not always work.

Nevertheless, our party is encouraged by the provisions contained in Bill C-37. These amendments will improve the independence, the objectivity and the effectiveness of the salary and benefits commission process.

Clause 6 of the proposed amendments will for the most part strengthen the judiciary. For example, the need to attract outstanding candidates to the judiciary will not only enhance the credibility of the judiciary but it will also enhance the process.

The Progressive Conservative Party is encouraged by the provisions which make the appointments less bureaucratic and more democratic.

This commission will consist of three people, of which one will be appointed by the Minister of Justice. The other would be appointed or nominated if you will, by the judiciary, while the chair would be named by the two previously mentioned.

I stand by my remarks from last March when I first spoke on this bill. I believed then as I do now that a better, more accountable way of appointing people to this committee would be to enable the Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights to nominate a member to sit on the commission. Such a process would not only

Government Orders

improve the transparency, but it would also eliminate some of the patronage that goes on during these appointments.

As for the deletion of section 45 of the act, the joint and survivor provisions, it will rightfully entitle the respective provincial governments to handle the salary and benefits situation as it relates to spouses according to the province in which the judge respectfully works.

An example of this is in Quebec where common law marriages are not recognized. Should Quebec judges be penalized for working in Quebec? No, they certainly should not be. This amendment will ensure equality for all judges right across the country as it relates to their place of work and residency.

• (1045)

By keeping central control in the confines of the provincial government, we believe it is more practical to apply a case by case process as it pertains to individual judges. Narrowing the scope eliminates the possibility for difficulty and confusion down the road. This legislation has invoked a great deal of passion and provocative commentary within the House, and to some extent a great deal of righteous indignation on the part of some.

It is important to focus on the role of judges and the important tasks they are charged to perform. We have previously debated the important question of the separation of power in society. My party strongly believes judicial independence is the cornerstone of our democracy. There is no question that we as parliamentarians may not always agree with a court's decision, but it is our job to respect and uphold the system in place for the good of the country and the citizens we represent.

However, it cannot be stated strongly enough or with enough emotion the importance of having our judges remain independent of the elected body. We as parliamentarians are elected as opposed to appointed judges. A balance needs to be struck to eliminate the practice of governments, in particular majority governments, using heavy handed measures the judiciary is called to investigate.

My party is comfortable supporting the amendments brought forth today because they give guidelines to the commission that will ultimately strengthen the judiciary and present guidelines for the way salaries are set. Furthermore, we believe in an independent commission setting the judges' salaries. The provisions regarding spousal pension benefits are nothing but beneficial to the law and the process. Therefore I would ask that the other parties here today agree to the amendments brought forth.

The Deputy Speaker: Is the House ready for the question?

Some hon. members: Question.

The Deputy Speaker: The question is on the motion. Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?

Some hon. members: Agreed.

Some hon. members: No.

The Deputy Speaker: All those in favour of the motion will please say yea.

Some hon. members: Yea.

The Deputy Speaker: All those opposed will please say nay.

Some hon. members: Nay.

The Deputy Speaker: In my opinion the yeas have it.

And more than five members having risen:

The Deputy Speaker: Pursuant to Standing Order 45, the vote is deferred until Monday, November 16 at the ordinary time of adjournment.

* * *

FIRST NATIONS LAND MANAGEMENT ACT

The House resumed from November 5 consideration of the motion that Bill C-49, an act providing for the ratification and the bringing into effect of the framework agreement on first nation land management, be read the second time and referred to a committee; and of the amendment.

Mr. Roy Bailey (Souris—Moose Mountain, Ref.): Mr. Speaker, I will continue my delivery from yesterday. I was discussing some of the many injustices that have taken place in the past. I will deal specifically with the land claims agreement in Saskatchewan and how it continues to fail daily in terms of the obligation of this government. It drives the wedge, a feeling of inequality, between rural Saskatchewan and this government. I am talking about a debt owed by this government to the rural areas of Saskatchewan.

Let us go back 10 years.

• (1050)

A promise was made to the rural governments of Saskatchewan that when the natives would acquire Indian land, the RMs would be paid 22.5 times the assessment for the land taken out of the assessment role.

In other words, the deal was that they would get 22.5 years of taxes in lieu of services they provided. When this government came into power, it changed this so that the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan get a mere 5 years taxes.

That is an injustice. The debt owed to the RMs is owed by the government and the people of Canada. It is a national debt.



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First Session
Thirty-sixth Parliament, 1997-98

Première session de la
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SENATE OF CANADA

SÉNAT DU CANADA

*Proceedings of the Standing
Senate Committee on*

*Délibérations du comité
sénatorial permanent des*

Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Affaires juridiques et constitutionnelles

Chairman:

The Honourable LORNA MILNE

Présidente:

L'honorable LORNA MILNE

Thursday, October 22, 1998

Le jeudi 22 octobre 1998

Issue No. 37

Fascicule n° 37

Sixth and last meeting on:

Bill C-37, An Act to amend the Judges Act
and to make consequential amendments
to other Acts

Sixième et dernière réunion concernant:

L'étude du projet de loi C-37, Loi modifiant la Loi
sur les juges et d'autres lois
en conséquence

INCLUDING:

THE FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE
COMMITTEE (Bill C-37)

Y COMPRIS:

LE QUATORZIÈME RAPPORT DU COMITÉ
(projet de loi C-37)

THE STANDING SENATE COMMITTEE ON
LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL AFFAIRS

The Honourable Lorna Milne, *Chairman*

The Honourable Pierre Claude Nolin, *Acting Deputy Chairman*

and

The Honourable Senators:

Balfour	Johnstone
Beaudoin	Joyal, P.C.
Buchanan, P.C.	* Lynch-Staunton
Eyton	(or Kinsella (acting))
Fraser	Moore
Grafstein	Pépin

* Graham, P.C. (or Carstairs)

* *Ex Officio Members*

(Quorum 4)

Changes in membership of the committee:

Pursuant to rule 85(4), membership of the committee was amended as follows:

The name of the Honourable Senator Grafstein was added (October 22, 1998).

The name of the Honourable Senator Johnstone was substituted for that of the Honourable Senator Bryden (October 22, 1998 — 11:25 a.m.)

LE COMITÉ SÉNATORIAL PERMANENT DES
AFFAIRES JURIDIQUES ET CONSTITUTIONNELLES

Présidente: L'honorable Lorna Milne

Vice-président suppléant: L'honorable Pierre Claude Nolin

et

Les honorables sénateurs:

Balfour	Johnstone
Beaudoin	Joyal, c.p.
Buchanan, c.p.	* Lynch-Staunton
Eyton	(ou Kinsella (suppléant))
Fraser	Moore
Grafstein	Pépin

* Graham, c.p. (ou Carstairs)

* *Membres d'office*

(Quorum 4)

Modifications à la composition du comité:

Conformément à l'article 85(4) du Règlement, la liste des membres du comité est modifiée, ainsi qu'il suit:

Le nom de l'honorable sénateur Grafstein est ajouté (le 22 octobre 1998).

Le nom de l'honorable sénateur Johnstone est substitué à celui de l'honorable sénateur Bryden (le 22 octobre 1998 — 11 h 25).

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The question being put on the motion by Senator Nolin, it was agreed.

After debate on the motion by Senator Joyal, it was moved by the Honourable Senator Joyal — That the motion be amended, in the English version, new subclause 1.1, paragraph *d*), to read:

“any other objective criteria that the Commission considers relevant.”

After debate, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed.

It was moved by the Honourable Senator Joyal — That the motion be further amended, in the French version, new subclause 1.1, paragraph *d*), to read:

«tout autre facteur objectif qu'elle considère pertinent.»

After debate, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed.

It was moved by the Honourable Senator Joyal — That Bill C-37 be further amended in clause 6, on page 4, by replacing line 14 with the following:

“a report of the Commission within six months after receiving it.”

The question being put on the motion, it was agreed.

It was agreed — That clause 6, as amended, carry.

It was agreed — That clause 7 carry.

It was agreed — That clause 8 carry.

It was agreed — That clause 9 not carry.

It was agreed — That clause 10 not carry.

It was agreed — That clause 11 not carry.

After debate, it was agreed — That clauses 12 to 20 carry.

It was moved by the Honourable Senator Joyal — That Bill C-37 be amended in clause 21, on page 13, by replacing lines 1 to 3 with the following:

“21. Sections 2, 3 7 and 14 to 20 come into force on a day or”.

After debate, the question being put on the motion, it was agreed.

It was agreed — That clause 21, as amended, carry.

It was agreed — That the Title carry.

It was agreed — That the Bill, as amended, carry.

It was agreed — That the clauses be renumbered appropriately.

La question, mise aux voix par le sénateur Nolin, est adoptée.

Après discussion de la motion du sénateur Joyal, il est proposé par l'honorable sénateur Joyal — Que la motion soit modifiée dans sa version anglaise et que l'alinéa *d*) du nouveau paragraphe 1.1 soit le suivant:

«any other objective criteria that the Commission considers relevant.»

Après discussion, la question mise aux voix, est adoptée.

Il est proposé par l'honorable sénateur Joyal — Que la motion soit modifiée, dans sa version française, et que l'alinéa *d*) du nouveau paragraphe 1.1 soit le suivant:

«tout autre facteur objectif qu'elle considère pertinent.»

Après discussion, la question, mise aux voix, est adoptée.

Il est proposé par l'honorable sénateur Joyal — Que le projet de loi C-37, à l'article 6, soit modifié, à la page 4, par substitution à la ligne 13 de ce qui suit:

«(7) Le ministre donne suite au rapport de la Commission au».

La question, mise aux voix, est adoptée.

Il est convenu — Que l'article 6 ainsi modifié soit adopté.

Il est convenu — Que l'article 7 soit adopté.

Il est convenu — Que l'article 8 soit adopté.

Il est convenu — Que l'article 9 ne soit pas adopté.

Il est convenu — Que l'article 10 ne soit pas adopté.

Il est convenu — Que l'article 11 ne soit pas adopté.

Après discussion, il est convenu — Que les articles 12 à 20 soient adoptés.

Il est proposé par l'honorable sénateur Joyal — Que le projet de loi C-37, à l'article 21, soit modifié par substitution aux lignes 3 à 5, à la page 13, de ce qui suit:

«21. Les articles 2, 3, 7 et 14 à 20 entrent en vigueur à la date».

Après discussion, la question, mise aux voix, est adoptée.

Il est convenu — Que l'article 21 ainsi modifié soit adopté.

Il est convenu — Que le titre soit adopté.

Il est convenu — Que le projet de loi ainsi modifié soit adopté.

Il est convenu — Que les articles soient renumérotés en conséquence.

It was agreed — That Bill C-37 be reported to the Senate, as amended.

At 12:20 p.m., the committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

ATTEST:

Il est convenu — Qu'il soit fait rapport au Sénat du projet de loi C-37 ainsi modifié.

À 12 h 20, le comité suspend ses travaux jusqu'à nouvelle convocation de la présidence.

ATTESTÉ:

La greffière du comité,

Heather Lank

Clerk of the Committee

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

THURSDAY, October 22, 1998

The Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs has the honour to present its

FOURTEENTH REPORT

Your Committee, to which was referred Bill C-37, An Act to amend the Judges Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts, has, in obedience to the Order of Reference of Tuesday, September 22, 1998, examined the said Bill and now reports the same with the following amendments:

1. *Page 1, Clause 1:* Delete Clause 1 and renumber subsequent clauses accordingly.
2. *In the French version, Page 3, Clause 6:* Replace line 4 with the following:
 “de la rémunération des juges chargée”.
3. *Page 3, Clause 6:* Add after line 7, on page 3, the following:
 “(1.1) In conducting its inquiry, the Commission shall consider
 - (a) the prevailing economic conditions in Canada, including the cost of living, and the overall economic and current financial position of the federal government;
 - (b) the role of financial security of the judiciary in ensuring judicial independence;
 - (c) the need to attract outstanding candidates to the judiciary; and
 - (d) any other objective criteria that the Commission considers relevant.”
4. *Page 4, Clause 6:* Replace line 14 with the following:
 “a report of the Commission within six months after receiving it.”
5. *Page 6, Clause 9:* Delete Clause 9 and renumber subsequent clauses accordingly.
6. *Pages 6, 7 and 8: Clause 10:* Delete Clause 10 and renumber subsequent clauses accordingly.
7. *Page 8, Clause 11:* Delete Clause 11 and renumber subsequent clauses accordingly.
8. *Page 13, Clause 21:* Replace lines 1 to 3 with the following:
 “21. Sections 2, 3, 7 and 14 to 20 come into force on a day or”.

Respectfully submitted,

La présidente,

LORNA MILNE

Chair

RAPPORT DU COMITÉ

Le JEUDI 22 octobre 1998

Le comité sénatorial permanent des affaires juridiques et constitutionnelles a l'honneur de présenter son

QUATORZIÈME RAPPORT

Votre comité, auquel a été déferé le projet de loi C-37, Loi modifiant la Loi sur les juges et d'autres lois en conséquence, a, conformément à l'ordre de renvoi du mardi 22 septembre 1998, étudié ledit projet de loi et en fait maintenant rapport avec les modifications suivantes:

1. *Page 1, article 1:* supprimer l'article 1 et faire les changements de désignation numérique qui en découlent.
2. Dans la version française, Page 3, article 6: substituer la ligne 4 par ce qui suit:
 «de la rémunération des juges chargée».
3. *Page 3, article 6:* ajouter après la ligne 9, page 3, ce qui suit:
 «(1.1) La Commission fait son examen en tenant compte des facteurs suivants:
 - a) l'état de l'économie au Canada, y compris le coût de la vie ainsi que la situation économique et financière globale du gouvernement;
 - b) le rôle de la sécurité financière des juges dans la préservation de l'indépendance judiciaire;
 - c) le besoin de recruter les meilleurs candidats pour la magistrature;
 - d) tout autre facteur objectif qu'elle considère pertinent.»
4. *Page 4, article 6:* substituer la ligne 13, par ce qui suit:
 «(7) Le ministre donne suite au rapport de la Commission au».
5. *Page 6, article 9:* supprimer l'article 9 et faire les changements de désignation numérique qui en découlent.
6. Pages 6 et 7, article 10: supprimer l'article 10 et faire les changements de désignation numérique qui en découlent.
7. Page 8, article 11: supprimer l'article 11 et faire les changements de désignation numérique qui en découlent.
8. Page 13, article 21: substituer les lignes 3 à 5 par ce qui suit:
 «21. Les articles 2, 3, 7 et 14 à 20 entrent en vigueur à la date».

Respectueusement soumis,

EVIDENCE

OTTAWA, Thursday, October 22, 1998

The Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, to which was referred Bill C-37, to amend the Judges Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts, met this day at 11:05 a.m. to give consideration to the bill.

Senator Lorna Milne (*Chairman*) in the Chair.

[*English*]

The Chairman: This meeting of the Standing Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs is now in session. We will proceed to clause-by-clause consideration of Bill C-37, to amend the Judges Act and to make consequential amendments to other acts.

Senator Moore: Honourable senators, I move that the committee complete clause-by-clause consideration of Bill C-37.

Senator Cools: Before we move to clause-by-clause consideration, I wish to raise a question of privilege.

Senator Grafstein: To be fair, Senator Cools did declare her intention in advance of the motion. I would hope that Senator Moore could withhold his motion so that Senator Cools has an opportunity to make her statement.

The Chairman: That is quite right.

Senator Cools, the floor is yours.

Senator Cools: Thank you for your consideration. In any event, it has always been my understanding that questions of privilege take precedence.

We had an interesting situation yesterday where, as a committee, we engaged in some unusual methodology. In hearing from Department of Justice officials, certain senators indicated their intention to bring forward motions. The content and intent of the motions were worthy. However, I questioned the procedural technique that was being used. I have never really encountered a situation where there is a public discussion between department officials and members about their intentions to bring certain motions.

I will agree with the motions when they are actually brought forth.

Yesterday, we had a discussion, without the motion, to discuss the subject matter being before us. Those questions were raised briefly and not as sufficiently as I would have liked because I did not want to resort to the technique of formally making a point of order or any more strenuous procedural technique. I thought the appeal to common sense and to our customs would have prevailed.

My concern about the techniques used yesterday has been heightened. Information has come into my possession that many of the interested judges — those who would be affected by these provisions — have known for quite some time that these clauses — what I have learned to call the “spousal clauses” — will be deleted.

TÉMOIGNAGES

OTTAWA, le jeudi 22 octobre 1998

Le comité sénatorial permanent des affaires juridiques et constitutionnelles, auquel a été renvoyé le projet de loi C-37, Loi modifiant la Loi sur les juges et d'autres lois en conséquence, se réunit aujourd'hui à 11 h 05 pour en étudier la teneur.

Le sénateur Lorna Milne (*présidente*) occupe le fauteuil.

[*Traduction*]

La présidente: Je déclare ouverte cette séance du comité sénatorial permanent des affaires juridiques et constitutionnelles. Nous procéderons à l'étude article par article du projet de loi C-37, Loi modifiant la Loi sur les juges et d'autres lois en conséquence.

Le sénateur Moore: Honorables sénateurs, je propose que le comité procède à l'étude article par article du projet de loi C-37.

Le sénateur Cools: Avant de passer à l'étude article par article, j'aimerais soulever une question de privilège.

Le sénateur Grafstein: En toute justice, le sénateur Cools avait fait part de son intention avant le dépôt de la motion. J'espère que le sénateur Moore peut différer sa motion de manière à ce que le sénateur Cools puisse faire sa déclaration.

La présidente: C'est tout à fait juste.

Sénateur Cools, vous avez la parole.

Le sénateur Cools: Merci. De toute façon, j'ai toujours cru que les questions de privilège avaient préséance.

Il s'est passé quelque chose d'intéressant hier alors qu'à ce comité, nous avons fait quelque chose d'inhabituel. Lors de l'audition de hauts fonctionnaires du ministère de la Justice, certains sénateurs ont manifesté leur intention de déposer des motions dont le contenu et l'intention étaient louables. Cependant, je mets en doute la façon de procéder. Il ne m'est jamais arrivé d'assister à un débat public entre des hauts fonctionnaires du ministère et des membres d'un comité au sujet de leur intention de déposer certaines motions.

J'appuierai les motions lorsqu'elles seront bel et bien déposées.

Hier, nous avons parlé, sans la motion, de discuter du sujet du projet de loi qui nous a été confié. Ces questions ont été soulevées brièvement et pas autant que je l'aurais voulu parce que je ne n'ai pas voulu en venir à formuler officiellement une objection ou à recourir à une procédure beaucoup plus ardue. J'ai cru que l'appel à notre sens commun et à nos coutumes aurait prévalu.

Mon inquiétude au sujet des méthodes employées hier s'est accrue. Selon les renseignements dont je dispose, bon nombre des juges intéressés — ceux qui seraient visés par ces dispositions — savaient depuis un certain temps que ces articles — ce que j'appelle maintenant les «dispositions relatives au conjoint» — seront supprimées.

As far as I am concerned, when one has had a political victory, one never does complain. I am pleased that reason, common sense, and judiciousness have prevailed and that certain individuals have recognized that these clauses were indeed very questionable and suspicious, not to mention embarrassing, and that they were sadly in need of amendment. I am also pleased that, after several weeks of effort, the minister has finally conceded that something was very wrong and that she herself was prepared to accept changes, mainly the deletion of those clauses from Bill C-37.

However, having said that, I believe that some "impropriety", and perhaps that is not the appropriate word, but a less-than-parliamentary occurrence has taken place. That, I believe, should be brought to the attention of members of this committee. To me, it is most distressing and vexing that certain interested judges and other interested parties will have information about the deletion or amendment of these clauses far in advance of the members of the Senate themselves knowing, or far in advance of any formal, procedural, or parliamentary activity to implement those wishes.

As I said before, this is not the first time that I have worked on committees and encountered this situation. For example, last year before our committee reached its clause-by-clause consideration of Bill C-41, certain persons at the Department of Justice, or whoever, had already put certain information into the public domain.

Let me be clear so no one would, for a moment, suggest that I am opposed to freedom of the press: I am a great believer in freedom of the press. My concern is that this information has been made available to interested judges and that there are currently separation agreements, and whatever other agreements being entered into, based on information which certain people have received. I find that very questionable.

It seems to me that, if we are doing proper and judicious work, which we have been doing, the formal process of Parliament should be allowed to function without the unnecessary, inconvenient or inappropriate release of information to interested individuals. This question is usually raised quite publicly when the Minister of Finance is preparing a budget.

I raise this as a question of privilege. I believe that there has been an impropriety, that there has been a breach, and that it is indeed unfortunate that information is out and available before senators have been informed, or before any senator has moved a motion in this committee to basically delete those clauses.

An additional consideration is that, frequently in committee and in the chamber, I raise the issue of constant, ongoing, persistent, and insistent contact between certain persons, whomever they may be, at the Department of Justice and certain judges of this land. I find it extremely disturbing and unhelpful that this information is in the hands of certain parties prior to it being in my hands.

To that extent, I consider this to be a very serious breach of my privileges here. As I said before, I support the minister's agreement to these amendments and I would have appreciated it

À ce que je sache, quand quelqu'un remporte une victoire politique, il ne se plaint jamais. Je suis heureuse que la raison, le sens commun et la sagesse aient prévalu et que certaines personnes aient reconnu que ces dispositions étaient très discutables et très contestables, pour ne pas dire embarrassantes, et qu'elles avaient grandement besoin d'être modifiées. Je me réjouis aussi de voir que, après plusieurs semaines d'efforts, la ministre a finalement admis que quelque chose n'allait pas et qu'elle était prête à accepter des changements, plus particulièrement le retrait de ces articles du projet de loi C-37.

Cependant, cela dit, je crois qu'une «irrégularité», et ce n'est peut-être pas le mot qui convient, un événement moins que parlementaire s'est produit et devrait, selon moi, être signalé aux membres de ce comité. Quant à moi, je trouve très frustrant que certains juges et autres parties intéressées seront mis au courant du retrait de ces dispositions ou d'amendements qui pourraient y être apportés, et ce bien avant que le Sénat ou toute activité officielle, procédurale ou parlementaire s'en charge.

Comme je l'ai déjà dit, ce n'est pas la première fois qu'une telle situation se présente à un comité auquel je siège. Par exemple, l'année dernière, avant que notre comité entreprenne l'étude article par article du projet de loi C-41, certaines personnes du ministère de la Justice ou qui vous voulez avaient déjà divulgué certains renseignements.

Je veux bien me faire comprendre afin que personne ne laisse entendre le moindre que je m'oppose à la liberté de presse en laquelle je crois fermement. Ce qui me laisse perplexe, c'est que cette information a été mise à la disposition des juges intéressés et qu'il y a à l'heure actuelle des ententes en matière de séparation et quelque autre entente conclue, qui sont basées sur l'information que certaines personnes ont obtenue. Je trouve cela très suspect.

Il me semble que, si nous accomplissons judicieusement notre travail, ce que nous avons fait, le processus parlementaire officiel ne devrait pas être entravé par la diffusion inutile, inopportune ou inappropriée d'information à des personnes intéressées. Cette question est habituellement soulevée assez publiquement lorsque le ministre des Finances prépare un budget.

Je soulève ce point en tant que question de privilège. Je crois qu'une irrégularité a été commise, qu'il y a eu un manquement et qu'il est en fait malheureux que de l'information soit diffusée avant que les sénateurs soient mis au courant ou avant qu'un sénateur propose une motion à ce comité portant pour ainsi dire retrait de ces dispositions.

En outre, il m'est arrivé fréquemment, en comité et à la Chambre, de soulever la question des contacts constants, permanents, persistants et insistants entre certaines personnes, peu importe de qui il peut s'agir, du ministère de la Justice et certains juges de ce pays. Je trouve tout à fait inquiétant et peu utile que cette information soit divulguée à certaines parties avant de m'être transmise.

Je considère qu'il s'agit d'une grave atteinte à mon privilège. Je le répète, je suis d'accord avec la ministre qui appuie ces amendements et j'aurais apprécié que les sénateurs aient l'honneur

had senators had the honour and the privilege of hearing this first, before the information was released into certain secretive circles.

Other persons may wish to speak to this point of privilege.

The Chairman: Before I open up the floor to discussion, Senator Cools, I should point out that this committee does not have the power to rule on a matter of privilege. If the committee so wishes, it must be reported to the Senate for decision.

I should also point out to you that, historically, the manner of proceeding in this committee has been to allow all members of the committee to know what was coming down the pike.

I think Senator Beaudoin will bear me out on this. I know that a similar situation happened when he was chair of this committee and I was sitting in as a member. This has been the custom of this committee, and I think we should proceed on those same grounds.

Senator Cools: That is not my question. My question is not on what you did yesterday. I accepted what you did yesterday. The question of privilege, the breach that I perceive, is the fact that other persons in this land, namely certain judges, are in possession of what we were to do as senators prior to any senator making statements about this in this committee and prior to senators having an opportunity to move motions to that effect. That is my concern, and I think it would behoove this committee to try to discover who has been making this information available to the judges of this land.

I am pleased that there has been progress made regarding these clauses but, frankly, I think we should have a chance to vote on it, or at least let the system move ahead.

The Chairman: We are about to have a chance to vote on it.

Senator Joyal: Following the statement made by Senator Cools, and since yesterday I was the member of the committee who notified my colleagues of my intention to move some amendments, I would like to bring a point of clarification. I would like to make a formal statement that I never, directly or indirectly, consulted any member of the bench, at any level, to get their opinion or reaction on my intention to move forward with any amendments and I never asked anyone in my office to do so.

I would like that point to be very clear on the record. If Senator Cools' statements happen to be true, it is certainly not because I was in any way part of an initiative that would have made my intentions known by any judge in this land.

The Chairman: I would further add — if I may, Senator Cools — that I want it made absolutely clear that any amendments that may be proposed today are not being proposed by the Minister of Justice. They are the Liberal senators' amendments.

Senator Cools: I accept that and I approve. I would like to be clear here. It was never my intention to question Senator's integrity in any form or fashion. I have known him for a long time. He is a man of outstanding character.

et le privilège d'être mis au courant avant que l'information soit diffusée dans certains cercles secrets.

Quelqu'un d'autre a peut-être quelque chose à dire au sujet de cette question de privilège.

La présidente: Avant de céder la parole à d'autres sénateurs, sénatrice Cools, je dois vous dire que ce comité n'est pas autorisé à se prononcer sur des questions de privilège. S'il veut le faire, il doit faire rapport au Sénat afin qu'il prenne une décision.

Je dois aussi vous dire que ce comité a toujours eu comme principe de permettre à tous ses membres de savoir ce qui va se passer.

Je crois que le sénateur Beaudoin confirmera ce qui suit. Je sais qu'une situation similaire s'est présentée lorsqu'il présidait ce comité et que j'y siégeais comme membre. Telle a été la pratique à ce comité et je crois que nous devrions poursuivre dans la même veine.

Le sénateur Cools: Ce n'est pas ce qui me préoccupe. Je m'interroge au sujet de ce que nous avons fait hier. J'ai accepté ce que vous avez fait hier. La question de privilège, l'infraction que je perçois, a à voir avec le fait que d'autres personnes dans ce pays, à savoir certains juges, ont été mises au courant de ce que nous nous apprêtions à faire en tant que sénateurs avant qu'un sénateur fasse une déclaration à ce sujet à ce comité et avant que les sénateurs aient l'occasion de proposer des motions à cet effet. C'est à ce sujet que je m'interroge et je crois qu'il incombe à ce comité d'essayer de déterminer qui a diffusé cette information aux juges de ce pays.

Je suis heureuse que des progrès aient été faits en ce qui concerne ces articles mais, en toute franchise, je crois que nous devrions avoir la chance de voter sur la question ou du moins de laisser le système suivre son cours.

La présidente: Nous sommes sur le point de voter sur ces motions.

Le sénateur Joyal: Pour faire suite à la déclaration du sénateur Cools et comme c'est moi qui ai informé hier mes collègues de mon intention de présenter certains amendements, j'aimerais éclaircir un point. J'aimerais dire officiellement que je n'ai jamais, directement ou indirectement, consulté un juge de quelque niveau que ce soit pour savoir ce qu'il pensait de mon intention de proposer des amendements. Je n'ai jamais non plus demandé à personne de mon bureau de le faire.

J'aimerais que ma déclaration soit consignée au compte rendu. Si les déclarations du sénateur Cools devaient s'avérer juste, ce n'est assurément pas parce que j'ai participé de quelque manière à une initiative qui aurait permis de révéler mes intentions à un juge de ce pays.

La présidente: J'ajouterais — si vous le permettez, sénateur — que je tiens à ce qu'il soit absolument clair qu'aucun des amendements qui seront proposés aujourd'hui n'émane du ministre de la Justice. Ils sont présentés par les sénateurs libéraux.

Le sénateur Cools: Je l'accepte et j'approuve. J'aimerais me faire bien comprendre. Mon intention n'a jamais été de remettre en question l'intégrité du sénateur d'aucune façon que ce soit. Je le connais depuis longtemps. C'est un homme remarquable.

The information that I was referring to is obviously being exchanged between certain individuals at the Department of Justice and other persons across this land. I do not believe that members of this committee divulged the information. Let me be clear, so that no one thinks I was questioning that point.

Madam Chair, you have said that you cannot rule on a question of privilege. I know the rules concerning this well. However, this committee can resolve to take some action to investigate the matter in order to discover how this sort of information has been received by certain people. Perhaps the minister could come here to explain or perhaps we could recall the departmental officials to explain. I believe there is something here that commands attention.

The Chairman: Thank you, Senator Cools. However, for this committee to proceed in such a manner, we would need an order to do so from the Senate.

Senator Cools: In that case, since I cannot move a motion on this committee to that effect, I would urge the chairman or a member of this committee to put forward a motion asking the Senate to study the matter.

Senator Grafstein: Since I am a voting member of the committee, perhaps I could suggest to Senator Cools that a question of privilege, first and foremost, must arise and be stated at the first possible moment. In other words, if somebody's privileges are impinged, the rules state that the senator whose privileges one believes are impinged or interfered with must raise the issue. I assume that is why Senator Cools has raised it here.

Having said that, since Senator Cools believes that this is a matter of her privileges being encroached upon — and, ultimately, it might affect others — the appropriate way to deal with this matter that she is contesting is for the committee to take note of it. I assume we have already done so because it is noted on the record. If the senator wishes to pursue it, she should do so before the full chamber at the appropriate time, which would be today. I have not looked at the questions myself, but I am always sensitive to the privileges of senators. I assume that is the appropriate practice, but I look to Senator Beaudoin and others who may be more familiar with the rules. I am having difficulty with Senator Cools' position that a privilege has been breached because she is a non-voting member of the committee. I am not sure how the privilege is breached. Unless I am told otherwise, I conclude that this is a matter for the full chamber.

I would ask Senator Beaudoin for his comments and then we can move on.

Senator Beaudoin: If a person wishes to raise a point of privilege, then he or she must be a member of the committee. If no member of the committee wishes to do so, then that is the end of it. Of course, the matter may be raised in the Senate. However, if no voting member of this committee wishes to raise the point, then I do not see how we can deal with it.

Senator Cools: That is rubbish!

Les renseignements dont je parlais ont manifestement été échangés entre des gens du ministère de la Justice et d'autres personnes dans tout le pays. Je ne crois pas que les membres de ce comité ont divulgué les renseignements. Je tiens à ce que ce soit clair, parce que je ne veux pas qu'on pense que c'est ce que je remettais en question.

Madame la présidente, vous avez dit que vous ne pouvez pas vous prononcer sur une question de privilège. Je connais très bien les règles à ce sujet. Quoi qu'il en soit, le comité peut décider d'examiner la question pour découvrir comment certaines personnes ont pu être en possession de ce genre de renseignements. Peut-être que le ministre pourrait venir nous l'expliquer, ou que des fonctionnaires du ministère pourraient revenir nous rencontrer pour le faire. À mon avis, des mesures s'imposent.

La présidente: Merci, sénateur. Cependant, le comité doit, pour procéder ainsi, en recevoir l'ordre du Sénat.

Le sénateur Cools: Dans ce cas, puisque je ne peux pas présenter de motion en ce sens, j'exhorte la présidente ou un membre du comité à proposer qu'on demande au Sénat d'étudier la question.

Le sénateur Grafstein: À titre de membre votant de ce comité, je pourrais peut-être signaler au sénateur Cools qu'une question de privilège doit d'abord et avant tout être soulevée et énoncée à la première occasion possible. Autrement dit, si les privilèges de quelqu'un sont lésés, la règle veut que ce soit le sénateur dont les privilèges auraient été lésés ou restreints qui soulève la question. Je suppose que c'est pourquoi le sénateur Cools nous a fait part du problème ici.

Cela dit, étant donné que le sénateur Cools a des raisons de croire que cette question porte atteinte à ses privilèges — et pourrait bien porter préjudice à d'autres personnes —, la manière appropriée pour le comité de traiter le problème qu'elle soulève est d'en prendre note. Je présume que nous l'avons déjà fait, puisque c'est inscrit au compte rendu. Si le sénateur tient à approfondir la question, elle devrait le faire devant l'ensemble des sénateurs au moment opportun, soit aujourd'hui même. Je ne me suis pas penché là-dessus, mais je suis toujours sensible aux privilèges des sénateurs. Je présume que c'est ainsi que se font les choses, mais je me fie au sénateur Beaudoin et à d'autres, qui connaissent peut-être mieux les règles que moi. J'ai quelque difficulté à comprendre le point de vue du sénateur Cools selon lequel un privilège a été enfreint parce qu'elle n'est pas un membre votant du comité. Je ne vois pas très bien en quoi cela porte atteinte à ses privilèges. À moins d'avis contraire, j'en conclus que cette question relève de l'ensemble des sénateurs.

J'inviterais le sénateur Beaudoin à faire des commentaires, puis nous pourrions poursuivre.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Pour soulever une question de privilège, il faut être membre du comité. Si aucun membre du comité ne veut le faire, c'est fini. Bien sûr, la question peut être soulevée au Sénat. Cependant, si aucun membre votant du comité ne veut soulever la question, je ne vois pas comment nous pourrions en traiter.

Le sénateur Cools: Foutaise!

The Chairman: No. Order!

Senator Nolin: We do not accept "rubbish." If we are to decide on this, I want to hear all the evidence or I do not want to discuss it. I do not think we have the mandate to discuss it. It is your privilege to raise this matter in the chamber and to table all the evidence you have. You will have to produce something. You are accusing a lot of people without mentioning names and I do not wish to be part of that. It is your right to do so in the chamber, but do not do it here.

Senator Cools: I would like to respond to that.

Senator Beaudoin: One cannot call an explanation of our rules "rubbish."

Senator Nolin: No, you cannot.

The Chairman: Order. I agree with Senator Beaudoin's comments. I would hope that the senator would retract the word "rubbish."

Senator Cools: The word "rubbish" was an aside. It was not intended to be a formal statement.

Senator Balfour: Earlier you insisted on being on the record.

Senator Cools: Perhaps I should repeat that it was never my intention, in any way, to impugn the integrity of any individual member of this committee. If my use of a particular word as an aside was inappropriate, I will apologize. That is not a problem. Magnanimity comes very easily to me.

In response to the substance of what was said, I should like to say that the rule of "earliest opportunity" does not apply here. It is only applied when the Senate Speaker's role is being invoked in what we call a *prima facie* case in the chamber. It is only invoked in that instance and then, *prima facie*, that response is whether or not the Speaker of the Senate chooses to give priority over all other debate. This subject matter is becoming increasingly not only arcane but also unknown to the majority of senators.

The fact of the matter is that Senate privileges are not "my" privileges. Senators hold them collectively. It is my understanding that it is our duty to uphold the rules at all times. Those rules provide that senators must request information in a certain way. One of those ways, honourable senators, is to introduce a motion in the house. One cannot simply demand information.

What I am introducing here is a sense of discussion —

The Chairman: Senator Cools, I have the chair!

Senator Cools: You certainly do.

The Chairman: I believe that this subject has been explored in great depth. At this point, we will proceed to clause-by-clause consideration of Bill C-37.

It has been moved by Senator Moore that the committee complete clause-by-clause consideration of Bill C-37. Is it agreed?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Carried.

La présidente: Non. À l'ordre!

Le sénateur Nolin: Nous n'acceptons pas ici les termes comme «foutaise». Si nous devons prendre une décision à ce sujet, je tiens à entendre tous les faits, sinon je ne veux plus en entendre parler. Je ne crois pas que nous sommes mandatés pour discuter de ça. Vous avez le droit de soulever cette question au Sénat et de présenter toutes les preuves que vous avez. Il vous faudra en produire. Vous accusez des tas de gens sans donner de nom et je ne tiens pas à être mêlé à ça. Vous avez droit d'en parler au Sénat, mais pas ici.

Le sénateur Cools: J'aimerais répondre à ça.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Personne ne peut qualifier de «foutaise» une explication de nos règlements.

Le sénateur Nolin: Non, personne.

La présidente: À l'ordre. Je suis d'accord avec le sénateur Beaudoin. J'espère que le sénateur voudra bien retirer le mot «foutaise».

Le sénateur Cools: C'était un aparté. Ça ne se voulait pas une déclaration officielle.

Le sénateur Balfour: Vous avez pourtant insisté plus tôt pour que votre intervention soit consignée au compte rendu.

Le sénateur Cools: Je devrais peut-être répéter que je n'ai jamais eu la moindre intention de mettre en doute l'intégrité d'aucun membre de ce comité. Si l'expression que j'ai utilisée en aparté n'était pas convenable, je m'en excuse. Ce n'est pas là qu'est le problème. Je sais me montrer magnanime.

Pour en revenir à ce qui a été dit, j'aimerais souligner que la règle de la «première occasion» ne s'applique pas ici. Elle ne s'applique que lorsque le Président du Sénat doit déterminer si la question paraît fondée à première vue. Ce n'est que dans ce cas que cette règle peut être invoquée et le Président peut, à première vue, décider de donner ou non la priorité à cette question sur toutes les autres. Cette règle devient de plus en plus obscure et même ignorée pour la majorité des sénateurs.

Le fait est que les privilèges du Sénat ne sont pas uniquement les miens. Ils sont ceux de tous les sénateurs. D'après moi, nous avons le devoir d'observer les règles tout le temps. Ces règles prévoient que les sénateurs doivent suivre une certaine procédure pour obtenir des renseignements. Ils peuvent notamment les obtenir par voie de motion au Sénat. On ne peut pas tout simplement les exiger.

Ce que je suggère ici est une discussion...

Le président: Sénateur, c'est moi qui occupe le fauteuil!

Le sénateur Cools: Ça ne fait pas de doute.

La présidente: Il me semble que cette question a été amplement approfondie. Nous allons maintenant passer à l'étude détaillée du projet de loi C-37.

Le sénateur Moore propose que le comité procède à l'étude article par article du projet de loi C-37. Êtes-vous d'accord?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Adopté.

Shall clause 1 carry? At this point, I should point out that the normal procedure, if we want to delete a clause, is to vote "No, it shall not carry."

Senator Beaudoin: Yes, when the clause is called.

The Chairman: The clause is now called. Shall clause 1 carry?

Senator Beaudoin: No.

Senator Nolin: No.

The Chairman: I declare the motion negatived.

Senator Cools: Usually when we move clause by clause, there is opportunity for discussion first.

The Chairman: Senator Cools, there was no offer for discussion on this one and the motion has been negatived.

Shall clause 2 carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: All those opposed? Carried.

Shall clause 3 carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: All those opposed? Carried.

Senator Cools: I was under the impression that when we move a clause we do it formally by motion. It takes more than to say, "Shall this carry? Carried." It seems to me that an individual moved it. I move that.

The Chairman: It has been moved by Senator Moore that we should go to clause-by-clause consideration of the bill, and that is what we are doing.

Senator Cools: I think the proper way to proceed is for Senator Moore to say, "I move that this clause carry" when we get to each clause. It should then be seconded. Otherwise, the bill is not properly voted on.

The Chairman: This is the format that we have traditionally been following in the committee.

Senator Beaudoin: When we have an omnibus motion, such as that moved by Senator Moore, we do not repeat ourselves 25 times.

Senator Nolin: It implies we are moving each and every clause.

Senator Beaudoin: That is right. It is up to the chair to call each clause separately but not each motion separately.

The Chairman: Precisely, and that is what I am doing.

We have now carried clause 3.

Shall clause 4 carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Carried.

Shall clause 5 carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Carried.

Est-ce que l'article 1 est adopté? Il convient de souligner que, selon la procédure, si nous voulons supprimer un article il faut voter «non, il n'est pas adopté».

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Oui, lorsqu'il est mis aux voix.

La présidente: L'article est maintenant mis aux voix. Est-ce que l'article 1 est adopté?

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Non.

Le sénateur Nolin: Non.

La présidente: Je déclare la motion rejetée.

Le sénateur Cools: Normalement, quand on fait une étude article par article, on peut d'abord discuter.

La présidente: Sénateur, personne n'a proposé de discuter de cet article, et la motion a été rejetée.

Est-ce que l'article 2 est adopté?

Des voix: Oui.

La présidente: Qui est contre? Adopté.

Est-ce que l'article 3 est adopté?

Des voix: Oui.

La présidente: Qui est contre? Adopté.

Le sénateur Cools: J'avais l'impression que, pour proposer un article, il fallait le faire formellement au moyen d'une motion. Ça devrait être plus que «est-ce que c'est adopté? Adopté». Il me semble que quelqu'un doit le proposer. C'est ce que je voudrais.

La présidente: Le sénateur Moore a proposé que nous fassions l'étude article par article du projet de loi, et c'est ce que nous faisons.

Le sénateur Cools: Je crois que pour faire les choses comme il se doit, le sénateur Moore devrait dire «je propose l'adoption de cet article» pour chaque article. Quelqu'un doit ensuite appuyer sa proposition. Autrement, le vote sur le projet de loi n'est pas fait selon les règles.

La présidente: Notre comité a toujours procédé de cette façon.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Lorsqu'une motion générale, comme celle du sénateur Moore, est présentée nous ne nous répétons pas 25 fois de suite.

Le sénateur Nolin: Ça sous-entend que nous proposons chacun des articles.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: C'est exact. Il incombe à la présidente de mettre chaque article aux voix, mais pas chaque motion.

La présidente: Précisément, et c'est ce que je fais.

Nous avons donc adopté l'article 3.

Est-ce que l'article 4 est adopté?

Des voix: Oui.

La présidente: Adopté.

Est-ce que l'article 5 est adopté?

Des voix: Oui.

La présidente: Adopté.

Shall clause 6 carry?

Senator Joyal: Honourable senators, on clause 6, I move the following amendment. Members of the committee have copies in English in French.

That Bill C-37 be amended, in clause 6,

(a) on page 3, by adding the following after line 7:

“(1.1) In conducting its inquiry, the commission shall consider

(a) the prevailing economic conditions in Canada, including the cost of living, and the overall economic and current financial position of the federal government;

(b) the role of financial security of the judiciary in ensuring judicial independence;

(c) the need to attract outstanding candidates to the judiciary; and

(d) any other objective measure that the Commission considers relevant.”; and

(b) on page 4, by replacing line 14 with the following:

“a report of the Commission within six months after receiving it.”

[Translation]

In French, “Que le projet de loi C-37 soit modifié,

a) à la page 3, par adjonction, après la ligne 9, de ce qui suit:

«(1.1) La commission fait son examen en tenant compte des facteurs suivants:

a) l'état de l'économie au Canada, y compris le coût de la vie ainsi que la situation économique et financière globale du gouvernement;

b) le rôle de la sécurité financière des juges dans la préservation de l'indépendance judiciaire;

c) le besoin de recruter les meilleurs candidats pour la magistrature;

d) tout autre facteur qu'elle considère pertinent.”;

[English]

Of course, the rest of the article follows.

Senator Nolin: I have a subamendment. I do not have it in writing because I thought it would be included in the amendment just read. In the French version, section 26, or clause 6 of the bill, paragraph 1 —

[Translation]

The French version contains a reference to “juges fédéraux” in line 2, whereas the English version makes no mention whatsoever of federal judges. Federal judges do not exist in the legislation. The only reference is to judges. In my subamendment, I propose that the reference to “juges fédéraux” in clause 6, paragraph 1,

Est-ce que l'article 6 est adopté?

Le sénateur Joyal: Honorables sénateurs, à propos de l'article 6, j'ai un amendement à proposer. Les membres du comité ont reçu copie en anglais et en français de l'amendement.

Que le projet de loi C-37 soit modifié, à l'article 6,

a) à la page 3, par adjonction, après la ligne 9, de ce qui suit:

«(1.1) La Commission fait son examen en tenant compte des facteurs suivants:

a) l'état de l'économie au Canada, y compris le coût de la vie ainsi que la situation économique et financière globale du gouvernement;

b) le rôle de la sécurité financière des juges dans la préservation de l'indépendance judiciaire;

c) le besoin de recruter les meilleurs candidats pour la magistrature;

d) tout autre facteur qu'elle considère pertinent.»;

b) à la page 4, par substitution à la ligne 13, de ce qui suit:

«(7) Le ministre donne suite au rapport de la Commission au.»

[Français]

En français, que l'article 6 soit modifié:

a) à la page 3, par adjonction, après la ligne 9, de ce qui suit:

«(1.1) La commission fait son examen en tenant compte des facteurs suivants:

a) l'état de l'économie au Canada, y compris le coût de la vie ainsi que la situation économique et financière globale du gouvernement;

b) le rôle de la sécurité financière des juges dans la préservation de l'indépendance judiciaire;

c) le besoin de recruter les meilleurs candidats pour la magistrature;

d) tout autre facteur qu'elle considère pertinent.»;

[Traduction]

Bien entendu, le reste de l'article reste tel quel.

Le sénateur Nolin: J'aimerais proposer un sous-amendement. Je ne l'ai pas par écrit, parce que je croyais qu'il ferait partie de l'amendement qui vient d'être lu. Dans la version française, à l'article 26, ou à l'article 6 du projet de loi, au paragraphe 1...

[Français]

Dans la version française, on fait référence aux juges fédéraux à la deuxième ligne alors que dans la version anglaise, il n'y a aucune mention des juges fédéraux. Dans la loi, les juges fédéraux n'existent pas. Il existe des juges, point. Mon sous-amendement est de rayer du projet de loi C-37, article 6,

line 2 of the French version of Bill C-37 be deleted. Unfortunately, I do not have this subamendment in writing.

[English]

Senator Beaudoin: I support that.

The Chairman: We are discussing this, Senator Cools, and I will give you an opportunity to speak.

Senator Joyal: I have no objection to including the proposed subamendment to the amendment which I have just read. Senator Nolin is right, there is no such qualification of judges in the English version of the bill. If we maintain "judges fédéraux," it could lead to confusion that we are dealing only with members of the Federal Court and not the other courts. That is certainly not the intention of the bill. We are dealing with the salary of all the judges appointed by the federal government, not only the Federal Court judges, but the Superior Court judges, the Court of Appeal judges, and so forth. The point raised by Senator Nolin is appropriate. It will not change the scope of the bill.

Senator Nolin: If we are on the discussion part of our consideration, in English, you have the word "Judicial" in the name of the commission. That word is not used in the French version.

Senator Grafstein: What word do they use in French?

Senator Nolin: In the name of the commission, there is no word like "judiciaire."

Senator Joyal: It is "Commission d'examen de la rémunération".

Senator Nolin: All of our judges are federal, first.

Senator Joyal: There is no doubt that if we maintain "judges fédéraux" in the French version, it could lead to some confusion in the interpretation of the mandate of the commission.

Senator Beaudoin: There is another reason. Both texts are equal according to law and the Constitution, and I think that is a major reason to eliminate the redundant word. We are talking about judges appointed by federal authority, but the expression "judges fédéraux" is not the best translation.

The Chairman: Our clerk is writing madly here. Senator Cools?

Senator Cools: I would submit to this committee, in particular to Senator Joyal and to the Liberal senators here, that this amendment has not received substantial and sufficient discussion in the Liberal Senate caucus. I would ask Senator Joyal if he would impose a limitation on himself, difficult as it would be, and that is to consider submitting this proposed amendment to our caucus and then —

Senator Beaudoin: On a point of order.

Senator Cools: I have not finished my remarks, but that is quite all right.

Senator Beaudoin: We are sitting in committee. What is going on in your caucus or in our caucus is immaterial.

clause 6, paragraphe 1, à la deuxième ligne, les mots «des juges fédéraux» uniquement dans la version française. Malheureusement, je ne l'ai pas par écrit.

[Traduction]

Le sénateur Beaudoin: J'appuie cette proposition.

Le président: Nous allons en discuter, sénateur Cools, et vous pourrez prendre la parole.

Le sénateur Joyal: Je ne vois pas d'objection à incorporer le sous-amendement proposé à l'amendement que je viens de lire. Le sénateur Nolin a raison, la version anglaise de la loi ne qualifie pas les juges. Si nous conservons l'expression «juges fédéraux», ça pourrait prêter à confusion et donner à penser que nous ne parlons que des membres du tribunal fédéral et pas de ceux des autres tribunaux. Ce n'est certainement pas l'intention du projet de loi. Nous traitons des salaires de tous les juges désignés par le gouvernement fédéral, pas seulement de ceux des juges fédéraux, mais des juges du tribunal supérieur, de la Cour d'appel, et cetera. L'intervention du sénateur Nolin est donc pertinente. Ça ne changera pas la portée du projet de loi.

Le sénateur Nolin: Puisque nous discutons de ça, en anglais, il y a le terme «judicial» dans le titre de la commission. Il n'y a rien de tel dans la version française du titre.

Le sénateur Grafstein: Quel est le terme utilisé en français?

Le sénateur Nolin: On n'emploie pas, dans le titre de la commission, le mot «judiciaire».

Le sénateur Joyal: C'est la Commission d'examen de la rémunération.

Le sénateur Nolin: Tous les juges sont fédéraux, en premier lieu.

Le sénateur Joyal: Il n'y a pas de doute que si nous conservons les mots «juges fédéraux» dans la version française, ça pourrait porter à confusion dans l'interprétation du mandat de la commission.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Il y a une autre raison. En vertu de la loi et de la Constitution, les deux textes sont égaux, et je crois que c'est une raison suffisante pour éliminer les mots inutiles. Nous parlons des juges désignés par le pouvoir fédéral, mais l'expression «juges fédéraux» n'est pas la meilleure traduction qui soit.

La présidente: Le greffier écrit à toute vitesse. Sénateur Cools?

Le sénateur Cools: Je voudrais signaler au comité, en particulier au sénateur Joyal et aux sénateurs libéraux ici présents, que le caucus libéral du Sénat n'a pas eu l'occasion de discuter suffisamment de cet amendement. Je demanderai donc au sénateur Joyal de freiner son élan, aussi difficile que ça puisse être, et d'envisager de soumettre l'amendement qu'il propose à notre caucus, et puis...

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Comme rappel au Règlement.

Le sénateur Cools: Je n'ai pas fini de parler, mais c'est exactement où je veux en venir.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Nous siégeons à un comité, ce qui se passe dans votre caucus ou dans le nôtre importe peu.

The Chairman: I am not accepting that as a point of order, but I am accepting it as a valid point on this.

Senator Cools: My statement was cut off midstream. I was asking Senator Joyal to delay by a day or two, prior to proposing his amendment, so that this matter could be properly canvassed by the Liberal Senate caucus. I do not believe that I asked anything that was out of order. It is a very curious situation where the gentlemen across here are raising this as a potential point of order. I think I understand why. That is quite acceptable, because life unfolds as it does. I was making an appeal to Senator Joyal, since it is his amendment.

As I see it, it is not the government senators' amendment, because it has not been placed before us by the government sponsor of the bill. Thus, I must conclude that it is a personal amendment being moved by Senator Joyal. There is a big difference. Our government sponsors usually do certain things. If Senator Joyal wishes to comply with my request, I would submit, Senator Beaudoin, that it is no business of yours. I was putting it to Senator Joyal.

Senator Beaudoin: And my business is to point out that we are in committee. This committee does not need to know what is going on in your caucus or in my caucus.

Senator Cools: I am trying to ask a member whether he will consider delaying making a motion, and that is usually done at the point in time when that motion is made. I would like to hear Senator Joyal's response.

The Chairman: Order. Senator Joyal has heard your request. I do not believe that the caucus of any side of the Senate should be brought into discussions in this committee. It is up to Senator Joyal to decide whether he will agree to postpone these discussions, for whatever reason. Senator Cools, you did not have the floor.

Senator Joyal: Madam Chairman, we are now engaged in the process of voting on the proposed legislation clause by clause. I have suggested that we move forward, as that is our agenda for today. If there is any need for further discussion among certain members of this committee, that discussion will proceed outside the sitting this morning.

The Chairman: We shall proceed on the suggestions that have been made by Senator Nolin and Senator Joyal that Bill C-37 be amended, in the French version, by deleting, in clause 6 on page 3, line 4, the phrase "des juges fédéraux".

Senator Fraser: No, just the word "fédéraux".

Senator Joyal: That is right because the Judges Act defines which judges are covered by the Judges Act. Since it is an amendment to the Judges Act, the definition that is applied in that section is already contained in the Judges Act. Therefore, we should not create confusion. I feel that we should maintain the definition currently in the Judges Act. That is probably the most compelling argument in support of Senator Nolin's argument.

La présidente: Je n'accepte pas votre intervention comme un rappel au Règlement, mais j'admets que c'est un argument valable.

Le sénateur Cools: J'ai été interrompue dans ma lancée. Je demandais au sénateur Joyal de remettre sa proposition d'un jour ou deux afin de permettre au caucus libéral du Sénat de l'examiner de manière appropriée. Je ne pense pas demander l'impossible. Il est très curieux que ces messieurs, en face de moi, interprètent ça comme un éventuel rappel au Règlement. Je crois comprendre pourquoi. Ça se comprend très bien, parce que la vie suit son cours. Je m'adressais au sénateur Joyal, parce qu'il s'agit de son amendement.

Que je sache, cet amendement n'a pas été proposé par les sénateurs du parti ministériel, parce qu'il n'a pas été proposé par le parrain du projet de loi. J'en conclus donc qu'il s'agit d'un amendement que propose personnellement le sénateur Joyal. C'est très différent. Les parrains du parti ministériel procèdent généralement d'une certaine manière. Si le sénateur Joyal veut bien se plier à ma demande, je soutiendrais, sénateur Beaudoin, que ça ne vous regarde pas. C'est au sénateur Joyal que je m'adressais.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Ça me regarde, cependant, de souligner que nous sommes en comité. Ce comité n'a nullement besoin de savoir ce qui se passe dans votre caucus ou dans le mien.

Le sénateur Cools: J'essaie de demander à un membre du comité s'il veut bien envisager de reporter le dépôt d'une motion, et ce genre de requête se fait généralement lorsque la motion est présentée. J'aimerais entendre la réponse du sénateur Joyal.

La présidente: À l'ordre. Le sénateur Joyal a entendu votre requête. Je ne crois pas que le caucus ou n'importe quel parti représenté au Sénat devrait être mêlé aux discussions de ce comité. Il incombe au sénateur Joyal de décider s'il veut ou non reporter ces discussions, pour une raison ou une autre. Sénateur Cools, je ne vous avais pas donné la parole.

Le sénateur Joyal: Madame la présidente, nous avons entrepris l'adoption article par article du projet de loi à l'étude. Je suggère que nous poursuivions, puisque c'est l'objet de notre rencontre d'aujourd'hui. Si certains membres du comité veulent continuer de discuter, ils devraient le faire en dehors de la séance de ce matin.

La présidente: Nous revenons aux propositions du sénateur Nolin et du sénateur Joyal qui ont demandé d'amender la version française du projet de loi C-37, à l'article 6, de la page 3, ligne 4, en supprimant les mots «des juges fédéraux».

Le sénateur Fraser: Non, seulement le mot «fédéraux».

Le sénateur Joyal: C'est exact, parce que la Loi sur les juges définit les juges qu'elle vise. Étant donné qu'il s'agit d'une modification de la Loi sur les juges, la définition qui s'applique à cet article figure déjà dans la Loi sur les juges. Par conséquent, nous ne devons pas semer la confusion. Je crois que nous devons nous en tenir à la définition qui figure dans la Loi sur les juges. C'est probablement l'argument qui donne le plus de poids à la proposition du sénateur Nolin.

[Translation]

Senator Fraser: Still with respect to the translation, point (d) in the English version refers to "any other objective measure", while the French version refers to "de tout autre facteur". Should the word "objectif" be added to the French version or does the word "facteur" imply objectivity?

[English]

Senator Joyal: That is a very important point. Would Senator Fraser care to explain why she raised it?

Senator Fraser: I suggest that we insert the word "objectif" after the word "facteur".

Senator Beaudoin: Two words or just one?

Senator Fraser: Just one.

[Translation]

Senator Beaudoin: How would the amendment read then?

Senator Fraser: Right now, it reads "tout autre facteur qu'elle considère pertinent". I am proposing that it to be amended to read "tout autre facteur objectif qu'elle considère pertinent".

[English]

Senator Joyal: In the English version we say "any other objective measure". There is a qualification in English which does not exist in the French version.

[Translation]

Senator Nolin: "Objectif" is used as an adjective rather than as a noun. It would be inserted after the word "facteur".

[English]

The Chairman: Before we continue with amending clause 6, perhaps we should decide whether we will vote on the amendment to clause 1, in the French version, to delete the word "fédéraux".

Our researcher has something of interest to say on this.

Ms Nancy Holmes, Researcher: I should like to bring it to the attention of senators before they vote, that section 26 of the Judges Act does not use the reference "des juges fédéraux" with regard to establishing the commission.

Senator Beaudoin: What did they use?

Ms Holmes: They did not. They said:

[Translation]

"Chargé d'examiner si les traitements et autres prestations prévues à la présente loi".

[English]

It continues in the same.

The Chairman: So the entire phrase is not there.

[Français]

Le sénateur Fraser: Toujours au niveau de la traduction, dans l'amendement d), en anglais on parle de «any other objective measure», et en français, il est écrit: «de tout autre facteur». Est-ce qu'on devrait insérer le mot «objectif» dans la version française ou est-ce que le mot «facteur» est lui-même un mot qui implique l'objectivité?

[Traduction]

Le sénateur Joyal: C'est certainement très important. Est-ce que le sénateur Fraser veut bien expliquer pourquoi elle a soulevé cette question?

Le sénateur Fraser: Je suggère que nous ajoutions le terme «objectif» après le terme «facteur».

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Deux mots ou un seul?

Le sénateur Fraser: Seulement un.

[Français]

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Comment cela se lirait-il?

Le sénateur Fraser: Présentement, nous avons: «tout autre facteur qu'elle considère pertinent». Je suggère que l'on devrait l'amender pour «tout autre facteur objectif qu'elle considère pertinent».

[Traduction]

Le sénateur Joyal: Dans la version anglaise, nous disons «any other objective measure». L'anglais comporte donc une qualification qui n'est pas dans la version française.

[Français]

Le sénateur Nolin: Le mot «objectif» est utilisé comme adjectif plutôt que comme nom. Alors on ajoute le mot «objectif» après le mot «facteur».

[Traduction]

La présidente: Avant de poursuivre avec l'amendement de l'article 6, nous pourrions peut-être décider si nous allons mettre aux voix l'amendement de l'article 1, qui vise à supprimer le terme «fédéraux» dans la version française.

Notre attachée de recherche à quelque chose à dire là-dessus.

Mme Nancy Holmes, attachée de recherche: J'aimerais signaler aux sénateurs, avant qu'ils passent au vote, que l'article 26 de la Loi modifiant la Loi sur les juges ne contient pas de référence à «des juges fédéraux», en ce qui a trait à la mise sur pied de la commission.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Que dit-on?

Mme Holmes: On n'y fait pas référence. On dit:

[Français]

«Chargé d'examiner si les traitements et autres prestations prévues à la présente loi».

[Traduction]

Et ça continue ainsi.

La présidente: Donc, on ne retrouve pas ces mots.

Senator Nolin: The act refers to the appointment of commissioners without naming the commission. Now we will have a name for that commission. In the English version of the name we have the word "judicial". In the French version we have "juges fédéraux". I am suggesting that we leave out the word "fédéraux". All our judges are "fédéraux".

The Chairman: At this point, I will put the question on the first amendment to clause 6, which is that Bill C-37 be amended, in the French version, by deleting, in clause 6 on page 3, line 4, the word "fédéraux". Will all those in favour of the amendment so indicate.

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Will all those opposed so indicate.

The amendment is carried.

We shall move to the second amendment.

Senator Grafstein: May I ask a question of Senator Joyal on the substance of the drafting? I have no difficulty with the principles. I just query the placement of "(a)" as opposed to "(b)". One of the fundamental principles and one of our concerns is the principle of judicial independence. I wondered whether "(b)" should be "(a)" and "(a)" should be "(b)". I raise this in the context that general principles should follow with specifics, as opposed to specific and then general. The key principle here is to sustain the principle of judicial independence.

Having said that, I then look at the wording of "(b)". While I think I understand the principle, to which I do not object, I wonder whether we could redraft it slightly. Just to illustrate my point, instead of using the phrase, "the role of financial security of the judiciary in ensuring judicial independence", I would suggest we start with, "to ensure judicial independence, the role of financial security of the judiciary." I would make that the first principle that describes what we are doing here. We are really trying to establish an objective standard for judicial independence, yet political accountability. Those are the two principles.

I am not suggesting that we make that change. I am only asking Senator Joyal, who has looked at this longer than I have, to tell me if that meets with his view. If it does not, I will not move it as an amendment.

Senator Joyal: Madam Chair, we all know that one of the fundamental principles is, of course, the independence of the judiciary from the legislative and the executive. Those principles are at the root of our parliamentary and constitutional system. To maintain the separation of the three powers, there are elements that the independence of the judiciary should be asserting. One of them, of course, is security of tenure. The second one is financial security. It is important that those elements be stated when we are dealing with compensation of the judiciary.

I personally have no opposition to the suggestion put forward by Senator Grafstein, as such. However, since we are addressing only one aspect of the independence of the judicial system, which is financial security — we are not dealing with security of tenure in this bill — I suggest that, in bringing forward the importance of

Le sénateur Nolin: La loi fait référence à la nomination des commissaires sans nommer la commission. Cette commission aura un nom. Dans son nom en anglais, on retrouve le mot «judicial». Dans son nom en français, il est question des «juges fédéraux». Je propose qu'on enlève le mot «fédéraux». Tous nos juges sont «fédéraux».

La présidente: Je vais maintenant mettre aux voix le premier amendement de l'article 6 du projet de loi qui propose que le projet de loi C-37 soit modifié, dans sa version française, par suppression, à la ligne 4, du mot «fédéraux». Que tous ceux qui sont en faveur de l'amendement se manifestent.

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Que tous ceux qui sont contre se manifestent.

L'amendement est adopté.

Nous passons au deuxième amendement.

Le sénateur Grafstein: Puis-je poser une question au sénateur Joyal sur la façon dont l'amendement a été rédigé? Je ne mets pas en question les principes de l'amendement. Je m'interroge seulement sur l'ordre des alinéas a) et b). Un des principes fondamentaux qui nous préoccupent est celui de l'indépendance judiciaire. Je me demande si l'on ne devrait pas inverser l'ordre des alinéas b) et a), étant donné que les principes généraux doivent être énoncés avant les particularités et non l'inverse. Ce qui compte ici, c'est de confirmer le principe de l'indépendance judiciaire.

Cela dit, je me demande si on ne pourrait pas modifier légèrement la formulation de l'alinéa b) même si j'en comprends le principe et que je ne m'y oppose pas. Au lieu d'écrire «le rôle de la sécurité financière des juges dans la préservation de l'indépendance judiciaire», je proposerais d'inverser l'ordre des mots pour commencer par «dans la préservation de l'indépendance judiciaire, le rôle de la sécurité financière des juges». J'aimerais qu'on énonce en premier le principe que nous voulons assurer. Ce que nous voulons vraiment faire ici c'est établir un critère objectif d'indépendance judiciaire, sans négliger la responsabilité politique. Ce sont les deux principes à garantir.

Je ne suis pas en train de proposer ce changement. Je veux simplement demander au sénateur Joyal, qui a étudié la question plus à fond que moi, si mon point de vue concorde avec le sien. S'il ne concorde pas, je ne proposerai pas l'amendement.

Le sénateur Joyal: Madame la présidente, nous savons tous que l'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire par rapport au pouvoir législatif et au pouvoir exécutif est un principe fondamental. Ce principe est à la base de notre régime parlementaire et constitutionnel. Pour assurer la séparation des trois pouvoirs, il y a des éléments que l'indépendance judiciaire doit affirmer, dont bien sûr la sécurité du mandat. Il y a aussi la sécurité financière. Il est important de mentionner ces éléments quand on parle de la rémunération des juges.

Je n'ai personnellement rien contre la proposition faite par le sénateur Grafstein. Cependant, comme il n'est question ici que d'un aspect de l'indépendance du système judiciaire, à savoir la sécurité financière — étant donné qu'il n'est pas question de la sécurité du mandat dans ce projet de loi — je pense qu'en

the financial security to the commission, as it is an essential element of their work, we not deal with the overall elements of the independence of the judiciary.

That, of course, involves security of tenure and so on. That is why it was phrased that way. Otherwise, we would need to enumerate the three elements that have been traditionally considered as the guarantees of judicial independence.

This is the best way we could find to state the principles which you just stated yourself and which are, in fact, at the root of any work of the commission. The commission works within the context of the independence of the judicial system and, in that context, it has a specific role to ensure that financial security is confirmed through the recommendation and the study that it makes. It gives the overall context in which the commission must work to prevent the discussion of the questions which were raised in the Supreme Court of Canada in the *P.E.I. Reference* case, which is: How do you define "financial security" versus "judicial independence"?

Of course, it brings forward the overall capacity of the commission to maintain a balance between that principle and the other prevailing economic conditions and so forth. In other words, there is not only the economic set of elements. There are also sets of elements which deal with the very structure of the independence of the judicial system, which, for instance, do not exist in compensation boards for the public service. The public service is not separated from the administration of the government, but the judicial system is totally separated from the administration of the government. It is important to state that principle when we are formally establishing a commission that has the responsibility to define how the element of financial security will be guaranteed in that context. That is why it is stated that way. I agree there are two ways to state the overall objective of the work of the commission, but I feel that the way it is stated now meets Senator Grafstein's preoccupation.

Senator Balfour: I do not wish to quibble over words with Senator Grafstein, but if I had been drafting the text, I think I would have stated "the necessity for" or "the need for" rather than "the role of", because that is what we are talking about. In order to have judicial independence, it is necessary that judges have financial security. We are not talking about a role; we are talking about a need.

The Chairman: I must say this clause has been the subject of a great deal of debate.

Senator Balfour: And I was not present for that.

Senator Joyal: I agree with Senator Balfour and Senator Grafstein. I should say, in a candid way, that the dictionary is full of words. That is the magic of language. Certainly we can state an objective and use a certain number of words to describe it without changing the very nature of what we want to say. My honourable colleagues will understand that I tried to draft a text which would meet the very point I was making in my remarks, that is, to be sure that this text is in conformity with our constitutional tradition

soulignant à la commission l'importance de la sécurité financière des juges dans l'exécution de leur travail, nous n'avons pas à traiter de tous les éléments qui assurent l'indépendance judiciaire.

Parmi ces éléments, on retrouve la sécurité du mandat évidemment. C'est pourquoi l'amendement a été formulé de cette façon. Autrement, il faudrait énumérer les trois éléments qui sont normalement censés garantir l'indépendance judiciaire.

C'est la meilleure façon que nous avons trouvée pour énoncer les principes dont vous venez de parler vous-même et qui sont à la base de tous les travaux de la commission. La commission fonctionne dans le contexte de l'indépendance du système judiciaire et, dans ce contexte, elle a pour rôle précis de s'assurer que la sécurité financière des juges est confirmée dans les recommandations et les études qu'elle fait. C'est le contexte global dans lequel la commission doit travailler pour empêcher qu'on ait à se poser des questions comme celles qui ont été soulevées à la Cour suprême du Canada dans le *Renvoi relatif aux juges de la Cour provinciale de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard*, à savoir comment définir la «sécurité financière» par rapport à l'«indépendance judiciaire».

Bien sûr, ça suppose que la commission est capable de tenir compte à la fois de ce principe et de l'état de l'économie et le reste. Autrement dit, il n'y a pas seulement les aspects économiques qui entrent en ligne de compte. Il y a aussi des aspects qui ont trait à la structure même du système judiciaire indépendant et qui n'existent pas dans le cas des commissions de rémunération de la fonction publique. Contrairement à la fonction publique, le système judiciaire est complètement distinct de l'administration gouvernementale. Il est important d'énoncer ce principe quand nous créons officiellement une commission qui est chargée de définir comment la sécurité financière des juges sera garantie dans ce contexte. C'est pourquoi on a formulé ainsi la disposition. Je conviens qu'il y a deux façons de formuler l'objectif général du mandat de la commission, mais j'estime que celle qui a été utilisée répond à la préoccupation du sénateur Grafstein.

Le sénateur Balfour: Ce n'est pas que je veuille pinailler sur le choix des mots avec le sénateur Grafstein, mais si j'avais rédigé ce texte, j'aurais employé les mots «nécessité» ou «besoin» plutôt que «rôle», parce que c'est ce dont nous parlons. Pour assurer l'indépendance judiciaire, il est nécessaire que les juges aient une sécurité financière. Nous ne parlons pas d'un rôle, mais d'un besoin.

La présidente: Je dois dire que cette disposition a fait l'objet d'un long débat.

Le sénateur Balfour: Auquel je n'ai pas assisté.

Le sénateur Joyal: Je suis d'accord avec le sénateur Balfour et le sénateur Grafstein. Je dois dire, bien honnêtement, qu'il y a plein de mots dans le dictionnaire. C'est la magie de la langue. Il est certain qu'on peut formuler un objectif de différentes façons sans changer l'essence même de ce que nous voulons dire. Mes collègues comprendront que j'ai essayé de rédiger un texte qui respecte ce que j'ai souligné, c'est-à-dire qui soit conforme à la tradition et aux obligations de notre Constitution sur la séparation

and our constitutional obligations of separation of power. I was conscious of choosing the terms to be sure that they were acceptable in the context of our legal tradition.

At this point, while I know that those of us who are lawyers or who have discussed legal concepts can express principles in various ways, I would be tempted to maintain this one as it stands, taking into account the research and discussion I had with the legal adviser on the selection of these words.

I understand your point. It is part of the overall essential of judicial independence that we want to maintain through the capacity of the commission to ensure that judges have financial security.

Senator Beaudoin: I think we have discussed this *ad nauseam*, because it is only one point out of three in the *Valenti* case. I am ready to accept this as it is.

The Chairman: May I ask your opinions on point "(d)", Senator Joyal and others?

Senator Joyal: I would like to hear the opinion of my colleagues before I make my comments on that, Madam Chairman.

The Chairman: We are referring to the change suggested by Senator Fraser in the French version of "1.1(d)", that the word "objectif" be added after the word "facteur".

Senator Beaudoin: I have a problem with that. Look at this.

[Translation]

The French version reads "La Commission fait son examen en tenant compte des facteurs suivants", namely (a), (b), (c) and (d), "tout autre facteur qu'elle considère pertinent."

[English]

I think if we change any version, it should be the English version which states that the commission shall consider. There is no mention of the objective or the measure. It states, shall consider "(a), (b), (c), (d)" and any other objective measure. It has been translated as "tout autre facteur".

[Translation]

When you say "tout autre facteur", this implies objectivity.

Senator Joyal: No, not necessarily.

[English]

Senator Beaudoin: A factor is something that exists. It exists or it does not exist.

Senator Grafstein: That point is well taken. In the *P.E.I. Reference* case, one of the overlapping issues was the need for objective criteria. "Criteria" is better than "objective measures". I can bring a criterion to bear. I can say that I think everyone who has a certain colour of hair should be treated in a certain way. That, to my mind, is an arbitrary criterion. On the other hand, if I say judges who are disabled should be treated in a certain way, then I move from the arbitrary to the general. I think that "objectif" means those objective, non-arbitrary factors. We do not want the commission to say, "By the way, this was our

des pouvoirs. Je me suis employé à choisir des mots qui allaient être acceptables sur le plan juridique.

Même si je sais que ceux d'entre nous qui sont avocats ou discutent de concepts juridiques peuvent exprimer des principes de différentes façons, je serais tenté de défendre la formulation que j'ai choisie compte tenu des recherches que j'ai faites et des discussions que j'ai eues avec un conseiller juridique sur le choix des mots.

Je comprends votre point de vue. Ça fait partie du principe général de l'indépendance de la magistrature que nous voulons maintenir en permettant à la commission de s'assurer que les juges ont une sécurité financière.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Je pense que nous avons discuté de cela *ad nauseam* parce que c'est seulement un des trois points traités dans l'affaire *Valenti*. Je suis prêt à accepter la disposition telle quelle.

La présidente: Puis-je vous demander votre avis sur l'alinéa d), sénateur Joyal et d'autres?

Le sénateur Joyal: J'aimerais d'abord entendre l'opinion de mes collègues avant de donner la mienne, madame la présidente.

La présidente: Je parle de la modification proposée par le sénateur Fraser à la version française de l'alinéa 1.1d) pour faire ajouter le mot «objectif» après le mot «facteur».

Le sénateur Beaudoin: J'y vois un problème. Regardez bien.

[Français]

«La Commission fait son examen en tenant compte des facteurs suivants, a), b), c) et à d), tout autre facteur qu'elle considère pertinent.»

[Traduction]

À mon avis, si on change l'une ou l'autre version, ce devrait être la version anglaise parce qu'il n'y est pas question de l'objectif ou de la mesure que la commission doit examiner. On dit que la commission examine a), b), c) et d), toute autre mesure objective. On a traduit ce passage par «tout autre facteur».

[Français]

Si vous dites tout autre facteur, le facteur est toujours objectif.

Le sénateur Joyal: Non, pas nécessairement.

[Traduction]

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Un facteur est quelque chose qui existe ou qui n'existe pas.

Le sénateur Grafstein: On en prend note. Dans le *Renvoi relatif aux juges de la Cour provinciale de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard*, il est question de la nécessité d'avoir des critères objectifs. Le mot «critères» vaut mieux que les mots «objective measures» utilisés en anglais. Je peux établir un critère à prendre en considération. Je peux dire que tous ceux qui ont les cheveux d'une certaine couleur doivent être traités d'une certaine façon. D'après moi, c'est un critère arbitraire. En revanche, si je dis que les juges qui ont un handicap devraient être traités d'une certaine façon, je passe de l'arbitraire au général. Je pense que le mot

thought.” If they have a thought, it must be a generally accepted criterion. It is almost like the notion of generally accepted accounting principles.

The Chairman: Before we go further, it may be of interest to you to note that, in the *P.E.I. Reference* case, they must make recommendations on judges’ remuneration by reference to objective criteria. This is where the reference comes from.

Senator Beaudoin: Objective criteria is much better. I think we should change it to that expression.

Senator Grafstein: How would that be translated in French?

The Chairman: Senator Nolin has the floor.

Senator Nolin: Of course, we can change the word “measure” to “criteria”, but the intent of Senator Fraser’s amendment was to add —

[Translation]

— if you look at the three first factors or criteria listed, clearly, they are all objective. There is no need to qualify them. However, in subparagraph 4, because they are no longer defined, these factors need to be qualified. The commission has the flexibility to choose on its own those measures or criteria that it deems necessary. These criteria should be objective. It is quite appropriate to insert the word “objective”, but only in subparagraph 4.

[English]

Senator Beaudoin: In the *P.E.I. Reference* case, they referred to objective criteria. That decision is also available in French. What does it say in French?

The Chairman: We do not have the French version of the *P.E.I. Reference* case here. We will try to get it off the Internet.

Senator Joyal: To continue on the point raised by Senator Nolin, I would remind you that the concept came from the *P.E.I. Reference* case. In my opinion, it was important. The basis of this amendment is that the mandate of the commission be circumscribed. The court clearly mentioned it had one element in mind when it stated that objective. In other words, it did not want to leave the commission with an open-ended mandate to make recommendations that could not be measured by objective criteria. That is my interpretation of the decision, and that is what I think we understand here.

When I was drafting the amendment, I thought it important that the word “objective” be maintained. It qualifies the various elements that the commission would take into consideration in making recommendations. I thought it was necessary to add a certain number of examples of criteria, such as the need to attract outstanding candidates to the judiciary. That idea came from the Scott commission. Honourable senators will remember that when Mr. Scott was here, he testified in that regard.

«objectif» qualifie les facteurs non arbitraires. Nous ne voulons pas que la commission exprime un avis sans y avoir vraiment réfléchi. L’avis qu’elle exprime doit être appuyé sur un critère généralement reconnu. C’est un peu comme les principes comptables généralement admis.

La présidente: Avant de poursuivre, il peut être intéressant de noter que, selon le *Renvoi relatif aux juges de la Cour provinciale de l’Île-du-Prince-Édouard*, la commission doit formuler des recommandations sur la rémunération des juges en s’appuyant sur des critères objectifs. C’est de là que viennent ces mots.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Les mots «objectives criteria» valent beaucoup mieux. Je pense que nous devrions les employer à la place.

Le sénateur Grafstein: Comment les traduirait-on en français?

La présidente: La parole est au sénateur Nolin.

Le sénateur Nolin: Évidemment, nous pourrions changer le mot «measure» par «criteria», mais le changement proposé par le sénateur Fraser visait à ajouter...

[Français]

... en français, le mot objectif. Si vous regardez l’énumération des trois premiers facteurs ou critères, ils sont de toute évidence objectifs. On n’a pas besoin de les qualifier à ce moment. Mais au quatrième alinéa, il faut absolument le préciser parce qu’ils ne sont plus définis à ce moment. On laisse la Commission libre de choisir elle-même les facteurs ou critères qu’elle jugera nécessaire afin de l’influencer. On veut bien que ces critères soient objectifs. Il est à propos d’ajouter le mot objectif uniquement au quatrième sous-alinéa.

[Traduction]

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Dans le *Renvoi relatif aux juges de la Cour provinciale de l’Île-du-Prince-Édouard*, il est question de critères objectifs. La décision a été traduite. Que dit-on en français?

La présidente: Nous n’avons pas la version française du renvoi ici. Nous essayerons de nous la procurer sur Internet.

Le sénateur Joyal: Pour revenir à ce que disait le sénateur Nolin, j’aimerais vous rappeler que ce concept vient du *Renvoi relatif aux juges de la Cour provinciale de l’Île-du-Prince-Édouard*. À mon avis, c’est important. L’amendement vise à circonscrire le mandat de la commission. La cour a bien indiqué l’intention qu’elle avait en énonçant cet objectif. Autrement dit, elle ne voulait pas que la commission puisse formuler des recommandations qui ne pourraient pas s’appuyer sur des critères objectifs. C’est ainsi que j’interprète la décision et c’est aussi ce que nous en pensons ici, je crois.

Quand j’ai rédigé l’amendement, j’ai jugé qu’il était important de conserver le mot «objectif». Il qualifie les divers éléments que la commission examinerait pour formuler ses recommandations. J’ai cru bon d’énoncer certains critères, comme le besoin de recruter les meilleurs candidats pour la magistrature. J’ai tiré cet exemple de ce qu’a produit la commission Scott. Mes collègues se rappelleront que M. Scott a parlé en ce sens quand il est venu témoigner devant nous.

As well, the prevailing economic conditions in Canada, including the cost of living, must be taken into account. It is mentioned in the *P.E.I. Reference* decision as an objective criterion. The overall economic and current financial position of the federal government is also an objective criterion.

If we are to allow the commission the capacity to do its work, then it must be able to consider other criteria, but in an objective manner. In other words, it must consider criteria that are justified, ones that are measured on objective grounds. That is why the word "objective" is so important.

I certainly support the suggestion of Senator Fraser in that regard; the word "criteria" is part of the sense of that amendment.

The Chairman: It is in the French version of the P.E.I. decision as well.

Senator Joyal: We agree that we must ensure that the English and French versions are as similar as possible.

The Chairman: We cannot change the wording after we have passed it. Therefore, we should have the exact wording before us before we vote.

We can come back to it later. We will leave the staff to worry about it.

We will move on to part "(b)" of clause 6, on page 4. Do you have a further amendment, Senator Joyal?

Senator Joyal: Yes, Madam Chairman. It is essentially a matter of clarification.

I move that Bill C-37 be amended at paragraph "(b)", on page 4, by replacing line 14 with the following:

"a report of the Commission within six months after receiving it."

The French amendment would read:

[Translation]

Paragraphe:

b) à la page 4, par substitution à la ligne 13, de ce qui suit:

"(7) Le ministre donne suite au rapport de la Commission au".

...within six months of receiving it. The six-month period remains in effect. We are talking here about the commission's report. This provision can be somewhat confusing, as it is not clear if we are talking about the commission's report or about Parliament's report.

Senator Beaudoin: Does the French version make no mention of this six-month period?

Senator Joyal: Yes, the text continues on line 14.

Senator Beaudoin: And that is where mention is made of the six-month period?

Il faut également tenir compte de l'état de l'économie au Canada, et notamment du coût de la vie. Dans la décision rendue dans le *Renvoi relatif aux juges de la Cour provinciale de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard*, cet aspect est considéré comme un critère objectif. La situation économique et financière du gouvernement fédéral est aussi un critère objectif.

Pour pouvoir remplir son mandat, la commission doit pouvoir étudier d'autres critères, mais de façon objective. Autrement dit, elle doit examiner des critères qui sont justifiés, des critères qui peuvent être évalués sur une base objective. Voilà pourquoi le mot «objectif» est si important.

J'approuve tout à fait la proposition du sénateur Fraser à ce sujet; le mot «criteria» donne en partie son sens à cet amendement.

La présidente: Il est aussi employé dans la version française de la décision sur le renvoi de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Le sénateur Joyal: Nous convenons qu'il faut nous assurer que les versions anglaise et française se ressemblent le plus possible.

La présidente: Nous ne pouvons pas changer le libellé après l'avoir adopté. Nous devons donc avoir le libellé exact avant de nous prononcer.

Nous pouvons y revenir plus tard. Nous laisserons le soin au personnel de s'en occuper.

Nous passons à la partie b) de l'article 6, à la page 4. Avez-vous un autre amendement, sénateur Joyal?

Le sénateur Joyal: Oui, madame la présidente. Il s'agit simplement d'un éclaircissement.

Je propose que le projet de loi C-37 soit modifié, à la page 4, par substitution à la ligne 14 de la version anglaise de ce qui suit:

«a report of the Commission within six months after receiving it.»

Voici le libellé de l'amendement en français:

[Français]

Paragraphe:

b) à la page 4, par substitution à la ligne 13, de ce qui suit:

« (7) Le ministre donne suite au rapport de la Commission au »

... plus tard six mois après l'avoir reçu. On maintient la période de six mois. C'est le rapport de la commission dont on parle. L'article peut porter à confusion si c'est le rapport de la commission ou le rapport du Parlement.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: C'est parce qu'en français, on ne parle pas du six mois?

Le sénateur Joyal: Oui, il y a un six mois. On continue avec le texte de la ligne 14.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Et là, il y a le six mois?

Senator Joyal: Precisely. The only thing added to the French version is "de la Commission" because it is not clear which report is being referred to. It is purely a technicality.

[English]

I think we all understand the point.

The Chairman: At this point, rather than voting on part "(b)," we will go back to part "(a)" because we now have the wording.

Because there are changes to both the English and French versions, we will have to vote on both versions. We will start with the English version. Senator Joyal, will you restate the amendment?

Senator Joyal: The amendment to paragraph "(d)" states:

"any other objective criteria that the Commission considers relevant.";

The Chairman: Shall the English version of clause 6, as further amended, carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Carried.

Rather than reading the entire clause, it has been moved by Senator Joyal that paragraph "(d)" read:

[Translation]

Tout autre critère objectif qu'elle considère pertinent.

Senator Beaudoin: Perfect.

[English]

Senator Nolin: In the introduction of "1.1" we have the word "facteur". We must change that to "critère". I want to ensure that we are talking about the same thing.

Senator Joyal: Personally, I would prefer "facteur" in both paragraph "1.1" and in subparagraph "(d)".

Senator Nolin: My point is to use the same wording in both places.

Senator Beaudoin: But what will we use?

Senator Joyal: We will use the word "facteur".

[Translation]

Senator Joyal: "Facteur."

Senator Nolin: The correct word is "facteur."

Senator Beaudoin: However, in point *d*), we would use "critère objectif"?

Senator Joyal: No, we would use "facteur" to maintain agreement with paragraph 1.1.

Senator Beaudoin: And what do we do with the English version?

[English]

The Chairman: What Senator Joyal is moving is to change his amendment to read, in part "(d)":

Le sénateur Joyal: Oui, exactement. Ce qu'on ajoute tout simplement dans la version française c'est «de la Commission» parce qu'on ne sait pas de quel rapport on parle. C'est purement une technicalité.

[Traduction]

Je crois que nous comprenons tous le point.

La présidente: Maintenant, plutôt que de voter à l'égard de la partie «b)», nous allons revenir à la partie «a)» vu que nous avons le libellé

Vu qu'il y a des changements et à la version anglaise et à la version française, il nous faudra voter sur les deux versions. Nous commençons par la version anglaise. Sénateur Joyal, auriez-vous l'obligeance de reformuler l'amendement?

Le sénateur Joyal: L'amendement proposé au paragraphe «d)» stipule:

«any other objective criteria that the Commission considers relevant.»;

La présidente: La version anglaise de l'article 6 modifié est-elle adoptée?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Adoptée.

Plutôt que de lire l'article au complet, il est proposé par le sénateur Joyal que l'alinéa *d*) se lise comme suit:

[Français]

Tout autre critère objectif qu'elle considère pertinent.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: C'est parfait.

[Traduction]

Le sénateur Nolin: Dans l'introduction de «1.1», nous avons le mot «facteurs». Nous devons le remplacer par «critères». Je veux être sûr que nous parlons de la même chose.

Le sénateur Joyal: Personnellement, je préférerais «facteurs» tant au paragraphe «1.1» qu'à l'alinéa «d)».

Le sénateur Nolin: Ce que je veux, c'est qu'on utilise le même mot aux deux endroits.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Mais lequel utiliserons-nous?

Le sénateur Joyal: Nous utiliserons le mot «facteurs».

[Français]

Le sénateur Joyal: «facteur».

Le sénateur Nolin: Le vrai mot est «facteur ».

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Mais dans *d*) ce serait «critère objectif»?

Le sénateur Joyal: Non, «facteur», parce qu'on maintient la concordance avec le paragraphe (1.1).

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Et en anglais, qu'est-ce qu'on fait?

[Traduction]

La présidente: Ce que propose le sénateur Joyal, c'est de modifier son amendement pour que l'alinéa «d)» se lise comme suit:

[Translation]

Tout autre facteur objectif qu'elle considère pertinent.

[English]

All in favour?

Senator Beaudoin: If we leave the word "criteria" in, it is included in "facteur".

Senator Joyal: I totally agree with Senator Beaudoin that in the definition "criteria" is part of "facteur". To ensure that the concordance is maintained, we should include the word "facteur". One includes the other.

The Chairman: All those in favour of the amendment?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: All those opposed?

Carried.

That clause 6 be further amended by substituting at line 14:

"a report of the Commission within six months after receiving it."

I am informed that the French works as well.

All those in favour of the amendment?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: All those opposed?

Carried.

Shall clause 6, as amended, carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: All those opposed?

Carried.

Shall clause 7 carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: All those opposed?

Carried.

Shall clause 8 carry? All those in favour?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: I declare clause 8 carried.

Shall clause 9 carry? All those in favour?

Hon. Senators: No.

The Chairman: All those opposed?

I declare clause 9 negatived.

Shall clause 10 carry?

Hon. Senators: No.

The Chairman: I declare clause 10 negatived.

Shall clause 11 carry?

Hon. Senators: No.

The Chairman: I declare clause 11 negatived.

[Français]

Tout autre facteur objectif qu'elle considère pertinent.

[Traduction]

Tous ceux qui sont en faveur de l'amendement.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Le mot «facteur» traduit bien le mot «critère».

Le sénateur Joyal: Je suis tout à fait d'accord avec le sénateur Beaudoin. Pour assurer la concordance, nous devrions utiliser le mot «facteur», l'un incluant l'autre.

La présidente: Tous ceux qui sont en faveur de l'amendement?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Tous ceux qui sont contre.

Adopté.

Que l'article 6 soit de nouveau modifié par substitution à la ligne 14 du texte anglais par ce qui suit:

«a report of the Commission within six months after receiving it.»

On m'informe que ça va aussi pour le texte français.

Tous ceux qui sont en faveur de l'amendement.

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Quels sont ceux qui sont contre?

Adopté.

L'article 6 modifié est-il adopté?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Tous ceux qui sont contre?

Adopté.

L'article 7 est-il adopté?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Tous ceux qui sont contre.

Adopté.

L'article 8 est-il adopté? Tous ceux qui sont pour?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: L'article 8 est adopté.

L'article 9 est-il adopté? Tous ceux qui sont pour?

Des voix: Non.

La présidente: Tous ceux qui sont contre.

L'article 9 est rejeté.

L'article 10 est-il adopté?

Des voix: Non.

La présidente: L'article 10 est rejeté.

L'article 11 est-il adopté?

Des voix: Non.

La présidente: L'article 11 est rejeté.

There are no changes to clauses 12 to 20. Shall we consider them en masse?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

Senator Beaudoin: I wish to confirm one thing. Clause 12 refers to amending section 47. It mentions the word "enfant".

[Translation]

I trust it is not related to the question of the surviving spouse.

Senator Nolin: No, it has to do with the question of children.

Senator Beaudoin: Shall this clause carry?

[English]

Senator Beaudoin: My concerns have been addressed. I wanted to be sure.

The Chairman: Shall clauses 12 to 20 carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Opposed?

Carried.

Shall clause 21 carry?

Senator Joyal: Madam Chairman, taking into account that we have amended the previous clauses of the bill, I would like to move an amendment to ensure that we are consistent with the previous clauses of the bill. I would like to move that Bill C-37 be amended in clause 21, on page 13, by replacing lines 1 to 3 with the following:

"21. Sections 2, 3, 7 and 14 to 20 come into force on a day or"

[Translation]

In French, the amendment would read as follows:

Que le projet de loi C-37, à l'article 21, soit modifié, par substitution, aux lignes 3 à 5, page 13, de ce qui suit:

"21. Les articles 2, 3, 7, et 14 à 20 entrent en vigueur à la date".

And it goes on to say on line 6 "à la date fixée par décret".

Senator Nolin: The coming-into-force date is determined by an order of the Governor in Council. A question just occurred to me. I did not put any questions to the department's witnesses when they testified before the committee. Since the coming into force of these amendments affects remuneration, does this clause not put some power in the hands of the executive? Could this not be perceived as the executive branch exercising some control over remuneration? Why would the bill not come into force on the day it receives Royal Assent?

Senator Joyal: I would not venture to speak on behalf of the justice department or the Minister of Justice, but I do believe that some provisions have been put in place.

[English]

One of the main reasons this provision has been added is that there are elements in the bill which needed further consultation with the various levels of the judiciary. In particular, in Ontario,

Aucun changement n'est proposé aux articles 12 à 20. Les membres acceptent-ils de les étudier en bloc?

Des voix: D'accord.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Je veux confirmer une chose. L'article 12 porte modification de l'article 7. On utilise le mot «enfant».

[Français]

J'espère que ce n'est pas relié au conjoint survivant.

Le sénateur Nolin: Non, c'est toute la question des enfants.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Adopté?

[Traduction]

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Mes craintes sont apaisées. Je voulais être sûr.

La présidente: Les articles 12 à 20 sont-ils adoptés?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Tous ceux qui sont contre.

Adopté.

L'article 21 est-il adopté?

Le sénateur Joyal: Madame la présidente, étant donné que nous avons modifié ces articles du projet de loi, j'aimerais proposer un amendement qui en assurera la conformité avec les dispositions précédentes du projet de loi. J'aimerais proposer que le projet de loi C-37, à l'article 21, soit modifié par substitution, aux lignes 3 à 5, page 13, de ce qui suit.

«21. Sections 2, 3, 7 and 14 to 20 come into force on a day or»

[Français]

En français, l'amendement se lirait:

Que le projet de loi C-37, à l'article 21, soit modifié, par substitution, aux lignes 3 à 5, page 13, de ce qui suit:

« 21. Les articles 2, 3, 7, 14 à 20 entrent en vigueur à la date».

Et le texte français se poursuit. C'est à la date fixée par décret, à la fin de la ligne six.

Le sénateur Nolin: Ce sera un décret du pouvoir exécutif. La question me vient à l'instant et je n'ai pas posé de questions aux témoins du ministère lorsqu'ils sont venus témoigner. Comme la mise en vigueur de ces amendements inclut la rémunération, est-ce qu'il n'y a pas, dans cet article de mise en vigueur, un pouvoir entre les mains du pouvoir exécutif? Cela ne pourrait-il pas être perçu comme un contrôle de la rémunération? Pourquoi le projet de loi ne viendrait-il pas en vigueur carrément au moment de sa sanction?

Le sénateur Joyal: Je pense qu'il y a des dispositions, enfin, je ne veux pas risquer de parler au nom du ministère de la Justice ou du ministre de la Justice, certainement pas.

[Traduction]

Cette disposition a été ajoutée en grande partie parce que le projet de loi comporte des éléments qui nécessitaient une consultation plus poussée avec divers paliers de l'appareil

there are discussions about the establishment of the new judges of the family court, and so forth. That is why there are elements that require further discussion with other parties and the necessity of clause 21.

Normally legislation comes into force on the day of its Royal Assent. However, because of the particular elements in the bill with respect to the provincial court, the coming into effect of the bill is fixed by an order of the Governor in Council.

Senator Beaudoin: Having regard to the complexity of the statute, I do not think it detracts from the independence of the judiciary. I understand your point because if the executive branch chooses to delay, the judges may interpret that as going against the independence of the judges." However, in my opinion, this is purely technical, and I would not worry about it.

Senator Nolin: My concern relates to clause 5. As I see it, clause 5 is not included in here. Therefore, I can backtrack on my earlier comments. Clause 5 is the remuneration clause.

Senator Joyal: However, it is not included.

[Translation]

The amendments pertain to clauses 2,3,7, 14 and 20.

Senator Nolin: I withdraw my comments in that case.

[English]

The Chairman: If I may clarify, these technical amendments are being put in because, in conjunction with Ontario's Bill 79, which would rename certain courts of Ontario, clauses 2, 3 and 7 and the transitional provisions of Bill C-37 would make corresponding amendments to various pieces of legislation, including the Judges Act.

Senator Nolin: I would ask members of this committee to forget my previous comments. The Constitution gives that power to Parliament, not to the executive branch of the government.

Senator Beaudoin: It is the power of the purse.

Senator Joyal: It is important that we know which parts of the bill are subject to a decree of the Governor in Council, taking into account the principle of the separation of power, which we discussed this morning. We must be clear that what we are doing is in strict conformity with the separation of power.

The Chairman: The question then is on the amendment to clause 21. All those in favour of the amendment?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: All those opposed?

Carried.

Shall clause 21, as amended, carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Carried.

Shall the title carry?

judiciaire. Plus particulièrement, en Ontario, il est question de l'installation des nouveaux juges du tribunal de la famille, et cetera. C'est la raison pour laquelle il s'y trouve des éléments qui nécessitent une discussion plus poussée avec d'autres parties et l'ajout de l'article 21.

D'habitude la loi entre en vigueur au moment de la sanction royale. Cependant, étant donné les éléments particuliers du projet de loi en ce qui concerne la cour provinciale, l'entrée en vigueur est fixée par décret.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: Étant donné la complexité de la loi, je ne crois pas qu'elle s'éloigne de l'indépendance du pouvoir judiciaire. Je comprends votre point étant donné que si le pouvoir exécutif choisit de reporter l'entrée en vigueur, les juges pourraient interpréter cela comme allant à l'encontre de leur indépendance. Cependant il s'agit selon moi d'une modification purement technique et je ne m'inquiéterais pas.

Le sénateur Nolin: Je m'interroge au sujet de l'article 5. De la façon dont je vois les choses, l'article 5 n'est pas inclus ici. Par conséquent, je peux retirer ce que j'ai dit. L'article 5 est celui où il est question du calcul du traitement.

Le sénateur Joyal: Cependant, il n'est pas inclus.

[Français]

Ce sont les article 2, 3, 7,14 et 20.

Le sénateur Nolin: Je retire mes commentaires.

[Traduction]

La présidente: Si je peux éclairer votre lanterne, ces amendements techniques sont présentés parce que, conjointement avec le projet de loi 79 de l'Ontario, qui renommerait certains tribunaux de l'Ontario, les articles 2, 3 et 7 de même que les dispositions transitoires du projet de loi C-37 apporterait des modifications qui s'imposent à diverses mesures législatives, y compris la Loi sur les juges.

Le sénateur Nolin: Je demande aux membres du comité d'oublier ce que j'ai dit. La Constitution donne ce pouvoir au Parlement et non à l'exécutif.

Le sénateur Beaudoin: C'est le pouvoir du Trésor public.

Le sénateur Joyal: Il est important que nous sachions quelles sont les parties du projet de loi qui sont assujetties à un décret, en tenant compte du principe de la séparation des pouvoirs dont nous avons discuté ce matin. Nous devons nous assurer de respecter la séparation des pouvoirs.

La présidente: La mise aux voix porte sur l'amendement proposé à l'article 21. Tous ceux qui sont en faveur de l'amendement?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Quels sont ceux qui s'y opposent?

Adopté.

L'article 21 modifié est-il adopté?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Adopté.

Le titre est-il adopté?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Carried.

Shall the bill, as amended, carry?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Carried.

Is it agreed that the clauses of the bill be renumbered appropriately?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: Carried.

Shall I report the bill, as amended, to the Senate?

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

The Chairman: That completes our agenda for today, honourable senators.

The committee adjourned.

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Adopté.

Le projet de loi modifié est-il adopté?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Adopté.

Plaît-il aux membres du comité que les articles du projet de loi soient renumérotés correctement?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Adopté.

Dois-je faire rapport du projet de loi modifié au Sénat?

Des voix: D'accord.

La présidente: Honorables sénateurs, nous avons épuisé notre ordre du jour.

La séance est levée.



ECKLER

Judicial Compensation and Pension Review

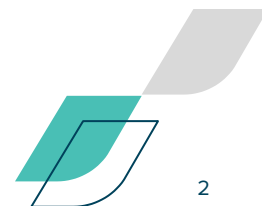
Department of Justice Canada

December 17, 2024

PROPRIETARY

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Executive Summary

This report has been prepared by Anand Parsan and Jill Wagman, Principals at Eckler Ltd., acting as independent, impartial and fair experts, retained by the Department of Justice Canada in the context of the 2024 Judicial Compensation and Benefits Commission (Quadrennial Commission) process. Anand and Jill were retained by the Department of Justice Canada to conduct an analysis on the compensation and pension benefits of federally appointed judges to assist the 2024 Quadrennial Commission in its inquiry. Anand and Jill have a combined 50 years of industry experience, and their biographies can be found in **Appendix B**.

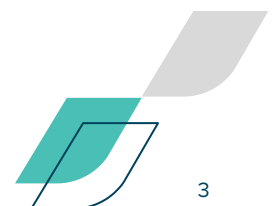
We determined the value of the judicial annuity that is available to federally appointed judges upon retirement from the bench. Judicial salaries and the judicial annuity were also assessed by reviewing the compensation of comparable jobs in the market. Where available, salary, pension, and total compensation were analyzed for self-employed lawyers, federal Deputy Ministers, federal government agency appointees, Professional Law Corporations, Deans of law schools, and top corporate legal jobs.

This report presents the results of our review of the total compensation paid to those in comparable jobs and the current compensation of federally appointed judges. Observations and recommendations are provided to help guide the Quadrennial Commission in its inquiry into the compensation of federally appointed judges.

The total compensation package of federally appointed judges is difficult to compare to other jobs in the market given the generous pension plan (i.e. the judicial annuity). Self-employed lawyers continue to be a key comparator, however they do not receive any additional pension benefits, since any pensions will be self-funded out of their own income. Pension information for federal Deputy Ministers is available and a comparison is provided in this report.

As of April 1, 2024, the salary of a puisne federally appointed judge is \$396,700. The average age of appointment between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2024 for puisne judges is 51.85 years old, or 51.95 when including associate judges, where the Net Value of the judicial annuity is 44.1%. The total compensation for a puisne judge is therefore \$571,645 when combining the base salary and the value of the judicial annuity. Below is a summary of how the salaries of federally appointed judges compare to each comparator job by salary and pensions where available.

Position	Salary	Difference	Pension	Total Compensation	Difference
Salary Comparison			Total Compensation Comparison		
Puisne Judges ^a	\$396,700	Baseline	44.1%	\$571,645 Salary & Judicial Annuity	Baseline
Associate Judges ^b	\$317,300	-20%	44.1%	\$457,229 Salary & Judicial Annuity	-20%

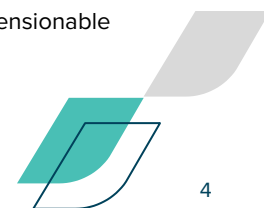


Position	Salary	Difference	Pension	Total Compensation	Difference
Salary Comparison			Total Compensation Comparison		
Self-Employed Lawyers (2023, All Canada, P75) ^c	\$349,625	-11.9%	0% ¹	\$349,625 Salary	-38.8%
Federal Deputy Ministers (DM-3 2022-2023 Averages) ^d	\$341,086 (or \$429,086 ^e)	-14.0%	18.2%	\$490,823 Salary, At-Risk Pay & Pension	-14.1%
Block Comparator (DM-3 2023-2024 Mid-point + ½ max at-risk) ^f	\$333,300	-16.0%	18.2%	\$448,622 ^g Salary, At-Risk Pay & Pension	-21.5%
Government Agency Appointees (GQC-09, April 2024, Mid-point) ^h	\$364,650	-8.1%	18.2% ²	\$431,016 Salary & Pension	-24.6%
Professional Law Corporations (2023, Partner Type 1, P75) ⁱ	\$496,000	25.0%	*	\$696,000 ^j Total Cash	21.8%
Deans of Law Schools (P75) ^k	\$246,665	-37.8%	8.2% ³	\$266,805 Salary & Pension	-53.3%
Top Legal Jobs in Corporations (P75) ^l	\$425,350	7.2%	*	\$682,140 ^m Total Cash	19.3%
From the Comparison Group above... **					
Statistic	Salary		Total Compensation		
P50	\$357,138		\$460,920		
P65	\$379,825		\$538,652		
P75	\$410,175		\$634,311		
Average	\$370,563		\$486,068		

¹ Any pension benefits for self-employed lawyers will be self-funded and provide no additional compensation.

² It is assumed that the pension plan for Government Agency Appointees is like that of Deputy Ministers.

³ Based on University Pension Plan Actuarial Valuation Report at January 1, 2024, on salary up to 2024 capped pensionable earnings.



** Data unavailable.*

*** Note that the statistics in the table for the comparator group excludes the Block Comparator.*

^a Refer to the Puisne Judges salary on page 10.

^b Associate judges of the Federal Court and the Tax Court of Canada receive a salary of 80% of a puisne judge of their respective courts. Refer to the Associate Judges salary on page 10.

^c Refer to the 2023 All Canada P75 self-employed lawyers' data (no salary exclusions) on page 18.

^d Refer to the average DM-3 salary for 2022-2023 on page 27.

^e Deputy Ministers (DM-3) 2022-2023 Average Total Cash on page 31.

^f Refer to the mid-point DM-3 salary for 2023-2024 on page 28.

^g The total compensation for the Block Comparator on page 31.

^h Refer to the mid-point GCQ-09 salary for April 2024 on page 33.

ⁱ Refer to the 2023 All Canada P75 PLC Partner Type 1 income data on page 38.

^j Professional Law Corporations Total Compensation is approximated using P75 of the 2023 partner type 1 income for All Canada plus P75 of the 2021 partner type 1 dividends for the 47-54 age group and does not include any pension value.

^k Refer to P75 data for Deans on page 45.

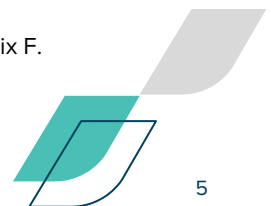
^l Refer to the P75 All Canada Top Legal Jobs data on page 46.

^m Top Legal Jobs in Corporations' Total Compensation is pulled from the Economic Research Institute ⁴ (ERI) data.

It is recommended that the All-Canada data cut be used instead of looking at the specific salary exclusion cuts or the age range cuts.

If all comparator salaries excluding the Block Comparator are given an equal weighting, the median salary amongst the comparators is \$357,138, the 75th percentile is \$410,175, and the average is \$370,563. The median total compensation is \$460,920, the 75th percentile is \$634,311, and the average is \$486,068. We note that the salary for puisne judges is above the median and average of the comparator data and that the total compensation of puisne judges is close to the 75th percentile of the aggregate comparator data.

⁴ Economic Research Institute, www.erieri.com, July 1, 2024, (<https://www.erieri.com/>), and summarized in Appendix F.



Introduction

This report has been prepared by Anand Parsan and Jill Wagman, Principals at Eckler Ltd., acting as independent and unbiased parties to the Department of Justice Canada, the Quadrennial Commission, and the various participants appearing before the Commission to make recommendations with regards to judicial compensation.

Subsection 26(2) of the *Judges Act* requires that the Judicial Compensation and Benefits Commission (“Quadrennial Commission”) inquire into the adequacy of the compensation and benefits of federally appointed judges every four years. The 2024 Commission was statutorily required to begin its inquiry on June 1, 2024. Previous Quadrennial Commissions were established in 1999, 2003, 2007, 2011, 2016, and 2020.

The Commission consists of three members: one member nominated by the judiciary, one member nominated by the Minister of Justice, and a chair who is selected by the other two members. The Commission submits a report with recommendations to the Minister of Justice of Canada. The Government must respond to the report within four months of receiving it.⁵

The last Quadrennial Commission, the 2020 Commission, issued their report in August 2021. That Commission was appointed in June 2020 but postponed the start date of the inquiry to December 2020 based on the joint request of the Government and the judiciary. The prior report contained eight recommendations, all of which were accepted by the Government:⁶

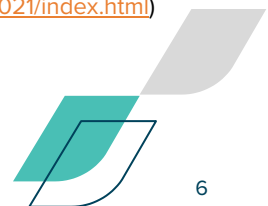
- Recommendations 1-3 (salaries): Generally, the report recommended that judges’ salaries continue to be adjusted annually based on the Industrial Aggregate Index (IAI).
- Recommendations 4-7 (allowances): The report recommended an increase in incidental allowance from \$5,000 to \$7,500, an increase to maximum allowable representational allowance in line with the increase to cost of living, and the creation of a new medical assistance allowance for certain judges to cover reasonable medical travel expenses incurred when required to travel for non-elective medical or dental treatments.
- Recommendation 8 (data collection): The report recommended data collection methods to help the seventh Commission (the 2024 Quadrennial Commission) in its inquiry.

Eckler was retained by the Department of Justice Canada in July 2024 to conduct an analysis on the compensation and pension of federally appointed judges to assist the seventh Quadrennial Commission in their review. Salaries of federally appointed judges are specified in the *Judges Act*.⁷ As of April 1, 2024, for all superior courts (other than the Supreme Court of Canada), the puisne judge salary was \$396,700 and the associate chief justice and chief justice salary was \$435,000.

⁵ Judicial Compensation and Benefits Commission, "Home", quadcom.gc.ca, June 8, 2020, (https://quadcom.gc.ca/pg_JcJc_QC_01-eng.php)

⁶ Government of Canada, "Response of the Government of Canada to the Report of the 2021 Judicial Compensation and Benefits Commission, "Home", justice.gc.ca, May 11, 2022, (<https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cp-pm/cr-rc/quad2021/index.html>)

⁷ *Judges Act*, RSC 1985, c. J-1, ss. 9 - 22



Approach

A compensation strategy defines the parameters and guidelines for executing a compensation program. The following key components of a strategy were considered in this assessment:

1. Target market
2. Target positioning
3. Pay elements/mix

The pay elements/mix are the different types of compensation that can make up a role's total compensation package. These can include salary, incentives, benefits, perquisites, and retirement plans. It is important to consider all parts of the compensation package when comparing between roles in order to ensure externally equitable observations are drawn. The total value of a compensation package can be similar between two roles, but the mix of the pay elements within the package can vary significantly.

One component of a total compensation program can be a retirement plan. While many organizations offer employer-sponsored retirement plans, a lot of Canadians need to plan for their retirement savings on their own. Most employer-sponsored retirement plans require annual contributions by both the employees and the employer, though some plans are entirely funded by the employer.⁸

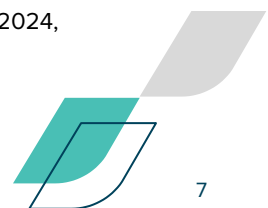
The target market is made up of organizations or roles where you compete for talent. Education and experience requirements to become a judge were taken into consideration when determining appropriate comparator jobs. To become a federally appointed judge in Canada, generally ten years at the bar of a province or territory is required, or a combination of ten years at the bar and in the powers and duties of a judicial nature on a full-time basis in a position held pursuant to a law of Canada or of a province or territory.⁹

Self-employed lawyer data provided by the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) has been relied on heavily in the past as a key comparator for assessing the compensation of federally appointed judges. That said, the self-employed lawyer data was still analyzed, together with data for Deputy Ministers and government agency appointees provided by the Privy Council Office (PCO) and Professional Law Corporations provided by Statistics Canada, which aligns with previous reports. Additional data researched and examined for this report include data for law school professors and Deans from the Ontario Broader Public Sector Salary Disclosure, as well as top legal roles of corporations from the Economic Research Institute (ERI) database.

Research conducted found that there are not proper comparators for the judicial annuity (i.e. the judicial pension plan), as it allows members to go beyond some of the restrictions laid out in the *Income Tax Act*. Federal Deputy Minister compensation at the DM -3 level has been considered by past Commissions, and thus a comparison is provided. It was assumed that the non-pension benefits and allowances offered to judges is very comparable on a relative value basis to that offered to Deputy Ministers and Government Agency Appointees. Therefore, while other benefits and allowances were considered it would not have a material impact on the total pay package given

⁸ Statistics Canada, "Table 11-10-0106-01 Registered Pension Plans (RPPs), active members and market value of assets by contributory status", statcan.gc.ca, August 29, 2024, (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=110010601>)

⁹ Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada, "Guide for Candidates", fja-cmf.gc.ca, March 28, 2024, (<https://www.fja-cmf.gc.ca/appointments-nominations/guideCandidates-eng.html?pedisable=true>)

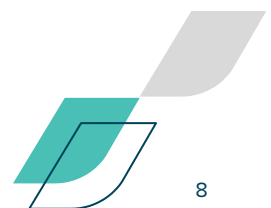


that the relative values are similar among the various comparators, thus greater focus is placed on the value of the pension plan.

The target market positioning is the percentile of the peer group that an organization aims to pay. There are reasons that an organization may choose to pay at market, lag, or lead the market. To be market-competitive, organizations most commonly choose to target the median, or 50th percentile, of the target market. To recruit and retain exceptional individuals, we would consider a market lead positioning and target the 65th or 75th percentile.

The average age of appointment for judges is 51.95 from April 1, 2020, to March 31, 2024, and therefore the analysis of comparators may focus on that age group, where applicable. Many of the analyses are examined by location (Census Metropolitan Area), as approximately two-thirds of judges are in Ontario and Quebec. Other dimensions for analysis included salary exclusions, age exclusions, and pension, where data was available.

Judicial compensation was reviewed as of April 1, 2024, and an analysis of the demographics and geographics of active appointments was completed. Salaries as of April 1, 2024, were compared to April 1, 2020, salaries and over this period, salaries increased by 17% in total based on annual changes to the Industrial Aggregate (IA).



Judicial Total Compensation

Demographics

Analysis of current judicial compensation included all federally appointed judges appointed before April 1, 2024, who are currently active (i.e., full workload and making contributions to their pension plan). There are over 900 judges that are active members of the pension plan and the province with the most active members is Ontario. The Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) with the most active members is Toronto.

CMA	Percent of Active Judges
Toronto	14.4%
Montréal	10.0%
Vancouver	8.1%
Ottawa-Gatineau	7.6%
Calgary	6.8%
Edmonton	3.5%
Winnipeg	3.3%
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	2.7%
Québec City	1.9%
All other regions	41.7%

The average age at appointment between April 1, 2020 and March 31, 2024, was 51.95, during which there were 273 new appointments. The table below provides a breakdown of appointments by age at appointment between April 1, 2020, and March 31, 2024.

Age at Appointment	Total Appointments	Puisne Judge	Associate Judge
<35	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35-43	7.7%	7.8%	0.0%
44-47	12.1%	12.3%	0.0%
48-51	29.7%	29.9%	20.0%
52-55	21.2%	21.3%	20.0%
56-59	21.2%	21.3%	20.0%
60-63	7.0%	6.7%	20.0%
64-69	1.1%	0.7%	20.0%
>69	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
ALL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



Below is the average age of federal judicial appointees by position between April 1, 2020, and March 31, 2024.

Position	Average Age at Appointment	Age Range Group	Count
All Federally Appointed Judges	51.95	52-55	273
Puisne Judge	51.85	48-51	268
Associate Judge	57.40	56-59	5

Salaries

The table below outlines the salaries of federally appointed judges as of April 1, 2024 per the *Judges Act*.

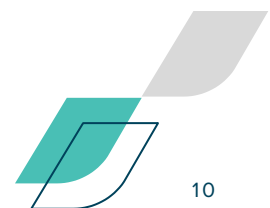
Position	April 1, 2024 Salary ¹⁰	April 1, 2020 Salary	Increase
Superior Courts			
Chief Justice or Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000	\$371,400	\$63,600
Puisne Judge	\$396,700	\$338,800	\$57,900
Associate Judge	\$317,300	\$271,000	\$46,300
Additional Allowance			
Federal Courts & Tax Court of Canada Allowance ¹¹	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$0
Northern Allowance ¹²	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$0

Salary increases are effective April 1 each year based on changes to the Industrial Aggregate (IA), referred to as the Industrial Aggregate Index (IAI). Between 2019 and 2024, the salaries of federally appointed judges increased by a total of approximately 20% with an average annual increase of 3.8%. The table below shows the history of federally appointed judicial salaries over that time frame.

¹⁰ Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada, "Guide for Candidates", *fja-cmf.gc.ca*, March 28, 2024, (<https://www.fja-cmf.gc.ca/appointments-nominations/guideCandidates-eng.html?pedisable=true>)

¹¹ *Judges Act*, RSC 1985, c. J-1, ss. 10-11.1

¹² *Judges Act*, RSC 1985, c. J-1, s. 21-22



Year	Salary	IAI	Net Increase	CPI ¹³
2019	\$329,900	2.60%	2.58%	1.95%
2020	\$338,800	2.70%	2.70%	0.74%
2021	\$361,100	6.60%	6.58%	3.36%
2022	\$372,200	3.10%	3.07%	6.78%
2023	\$383,700	3.10%	3.09%	3.90%
2024	\$396,700	3.40%	3.39%	Not available

The *Judges Act* provides that judicial salaries are adjusted annually on the basis of the lesser of the percentage change in Statistics Canada's Industrial Aggregate Index or 7%. The Industrial Aggregate (IA) measures the number of working Canadians and their average weekly earnings, excluding some job types such as military. The Industrial Aggregate Index (IAI) expresses the rate of change of the IA over time. It is an index similar to the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which tracks the prices of items that are typically purchased by Canadian consumers.

Pension

For federally appointed judges, the judicial annuity is one of the best retirement plans in Canada, where judges contribute 7% of their income annually until they are eligible for an unreduced annuity, at which time their contributions reduce to 1% of their income annually.¹⁴ The federal government is responsible for the balance, which is paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The lifetime annuity is equal to two-thirds of the final year's earnings if the judge has met one of the three thresholds:

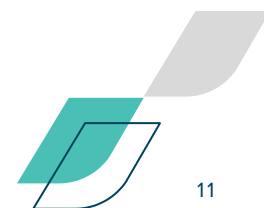
1. At least seventy-five years old and served at least ten years.
2. Served at least fifteen years and have a sum of age and years of service of at least eighty.
3. Served on the Supreme Court of Canada for at least ten years.

A reduced lifetime annuity is available at retirement before meeting these thresholds. The lifetime annuity is equal to two-thirds of the final year's earnings if a judge is permanently disabled while serving as a federal appointed judge with no minimum service requirement. A surviving spouse of a judge following their death before retirement receives income equal to one-third of the judge's salary. A surviving spouse of a judge following their death after retirement receives income equal to half of the annuity payable to the judge. The annuity is protected against inflation based on changes in the CPI in each year that it is payable.

Federally appointed judges are eligible to select supernumerary status if they have served at least fifteen years as a federally appointed judge and have a sum of age and years of service of at least eighty or are at least seventy years old with at least ten years of service as a federally appointed judge. Supernumerary status gives judges a reduced workload of approximately 50% while they continue to receive full compensation. Federally appointed

¹³ Statistics Canada, "Table 18-10-0005-01 Consumer Price Index, annual average, not seasonally adjusted", statcan.gc.ca, January 16, 2024, (<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1810000501>)

¹⁴ *Judges Act*, RSC 1985, c. J-1, s. 50(2)-(2.1).



judges can have supernumerary status for a maximum of ten years or until the age of seventy-five, whichever comes first. Supreme Court Judges are not eligible for supernumerary status.

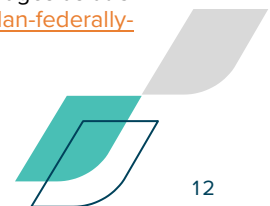
Judges appointed before the age of fifty-five who can elect supernumerary status can also retire on a full unreduced retirement annuity. Judges appointed after the age of fifty-five become eligible for supernumerary status before becoming entitled to a full retirement annuity but can mature into a full annuity by continuing in service either full-time or in supernumerary status. Judges appointed at age 65 or older will never become eligible for supernumerary status.

The value of the judicial annuity benefit is summarized in the table below. The values are expressed as a percentage of annual pensionable earnings. The values in the table below are based on the assumptions disclosed in the 13th Actuarial Report on the Pension Plan for Federally Appointed Judges as at March 31, 2022¹⁵ and the data as at March 31, 2024 as provided by Department of Justice Canada.

Age Range	Average Cost of Pension Accruals	Average Member Contribution Rate	Net Value of Judicial Annuity
<35	n/a	n/a	n/a
35-43	37.6%	7.0%	30.6%
44-47	47.4%	7.0%	40.4%
48-51	51.1%	7.0%	44.1%
52-55	52.3%	7.0%	45.3%
56-59	54.4%	7.0%	47.4%
60-63	55.0%	4.9%	50.1%
64-69	59.4%	4.0%	55.4%
>69	70.3%	3.9%	66.4%

The value of the judicial annuity does not consider the effects of income taxes. After retirement, the entire benefit paid by the judicial annuity is taxable each year it is paid.

¹⁵ Assia Billig, FCIA, FSA, PhD, Chief Actuary, "Actuarial Report on the Pension Plan for the Federally Appointed Judges as at 31 March 2022", osfi-bsif.gc.ca, September 29, 2023, (<https://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/en/oca/actuarial-reports/pension-plan-federally-appointed-judges-31-march-2022>)



Benefits and Allowances

Federally appointed judges receive health benefits similar to those provided to federal government employees.¹⁶ All costs related to health benefits of judges are paid for. Short-term disability and non-permanent long-term disability are provided to judges by a continuation of salary and permanent long-term disability is provided through the judicial annuity.

Federally appointed judges who are required to change their place of residence for their judicial duties are paid a removal allowance to cover major costs¹⁷ such as:

- Travelling expenses while looking for a new residence and while moving
- Transportation and storage of household effects
- Costs related to the sale of their former place of residence
- Costs related to cancelling a lease for their former place of residence
- Some interest charges on the mortgage of their new residence if they are higher than the interest charges on the mortgage of their former residence
- In some circumstances, the interest on short-term loans used to purchase a new place of residence pending the sale of their former residence
- For a reasonable period of time, the cost of maintaining their former residence while it is on the market

Other allowances include travel allowance, incidental allowance, conference allowance, and representational allowance.

Total Compensation

Total compensation for federally appointed judges can be looked at as the sum of their salary, Canada Pension Plan (CPP) contributions, the value of the judicial annuity, and the value of any other perquisites. It is assumed that the value of other perquisites is for the most part similar to the other comparators on a relative value basis and is therefore not considered in this report. Employer CPP contributions will be \$4,056 in 2024 for everyone,¹⁸ or about 1% of the puisne judicial salary.

The average age of appointment is 51.85 years for puisne judges from April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2024. Therefore, we have used the Net Value of Judicial Annuity from the age range 48-51, which is 44.1% of puisne judges' salary, for the purpose of determining the total compensation of \$571,645.

The table below shows the Total Compensation of federally appointed puisne judges grossed up by the Net Value of the judicial annuity weighted by age.

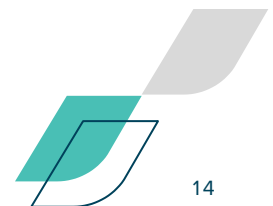
¹⁶ Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada, "Guide for Candidates", fja-cmf.gc.ca, March 28, 2024, (<https://www.fja-cmf.gc.ca/appointments-nominations/guideCandidates-eng.html?pedisable=true>)

¹⁷ Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada, "3. Allowances and Benefits", fja-cmf.gc.ca, March 28, 2024, (<https://www.fja-cmf.gc.ca/appointments-nominations/guideCandidates-eng.html#Benefits>)

¹⁸ Government of Canada, "CPP contribution rates, maximums and exemptions.", canada.ca, November 1, 2024, (<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/businesses/topics/payroll/payroll-deductions-contributions/canada-pension-plan-cpp/cpp-contribution-rates-maximums-exemptions.html>)

Age Range	Puisne Judicial Salary	Net Value of Judicial Annuity	Count of Puisne Judges	Puisne Judges Weight %	Total Compensation	Age Weighted Total Compensation
<35	*	*	0	0.0%	*	*
35-43	\$396,700	30.6%	21	7.8%	\$518,090	\$40,597
44-47	\$396,700	40.4%	33	12.3%	\$556,967	\$68,582
48-51	\$396,700	44.1%	80	29.9%	\$571,645	\$170,640
52-55	\$396,700	45.3%	57	21.3%	\$576,405	\$122,594
56-59	\$396,700	47.4%	57	21.3%	\$584,736	\$124,365
60-63	\$396,700	50.1%	18	6.7%	\$595,447	\$39,993
64-69	\$396,700	55.4%	2	0.7%	\$616,472	\$4,601
>69	*	66.4%	0	0.0%	*	*
Age-Weighted Puisne Judges Average Salary						\$571,371

The age-weighted average is \$571,371 and is comparable to the judges' salary grossed up by the Net Value of the judicial annuity in the 48-51 age range, which is \$571,645.



Analysis

Self-Employed Lawyers

May 2024 CRA data and statistics were provided for self-employed lawyers in Canada, excluding filers from abroad. The data set only included individuals between the ages of 35 and 69 under the NAICS code 541110 (office of lawyers). Net Professional Income in the analysis is defined as a self-employed lawyers' net earnings by consolidating net professional/business incomes plus employment incomes. This is their total compensation, as under the *Income Tax Act*, self-employed individuals are not permitted to sponsor or earn benefits under a registered pension plan.¹⁹ Health and other benefits are typically paid for out of their gross income and can be deducted as a business expense. Note that it is unclear if other incentives such as dividend income would significantly alter the results of the information provided by the CRA.

The files provided by the CRA were divided into two types, labeled 'a' and 'b'. The files labeled 'a' contained count, mean, standard deviation, median, and 75th percentile data of self-employed lawyer income. The files labeled 'b' provided either 10 or 20 tiles, which were used to approximate percentiles.

In sample 'a', there are 10 people missing from each of 2020 and 2021 in the provincial/territorial breakdown. In sample 'b', there are 10 too many people in 2021 and 10 too few people in 2022 in the provincial/territorial breakdown. It is assumed that this is due to rounding and not statistically significant.

In sample 'a', the number of self-employed lawyers has decreased by approximately 22% across Canada between 2019 and 2023. The CMAs with the largest decreases by percent were Montréal, Toronto, and Québec City. This decrease in the number of self-employed lawyers follows the trend observed in previous reports. The table below shows the number of self-employed lawyers by CMA for 2019 to 2023.

CMA	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Toronto	5,140	4,950	4,790	4,510	4,020	-1,120	-21.8%
Montréal	2,410	2,260	2,170	2,050	1,850	-560	-23.2%
Vancouver	970	930	910	850	820	-150	-15.5%
Ottawa-Gatineau	760	730	680	640	600	-160	-21.1%
Calgary	400	410	420	400	390	-10	-2.5%
Edmonton	380	380	370	360	320	-60	-15.8%
Québec City	420	390	380	360	330	-90	-21.4%
Winnipeg	320	320	310	280	260	-60	-18.8%

¹⁹ Government of Canada, "Chapter 10 - 8503(3) – Conditions Applicable to Benefits", www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency, July 3, 2018, (<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/registered-plans-administrators/registered-plans-directorate-technical-manual-9.html>)



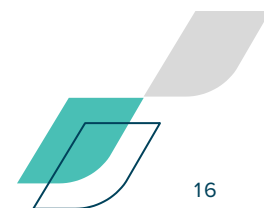
CMA	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	430	410	410	360	340	-90	-20.9%
10 CMAs	11,240	10,780	10,430	9,800	8,920	-2,320	-20.6%
Other Regions	3,580	3,310	3,210	2,960	2,660	-920	-25.7%
All Canada	14,820	14,090	13,640	12,760	11,580	-3,240	-21.9%

The table below shows the number of self-employed lawyers in sample 'a' by province for 2019 to 2023.

Province/Territory	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Alberta	880	880	870	840	780	-100	-11.4%
British Columbia	1,430	1,350	1,350	1,230	1,170	-260	-18.2%
Atlantic	620	620	600	580	520	-100	-16.1%
Ontario	7,810	7,420	7,140	6,670	5,990	-1,820	-23.3%
Manitoba/Saskatchewan	550	530	500	460	420	-130	-23.6%
Québec	3,490	3,250	3,150	2,960	2,680	-810	-23.2%
Territories (Northern Canada)	40	30	20	20	20	-20	-50.0%
All Canada	14,820	14,090	13,640	12,760	11,580	-3,240	-21.9%

In sample 'b', the number of self-employed lawyers has also decreased by approximately 22% across Canada between 2019 and 2023. The CMAs with the largest decreases by percent were Winnipeg, Ottawa-Gatineau, and Montréal. The table below shows the number of self-employed lawyers in sample 'b' by CMA for 2019 to 2023.

CMA	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Toronto	260	250	240	230	200	-60	-23.1%
Montréal	120	110	110	100	90	-30	-25.0%
Vancouver	50	50	50	40	40	-10	-20.0%
Ottawa-Gatineau	40	40	40	30	30	-10	-25.0%
Calgary	20	20	20	20	20	0	0.0%



CMA	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Edmonton	20	20	20	20	20	0	0.0%
Québec City	20	20	20	20	20	0	0.0%
Winnipeg	20	20	20	10	10	-10	-50.0%
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	20	20	20	20	20	0	0.0%
10 CMAs	560	540	520	490	450	-110	-19.6%
Other Regions	180	170	160	150	130	-50	-27.8%
All Canada	740	710	680	640	580	-160	-21.6%

The table below shows the number of self-employed lawyers in sample 'b' by province for 2019 to 2023.

Province/Territory	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Absolute Change	Percent Change
Alberta	40	50	40	40	40	0	0.0%
British Columbia	70	70	70	60	60	-10	-14.3%
Atlantic	30	30	30	30	30	0	0.0%
Ontario	390	370	360	330	300	-90	-23.1%
Manitoba/Saskatchewan	30	30	30	20	20	-10	-33.3%
Québec	180	160	160	150	130	-50	-27.8%
Territories (Northern Canada)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
All Canada	740	710	680	640	580	-160	-21.6%

Using the statistical approximations provided by the CRA, percentiles were calculated using the provided methodology to be consistent with previous years. The aggregate data for all of Canada increased overall from 2019 to 2023, though there was a decrease between 2021 and 2022. Statistical approximations were also provided excluding all salaries less than \$60,000 per year, less than \$80,000 per year, and less than \$90,000 per year. While excluding salary levels is not a common or recommended practice in market benchmarking exercises, the analyses in this report were done on all data cuts provided to be consistent with previous years' reports. Excluding lower salaries artificially inflates the data of all percentiles and reduces the sample size, especially in regions that already have a relatively low number of self-employed lawyers.



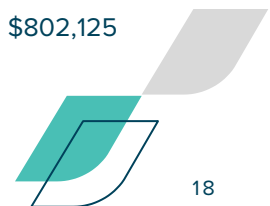
Peer groups are a central component of how pay programs are set and assessed. Ideally, a well-constructed peer group helps Boards establish appropriate pay levels and governance practices and demonstrates to interest holders how the program helps an organization compete for talent. However, inappropriate use of peer group comparisons can contribute to higher compensation.

When screening for potential peers, casting a broad net will ensure a robust data set. Many organizations try to “cherry pick” specific peers in a data set or use aspirational peers or set pay levels above the peer median based on the relative perceived worth of their staff. Organizations have also become adept at using peer comparisons to illustrate purported retention risks that necessitate additional compensation. These factors appear to have contributed to a feedback loop in the benchmarking process, with pay rising at a rate that has raised concerns for some interest holders.

While a perfect peer group may not exist for every organization, achieving a balance between direct comparators and a robust sample of the talent market is key.

With no salary exclusions, the median data increased by a total of 20.5% between 2019 and 2023, the data excluding salaries less than \$60,000 increased by 11.7%, the data excluding salaries less than \$80,000 increased by 10.3%, and the data excluding salaries less than \$90,000 increased by 10.0%. The table below shows the median and 75th percentile as well as the estimated 60th, 70th, 80th, and 90th percentiles for all of Canada with no salary exclusions and the salary exclusion data cuts.

Year	P50* (median)	P60	P70	P75*	P80	P90
No salary exclusions						
2019	\$141,240	\$190,938	\$253,185	\$293,880	\$354,748	\$588,405
2020	\$147,490	\$203,963	\$277,013	\$324,085	\$393,658	\$647,325
2021	\$162,630	\$224,253	\$305,535	\$359,210	\$438,273	\$727,240
2022	\$160,145	\$216,470	\$293,550	\$342,910	\$412,415	\$678,463
2023	\$170,245	\$226,708	\$303,110	\$349,625	\$419,563	\$703,635
Excluding salaries less than \$60,000/year						
2019	\$208,400	\$256,595	\$325,315	\$372,065	\$446,588	\$694,350
2020	\$226,045	\$283,745	\$364,110	\$416,385	\$497,973	\$766,915
2021	\$233,675	\$297,325	\$387,525	\$444,995	\$532,305	\$848,548
2022	\$226,050	\$286,780	\$368,543	\$421,730	\$497,605	\$792,795
2023	\$232,795	\$292,738	\$369,708	\$422,295	\$507,118	\$814,973
Excluding salaries less than \$80,000/year						
2019	\$228,360	\$280,068	\$352,258	\$403,885	\$479,433	\$730,613
2020	\$248,260	\$307,660	\$391,140	\$448,780	\$530,138	\$802,125



Year	P50* (median)	P60	P70	P75*	P80	P90
2021	\$259,875	\$323,780	\$417,233	\$479,125	\$566,788	\$891,050
2022	\$250,000	\$311,605	\$394,903	\$449,700	\$528,685	\$833,538
2023	\$251,770	\$314,505	\$393,008	\$449,020	\$537,220	\$852,218
Excluding salaries less than \$90,000/year						
2019	\$239,735	\$291,850	\$366,448	\$420,535	\$495,933	\$748,660
2020	\$261,290	\$320,425	\$406,215	\$464,150	\$547,005	\$821,153
2021	\$271,440	\$337,003	\$431,898	\$496,690	\$583,363	\$911,368
2022	\$263,305	\$324,505	\$409,165	\$464,140	\$545,688	\$855,260
2023	\$263,710	\$324,673	\$405,033	\$462,835	\$552,395	\$871,013

* Median and P75 are actual values and not approximated.

The table below shows at what percentile current salaries for federally appointed judges fall for each of the 2023 All Canada data cuts.

Position	2024 Salary	Percentile (no salary exclusion)	Percentile (excluding salaries less than \$60K)	Percentile (excluding salaries less than \$80K)	Percentile (excluding salaries less than \$90K)
Chief Justice and Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000	80.9	75.7	73.7	72.8
Puisne Judge	\$396,700	78.6	72.8	70.4	69.2
Associate Judge	\$317,300	71.6	63.5	60.4	58.9



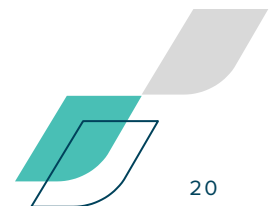
The table below shows at what percentile total compensation for federally appointed judges falls for each of the 2023 All Canada data cuts. The average ages of appointment for each judicial position were considered and used for the Net Value of judicial annuity to calculate total compensation.

Position	Average Age *	Net Value of Judicial Annuity	2024 Total Compensation	Percentile (no salary exclusion)	Percentile (excluding salaries less than \$60K)	Percentile (excluding salaries less than \$80K)	Percentile (excluding salaries less than \$90K)
Puisne Judge	51.85	44.1%	\$571,645	86.8	83.1	81.8	81.0
Associate Judge	57.40	47.4%	\$467,700	82.8	77.9	76.0	75.0

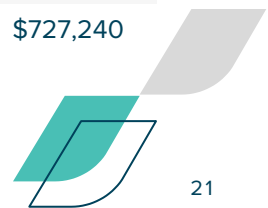
* This is average of first appointment of current position between April 1, 2020, and March 31, 2024.

CRA data for self-employed lawyers was also provided by CMA. The CMAs with the highest paid self-employed lawyers are Toronto and Montréal, though Vancouver is also above the Canadian average. The table below shows the percentiles of self-employed lawyer income for all CMAs for 2019 to 2023.

CMA	P50* (median)	P60	P70	P75*	P80	P90
2019						
Toronto	\$178,705	\$246,683	\$339,420	\$400,455	\$493,233	\$783,375
Montréal	\$118,360	\$180,153	\$255,058	\$292,785	\$366,143	\$649,263
Vancouver	\$169,705	\$221,563	\$288,263	\$336,205	\$393,565	\$632,230
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$160,710	\$210,408	\$273,923	\$316,635	\$373,748	\$554,528
Calgary	\$170,600	\$221,535	\$291,560	\$317,685	\$382,578	\$541,580
Edmonton	\$175,655	\$208,820	\$249,695	\$270,750	\$305,455	\$448,625
Québec City	\$151,065	\$192,705	\$229,398	\$249,640	\$280,198	\$422,375
Winnipeg	\$118,470	\$152,788	\$197,075	\$220,945	\$255,570	\$371,083
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	\$132,180	\$180,388	\$225,235	\$250,740	\$300,625	\$461,833
10 CMAs	\$157,495	\$215,388	\$287,945	\$336,125	\$410,078	\$665,053
Other Regions	\$108,875	\$140,443	\$177,335	\$198,665	\$227,318	\$326,813
All Canada	\$141,240	\$190,938	\$253,185	\$293,880	\$354,748	\$588,405

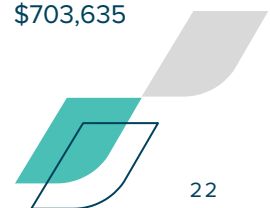


CMA	P50* (median)	P60	P70	P75*	P80	P90
2020						
Toronto	\$187,120	\$266,293	\$373,303	\$446,060	\$550,650	\$871,263
Montréal	\$125,745	\$199,263	\$282,183	\$332,650	\$417,415	\$720,565
Vancouver	\$162,585	\$224,428	\$304,853	\$354,880	\$425,343	\$673,925
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$172,515	\$215,483	\$284,313	\$330,735	\$392,368	\$583,475
Calgary	\$161,485	\$231,468	\$305,968	\$339,690	\$418,208	\$608,553
Edmonton	\$181,060	\$227,948	\$266,178	\$286,220	\$322,040	\$446,803
Québec City	\$151,085	\$199,580	\$246,845	\$277,945	\$324,448	\$463,415
Winnipeg	\$123,685	\$170,280	\$219,793	\$244,845	\$290,955	\$428,590
Hamilton & Kitchener- Cambridge-Waterloo	\$146,615	\$189,238	\$237,398	\$269,730	\$309,733	\$456,055
10 CMAs	\$166,260	\$229,270	\$313,338	\$368,995	\$451,138	\$729,035
Other Regions	\$109,605	\$145,020	\$192,178	\$219,735	\$255,080	\$370,758
All Canada	\$147,490	\$203,963	\$277,013	\$324,085	\$393,658	\$647,325
2021						
Toronto	\$207,240	\$291,893	\$408,048	\$484,895	\$594,293	\$984,283
Montréal	\$140,810	\$218,225	\$314,095	\$385,260	\$488,240	\$850,715
Vancouver	\$184,520	\$244,000	\$349,320	\$408,975	\$490,838	\$780,100
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$190,810	\$252,325	\$332,140	\$395,460	\$464,048	\$643,858
Calgary	\$163,065	\$230,798	\$291,315	\$326,405	\$418,648	\$663,423
Edmonton	\$186,965	\$224,790	\$286,888	\$324,940	\$360,795	\$489,878
Québec City	\$179,860	\$234,413	\$279,565	\$309,245	\$371,473	\$560,250
Winnipeg	\$143,765	\$183,833	\$253,643	\$290,110	\$341,213	\$450,440
Hamilton & Kitchener- Cambridge-Waterloo	\$151,170	\$202,340	\$261,270	\$294,830	\$338,305	\$505,565
10 CMAs	\$182,345	\$250,993	\$347,560	\$411,965	\$501,648	\$824,843
Other Regions	\$124,400	\$160,585	\$212,660	\$246,885	\$283,598	\$408,245
All Canada	\$162,630	\$224,253	\$305,535	\$359,210	\$438,273	\$727,240



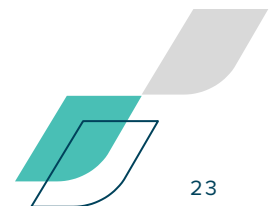
CMA	P50* (median)	P60	P70	P75*	P80	P90
2022						
Toronto	\$197,540	\$273,568	\$379,308	\$443,905	\$542,713	\$901,913
Montréal	\$145,235	\$220,620	\$314,775	\$370,170	\$471,965	\$822,798
Vancouver	\$169,835	\$248,683	\$334,650	\$386,930	\$445,570	\$717,735
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$188,865	\$240,330	\$307,133	\$347,785	\$413,510	\$602,678
Calgary	\$181,730	\$233,640	\$289,443	\$324,645	\$381,710	\$569,015
Edmonton	\$180,385	\$219,563	\$269,090	\$310,705	\$347,478	\$455,368
Québec City	\$177,455	\$226,445	\$278,505	\$308,085	\$359,185	\$537,995
Winnipeg	\$123,180	\$167,320	\$222,605	\$247,965	\$285,833	\$435,203
Hamilton & Kitchener- Cambridge-Waterloo	\$158,050	\$203,220	\$249,640	\$286,075	\$334,575	\$476,518
10 CMAs	\$178,400	\$242,793	\$330,140	\$386,220	\$465,318	\$765,758
Other Regions	\$122,820	\$155,533	\$199,438	\$229,475	\$270,213	\$397,720
All Canada	\$160,145	\$216,470	\$293,550	\$342,910	\$412,415	\$678,463
2023						
Toronto	\$210,055	\$282,268	\$379,683	\$446,750	\$550,458	\$935,965
Montréal	\$157,390	\$228,975	\$319,150	\$371,955	\$469,545	\$821,880
Vancouver	\$194,665	\$256,155	\$339,730	\$397,715	\$474,245	\$751,703
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$189,735	\$241,943	\$321,070	\$362,925	\$447,055	\$705,883
Calgary	\$170,175	\$232,068	\$313,098	\$372,680	\$417,800	\$667,135
Edmonton	\$198,320	\$235,410	\$287,685	\$320,830	\$349,763	\$461,443
Québec City	\$191,960	\$239,653	\$291,065	\$324,160	\$382,405	\$560,370
Winnipeg	\$141,000	\$183,823	\$235,015	\$294,660	\$338,715	\$458,375
Hamilton & Kitchener- Cambridge-Waterloo	\$167,980	\$213,033	\$262,373	\$296,105	\$332,630	\$470,233
10 CMAs	\$190,710	\$252,350	\$337,145	\$387,745	\$474,220	\$794,270
Other Regions	\$131,255	\$165,973	\$211,783	\$240,095	\$279,970	\$411,985
All Canada	\$170,245	\$226,708	\$303,110	\$349,625	\$419,563	\$703,635

** This is the actual. The Median and P75 are not approximated.



CRA data for self-employed lawyers was also provided by province/territory. The below table shows the percentiles of self-employed lawyer income by province/territory for 2019 to 2023, where data is available. Note that the “All Canada” data in the below table is varies slightly from the “All Canada” data in the tables by CMA due to different sample sizes in the data provided.

Province/ Region	P50** (median)	P60	P70	P75**	P80	P90
2019						
Alberta	\$158,080	\$201,998	\$253,475	\$289,450	\$332,685	\$480,153
British Columbia	\$128,865	\$175,388	\$229,595	\$263,790	\$316,430	\$522,488
Atlantic	\$149,350	\$181,888	\$218,103	\$242,125	\$268,853	\$347,508
Ontario	\$156,815	\$211,788	\$287,165	\$336,125	\$412,388	\$672,615
Manitoba/ Saskatchewan	\$109,905	\$144,950	\$188,825	\$216,740	\$242,930	\$353,065
Québec	\$109,335	\$158,340	\$222,815	\$259,880	\$309,125	\$541,720
Territories (Northern)	\$102,905	*	*	\$185,815	*	*
All Canada	\$141,240	\$190,938	\$253,185	\$293,880	\$354,748	\$588,405
2020						
Alberta	\$158,240	\$217,615	\$269,800	\$303,755	\$348,993	\$515,833
British Columbia	\$128,865	\$178,468	\$246,428	\$289,760	\$349,355	\$562,313
Atlantic	\$171,375	\$217,573	\$256,548	\$285,655	\$315,103	\$411,365
Ontario	\$165,240	\$224,090	\$310,983	\$368,840	\$453,478	\$741,773
Manitoba/ Saskatchewan	\$115,030	\$156,808	\$205,678	\$232,695	\$267,483	\$408,180
Québec	\$116,235	\$172,535	\$246,083	\$288,865	\$356,333	\$607,283
Territories (Northern)	*	*	*	*	*	*
All Canada	\$147,490	\$203,963	\$277,013	\$324,085	\$393,658	\$647,325
2021						
Alberta	\$162,050	\$216,820	\$278,358	\$313,305	\$366,495	\$559,753
British Columbia	\$142,905	\$197,695	\$271,473	\$330,715	\$400,975	\$648,018
Atlantic	\$178,560	\$225,778	\$273,720	\$298,335	\$328,130	\$418,798
Ontario	\$182,375	\$249,598	\$344,793	\$407,815	\$498,393	\$828,985

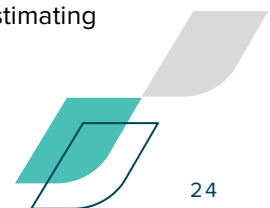


Province/ Region	P50** (median)	P60	P70	P75**	P80	P90
Manitoba/ Saskatchewan	\$136,765	\$171,180	\$235,653	\$269,210	\$308,870	\$428,790
Québec	\$133,180	\$192,870	\$273,995	\$324,115	\$412,595	\$722,350
Territories (Northern)	\$118,940	*	*	\$255,140	*	*
All Canada	\$162,630	\$224,253	\$305,535	\$359,210	\$438,273	\$727,240
2022						
Alberta	\$168,230	\$213,043	\$267,363	\$302,275	\$347,363	\$498,575
British Columbia	\$144,280	\$195,595	\$273,480	\$320,195	\$383,418	\$612,048
Atlantic	\$178,310	\$221,793	\$270,275	\$294,045	\$325,978	\$423,555
Ontario	\$174,145	\$235,160	\$322,558	\$376,710	\$459,378	\$761,400
Manitoba/ Saskatchewan	\$121,605	\$156,728	\$207,578	\$238,415	\$275,395	\$423,043
Québec	\$134,470	\$193,255	\$276,020	\$324,775	\$402,520	\$694,510
Territories (Northern)	\$98,180	*	*	*	*	*
All Canada	\$160,145	\$216,470	\$293,550	\$342,910	\$412,415	\$678,463
2023						
Alberta	\$172,905	\$225,508	\$285,323	\$325,615	\$369,493	\$540,268
British Columbia	\$155,920	\$210,883	\$284,445	\$326,785	\$399,093	\$640,433
Atlantic	\$184,100	\$222,425	\$272,813	\$298,310	\$332,995	\$437,413
Ontario	\$184,795	\$244,103	\$328,603	\$380,175	\$468,200	\$798,410
Manitoba/ Saskatchewan	\$138,655	\$176,853	\$226,388	\$263,820	\$317,210	\$452,993
Québec	\$148,970	\$207,135	\$286,380	\$330,635	\$400,160	\$694,875
Territories (Northern)	\$110,175	*	*	\$187,015	*	*
All Canada	\$170,245	\$226,708	\$303,110	\$349,625	\$419,563	\$703,635

* Insufficient data to report

** Median and P75 are actual values and not approximated.

The majority of federally appointed judges are appointed between the ages of 48 and 55. This is also approximately the same age range of the highest earning group of self-employed lawyers. While age is not a common parameter used in market benchmarking exercises in Canada, as it is not a good proxy for estimating experience and expertise, we have included salary data by age in the table below for completeness.



At median, the data for the 35-46 age group increased by a total of 28.2% between 2019 and 2023, the 47-54 age group increased by 18.9%, and the 55-69 age group increased by 14.2%. Analyses are provided on all three age ranges included in the CRA in the table below for 2019 to 2023.

Year	P50* (median)	P60	P70	P75*	P80	P90
35-46 years old						
2019	\$157,115	\$204,570	\$253,108	\$285,445	\$328,270	\$503,615
2020	\$169,550	\$218,653	\$278,020	\$315,195	\$365,968	\$553,155
2021	\$185,475	\$238,970	\$305,280	\$349,905	\$406,460	\$617,820
2022	\$183,670	\$236,473	\$299,128	\$338,605	\$387,783	\$573,013
2023	\$201,345	\$250,840	\$314,625	\$349,790	\$397,165	\$597,190
47-54 years old						
2019	\$174,985	\$236,845	\$328,043	\$385,500	\$484,393	\$775,395
2020	\$185,240	\$260,765	\$370,895	\$444,095	\$545,243	\$876,563
2021	\$203,080	\$290,535	\$408,208	\$497,785	\$600,088	\$1,007,915
2022	\$194,255	\$276,255	\$387,953	\$460,525	\$561,115	\$972,883
2023	\$208,070	\$285,048	\$395,433	\$474,230	\$581,045	\$1,000,835
55-69 years old						
2019	\$115,740	\$160,293	\$219,720	\$260,945	\$320,888	\$550,845
2020	\$120,705	\$166,840	\$235,528	\$282,055	\$349,343	\$605,240
2021	\$133,040	\$183,550	\$259,580	\$311,505	\$390,933	\$681,153
2022	\$125,685	\$173,368	\$243,890	\$293,330	\$366,695	\$639,145
2023	\$132,160	\$178,013	\$245,605	\$294,545	\$366,243	\$661,788

* This is the actual. The Median and P75 are not approximated.

For a self-employed lawyer to replicate the judicial annuity, they would need to make the maximum RRSP contributions annually and set aside other investment contributions beyond the RRSP maximum. The tax treatment of an RRSP is similar to that of the judicial annuity, but most other investments contributions are made after tax and investment income is taxable, with the exception of investment income in a Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA).

The Net Value of judicial annuity ranges from 30-60% of pay, while RRSP limits are 18% of pay but with an annual dollar cap that results in any earnings above \$175,333 (in 2024) not producing additional RRSP room. A TFSA has a current annual contribution limit of \$7,000, but an individual's TFSA contribution room accumulates each year starting in 2009. Assuming the individual was over age 18 in 2009, this amounts to a total accumulated maximum of \$95,000 in 2024 (assuming no prior contributions have been made). Therefore, the average annual amount that



self-employed lawyers would have to save to replicate the judicial annuity would not be possible without using other strategies.

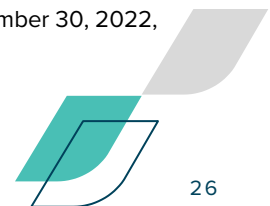
Deputy Ministers

Federal Deputy Minister data was provided by the PCO for 2018 to 2023. Though the sample size for Deputy Ministers is relatively small, past Quadrennial Commissions have used them as a public sector comparator for judges. Deputy Ministers are professional, non-partisan public servants. They provide expert advice and undertake the day-to-day management of a department on behalf of the Minister.²⁰

One key difference in compensation between Deputy Ministers and federally appointed judges is that Deputy Ministers are eligible for additional cash compensation in the form of at-risk pay/bonus. The table below shows the average salary, at-risk pay, and total cash (salary plus at-risk pay) for three levels of Deputy Ministers for 2018 to 2023.

Fiscal Year	Count	Average Salary	Average At-Risk Pay (\$)	Average At-Risk Pay (%)	Average Total Cash
DM-1					
2018-2019	45	\$240,142	\$38,442	16.0%	\$278,584
2019-2020	39	\$246,905	\$41,190	16.7%	\$288,095
2020-2021	40	\$250,860	\$41,530	16.6%	\$292,390
2021-2022	47	\$249,349	\$31,004	12.4%	\$280,353
2022-2023	44	\$257,873	\$35,309	13.7%	\$293,182
2023-2024	*	\$270,345	*	*	*
DM-2					
2018-2019	34	\$273,291	\$56,871	20.8%	\$330,162
2019-2020	36	\$280,525	\$67,133	23.9%	\$347,658
2020-2021	31	\$288,500	\$66,900	23.2%	\$355,400
2021-2022	38	\$289,632	\$52,358	18.1%	\$341,990
2022-2023	33	\$299,421	\$58,818	19.6%	\$358,239
2023-2024	*	\$310,697	*	*	*

²⁰ Government of Canada, "Deputy Minister champions and committees", [www.canada.ca/en/privy-council](https://www.canada.ca/en/privy-council/topics/deputy-minister-champions-committees.htm), November 30, 2022, (<https://www.canada.ca/en/privy-council/topics/deputy-minister-champions-committees.htm>)

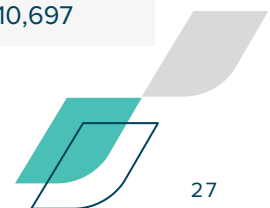


Fiscal Year	Count	Average Salary	Average At-Risk Pay (\$)	Average At-Risk Pay (%)	Average Total Cash
DM-3					
2018-2019	14	\$306,764	\$69,257	22.6%	\$376,021
2019-2020	11	\$317,600	\$83,509	26.3%	\$401,109
2020-2021	11	\$321,627	\$84,736	26.3%	\$406,364
2021-2022	12	\$328,033	\$74,050	22.6%	\$402,083
2022-2023	14	\$341,086	\$88,150	25.8%	\$429,236
2023-2024	*	\$349,362	*	*	*

* Insufficient data to report

The table below shows the top and bottom of the salary range, mid-point salary and average salary, regarding Deputy Ministers for 2018 to 2023 as of April 1. However, there is guidance on DM-3 at-risk pay dependent on the individual evaluation results, which indicates that DM-3 can be rewarded up to 33% of their current salary rewarded the top of the range.

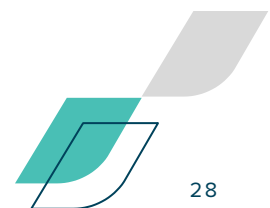
Fiscal Year	Count	Bottom of the Salary Range	Top of the Salary Range	Mid-Point Salary	Average Salary
DM-1					
2018-2019	45	\$208,200	\$244,900	\$226,550	\$240,142
2019-2020	39	\$212,800	\$250,300	\$231,550	\$246,905
2020-2021	40	\$216,000	\$254,100	\$235,050	\$250,860
2021-2022	47	\$219,300	\$258,000	\$238,650	\$249,349
2022-2023	44	\$229,900	\$270,400	\$250,150	\$257,873
2023-2024	*	\$238,000	\$280,000	\$259,000	\$270,345
DM-2					
2018-2019	34	\$239,200	\$281,400	\$260,300	\$273,291
2019-2020	36	\$244,500	\$287,600	\$266,050	\$280,525
2020-2021	31	\$248,200	\$292,000	\$270,100	\$288,500
2021-2022	38	\$252,000	\$296,400	\$274,200	\$289,632
2022-2023	33	\$264,100	\$310,700	\$287,400	\$299,421
2023-2024	*	\$273,500	\$321,700	\$297,600	\$310,697



Fiscal Year	Count	Bottom of the Salary Range	Top of the Salary Range	Mid-Point Salary	Average Salary
DM-3					
2018-2019	14	\$267,900	\$315,100	\$291,500	\$306,764
2019-2020	11	\$273,800	\$322,100	\$297,950	\$317,600
2020-2021	11	\$278,000	\$327,000	\$302,500	\$321,627
2021-2022	12	\$282,200	\$332,000	\$307,100	\$328,033
2022-2023	14	\$295,800	\$348,000	\$321,900	\$341,086
2023-2024	*	\$306,300	\$360,300	\$333,300	\$349,362
DM-4					
2018-2019	4	\$299,900	\$352,800	\$326,350	**
2019-2020	3	\$306,600	\$360,600	\$333,600	**
2020-2021	6	\$311,200	\$366,100	\$338,650	**
2021-2022	6	\$315,900	\$371,600	\$343,750	**
2022-2023	4	\$331,100	\$389,500	\$360,300	**
2023-2024	*	\$342,800	\$403,200	\$373,000	**

* Insufficient data to report since fiscal year of 2023-2023 is not yet complete.

** Data provided noted that the DM-4s average salary has been suppressed due to the sample size.



Block Comparator and Deputy Minister DM-3 Total Compensation

The 2015 and 2020 Quadrennial Commission discussed using compensation of deputy ministers at the DM-3 level and their year-over-year increases as a reference for judicial compensation (the “Block Comparator”). The methodology used to calculate the Block Comparator in each year was to use the mid-point of the DM-3 base salary range plus half of the total possible at-risk pay. Total at-risk pay is the maximum amount that a deputy minister can earn based upon performance, which is 33% of base salary.

The table below has the Block Comparator for Deputy Ministers from 2018 to 2023 as of the beginning of each fiscal year.

Deputy Ministers (DM-3)	Salary Components				Block Comparator	
	Fiscal Year	Mid-Point Base Salary	Maximum	Total At-Risk Pay	Half of Total At-Risk Pay	Mid-Point Salary + Half of Total At-Risk Pay
	2018-2019	\$291,500	33%*	\$96,195	\$48,098	\$339,598
	2019-2020	\$297,950	33%*	\$98,324	\$49,162	\$347,112
	2020-2021	\$302,500	33%*	\$99,825	\$49,913	\$352,413
	2021-2022	\$307,100	33%*	\$101,343	\$50,672	\$357,772
	2022-2023	\$321,900	33%*	\$106,227	\$53,114	\$375,014
	2023-2024	\$333,300	33%*	\$109,989	\$54,995	\$388,295

* The Performance awards for Deputy Ministers provides 33% of Base Salary the maximum At-Risk Pay for the highest evaluation (i.e. Surpassed). This was assumed in the 2020 Quadrennial Commission report.

Note that the Block Comparator ignores the pension plan and other forms of compensation available to deputy ministers.

Deputy Ministers receive pension benefits in addition to their cash compensation. CPP contributions are the same as federally appointed judges, but the value of the pension plan differs. To obtain a similar pension income as federally appointed judges, Deputy Ministers would need to work in the public service for approximately 35 years contributing to the Public Service Pension Plan.²¹ Deputy Ministers hired prior to January 1, 2013 must contribute 9.35% on the first \$68,500 of income and 12.25% on income above \$68,500.²² For illustrative purposes, the following table contrasts the benefits of the judicial annuity with the pension benefits for Deputy Ministers hired

²¹ Government of Canada, "Justice Laws Website", laws-lois.justice.gc.ca, January 1, 2019, (https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/regulations/C.R.C.%2C_c._1358/)

²² Assia Billig, FCIA, FSA, PhD, Chief Actuary, "Actuarial Report 19th on the Pension Plan for the Public Service of Canada as at 31 March 2020", Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, September 29, 2021, (https://www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca/sites/default/files/import-media/oca_actuarial_reports_studies/public-service-canada/2022-06/en/pssa2020.pdf)



before January 1, 2013 using the judicial personnel data²³ at March 31, 2024 and the assumptions from the 2022 actuarial valuation report.

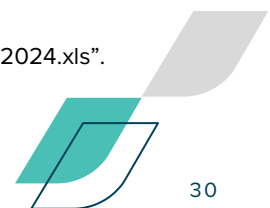
Age Range	Average Cost of DM Pension Accruals	Average DM Contribution Rate	Net Value of DM Pension	Net Value of Judicial Annuity
<35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
35-43	27.6%	11.8%	15.8%	30.6%
44-47	29.5%	11.8%	17.7%	40.4%
48-51	29.8%	11.8%	18.0%	44.1%
52-55	30.0%	11.8%	18.2%	45.3%
56-59	29.6%	11.8%	17.8%	47.4%
60-63	27.9%	11.8%	16.1%	50.1%
64-69	27.8%	11.8%	16.0%	55.4%
>69	27.0%	11.8%	15.2%	66.4%

It should be noted that the pension benefits for Deputy Ministers are provided from both a registered pension plan and a non-registered supplemental plan that together provide benefits near the maximum allowed by the CRA. Pension benefits in excess of those provided to Deputy Ministers are generally deemed by the CRA to be salary deferral arrangements, which attract adverse tax treatment. Even so, the pension benefits provided to federally appointed judges are significantly greater than those provided to Deputy Ministers as a percentage of earnings.

The value of the judicial annuity benefit components for judges' age group 48 to 51 is summarized in the table below. The values are expressed as a percentage of annual pensionable earnings.

Age Range	Disability Value	Pension Value Net of Puisse Judges' Contributions	Net Value of Judicial Annuity
48-51	5.6%	38.5%	44.1%

²³ Refers to the file provided by Department of Justice. The excel file is: "Judicial Personnel System as of April 25 2024.xls".

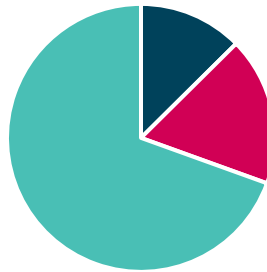


Puisse Federally Appointed Judges' Total Compensation



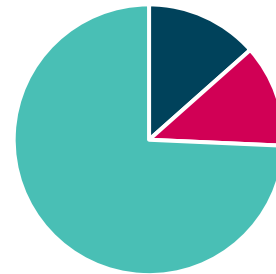
- Net Value of Disability Benefit
- Net Value of Pension Benefit
- 2024 Judicial Salary

Deputy Ministers' (DM-3) Total Compensation



- Net Value of Pension Plan
- Average At-Risk Pay
- 2024 DM Salary

Deputy Ministers (DM-3) Block Comparator

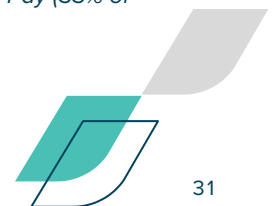


- Net Value of Pension Plan
- Half of Total At-Risk Pay
- 2024 DM Mid-Point Salary

Position	Salary	Difference	Total Compensation	Difference
	Salary Comparison		Total Compensation Comparison	
Federally Appointed Puisne Judges	\$396,700	Baseline	\$571,645 Salary & Judicial Annuity	Baseline
Deputy Ministers (DM-3)	\$341,086	-\$55,614	\$490,823* Salary, At-Risk Pay & Pension	-\$80,822
Block Comparator (DM-3)	\$333,300	-\$63,400	\$448,622** Salary, At-Risk Pay & Pension	-\$123,023

*Deputy Ministers (DM-3) average salary (\$341,086) for 2022-2023 including the average at-risk pay (25.8%) for 2022-2023 (\$429,086) was used to approximate the total compensation.

**Block Comparator (DM-3) is the sum of mid-point salary for 2023-2024 (\$333,300) and half of maximum At-Risk Pay (33% of base salary).



Similar to federally appointed judges, Deputy Ministers receive health and other benefits in addition to their cash compensation and pension benefit.

Below is a table comparing all federally appointed judicial positions salaries to total cash earnings for Deputy Ministers (DM-3).

Comparator Position	2023-2024 Average Total Cash	Federally Appointed Judicial Position	April 1, 2024 Salary ²⁴	Difference
DM-3 *	\$429,236	Chief Justice and Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000	\$63,600
DM-3 *	\$429,236	Puisne Judge	\$396,700	\$32,536
Block Comparator *	\$388,295	Chief Justice and Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000	\$46,706
Block Comparator *	\$388,295	Puisne Judge	\$396,700	\$8,406

* Includes salary, and at-risk pay.

The specifics of the pension plan available to each of these DM levels/positions may vary from the Public Sector Pension Plan. For the purposes of this report, it is assumed that any variances are not significant, and the same value can be used for all Deputy Ministers.

Government Agency Appointees

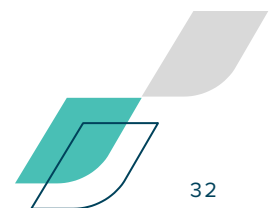
Data for government agency appointees was provided by the PCO for 2018 to 2024. The sample size for Government agency appointees is very small, so average actual salaries were not provided. While the salary levels below do not include at-risk pay, level GC-09 is eligible for at-risk pay of a maximum of 23.4%, which includes 6% for a surpassed performance bonus, and level GC-10 is eligible for at-risk pay of a maximum of 28.4%, which includes 8% for a surpassed performance bonus. Levels GCQ-09 and GCQ-10 are not eligible for at-risk pay.

For a provincial comparator, Crown Counsel for Government of British Columbia at the highest step has a salary of \$251,188²⁵ effective April 1, 2024. This is comparable to the Government of Ontario Crown Counsel salary of \$257,464 for 2023. Note that the Ontario “sunshine list” is released by the Government of Ontario annually and discloses the salaries of public sector employees.²⁶

²⁴ Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada, "Guide for Candidates", [fja-cmf.gc.ca](https://www.fja-cmf.gc.ca/appointments-nominations/guideCandidates-eng.html?pedisable=true), March 28, 2024, (<https://www.fja-cmf.gc.ca/appointments-nominations/guideCandidates-eng.html?pedisable=true>)

²⁵ Government of British Columbia, "Crown counsel level 3", [gov.bc.ca](https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/careers-myhr/all-employees/pay-benefits/salaries/salarylookuptool/legal-judiciary/crown-counsel-level-3), March 6, 2024, (<https://www2.gov.bc.ca/gov/content/careers-myhr/all-employees/pay-benefits/salaries/salarylookuptool/legal-judiciary/crown-counsel-level-3>)

²⁶ [ontariosunshinelist.com](https://www.ontariosunshinelist.com), "Ontario Sunshine List", [ontariosunshinelist.com](https://www.ontariosunshinelist.com), January 1, 2024, (<https://www.ontariosunshinelist.com/about>)



The table below shows the salary ranges and mid-points for four levels of Government Agency Appointees for 2018 to 2024.

Date	Count	Salary Range	Mid-Point Salary
GC-09			
01-Apr-18	3	\$244,400 - \$287,500	\$265,950
01-Apr-19	3	\$249,900 - \$293,900	\$271,900
01-Apr-20	3	\$253,700 - \$298,400	\$276,050
01-Apr-21	2	\$257,500 - \$302,900	\$280,200
01-Apr-22	3	\$269,900 - \$317,500	\$293,700
01-Apr-23	3	\$279,400 - \$328,700	\$304,050
01-Apr-24	No Information	\$285,800 - \$336,200	\$311,000
GC-10			
01-Apr-18	2	\$280,800 - \$330,300	\$305,550
01-Apr-19	2	\$287,000 - \$337,600	\$312,300
01-Apr-20	2	\$291,300 - \$342,700	\$317,000
01-Apr-21	2	\$295,800 - \$347,900	\$321,850
01-Apr-22	2	\$310,000 - \$364,600	\$337,300
01-Apr-23	2	\$320,900 - \$377,500	\$349,200
01-Apr-24	No Information	\$328,200 - \$386,100	\$357,150
GCQ-09			
01-Apr-18	5	\$286,800 - \$337,300	\$312,050
01-Apr-19	5	\$293,100 - \$344,800	\$318,950
01-Apr-20	5	\$297,500 - \$350,000	\$323,750
01-Apr-21	5	\$302,100 - \$355,300	\$328,700
01-Apr-22	6	\$316,600 - \$372,400	\$344,500
01-Apr-23	6	\$327,700 - \$385,500	\$356,600
01-Apr-24	No Information	\$335,100 - \$394,200	\$364,650



Date	Count	Salary Range	Mid-Point Salary
GQC-10			
01-Apr-18	1	\$338,200 - \$397,800	\$368,000
01-Apr-19	1	\$345,700 - \$406,600	\$376,150
01-Apr-20	1	\$350,800 - \$412,700	\$381,750
01-Apr-21	1	\$356,100 - \$418,900	\$387,500
01-Apr-22	1	\$373,200 - \$439,000	\$406,100
01-Apr-23	1	\$386,400 - \$454,500	\$420,450
01-Apr-24	No Information	\$395,100 - \$464,800	\$429,950

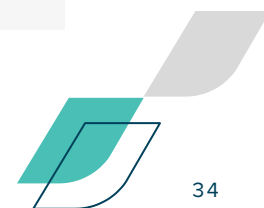
Professional Law Corporations

Data for Professional Law Corporations (PLCs) is a new comparator for federally appointed judges. Data was provided by the Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, for owners and two types of partners as of June 2024. Type 1 partners are individuals and type 2 partners are corporations.

The data received from Statistics Canada contains information on partnerships and associated individual and corporate partners as identified from T5013 forms obtained from the CRA. This data allowed us to clearly identify the number and type of partners in a partnership. There are nine different partner types, including individual, corporate, trust, foreign, domestic, etc. There was a discrepancy in partner counts due to confidentiality rules in the Statistics Canada tool.

The table below shows the median and 75th percentile income data for PLC owners from 2018 to 2021 by age group.

Year	P50 (median)	P75	Count
35-46 years old			
2018	\$94,000	\$226,000	3,570
2019	\$93,000	\$227,000	3,640
2020	\$107,000	\$259,000	3,670
2021	\$130,000	\$312,000	3,910
47-54 years old			
2018	\$104,000	\$290,000	3,020
2019	\$102,000	\$296,000	2,990

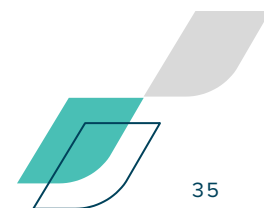


Year	P50 (median)	P75	Count
2020	\$124,000	\$361,000	2,890
2021	\$161,000	\$420,000	2,940
55-69 years old			
2018	\$91,000	\$264,000	5,400
2019	\$90,000	\$269,000	5,420
2020	\$99,000	\$292,000	5,400
2021	\$121,000	\$341,000	5,440

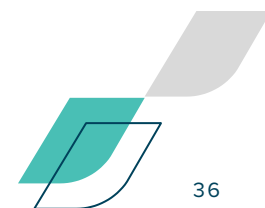
The table below shows the median and the 75th percentile dividends data for 2018 to 2022 for PLC owners by age group, which is included as compensation in addition to the income shown in the previous table.

Year	P50 (median)	P75	Count
35-46 years old			
2018	\$78,000	\$143,000	2,110
2019	\$80,000	\$149,000	2,180
2020	\$75,000	\$153,000	2,170
2021	\$80,000	\$160,000	2,380
47-54 years old			
2018	\$84,000	\$159,000	1,700
2019	\$88,000	\$175,000	1,700
2020	\$87,000	\$175,000	1,620
2021	\$98,000	\$200,000	1,700
55-69 years old			
2018	\$73,000	\$147,000	3,240
2019	\$80,000	\$158,000	3,290
2020	\$75,000	\$150,000	3,270
2021	\$81,000	\$169,000	3,280

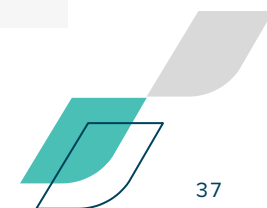
The table below shows the median and the 75th percentile income data for 2018 to 2022 for PLC type 1 partners (individuals) by CMA.



CMA	P50 (median)	P75	Count
2018			
Toronto	\$293,000	\$576,000	300
Montréal	\$194,000	\$339,000	80
Vancouver	\$269,000	\$461,000	60
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$263,000	\$485,000	50
Calgary	\$248,000	\$411,000	30
Edmonton	\$298,000	\$474,000	30
Québec City	\$143,000	\$232,000	20
Winnipeg	\$269,000	\$461,000	60
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	*	*	*
Other Regions	\$185,000	\$295,000	200
All Canada	\$240,000	\$448,000	830
2019			
Toronto	\$302,000	\$574,000	310
Montréal	\$192,000	\$346,000	80
Vancouver	\$271,000	\$445,000	70
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$300,000	\$548,000	50
Calgary	\$261,000	\$443,000	30
Edmonton	\$295,000	\$498,000	40
Québec City	\$177,000	\$249,000	20
Winnipeg	\$271,000	\$445,000	70
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	\$172,000	\$283,000	30
Other Regions	\$190,000	\$285,000	200
All Canada	\$251,000	\$454,000	860
2020			
Toronto	\$333,000	\$644,000	310
Montréal	\$213,000	\$387,000	70



CMA	P50 (median)	P75	Count
Vancouver	\$292,000	\$479,000	60
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$287,000	\$520,000	50
Calgary	\$292,000	\$531,000	30
Edmonton	\$290,000	\$490,000	40
Québec City	\$166,000	\$262,000	20
Winnipeg	\$292,000	\$479,000	60
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	\$211,000	\$296,000	20
Other Regions	\$192,000	\$311,000	200
All Canada	\$270,000	\$494,000	830
2021			
Toronto	\$351,000	\$680,000	310
Montréal	\$242,000	\$439,000	70
Vancouver	\$340,000	\$525,000	60
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$326,000	\$571,000	50
Calgary	\$272,000	\$608,000	30
Edmonton	\$314,000	\$540,000	40
Québec City	*	*	*
Winnipeg	\$340,000	\$525,000	60
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	\$208,000	\$336,000	30
Other Regions	\$209,000	\$332,000	190
All Canada	\$296,000	\$543,000	830
2022			
Toronto	\$325,000	\$642,000	320
Montréal	\$224,000	\$424,000	70
Vancouver	\$334,000	\$589,000	60
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$317,000	\$519,000	50
Calgary	\$260,000	\$514,000	30

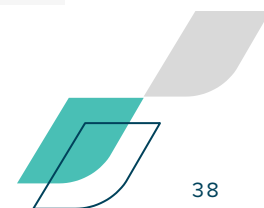


CMA	P50 (median)	P75	Count
Edmonton	\$253,000	\$375,000	40
Québec City	\$182,000	\$276,000	20
Winnipeg	\$334,000	\$589,000	60
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	*	*	*
Other Regions	\$201,000	\$317,000	190
All Canada	\$275,000	\$496,000	820

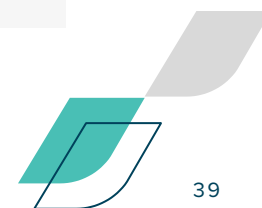
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The table below shows the median and 75th percentile income data for 2018 to 2022 for PLC type 2 partners (corporations) by the Census Metropolitan Area.

CMA	P50 (median)	P75	Count
2018			
Toronto	\$614,000	\$1,078,000	230
Montréal	\$386,000	\$652,000	60
Vancouver	\$401,000	\$688,000	160
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$405,000	\$625,000	30
Calgary	\$418,000	\$663,000	50
Edmonton	\$373,000	\$616,000	60
Québec City	\$198,000	\$290,000	20
Winnipeg	\$401,000	\$688,000	160
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	*	*	*
Other Regions	\$273,000	\$429,000	330
All Canada	\$386,000	\$726,000	1,000
2019			
Toronto	\$605,000	\$1,076,000	250
Montréal	\$325,000	\$618,000	60
Vancouver	\$376,000	\$652,000	160
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$457,000	\$722,000	40



CMA	P50 (median)	P75	Count
Calgary	\$379,000	\$623,000	60
Edmonton	\$361,000	\$602,000	80
Québec City	\$284,000	\$439,000	20
Winnipeg	\$376,000	\$652,000	160
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	\$245,000	\$355,000	30
Other Regions	\$274,000	\$420,000	330
All Canada	\$382,000	\$710,000	1,070
2020			
Toronto	\$649,000	\$1,145,000	260
Montréal	\$380,000	\$673,000	60
Vancouver	\$449,000	\$721,000	160
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$417,000	\$661,000	30
Calgary	\$400,000	\$657,000	60
Edmonton	\$392,000	\$664,000	70
Québec City	\$215,000	\$424,000	20
Winnipeg	\$449,000	\$721,000	160
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	\$285,000	\$419,000	30
Other Regions	\$299,000	\$459,000	350
All Canada	\$423,000	\$785,000	1,080
2021			
Toronto	\$717,000	\$1,344,000	280
Montréal	\$390,000	\$706,000	60
Vancouver	\$492,000	\$801,000	170
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$448,000	\$737,000	40
Calgary	\$406,000	\$676,000	60
Edmonton	\$422,000	\$709,000	80
Québec City	*	*	*



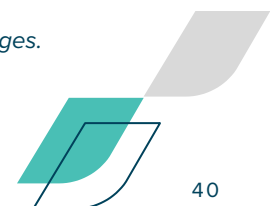
CMA	P50 (median)	P75	Count
Winnipeg	\$492,000	\$801,000	170
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	\$338,000	\$490,000	30
Other Regions	\$344,000	\$525,000	360
All Canada	\$468,000	\$877,000	1,140
2022			
Toronto	\$664,000	\$1,206,000	310
Montréal	\$390,000	\$706,000	60
Vancouver	\$455,000	\$786,000	180
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$392,000	\$679,000	40
Calgary	\$416,000	\$707,000	70
Edmonton	\$372,000	\$601,000	80
Québec City	\$260,000	\$498,000	20
Winnipeg	\$455,000	\$786,000	180
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	*	*	*
Other Regions	\$319,000	\$489,000	350
All Canada	\$441,000	\$815,000	1,180

**Insufficient data to report*

The table below compares the 2024 base salaries of federally appointed judges to the 75th percentile of All Canada income data for PLC positions for either 2021 or 2022, depending on data availability.

Position	2024 Salary	PLC Owners (2021*)	PLC Type 1 Partners (2022)	PLC Type 2 Partners (2022)
		P75	P75	P75
		\$200,000	\$496,000	\$815,000
Chief Justice and Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000	117.5%	-12.3%	-46.6%
Puisne Judge	\$396,700	98.4%	-20.0%	-51.3%
Associate Judge	\$317,300	58.7%	-36.0%	-61.1%

** The PLC Owner data age group used was 47-54 years old since the average age of appointment is 51.2 for judges.*

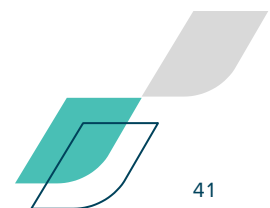


As noted in our analysis, the percentage of PLC owners with dividends in 2021 was 57.8-60.9% between all age groups. The counts for the income and dividend data provided for PLC owners does not match, so we have assumed those who did not report dividend income did not receive any dividends. The table below shows the averages of income, dividend, and the sum by age group for PLC owners from 2018 to 2021.

Year	Average Income	Count of Average Income	Average Dividend	Count of Dividend	Approximate Average Income including Dividend*
35-46 years old					
2018	\$186,000	3,570	\$124,000	2,110	\$259,289
2019	\$182,000	3,640	\$133,000	2,180	\$261,654
2020	\$205,000	3,670	\$135,000	2,170	\$284,823
2021	\$244,000	3,910	\$143,000	2,380	\$331,043
47-54 years old					
2018	\$242,000	3,020	\$158,000	1,700	\$330,940
2019	\$250,000	2,990	\$148,000	1,700	\$334,147
2020	\$302,000	2,890	\$161,000	1,620	\$392,249
2021	\$346,000	2,940	\$191,000	1,700	\$456,442
55-69 years old					
2018	\$229,000	5,400	\$138,000	3,240	\$311,800
2019	\$227,000	5,420	\$142,000	3,290	\$313,196
2020	\$250,000	5,400	\$143,000	3,270	\$336,594
2021	\$300,000	5,440	\$162,000	3,280	\$397,676

*The approximate average income including dividends was calculated by assuming the difference between the count of average income and count of dividend represent those who received \$0 dividend.

In 2021, the approximate average income including dividends for PLC owners in the 47-54 age group was \$456,442. Including judicial annuity, the total compensation for federally appointed puisne judges at the average age of 51.95 is \$571,645 in 2024, which is 25.3% higher than the approximate average income including dividends for PLC owners. If we adjust judicial compensation to 2020, the total compensation is \$570,511 or 25.0% higher than the approximate average income including dividends for PLC owners.



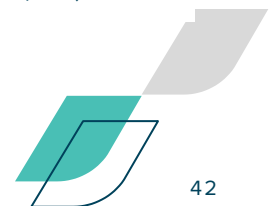
Professional Law Corporations – Additional Tax Components

Data was provided on November 4, 2024, by the Research and Statistics Division at CRA. The tax form data provided highlights the income of a professional Law Corporation. This data did not necessarily have the elements that would directly inform income of individual lawyers or partners at one of these corporations. For the corporate component, each of the elements fall in the following categories:

- Net Non-Farming Income – Corporation income tax return
- Taxes Assessed, Wages and Salaries, Partnership Income – Employee remittances
- Dividends – Certain Investment income paid
- Capital Gains – Dividends considers Capital Gains

The table below are All Corporations with NAICS Code 541110 at Any Net Non-Farming Income amount for all of Canada.

Year	Income Count	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Third Quartile
T2 Net Non-Farming Income ^a						
2019	18,870	\$3,945,835,000	\$209,115	\$481,080	\$82,000	\$243,000
2020	19,360	\$4,509,827,000	\$233,005	\$553,705	\$89,000	\$268,000
2021	20,100	\$5,522,023,000	\$274,715	\$588,710	\$112,000	\$325,000
2022	20,610	\$5,179,102,000	\$251,350	\$581,855	\$98,000	\$297,000
T2 Taxes Assessed ^b						
2019	14,470	\$748,149,000	\$51,705	\$115,060	\$17,000	\$49,000
2020	15,010	\$863,150,000	\$57,495	\$123,870	\$19,000	\$55,000
2021	16,010	\$1,048,522,000	\$65,490	\$134,175	\$21,000	\$65,000
2022	16,260	\$1,025,069,000	\$63,040	\$139,220	\$20,000	\$60,000
T4 Wages and Salaries ^c						
2019	12,170	\$1,946,197,000	\$159,930	\$220,930	\$109,000	\$198,000
2020	12,450	\$1,989,851,000	\$159,840	\$230,055	\$108,000	\$198,000
2021	12,930	\$2,247,286,000	\$173,805	\$289,450	\$119,000	\$203,000
2022	13,190	2,352,361,000	\$178,400	\$250,390	\$120,000	\$213,000



Year	Income Count	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation	Median	Third Quartile
T5 Dividends ^d						
2019	6,080	\$440,034,000	\$72,375	\$89,070	\$50,000	\$100,000
2020	6,310	\$441,941,000	\$70,025	\$94,620	\$46,000	\$94,000
2021	6,600	\$494,061,000	\$74,860	\$177,205	\$50,000	\$100,000
2022	6,440	\$500,563,000	\$77,740	\$95,065	\$50,000	\$100,000
T5 Capital Gains ^e						
2019	150	\$607,000	\$3,940	\$10,615	\$1,000	\$3,000
2020	120	\$332,000	\$2,795	\$8,885	\$0	\$1,000
2021	120	\$249,000	\$2,165	\$5,430	\$0	\$1,000
2022	170	\$864,000	\$5,025	\$16,595	\$1,000	\$3,000
T2 Retained Earnings ^c						
2019	19,040	\$12,064,194,000	\$633,625	\$1,398,365	\$179,000	\$668,000
2020	19,530	\$13,878,961,000	\$710,720	\$1,562,190	\$214,000	\$756,000
2021	20,280	\$16,178,170,000	\$797,895	\$1,723,960	\$249,000	\$850,000
2022	20,750	17,928,349,000	\$864,225	\$1,890,285	\$270,000	\$919,000
T2 Partnership Income ^d						
2019	5,250	\$3,073,291,000	\$585,390	662,115	\$404,000	\$746,000
2020	5,420	\$3,510,324,000	\$647,185	720,250	\$442,000	\$828,000
2021	5,680	\$4,130,819,000	\$726,745	\$803,005	\$493,000	925,000
2022	5,930	\$4,117,287,000	694,200	\$805,490	\$466,000	863,000

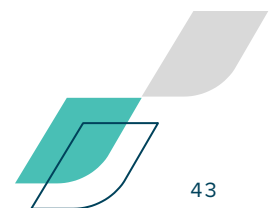
^a T2 Net Non-Farming Income in this analysis is derived from Field 9369 on T2 Schedule 125, or Schedule 140 if it exists. This variable contains negative values.

^b T2 Taxes Assessed in this analysis is derived from Field 770 plus Field 840 minus Field 890 from the main T2 Schedule. This variable contains negative values.

^c T2 Retained Earnings in this analysis is derived from Field 3600 on T2 Schedule 100. This variable contains negative values.

^d T2 Partnership Income in this analysis is derived from Field 129 on T2 Schedule 1. This variable contains negative values.

^e T4 Wages and Salaries in this analysis is derived from 'Employment Income (Box 14)' from the T4 Statement of Remuneration Paid Slip. This variable has positive values only.



^f T5 Dividends in this analysis is derived from 'The actual amount of dividend other than eligible dividend from a Canadian corporation (Box 10)' from the T5 Statement of Investment Income Slip.

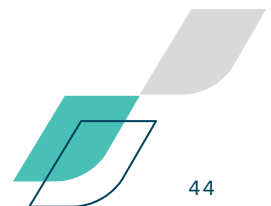
^g T5 Capital Gains in this analysis is derived from 'A dividend amount deemed to be a capital gain (Box 18)' from the T5 Statement of Investment Income Slip.

Regarding the tax forms, T2 serves as a federal, provincial, and territorial corporation income tax return, unless the corporation is in Quebec or Alberta.²⁷ T4 slip identifies all of the remuneration paid by an employer to an employee during a calendar year.²⁸ T5 information slip for filers to report certain investment income paid to a resident of Canada or to a nominee or agent for a person resident in Canada.²⁹

²⁷ Government of Canada, "T2 Corporation Income Tax Return", canada.ca, June 21, 2024, (<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/t2.html>)

²⁸ Government of Canada, "T4 slip – Information for employers", canada.ca, October 31, 2024, (<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/businesses/topics/payroll/completing-filing-information-returns/t4-information-employers/t4-slip.html>)

²⁹ Government of Canada, "T5 Statement of Investment Income", canada.ca, October 12, 2023, (<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/forms-publications/forms/t5.html>)



Law School Deans and Professors

Law school Deans and Professors are a new comparator for federally appointed judges. There are twenty law schools in Canada that teach the common law system and seven law schools that teach the civil law system. Note that the province of Quebec uses the civil law system for private law matters. The table below shows the 2023 total cash statistics for law school Deans in Ontario from the Ontario Broader Public Sector salary disclosure.³⁰

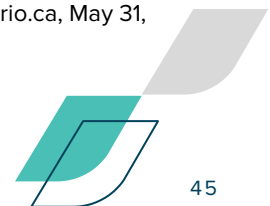
Position	Median	65th Percentile	75th Percentile	Average
Dean	\$202,873	\$224,686	\$246,665	\$211,077

For outside of Ontario, the Dean of the Law School at UBC’s Peter A. Allard School of Law salary for 2023-2024 is \$402,816. However, the Dean of Law at University of Dalhousie’s Schulich School of Law salary for 2023-2024 is \$169,384.

Data was collected and aggregated from the Statement of Compensation Required Pursuant to the Public Sector Compensation Disclosure Act for key law faculty sites across Canada. The table below shows statistics for full law professors that received compensation of \$100,000 or more for 2023-2024 for each university, as well as the aggregate statistics for all universities in the comparator group. The data used for this analysis can be found in **Appendix E**.

University	Law School	Median	65th Percentile	75th Percentile	Average
All	N/A	\$245,059	\$278,751	\$297,420	\$251,950
University of Toronto	Faculty of Law	\$265,091	\$291,137	\$320,646	\$274,141
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	\$253,751	\$281,400	\$291,797	\$258,426
Queen’s University	Queen's Law	\$213,033	\$230,611	\$239,023	\$224,905
McGill University	Faculty of Law	\$194,253	\$201,295	\$210,972	\$197,292
University of British Columbia (UBC)	Peter A. Allard School of Law	\$302,583	\$310,938	\$319,487	\$301,210
Dalhousie University	Schulich School of Law	\$196,761	\$206,112	\$213,559	\$196,739

³⁰ Government of Ontario, "Public sector salary disclosure 2023: all sectors and seconded employees", www.ontario.ca, May 31, 2024, (<https://www.ontario.ca/public-sector-salary-disclosure/2023/all-sectors-and-seconded-employees/>)



The below table compares the 2024 salaries of federally appointed judges to the 75th percentile of the aggregate law school professor data.

Position	2024 Salary	Professor
		P75 \$297,420
Chief Justice and Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000	46.3%
Puisne Judge	\$396,700	33.4%
Associate Judge	\$317,300	6.7%

Top Legal Roles

Data for top legal roles in corporations in Canada is new in this report. Data was pulled from the Economic Research Institute (ERI)³¹ for all of Canada and the same CMAs as previously analyzed. No other data parameters were applied (age, salary exclusions, etc.). The data is effective August 2024. Benefit and pension information is not available for this comparator. The data as provided by ERI is available in **Appendix F**.

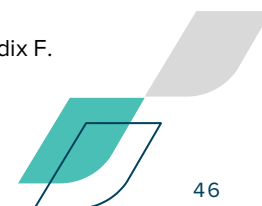
When referring to Top Legal Roles, the position used was Top Legal Executive with the identification job number 114337 within the ERI database. These roles direct, oversee, and control legal activities to ensure their organization’s legal posture is developed and maintained. This includes establishing legal services and ensuring that the organization is protected from legal action. They have to keep fully informed on all legislation affecting the organization’s operations and new developments in corporate legal matters. An example of a position categorized as Top Legal Executive could be Director of Legal, Head of Legal, and Chief Legal Officer for companies with \$500 million or more in revenue. The important distinction is these jobs are the highest level of a legal position in their respective companies.

Economic Research Institute (ERI) data is gathered from 3 sources: surveys that ERI conducts themselves, surveys purchased from other organizations, and reports from publicly traded organizations.

The below table shows the median, 65th percentile, and 75th percentile by CMA for base salary and total cash (salary plus bonus).

CMA	Base Salary			Total Cash		
	P50	P65	P75	P50	P65	P75
Toronto	\$343,119	\$406,392	\$453,169	\$542,600	\$642,782	\$717,760
Montréal	\$326,259	\$388,461	\$434,757	\$523,993	\$624,073	\$698,451
Vancouver	\$338,109	\$400,748	\$447,078	\$535,639	\$634,534	\$708,342

³¹ Economic Research Institute, www.eri.com, July 1, 2024, (<https://www.eri.com/>), and summarized in Appendix F.



CMA	Base Salary			Total Cash		
	P50	P65	P75	P50	P65	P75
Ottawa-Gatineau	\$332,139	\$394,338	\$440,468	\$528,996	\$628,202	\$702,212
Calgary	\$346,243	\$409,589	\$456,349	\$545,591	\$645,571	\$720,545
Edmonton	\$333,877	\$396,011	\$442,028	\$530,162	\$628,787	\$702,414
Québec City	\$312,316	\$373,131	\$418,573	\$506,564	\$605,273	\$678,330
Winnipeg	\$317,501	\$378,413	\$423,783	\$511,250	\$609,100	\$681,645
Hamilton & Kitchener-Cambridge- Waterloo	\$323,019	\$384,734	\$430,682	\$519,269	\$618,570	\$692,325
All Canada	\$319,444	\$380,181	\$425,350	\$512,300	\$609,705	\$682,143

The table below shows the comparison of each federally appointed judicial position to the All-Canada top legal role market data. For example, the Chief and Associate Chief Justice salaries are 36.2% higher than the median base salary market data, but only 2.3% higher than the 75th percentile and 15.1% below the median total cash market data and 36.2% below the 75th percentile total cash market data.

Judicial Position	2024 Salary for Judicial Positions	Base Salary			Total Cash		
		P50 \$319,444	P65 \$380,181	P75 \$425,350	P50 \$512,300	P65 \$609,705	P75 \$682,143
Chief Justice and Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000	36.2%	14.4%	2.3%	-15.1%	-28.7%	-36.2%
Puisne Judge	\$396,700	24.2%	4.3%	-6.7%	-22.6%	-34.9%	-41.8%
Associate Judge	\$317,300	-0.7%	-16.5%	-25.4%	-38.1%	-48.0%	-53.5%



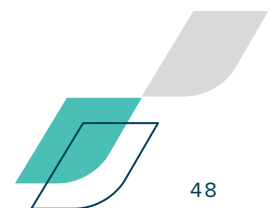
Observations

It is recommended that the All-Canada data cut be used in the Commission’s inquiry instead of looking at the specific salary exclusion data cuts or the age range data cuts. Using the data cuts excluding salary levels suggests that self-employed lawyers under a certain income level wouldn’t be considered for federal appointment. If that is indeed the case, it should be documented. If lower salaries are excluded from the analysis as outliers, the question arises as to whether salaries on the higher end should also be excluded? They may be outliers or just indicative of business success, instead of a true reflection of legal acumen required for a federally appointed judge.

Position	Salary	Difference	Pension	Total Compensation	Difference
Salary Comparison			Total Compensation Comparison		
Puisne Judges ^a	\$396,700	Baseline	44.1%	\$571,645 Salary & Judicial Annuity	Baseline
Associate Judges ^b	\$317,300	-20%	44.1%	\$457,229 Salary & Judicial Annuity	-20%
Self-Employed Lawyers (2023, All Canada, P75) ^c	\$349,625	-11.9%	0% ³²	\$349,625 Salary	-38.8%
Federal Deputy Ministers (DM-3 2022-2023 Averages) ^d	\$341,086 (or \$429,086 ^e)	-14.0%	18.2%	\$490,823 Salary, At-Risk Pay & Pension	-14.1%
Block Comparator (DM-3 2023-2024 Mid-point + ½ max at-risk) ^f	\$333,300	-16.0%	18.2%	\$448,622 ^g Salary, At-Risk Pay & Pension	-21.5%
Government Agency Appointees (GQC-09, April 2024, Mid-point) ^h	\$364,650	-8.1%	18.2% ³³	\$431,016 Salary & Pension	-24.6%
Professional Law Corporations (2023, Partner Type 1, P75) ⁱ	\$496,000	25.0%	*	\$696,000 ^j Total Cash	21.8%

³² Any pension benefits for self-employed lawyers will be self-funded and provide no additional compensation.

³³ It is assumed that the pension plan for Government Agency Appointees is like that of Deputy Ministers.



Position	Salary	Difference	Pension	Total Compensation	Difference
Salary Comparison			Total Compensation Comparison		
Deans of Law Schools (P75) ^k	\$246,665	-37.8%	8.2% ³⁴	\$266,805 Salary & Pension	-53.3%
Top Legal Jobs in Corporations (P75) ^l	\$425,350	7.2%	*	\$682,140 ^m Total Cash	19.3%
From the Comparison Group above... **					
Statistic	Salary		Total Compensation		
P50	\$357,138		\$460,920		
P65	\$379,825		\$538,652		
P75	\$410,175		\$634,311		
Average	\$370,563		\$486,068		

* Data unavailable.

** Note that the statistics in the table for the comparator group excludes the Block Comparator.

^a Refer to the Puisne Judges salary on page 10.

^b Associate judges of the Federal Court and the Tax Court of Canada receive a salary of 80% of a puisne judge of their respective courts. Refer to the Associate Judges salary on page 10.

^c Refer to the 2023 All Canada P75 self-employed lawyers' data (no salary exclusions) on page 18.

^d Refer to the average DM-3 salary for 2022-2023 on page 27.

^e Deputy Ministers (DM-3) 2022-2023 Average Total Cash on page 31.

^f Refer to the mid-point DM-3 salary for 2023-2024 on page 28.

^g The total compensation for the Block Comparator on page 31.

^h Refer to the mid-point GCQ-09 salary for April 2024 on page 33.

ⁱ Refer to the 2023 All Canada P75 PLC Partner Type 1 income data on page 38.

^j Professional Law Corporations Total Compensation is approximated using P75 of the 2023 partner type 1 income for All Canada plus P75 of the 2021 partner type 1 dividends for the 47-54 age group and does not include any pension value.

^k Refer to P75 data for Deans on page 45.

^l Refer to the P75 All Canada Top Legal Jobs data on page 46.

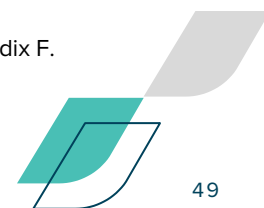
^m Top Legal Jobs in Corporations' Total Compensation is pulled from the Economic Research Institute ³⁵ (ERI) data.

* Refer to the mid-point DM-3 salary for 2023-2024 on page 28.

** The total compensation for the Block Comparator on page 31.

³⁴ Based on University Pension Plan Actuarial Valuation Report at January 1, 2024, on salary up to 2024 capped pensionable earnings.

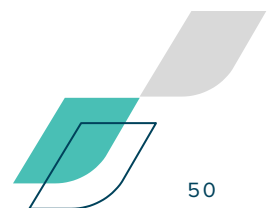
³⁵ Economic Research Institute, www.erieri.com, July 1, 2024, (<https://www.erieri.com/>), and summarized in Appendix F.



If all comparator salaries excluding the Block Comparator are given an equal weighting, the median salary amongst the comparators is \$357,138, the 75th percentile is \$410,175, and the average is \$370,563. The median total compensation is \$460,920, the 75th percentile is \$634,311, and the average is \$486,068. We note that the salary for puisne judges as of April 1, 2024 is above the median and average of the comparator data and that the total compensation of puisne judges is close to the 75th percentile of the aggregate comparator data.

We observe that the IAI used to determine the annual salary increases for federally appointed judges can be negative (although not common) and is not necessary indicative of what the rest of the workforce will be receiving.

The value provided by the judicial annuity is well in excess of the pension benefits available to any comparator group discussed in this report. The *Income Tax Act* prescribes limits of a 2% accrual rate and the average of the three highest years of earnings, along with a specified dollar limit for registered pension plans in Canada, effectively limiting pensionable earnings to \$180,500 in 2024. In contrast, federally appointed judges can receive an accrual rate as high as 6.67% per year and have a pension based on their final year of earnings alone, with no limits on the pensionable earnings. While highly compensated individuals may have supplemental, non-registered pension benefits in addition to a registered pension plan, CRA restricts such plans to only covering the portion of earnings above the limit for registered pension plans and generally does not allow for higher accrual rates or other additional benefits without being classified as a salary deferral arrangement and attracting adverse tax consequences.



Appendix A: Terms and Definitions

Compensation Elements

Salary Range Minimum – The minimum rate within the salary range, or the first step of a step structure, that is acceptable for a position, on an annual, full-time basis.

Job Rate / Range Mid-point – The salary an organization is prepared to pay for competent performance by a fully trained incumbent, on an annual, full-time basis. This is typically the mid-point of a salary range or the last step of a step structure.

Salary Range Maximum – The maximum rate within the salary range, or the last step of a step structure, that is acceptable for a position, on an annual, full-time basis.

Base Salary – The annualized amount paid for work performed on a regular, ongoing basis. Does not include variable bonus or incentive payments, sales commissions, shift premiums, or overtime payments.

Bonus/Incentive – Cash arrangements designed to reward an individual for performance/results achieved during a period of one year or less.

Total Cash – Base salary plus bonus.

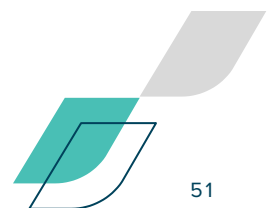
RRSP – Registered Retirement Savings Plan; a retirement savings vehicle where contributions are tax deductible and investment returns are tax sheltered until withdrawn. Maximum contributions are 18% of pay, limited to a fixed dollar amount per year (\$31,560 in 2024).

CPP – Canada Pension Plan; a defined benefit plan for all Canadian workers, traditionally covering a maximum of 25% of earnings up to the maximum CPP earnings (\$68,500 in 2024). Expanded CPP benefits will eventually cover 33% of earnings up to a higher earnings limit (14% above prior maximum).

Accrual Rate – Rate at which pension benefits are earned for each year of contributory service, as a percentage of earnings.

Registered Pension Plan – Tax-sheltered retirement vehicle where contributions are tax-deductible and benefits are not taxed until benefits are paid.

Non-registered/Supplemental Plan – Retirement vehicle that provides benefits above the limits applicable to a registered pension plan that does not receive the same favourable tax treatment.



Statistics

90th percentile (P90) – If all observations were sorted and listed from highest/largest to lowest/smallest, 10% of the observations would fall above the 90th percentile and 90% would fall below.

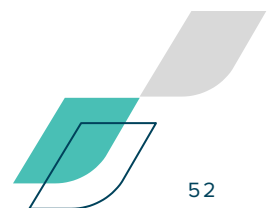
75th percentile (P75) – If all observations were sorted and listed from highest/largest to lowest/smallest, 25% of the observations would fall above this value and 75% would fall below.

50th percentile (P50) – Also referred to as “median”. If all observations were sorted and listed from highest/largest to lowest/smallest, 50% of the observations would fall above this value and 50% would fall below.

25th percentile (P25) – If all observations were sorted and listed from highest/largest to lowest/smallest, 75% of the observations would fall above this value and 25% would fall below.

10th percentile (P10) – If all observations were sorted and listed from highest/largest to lowest/smallest, 90% of the observations would fall above this value and 10% would fall below.

Average – The arithmetic mean of all values, calculated by adding up all the values and dividing by the number of observations.



Appendix B: Biographies

Anand Parsan, C.Dir. Principal

Anand is an HR professional with a combination of strategic and technical skills honed over 25 years of consulting and industry experience. He is a trusted advisor to Board members and management, supporting organizational objectives, aligned with shareholders' interests, through the expert design and implementation of corporate governance and compensation programs.

Anand employs a business-forward approach in advising his clients, working across multiple sectors including financial services, insurance, mining, energy, chemical, consumer products, construction, manufacturing, retail, not-for-profit, public sectors, and private equity.

His extensive knowledge in creating executive incentive programs, and using performance metrics in their design, helps organizations to strike the right balance between retention and performance. Before joining Eckler, Anand worked as a senior total rewards practice leader for other major consulting firms.

Anand graduated with distinction from the University of Toronto and holds a Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.) degree specializing in Finance and Economics. He graduated from the Chartered Director (C.Dir.) Program from McMaster University and obtained his Global Professional of Human Resources (GPHR) designation from the Human Resource Certification Institute in Virginia. Anand has completed the Canadian Securities Institute's (CSC) and (CPH) courses and is a faculty member of The Directors College.

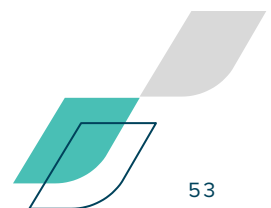
Jill Wagman, FCIA, FSA, ICD.D, Principal

Jill is a qualified actuary with over 30 years of consulting experience and has held the posts of Managing Principal of Eckler Ltd. and Chair of Eckler's Board of Directors. She provides advice with respect to all aspects of valuation, administration, risk management, governance, design, funding and accounting for pension, post-retirement and supplemental pension programs.

In her professional capacity, Jill served as a member of the Financial Services Tribunal (FST) of Ontario from 2013-2023. From 2009-2016, she was a member of the Actuarial Standards Oversight Council (ASOC), acting as Vice-Chair from 2015-2016. Jill also served on the pension committee of the board of Queen's University from 2013-2016 and is currently serving on the Advisory Board of Niagara University.

She has also worked on strategic consulting projects for OMERS SC, the Ontario Ministry of Finance, the Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan Board, Bruce Power, Suncor, the Business Development Bank of Canada (BDC), Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), and the Nova Scotia Public Service Superannuation Plan.

Jill graduated with distinction from the University of Waterloo with an Honours Bachelor of Mathematics in 1990. Most recently, Jill graduated from the ICD-Rotman Directors Education Program in March 2017 and achieved the ICD.D designation.



Appendix C: Report Limitations

This report was prepared by Eckler Ltd. (“Eckler”) for the Department of Justice Canada (the “Client”), for its exclusive use and for the purposes of the 2024 Quadrennial Commission process and must be used solely for the purpose of servicing as an unbiased party to the Department of Justice Canada and the 2024 Quadrennial Commission. Eckler has been retained by the Department of Justice Canada to conduct an analysis on the compensation and pension of federally appointed judges to assist the 2024 Quadrennial Commission in their inquiry (the “Purpose”).

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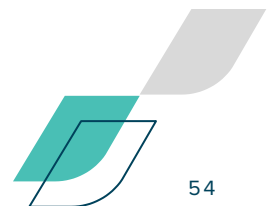
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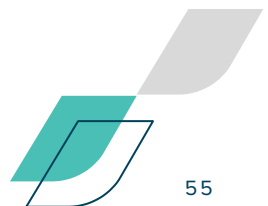
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The findings contained in this Report may contain predictions based on current data and historical trends. Any such predictions are subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Eckler accepts no responsibility for results based on future events. There may be changes in matters that affect the Client subsequent to the date of this Report. Neither the issue nor delivery of this Report shall under any circumstance create any implication that the information contained herein is correct as of any time subsequent to the date hereof or that the affairs of the Client have not since changed. No obligation is assumed to revise this Report to reflect changes, events or conditions, which occur subsequent to the date hereof.

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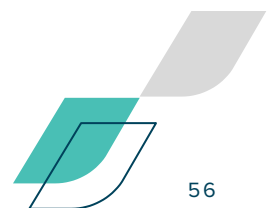
completeness of the information in this Report; and (b) shall have no liability hereunder, including for any loss or damage, relating to, or resulting from the use of the Report or any errors, omissions, or inaccuracies therefrom.



Appendix D: Data and Documents

Following data and documents were provided by the Department of Justice Canada to prepare this report.

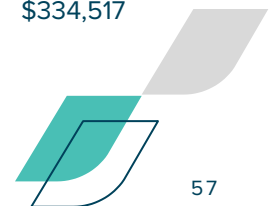
1. CRA Data for Self-Employed Lawyers (132 excel files with data covering 2019-2023, and 1 excel file with the procedure to estimate percentile ranks)
2. Government of Canada Information and Data regarding Deputy Minister and Appointed Officials (2 excel files, and 5 PDFs with data from 2018-2023)
3. Economic Analysis Division, Statistics Canada, Data for Professional Law Corporations (1 word file covering the definition of each field and 6 excel files with data covering 2018-2021 and 2018-2022)
4. Department of Justice Canada File on Judicial Personnel from when recorder start to April 2024 (Judicial Personnel System as of April 25 2024.xls)
5. Letter for the 2024 Judicial Compensation and Benefits Commission, authored and signed June 3, 2024, by Julie Turcotte, Assistant Deputy Minister, Economic Policy Branch
6. A Letter titled: Judges' Salary Increases, authored and signed February 27, 2024, by Hao Chen, FCIA, FSA, Office of the Chief Actuary, Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions



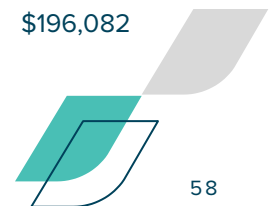
Appendix E: Law Professor Data

The following publicly available data for law professors was analyzed.

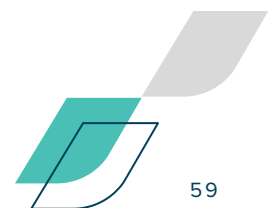
University	Law School	Rank	Salary
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$154,182
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$160,229
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$163,821
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$192,058
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$178,611
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$178,720
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$194,253
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$200,715
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$193,398
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$282,694
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$198,772
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$206,512
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$215,431
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$217,166
McGill	Faculty of Law	Full Professor	\$222,821
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$323,940
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$285,222
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$297,915
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$176,046
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$304,431
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$266,937
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$301,217
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$325,748
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$318,003
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$334,517



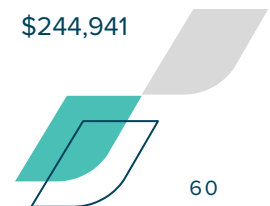
University	Law School	Rank	Salary
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$340,698
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$303,949
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$297,514
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$311,280
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$236,820
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$370,178
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$290,967
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$290,283
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$289,447
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$286,854
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Dean and Professor	\$402,816
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$256,498
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$313,493
UBC	Peter A. Allard School of Law	Professor	\$304,275
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$374,896
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$262,133
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$202,346
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$203,617
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$122,273
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$182,462
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor Emeritus of Law	\$197,439
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$212,133
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$179,518
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor Emerita of Law	\$102,027
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$210,745
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law and Medicine	\$163,469
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$236,454
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$196,082



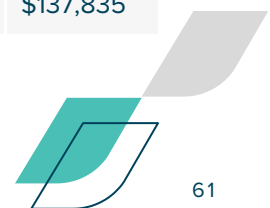
University	Law School	Rank	Salary
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$169,718
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor Emeritus of Law	\$106,651
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$164,454
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor Emeritus of Law	\$217,837
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor Emeritus of Law	\$250,152
Dalhousie	Schulich School of Law	Professor of Law	\$180,375
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$276,811
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$187,979
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$207,384
Queen's University	Queen's Law	William R. Lederman Distinguished University Professor	\$238,593
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$206,626
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$229,724
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$213,033
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$197,152
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$207,074
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$239,454
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$204,980
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$215,299
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$304,669
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$201,775
Queen's University	Queen's Law	Professor	\$243,026
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and Philosophy	\$395,555
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and Philosophy	\$391,514
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$389,531
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Dean and Professor of Law	\$386,924
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and Associate Dean Research	\$382,885



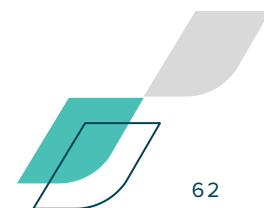
University	Law School	Rank	Salary
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and Strategic Management	\$373,583
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$373,489
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$371,552
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$367,199
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and Associate Dean, Graduate Programs	\$337,628
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$333,837
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$320,646
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$310,996
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$305,490
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$297,138
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$294,735
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$285,740
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$284,934
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$277,491
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$273,498
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$269,839
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$268,587
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and History; Director, Institute of Islamic Studies	\$265,091
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and Associate Dean, Juris Doctor Program	\$261,538
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$258,579
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$256,895
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$253,360
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$252,942
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and Philosophy	\$250,930
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$245,164
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$244,941



University	Law School	Rank	Salary
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$240,689
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$235,803
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$233,432
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$227,701
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law and English	\$227,500
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$219,183
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$211,999
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$211,337
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$207,527
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$190,761
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$174,853
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$145,562
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$122,917
University Of Toronto	Faculty of Law	Professor of Law	\$104,858
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor and York University Distinguished Research Professor	\$251,673
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor & York Research Chair in Pluralism and Public Law	\$229,777
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$256,391
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor and Director, Jack & Mae Nathanson Centre on Transnational Human Rights, Crime and Security	\$253,751
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$353,397
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$261,471
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor and Canada Research Chair in Innovation Law and Society	\$168,609
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor and Associate Dean (Academic)	\$176,039
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Dean & Professor	\$307,891
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$286,000
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor Emeritus	\$137,835



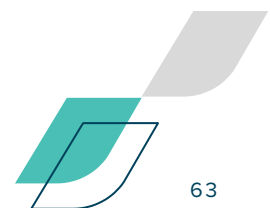
University	Law School	Rank	Salary
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor / Dahdaleh Distinguished Chair / Director, Global Strategy Lab	\$407,023
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$295,693
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$300,165
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$220,368
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$238,577
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$376,544
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$196,231
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor and York Research Chair in Corporate Governance, Investor Protection & Financial Markets	\$287,901
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$279,429
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor & York Research Chair in Environmental Law & Justice in the Green Economy	\$201,828
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$244,954
York University	Osgoode Hall Law School	Professor	\$212,242



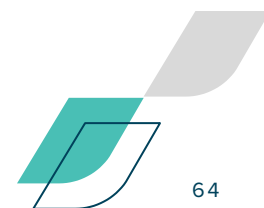
Appendix F: Top Legal Role Data

The following data was analyzed from the Economic Research Institute for the Top Legal Executive role, which is described as: “Directs, oversees, and controls legal activities and functions to ensure the organization’s legal posture is developed and maintained. Establishes legal services required by the organization and ensures that the organization is protected from any legal action. Provides officers and directors with advice and guidance in identifying the critical problems to which the application of legal principals yields the greatest opportunities for minimizing risks and maximizing profits. Works with all departments on developing and modifying policies and procedures to conform to legal requirements. Reviews and controls department budget to support systematically planned programs of legal actions or defenses and to assure optimum deployment of resource within approved budget. Keeps fully informed on all legislation affecting the organization’s operations and of all new developments in corporate legal matters, and keeps all levels of management informed of applicable new laws and of the progress and results of court cases. Develops a professionally competent staff of attorneys and legal and paralegal generalists and specialists. Serves as liaison with carefully selected outside legal firms and monitors and evaluates their activities.”

Geographic Area	Base Salaries (CAD)			Total Cash (CAD)		
	ERI Survey Median	65th Percentile	75th Percentile	ERI Survey Median	65th Percentile	75th Percentile
Cambridge, Ontario	322,492	384,026	429,825	518,092	617,026	690,536
Waterloo, Ontario	322,257	383,776	429,570	517,834	616,765	690,264
Kitchener, Ontario	323,586	385,435	431,487	520,285	619,825	693,746
Hamilton, Ontario	323,740	385,698	431,847	520,866	620,665	694,753
Winnipeg, Manitoba	317,501	378,413	423,783	511,250	609,100	681,645
Québec City, Québec	312,316	373,131	418,573	506,564	605,273	678,330
Edmonton, Alberta	333,877	396,011	442,028	530,162	628,787	702,414



Calgary, Alberta	346,243	409,589	456,349	545,591	645,571	720,545
Ottawa, Ontario	332,139	394,338	440,468	528,996	628,202	702,212
Vancouver, British Columbia	338,109	400,748	447,078	535,639	634,534	708,342
Montréal, Québec	326,259	388,461	434,757	523,993	624,073	698,451
Toronto, Ontario	343,119	406,392	453,169	542,600	642,782	717,760
Canada Average	319,444	380,181	425,350	512,300	609,705	682,143



SALARIES - APRIL 1, 2024

Revision rate 3.40%

	New (current)		Previous
	Annual salary monthly salary	Annual salary	monthly salary

Supreme Court of Canada

Chief Justice	\$510,100.00	\$42,508.33	\$493,400.00	\$41,116.67
Judge	\$472,400.00	\$39,366.66	\$456,900.00	\$38,075.00

Federal Court & Tax Court

Chief Justice	\$435,000.00	\$36,250.00	\$420,700.00	\$35,058.33
Allowance	\$2,000.00	\$166.67	\$2,000.00	\$166.67
Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000.00	\$36,250.00	\$420,700.00	\$35,058.33
Allowance	\$2,000.00	\$166.67	\$2,000.00	\$166.67
Judge	\$396,700.00	\$33,058.33	\$383,700.00	\$31,975.00
Allowance	\$2,000.00	\$166.67	\$2,000.00	\$166.67
Associate Judge	\$317,300.00	\$26,441.66	\$306,900.00	\$25,575.00

Superior, Supreme, Q.B

Chief Justice	\$435,000.00	\$36,250.00	\$420,700.00	\$35,058.33
Associate Chief Justice	\$435,000.00	\$36,250.00	\$420,700.00	\$35,058.33
Judge	\$396,700.00	\$33,058.33	\$383,700.00	\$31,975.00

Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Labrador

Chief Justice	\$435,000.00	\$36,250.00	\$420,700.00	\$35,058.33
Allowance	\$12,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$1,000.00
Judge	\$396,700.00	\$33,058.33	\$383,700.00	\$31,975.00
Allowance	\$12,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$12,000.00	\$1,000.00

YEARLY JUDGES SALARIES

	2002 1.76%	2001 2.33%	2000
Increase			
Supreme Court of Canada			
Chief Justice	\$270,100	\$262,900	\$254,500
Judge	\$250,200	\$243,400	\$235,700
Federal Court & Tax Court			
Chief Justice	\$230,400	\$224,200	\$217,100
Allowance	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Associate Chief Justice	\$230,400	\$224,200	\$217,100
Allowance	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Judge	\$210,200	\$204,600	\$198,000
Allowance			
Associate Judge	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000
Superior, Supreme, Q.B			
Chief Justice	\$230,400	\$224,200	\$217,100
Associate Chief Justice	\$230,400	\$224,200	\$217,100
Judge	\$210,200	\$204,600	\$198,000
Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Labrador			
Chief Justice			
Allowance			
Judge	\$210,200	\$204,600	\$198,000
Allowance	\$12,000	\$12,000	\$12,000

Jurisdiction	Court Name	Office Type	ID	Gender	Date of Birth
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1039	Male	1871/10/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	1039	Male	1871/10/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Judge	41	Male	1879/10/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	1035	Male	1878/06/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1297	Male	1888/06/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Judge	41	Male	1879/10/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	912	Male	1895/08/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - East Region	Judge	1045	Male	1874/09/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1266	Male	1899/08/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1295	Male	1882/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1303	Male	1888/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1299	Male	1896/09/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1169	Male	1891/07/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1094	Male	1890/01/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Thunder Bay	Judge	1109	Male	1887/11/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	1043	Male	1887/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1052	Male	1899/09/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	978	Male	1888/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1056	Male	1891/11/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1081	Male	1892/02/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1008	Male	1892/03/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1198	Male	1888/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Essex	Judge	993	Male	1888/09/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1098	Male	1894/10/27
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1135	Male	1882/03/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	990	Male	1891/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1193	Male	1902/08/20
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Judge	1178	Male	1901/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1054	Male	1893/11/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	1011	Male	1889/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Justice	1075	Male	1892/02/24
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	984	Male	1895/07/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	1021	Male	1902/08/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1057	Male	1901/07/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1198	Male	1888/10/08
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1291	Male	1892/11/05
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1054	Male	1893/11/12
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	905	Male	1897/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1169	Male	1891/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Justice	1075	Male	1892/02/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1273	Male	1898/11/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - East Region	Judge	1045	Male	1874/09/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	990	Male	1891/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1126	Male	1892/10/26
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1127	Male	1897/07/27

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Judge	1135	Male	1882/03/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1022	Male	1896/04/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1026	Male	1896/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1028	Male	1900/03/02
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1191	Male	1900/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1025	Male	1904/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Thunder Bay	Judge	1109	Male	1887/11/11
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1262	Male	1882/10/16
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1112	Male	1901/01/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1272	Male	1887/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1187	Male	1900/06/02
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1127	Male	1897/07/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	847	Male	1901/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	937	Male	1909/10/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1056	Male	1891/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Judge	829	Male	1898/12/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1124	Male	1906/06/24
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1200	Male	1892/07/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia	Judge	1296	Male	1902/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	993	Male	1888/09/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	988	Male	1902/01/11
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	954	Male	1900/09/22
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	980	Male	1904/06/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	1051	Male	1890/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1129	Male	1900/10/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1189	Male	1893/11/18
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia	Judge	1195	Male	1897/04/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	1021	Male	1902/08/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1086	Male	1889/08/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1290	Male	1892/03/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	1146	Male	1895/04/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1294	Male	1887/09/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1041	Male	1898/01/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1072	Male	1902/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	1102	Male	1901/11/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	918	Male	1907/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1097	Male	1892/10/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	908	Male	1901/09/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Judge	904	Male	1891/07/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1283	Male	1898/08/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	904	Male	1891/07/24
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Justice	1080	Male	1894/10/22
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Judge	1178	Male	1901/12/08
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1129	Male	1900/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1247	Male	1904/03/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	867	Male	1905/03/25

Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	986 Male	1891/02/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1276 Male	1896/11/27
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1303 Male	1888/07/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	956 Male	1903/11/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1135 Male	1882/03/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1048 Male	1897/04/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2718 Male	1902/10/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	982 Male	1896/05/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	863 Male	1911/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	939 Male	1902/07/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2399 Male	1902/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1086 Male	1889/08/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	911 Male	1905/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Judge	994 Male	1898/09/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1031 Male	1901/10/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1005 Male	1894/07/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1277 Male	1901/08/24
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Chief Judge	1200 Male	1892/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1103 Male	1897/09/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1008 Male	1892/03/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	960 Male	1906/04/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1076 Male	1902/05/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1141 Male	1897/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1032 Male	1901/07/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1081 Male	1892/02/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1157 Male	1890/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	951 Male	1904/12/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	999 Male	1902/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	2720 Male	1902/07/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1009 Male	1898/01/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1289 Male	1909/12/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	894 Male	1909/09/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	944 Male	1905/05/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1005 Male	1894/07/12
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1050 Male	1902/10/25
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1286 Male	1890/01/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	887 Male	1908/04/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1090 Male	1897/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	917 Male	1900/03/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1145 Male	1903/05/26
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1295 Male	1882/03/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	909 Male	1901/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1052 Male	1899/09/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	942 Male	1909/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	972 Male	1912/07/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1295 Male	1882/03/05

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1155	Male	1908/07/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Judge	1067	Male	1899/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Waterloo	Judge	989	Male	1906/05/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1137	Male	1893/03/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1294	Male	1887/09/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	1245	Male	1904/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1280	Male	1896/11/01
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	862	Male	1908/11/15
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Chief Judge	1286	Male	1890/01/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1076	Male	1902/05/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1173	Male	1905/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Justice	1285	Male	1901/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1049	Male	1912/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1160	Male	1900/10/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	1062	Male	1905/12/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	1146	Male	1895/04/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	861	Male	1906/11/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1024	Male	1909/09/09
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1265	Male	1899/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	915	Male	1905/07/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	1067	Male	1899/03/05
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Judge	1055	Male	1903/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1134	Male	1894/01/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1122	Male	1899/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1140	Male	1892/11/10
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1112	Male	1901/01/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1177	Male	1902/02/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	1168	Male	1894/09/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	1182	Male	1891/08/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	578	Male	1917/03/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	1104	Male	1889/11/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	1038	Male	1895/08/01
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	1200	Male	1892/07/14
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	2724	Male	1904/10/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	935	Male	1912/04/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	1051	Male	1890/07/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	1104	Male	1889/11/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1202	Male	1903/04/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	1278	Male	1897/03/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1241	Male	1898/07/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1263	Male	1890/11/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	933	Male	1908/02/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	1035	Male	1878/06/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	844	Male	1898/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	878	Male	1909/10/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1168	Male	1894/09/12

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1059 Male	1900/04/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1139 Male	1899/12/10
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1091 Male	1895/05/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1193 Male	1902/08/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1165 Male	1897/07/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1277 Male	1901/08/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	517 Male	1913/02/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1193 Male	1902/08/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	856 Male	1911/03/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Judge	42 Male	1913/05/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1270 Male	1891/07/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1060 Male	1907/08/25
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	905 Male	1897/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	2407 Male	1910/02/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	898 Male	1905/02/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1141 Male	1897/06/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	896 Male	1917/03/31
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	1182 Male	1891/08/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	862 Male	1908/11/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	1135 Male	1882/03/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1167 Male	1910/09/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1273 Male	1898/11/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1298 Male	1895/09/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1071 Male	1903/09/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	921 Male	1912/09/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	827 Male	1908/03/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	63 Male	1920/03/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	909 Male	1901/11/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	1039 Male	1871/10/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1171 Male	1910/04/30
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1091 Male	1895/05/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1065 Male	1890/09/15
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1300 Male	1892/05/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	1248 Male	1898/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1161 Male	1907/02/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	947 Male	1904/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	975 Male	1904/04/27
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1303 Male	1888/07/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1090 Male	1897/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	923 Male	1900/09/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1046 Male	1896/06/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2399 Male	1902/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	973 Male	1895/04/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #4	Judge	974 Male	1901/01/19
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1054 Male	1893/11/12
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1246 Male	1907/02/10

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1174 Male	1906/02/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	874 Male	1904/06/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1271 Male	1892/10/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	981 Male	1912/09/14
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1128 Male	1892/07/18
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1262 Male	1882/10/16
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2720 Male	1902/07/20
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	2411 Male	1911/11/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	978 Male	1888/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1110 Male	1899/01/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	1176 Male	1899/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	916 Male	1901/07/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1188 Male	1892/12/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	1102 Male	1901/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1186 Male	1901/05/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1261 Male	1897/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1068 Male	1899/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1079 Male	1908/01/23
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1268 Male	1891/12/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	1092 Male	1903/07/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	864 Male	1902/01/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1284 Male	1899/12/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1274 Male	1899/09/03
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1264 Male	1910/06/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	1240 Male	1904/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1101 Male	1908/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1292 Male	1894/10/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	783 Male	1914/11/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	963 Male	1906/03/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1288 Male	1893/09/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #2	Judge	1267 Male	1905/10/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	850 Male	1911/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	865 Male	1916/12/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1007 Male	1905/06/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	900 Male	1905/12/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	907 Male	1904/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1293 Male	1901/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1141 Male	1897/06/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1274 Male	1899/09/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1279 Male	1896/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1187 Male	1900/06/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	887 Male	1908/04/16
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	579 Male	1913/10/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1128 Male	1892/07/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1132 Male	1896/02/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1284 Male	1899/12/05

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	836	Male	1911/04/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	1029	Male	1911/08/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1066	Male	1920/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1052	Male	1899/09/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1280	Male	1896/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	931	Male	1918/01/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1198	Male	1888/10/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	879	Male	1909/01/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1093	Male	1901/10/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	211	Male	1917/12/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1095	Male	1892/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	905	Male	1897/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	717	Male	1921/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1269	Male	1900/12/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1034	Male	1896/03/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1288	Male	1893/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Justice	1285	Male	1901/04/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	1078	Male	1903/10/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1003	Male	1904/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	998	Male	1897/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	151	Male	1914/08/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	188	Male	1916/02/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	872	Male	1899/04/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	1001	Male	1908/10/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	1002	Male	1912/01/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	1135	Male	1882/03/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1166	Male	1916/08/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	1248	Male	1898/11/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1259	Male	1901/06/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	1274	Male	1899/09/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Chief Justice	1284	Male	1899/12/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	1176	Male	1899/08/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2719	Male	1902/09/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	849	Male	1911/08/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	1179	Male	1912/03/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	982	Male	1896/05/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1155	Male	1908/07/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	968	Male	1916/11/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	970	Male	1909/06/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	997	Male	1899/03/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	858	Male	1913/03/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1014	Male	1902/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	832	Male	1912/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1161	Male	1907/02/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1155	Male	1908/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1272	Male	1887/02/23

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Judge	32 Male	1907/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1097 Male	1892/10/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1137 Male	1893/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	686 Male	1916/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	834 Male	1914/02/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	843 Male	1913/09/25
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	919 Male	1903/07/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1125 Male	1902/08/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1138 Male	1903/03/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1282 Male	1902/09/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	783 Male	1914/11/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1053 Male	1902/12/02
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	2404 Male	1894/03/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	63 Male	1920/03/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	909 Male	1901/11/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	62 Male	1914/02/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	899 Male	1905/06/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	958 Male	1902/08/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	192 Male	1914/04/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1107 Male	1912/05/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	868 Male	1912/09/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	837 Male	1909/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	941 Male	1919/09/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1079 Male	1908/01/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1281 Male	1907/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Thunder Bay	Judge	2685 Male	1918/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1097 Male	1892/10/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	2406 Male	1896/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	875 Male	1902/01/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	902 Male	1907/01/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1068 Male	1899/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	1292 Male	1894/10/18
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	1043 Male	1887/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1126 Male	1892/10/26
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1117 Male	1910/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	201 Male	1913/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	983 Male	1900/09/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1114 Male	1908/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	977 Male	1910/11/18
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	588 Male	1922/05/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1210 Male	1908/07/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	670 Male	1919/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	987 Male	1899/04/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	707 Male	1919/08/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	799 Male	1916/03/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	962 Male	1927/06/12

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1083	Male	1913/04/01
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	818	Male	1924/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	886	Male	1907/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Thunder Bay	Judge	1109	Male	1887/11/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	834	Male	1914/02/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	960	Male	1906/04/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	979	Male	1908/08/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1085	Male	1900/08/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1099	Male	1912/08/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1156	Male	1916/10/04
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1248	Male	1898/11/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	802	Male	1920/10/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Judge	401	Male	1922/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	729	Male	1919/10/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	35	Male	1906/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	925	Male	1906/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Justice	1075	Male	1892/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1049	Male	1912/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1020	Male	1910/10/24
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	846	Male	1910/02/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2414	Male	1896/03/20
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1247	Male	1904/03/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1196	Male	1905/12/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1297	Male	1888/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1084	Male	1912/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Essex	Judge	1087	Male	1909/12/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	910	Male	1903/03/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	602	Male	1922/09/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1046	Male	1896/06/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	1038	Male	1895/08/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1189	Male	1893/11/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1258	Male	1910/11/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	888	Male	1911/06/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	969	Male	1899/03/11
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	851	Male	1912/03/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	882	Male	1907/02/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1158	Male	1907/06/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	880	Male	1911/07/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1275	Male	1911/08/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1094	Male	1890/01/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1018	Male	1913/12/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Edmundston	Justice	1151	Male	1909/04/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1041	Male	1898/01/02
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	922	Male	1914/06/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	965	Male	1911/11/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1111	Male	1915/04/15

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1136 Male	1905/11/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	993 Male	1888/09/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Essex	Judge	1004 Male	1911/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1087 Male	1909/12/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Judge	994 Male	1898/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	1102 Male	1901/11/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	578 Male	1917/03/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	599 Male	1920/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	187 Male	1913/06/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	202 Male	1918/10/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	55 Male	1913/09/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1019 Male	1903/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	67 Male	1924/10/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	68 Male	1916/05/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	226 Male	1918/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	677 Male	1914/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	841 Male	1905/01/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	990 Male	1891/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1124 Male	1906/06/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1132 Male	1896/02/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	1181 Male	1905/12/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	895 Male	1912/06/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	825 Male	1924/10/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	865 Male	1916/12/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	903 Male	1906/11/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1098 Male	1894/10/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	1062 Male	1905/12/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	646 Male	1923/08/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1056 Male	1891/11/29
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1268 Male	1891/12/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	853 Male	1916/12/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	859 Male	1912/06/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	1011 Male	1889/05/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1242 Male	1908/04/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #5	Judge	37 Male	1907/08/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	96 Female	1921/08/31
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	661 Male	1920/06/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	746 Male	1919/10/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	877 Male	1911/06/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1048 Male	1897/04/16
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	1124 Male	1906/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1187 Male	1900/06/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1132 Male	1896/02/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	1038 Male	1895/08/01
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1250 Male	1915/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1134 Male	1894/01/30

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	180	Male	1920/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	831	Male	1909/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	897	Male	1914/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1266	Male	1899/08/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	904	Male	1891/07/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1183	Male	1911/09/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1202	Male	1903/04/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1297	Male	1888/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	683	Male	1916/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1015	Male	1908/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1197	Male	1915/03/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	891	Male	1908/06/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	1006	Male	1910/02/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	848	Male	1907/08/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1189	Male	1893/11/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	924	Male	1915/12/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	1135	Male	1882/03/29
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1031	Male	1901/10/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	1104	Male	1889/11/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1071	Male	1903/09/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1287	Male	1916/09/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Chief Justice	578	Male	1917/03/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	593	Male	1921/02/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	1042	Male	1910/05/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	1051	Male	1890/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	193	Male	1915/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1069	Male	1900/12/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1195	Male	1897/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1125	Male	1902/08/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	64	Male	1921/10/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1077	Male	1919/06/29
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Chief Judge	1286	Male	1890/01/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	497	Male	1917/02/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	913	Male	1911/02/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1085	Male	1900/08/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Justice	1210	Male	1908/07/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Thunder Bay	Judge	1109	Male	1887/11/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	851	Male	1912/03/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1050	Male	1902/10/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	1061	Male	1900/07/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1165	Male	1897/07/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1273	Male	1898/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	952	Male	1918/01/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	207	Male	1918/11/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	953	Male	1910/03/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1157	Male	1890/08/17

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	2406	Male	1896/03/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Judge	40	Male	1917/01/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	194	Male	1914/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	703	Male	1921/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	943	Male	1910/10/07
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	857	Male	1909/04/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	890	Male	1911/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1169	Male	1891/07/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	964	Male	1917/02/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1133	Male	1896/10/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1033	Male	1909/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	840	Male	1909/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	993	Male	1888/09/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	892	Male	1908/09/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	955	Male	1909/03/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	869	Male	1909/01/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	967	Male	1915/03/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	367	Male	1914/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	547	Male	1915/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	187	Male	1913/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	889	Male	1916/10/13
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1106	Male	1904/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	986	Male	1891/02/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1242	Male	1908/04/27
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1300	Male	1892/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	2683	Male	1912/10/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	881	Male	1912/04/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1034	Male	1896/03/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1065	Male	1890/09/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	810	Male	1915/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1290	Male	1892/03/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1107	Male	1912/05/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1263	Male	1890/11/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	940	Male	1906/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1174	Male	1906/02/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #4	Judge	974	Male	1901/01/19
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	558	Male	1918/07/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1081	Male	1892/02/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #4	Judge	38	Male	1914/09/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	497	Male	1917/02/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1013	Male	1911/09/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1019	Male	1903/03/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	1051	Male	1890/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	727	Male	1915/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	667	Male	1917/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	675	Male	1914/04/29

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	971 Male	1911/11/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1170 Male	1920/03/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	200 Male	1914/05/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	573 Male	1915/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	885 Male	1907/03/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	860 Male	1901/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	930 Male	1910/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1007 Male	1905/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	945 Male	1904/05/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	86 Male	1915/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	220 Male	1926/01/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1270 Male	1891/07/13
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	1200 Male	1892/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	973 Male	1895/04/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1057 Male	1901/07/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Judge	32 Male	1907/02/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Judge	34 Male	1911/05/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1133 Male	1896/10/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1195 Male	1897/04/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2719 Male	1902/09/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	475 Male	1924/04/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1164 Male	1917/02/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	189 Male	1918/03/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	716 Male	1924/04/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1145 Male	1903/05/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	2684 Male	1906/10/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1188 Male	1892/12/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	805 Male	1919/02/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	364 Male	1915/08/05
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	566 Male	1922/04/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1244 Male	1916/09/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1108 Male	1913/09/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1030 Male	1920/10/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2414 Male	1896/03/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1100 Male	1923/01/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1134 Male	1894/01/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1271 Male	1892/10/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	728 Male	1918/03/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #6	Judge	9 Male	1916/03/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Chief Justice	34 Male	1911/05/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	36 Male	1910/10/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	1192 Male	1903/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	2685 Male	1918/04/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1081 Male	1892/02/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	697 Male	1918/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	787 Male	1924/08/10

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1140 Male	1892/11/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1008 Male	1892/03/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1058 Male	1925/03/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1130 Male	1917/05/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	982 Male	1896/05/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1046 Male	1896/06/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1095 Male	1892/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1110 Male	1899/01/14
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	2407 Male	1910/02/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	68 Male	1916/05/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1010 Male	1903/04/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1116 Male	1920/07/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	1274 Male	1899/09/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	2414 Male	1896/03/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1130 Male	1917/05/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1128 Male	1892/07/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1281 Male	1907/07/26
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1300 Male	1892/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1113 Male	1908/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	180 Male	1920/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1087 Male	1909/12/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	914 Male	1904/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	683 Male	1916/09/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	769 Male	1925/09/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	191 Male	1915/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	798 Male	1915/09/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	852 Male	1910/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Not Provided	897 Male	1914/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	901 Male	1911/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	1124 Male	1906/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	1144 Male	1907/02/24
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1152 Male	1905/02/08
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	1187 Male	1900/06/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1241 Male	1898/07/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	864 Male	1902/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1037 Male	1920/12/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1131 Male	1924/08/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1291 Male	1892/11/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	213 Male	1926/09/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	961 Male	1912/09/01
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Judge	1118 Male	1903/06/11
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1178 Male	1901/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Essex	Senior Judge	1004 Male	1911/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	676 Male	1925/06/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1188 Male	1892/12/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	928 Male	1911/05/13

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - D.T. of Algoma	Judge	2687	Male	1907/04/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	955	Male	1909/03/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	55	Male	1913/09/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1170	Male	1920/03/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	453	Male	1926/06/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1154	Male	1909/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	159	Male	1927/12/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	215	Male	1926/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	1040	Male	1925/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1172	Male	1908/09/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	893	Male	1911/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	932	Male	1914/03/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	465	Male	1924/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	987	Male	1899/04/08
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1117	Male	1910/12/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1145	Male	1903/05/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1128	Male	1892/07/18
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	1104	Male	1889/11/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	983	Male	1900/09/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1133	Male	1896/10/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	712	Male	1917/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Justice	1075	Male	1892/02/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1288	Male	1893/09/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Judge	15	Male	1924/12/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	32	Male	1907/02/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	33	Male	1908/12/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	597	Male	1920/12/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	907	Male	1904/02/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	838	Male	1911/08/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	938	Male	1909/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	2688	Male	1914/06/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	588	Male	1922/05/30
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	936	Male	1906/09/08
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	2411	Male	1911/11/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1184	Male	1905/03/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	480	Male	1921/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	146	Male	1927/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	203	Male	1915/02/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1115	Male	1922/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1119	Male	1919/03/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	1192	Male	1903/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1069	Male	1900/12/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	920	Male	1911/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1010	Male	1903/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	215	Male	1926/02/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	331	Female	1923/10/23

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	876 Male	1904/04/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1121 Male	1924/12/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1180 Male	1911/08/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	91 Male	1922/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	109 Male	1931/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	393 Male	1929/10/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	462 Male	1925/12/22
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	98 Male	1924/08/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	224 Male	1920/09/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1123 Male	1910/11/25
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	2404 Male	1894/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	67 Male	1924/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	179 Male	1922/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1194 Male	1910/07/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1139 Male	1899/12/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Justice	1070 Male	1921/02/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	833 Male	1912/02/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	927 Male	1911/03/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	1029 Male	1911/08/22
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	52 Male	1921/12/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1010 Male	1903/04/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	928 Male	1911/05/13
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	1200 Male	1892/07/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1095 Male	1892/11/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	152 Male	1926/08/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	195 Male	1913/08/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1184 Male	1905/03/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1168 Male	1894/09/12
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	819 Male	1926/04/20
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Chief Judge	2724 Male	1904/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1024 Male	1909/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	1292 Male	1894/10/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	478 Male	1928/10/06
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Justice	1080 Male	1894/10/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	999 Male	1902/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	204 Male	1915/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	827 Male	1908/03/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	248 Male	1928/12/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	267 Male	1928/12/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	209 Male	1915/04/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	233 Male	1926/06/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	714 Male	1933/07/08
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Judge	1143 Male	1917/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	854 Male	1917/12/13
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1272 Male	1887/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	779 Male	1927/03/13

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	884 Male	1906/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	934 Male	1913/01/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	996 Male	1926/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1073 Male	1931/04/15
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	145 Male	1934/01/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	566 Male	1922/04/14
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	591 Male	1920/09/30
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	793 Male	1923/11/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	870 Male	1907/01/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1250 Male	1915/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	218 Male	1930/11/26
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	1129 Male	1900/10/22
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2683 Male	1912/10/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	453 Male	1926/06/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	504 Male	1919/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	828 Male	1911/05/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1195 Male	1897/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	752 Male	1916/11/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1024 Male	1909/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	781 Male	1925/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1303 Male	1888/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	116 Male	1924/10/19
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	984 Male	1895/07/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	199 Male	1916/08/26
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1088 Male	1922/11/16
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	1178 Male	1901/12/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	936 Male	1906/09/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Judge	16 Male	1929/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	912 Male	1895/08/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1023 Male	1925/01/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1108 Male	1913/09/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	959 Male	1914/05/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1298 Male	1895/09/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	628 Male	1925/04/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	1278 Male	1897/03/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1017 Male	1922/04/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	995 Male	1907/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1026 Male	1896/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	1011 Male	1889/05/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	77 Male	1932/06/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	946 Male	1906/07/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	1035 Male	1878/06/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1003 Male	1904/02/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #2	Judge	1267 Male	1905/10/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	887 Male	1908/04/16
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	2414 Male	1896/03/20

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	103 Male	1928/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	878 Male	1909/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1036 Male	1913/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1022 Male	1896/04/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1186 Male	1901/05/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	64 Male	1921/10/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1171 Male	1910/04/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	1181 Male	1905/12/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #2	Judge	2721 Male	1918/11/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	837 Male	1909/07/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	844 Male	1898/02/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	853 Male	1916/12/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	868 Male	1912/09/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	877 Male	1911/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	703 Male	1921/06/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	753 Male	1926/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	948 Male	1911/03/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	617 Male	1919/08/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	582 Male	1933/02/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	884 Male	1906/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	890 Male	1911/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	934 Male	1913/01/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	70 Male	1935/11/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1033 Male	1909/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	334 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1115 Male	1922/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1032 Male	1901/07/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	44 Male	1922/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1299 Male	1896/09/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	906 Male	1906/05/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	557 Male	1925/06/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	689 Male	1929/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	873 Male	1911/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	903 Male	1906/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	185 Male	1918/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	205 Female	1920/05/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	238 Male	1931/03/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	516 Male	1924/10/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Chief Judge	599 Male	1920/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	839 Male	1912/02/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1276 Male	1896/11/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	377 Male	1920/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1162 Male	1922/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1026 Male	1896/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	496 Male	1921/01/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1058 Male	1925/03/29

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2398	Male	1933/03/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Judge	2	Male	1930/11/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	164	Male	1930/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	176	Male	1932/09/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	389	Male	1934/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	688	Male	1922/09/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	595	Male	1920/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	733	Male	1915/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	830	Male	1913/11/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1279	Male	1896/12/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	73	Male	1926/08/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	823	Male	1925/12/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1012	Male	1923/03/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1122	Male	1899/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1261	Male	1897/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	167	Female	1923/12/06
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	86	Male	1915/05/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	737	Male	1933/07/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1190	Male	1919/11/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	991	Male	1921/04/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	362	Male	1923/06/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1133	Male	1896/10/07
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	1262	Male	1882/10/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	132	Male	1923/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	845	Male	1918/02/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	208	Male	1919/05/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	955	Male	1909/03/02
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1291	Male	1892/11/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	726	Male	1920/11/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1190	Male	1919/11/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	71	Male	1926/05/02
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Judge	808	Male	1919/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1103	Male	1897/09/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1270	Male	1891/07/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1283	Male	1898/08/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	190	Male	1916/12/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	442	Male	1931/01/30
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1199	Male	1917/08/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	872	Male	1899/04/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	499	Male	1925/03/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Chief Judge	516	Male	1924/10/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	529	Male	1929/12/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	599	Male	1920/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	766	Male	1923/04/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	1105	Male	1922/09/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1165	Male	1897/07/24

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	988 Male	1902/01/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1173 Male	1905/09/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	94 Male	1931/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	146 Male	1927/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	221 Male	1925/09/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	416 Male	1925/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	483 Male	1923/06/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	587 Male	1920/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	694 Male	1920/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	791 Male	1928/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Judge	829 Male	1898/12/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1028 Male	1900/03/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2719 Male	1902/09/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	1067 Male	1899/03/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	539 Male	1935/04/16
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	917 Male	1900/03/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	947 Male	1904/10/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1050 Male	1902/10/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	844 Male	1898/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1162 Male	1922/02/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2718 Male	1902/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1177 Male	1902/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	998 Male	1897/12/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1167 Male	1910/09/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1009 Male	1898/01/17
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	106 Male	1921/04/04
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	701 Male	1919/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	121 Male	1928/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	222 Male	1918/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	240 Male	1926/11/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	597 Male	1920/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	733 Male	1915/06/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	753 Male	1926/11/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	916 Male	1901/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	69 Male	1927/03/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	134 Male	1924/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	923 Male	1900/09/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	408 Male	1921/06/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	518 Male	1928/06/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	719 Female	1927/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	2402 Male	1911/09/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1059 Male	1900/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	181 Male	1913/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	197 Male	1916/10/30
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1248 Male	1898/11/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	11 Male	1916/12/05

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	195 Male	1913/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	266 Male	1921/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	656 Male	1932/11/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	475 Male	1924/04/29
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	68 Male	1916/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1036 Male	1913/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1015 Male	1908/09/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1287 Male	1916/09/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	605 Male	1922/02/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	760 Male	1920/01/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	805 Male	1919/02/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	867 Male	1905/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	171 Male	1922/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	253 Male	1929/08/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	531 Male	1916/06/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	800 Male	1927/03/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1159 Male	1918/11/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	457 Male	1920/07/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	504 Male	1919/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	889 Male	1916/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	950 Male	1931/05/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1271 Male	1892/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	651 Male	1924/02/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	626 Male	1928/01/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1241 Male	1898/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	110 Male	1920/09/21
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	114 Male	1921/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	267 Male	1928/12/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	559 Male	1923/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	741 Male	1917/05/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	909 Male	1901/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2409 Male	1935/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	321 Male	1932/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	534 Male	1936/02/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1283 Male	1898/08/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1259 Male	1901/06/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	737 Male	1933/07/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	348 Male	1930/07/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	883 Male	1916/07/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	1116 Male	1920/07/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	362 Male	1923/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1160 Male	1900/10/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Chief Judge	269 Male	1930/08/03
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	664 Male	1929/02/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	748 Male	1929/01/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	842 Male	1921/10/16

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	908	Male	1901/09/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	247	Male	1925/01/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	798	Male	1915/09/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	838	Male	1911/08/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Chief Justice	12	Male	1915/04/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	499	Male	1925/03/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Chief Judge	516	Male	1924/10/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	588	Male	1922/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	845	Male	1918/02/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	946	Male	1906/07/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	956	Male	1903/11/20
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1196	Male	1905/12/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	929	Male	1911/11/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	415	Male	1933/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2723	Female	1928/04/03
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	131	Male	1934/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	359	Male	1931/02/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	189	Male	1918/03/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	1067	Male	1899/03/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE & CARIBOO	Judge	333	Male	1923/10/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	372	Male	1931/08/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	399	Male	1926/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Sudbury	Judge	456	Male	1930/07/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1163	Male	1922/07/01
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	502	Male	1920/09/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	55	Male	1913/09/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	56	Male	1923/01/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	446	Male	1922/09/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	603	Male	1926/05/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	615	Male	1923/01/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	728	Male	1918/03/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	898	Male	1905/02/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	500	Male	1927/01/01
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	726	Male	1920/11/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1158	Male	1907/06/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	349	Male	1917/06/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	691	Male	1921/01/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	866	Male	1916/03/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	928	Male	1911/05/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1122	Male	1899/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1185	Male	1917/10/16
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	1129	Male	1900/10/22
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1265	Male	1899/05/29
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	188	Male	1916/02/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	255	Male	1918/09/02
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	2683	Male	1912/10/05

Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	923 Male	1900/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Sudbury	Judge	456 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	790 Female	1923/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	827 Male	1908/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	939 Male	1902/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	975 Male	1904/04/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	17 Male	1926/05/05
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	69 Male	1927/03/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	720 Male	1932/05/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	915 Male	1905/07/30
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2401 Male	1917/02/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	861 Male	1906/11/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	58 Male	1931/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	129 Male	1924/10/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	614 Male	1928/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	976 Male	1921/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1036 Male	1913/05/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	647 Male	1919/09/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	962 Male	1927/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	683 Male	1916/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2409 Male	1935/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Middlesex	Judge	321 Male	1932/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	749 Male	1916/01/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	835 Male	1922/02/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	969 Male	1899/03/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	286 Male	1927/11/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	997 Male	1899/03/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	395 Male	1927/03/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	913 Male	1911/02/19
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Judge	1118 Male	1903/06/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	640 Male	1920/02/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	871 Male	1920/02/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	608 Female	1928/03/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	872 Male	1899/04/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	344 Male	1919/08/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	794 Male	1917/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1191 Male	1900/09/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1065 Male	1890/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	986 Male	1891/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	251 Male	1923/06/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	457 Male	1920/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	534 Male	1936/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	976 Male	1921/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	987 Male	1899/04/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	1092 Male	1903/07/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	60 Male	1925/09/11

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1123 Male	1910/11/25
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Justice	1150 Male	1915/03/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1018 Male	1913/12/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	900 Male	1905/12/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	206 Male	1914/06/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	422 Male	1928/08/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	560 Male	1926/02/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	855 Male	1922/06/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	635 Male	1931/09/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	1092 Male	1903/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1073 Male	1931/04/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	604 Male	1918/08/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	607 Male	1935/09/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	435 Male	1931/10/29
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	745 Male	1924/12/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	793 Male	1923/11/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1172 Male	1908/09/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2722 Male	1919/09/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	547 Male	1915/11/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Chief Justice	1089 Male	1918/10/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Chief Justice	1284 Male	1899/12/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1289 Male	1909/12/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	380 Male	1918/11/27
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Judge	1143 Male	1917/03/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	94 Male	1931/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	108 Male	1925/10/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	117 Male	1920/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	179 Male	1922/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	180 Male	1920/10/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	270 Male	1925/10/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	694 Male	1920/01/21
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	815 Male	1935/03/08
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	824 Male	1928/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1064 Male	1921/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	692 Male	1917/10/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	563 Male	1927/05/04
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Justice	1080 Male	1894/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	65 Male	1915/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1140 Male	1892/11/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	636 Male	1927/09/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	271 Male	1918/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	682 Male	1934/11/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	327 Male	1927/05/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	770 Male	1926/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1119 Male	1919/03/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1250 Male	1915/12/25

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	75 Male	1925/08/20
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	992 Male	1929/02/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	674 Male	1919/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	146 Male	1927/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	223 Male	1935/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	701 Male	1919/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	1187 Male	1900/06/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	341 Male	1913/12/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	933 Male	1908/02/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	344 Male	1919/08/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	361 Male	1926/05/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	592 Male	1928/06/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	600 Male	1917/11/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	612 Male	1930/04/19
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	341 Male	1913/12/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	868 Male	1912/09/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	918 Male	1907/09/07
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1055 Male	1903/11/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	574 Male	1932/04/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	1061 Male	1900/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	910 Male	1903/03/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	128 Male	1928/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	153 Male	1934/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	525 Male	1924/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	758 Male	1930/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	790 Female	1923/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	826 Male	1935/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	1040 Male	1925/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	942 Male	1909/03/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1289 Male	1909/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1293 Male	1901/07/31
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	1245 Male	1904/10/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	87 Male	1937/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	228 Male	1928/05/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	229 Male	1931/04/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	235 Female	1933/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	241 Male	1923/02/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	265 Male	1927/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	273 Male	1926/10/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	447 Male	1929/06/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	473 Male	1928/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	484 Male	1928/09/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2408 Male	1918/06/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	661 Male	1920/06/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	666 Male	1926/12/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	674 Male	1919/06/11

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	726	Male	1920/11/29
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	755	Male	1933/04/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	1240	Male	1904/12/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	951	Male	1904/12/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1076	Male	1902/05/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	47	Male	1924/01/05
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	118	Male	1925/03/31
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	165	Male	1934/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1106	Male	1904/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	874	Male	1904/06/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	292	Male	1927/11/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1085	Male	1900/08/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	498	Male	1922/10/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	723	Male	1924/11/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	864	Male	1902/01/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1149	Male	1925/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1191	Male	1900/09/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1031	Male	1901/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	123	Male	1925/05/28
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	558	Male	1918/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	715	Male	1923/03/23
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	954	Male	1900/09/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	615	Male	1923/01/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	981	Male	1912/09/14
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	145	Male	1934/01/06
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	664	Male	1929/02/11
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	819	Male	1926/04/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	403	Male	1927/06/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	450	Male	1930/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1160	Male	1900/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1138	Male	1903/03/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1072	Male	1902/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	116	Male	1924/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1020	Male	1910/10/24
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	307	Male	1918/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Essex	Senior Judge	1004	Male	1911/04/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	80	Male	1930/12/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	237	Male	1922/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1084	Male	1912/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	124	Male	1929/02/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	454	Male	1924/07/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Judge	2724	Male	1904/10/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	42	Male	1913/05/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	617	Male	1919/08/27
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	808	Male	1919/03/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1054	Male	1893/11/12

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	791 Male	1928/09/20
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Associate Chief Judge	145 Male	1934/01/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Edmundston	Justice	1151 Male	1909/04/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	751 Male	1927/02/06
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1269 Male	1900/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1112 Male	1901/01/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1177 Male	1902/02/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	821 Male	1922/09/04
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	822 Male	1927/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	66 Male	1919/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	730 Female	1923/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	508 Male	1925/10/20
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	725 Female	1940/08/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1101 Male	1908/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2408 Male	1918/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	724 Male	1916/10/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	862 Male	1908/11/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	81 Male	1933/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1191 Male	1900/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	875 Male	1902/01/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1259 Male	1901/06/28
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - County Court of Prince Edward Island	Judge	1118 Male	1903/06/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1056 Male	1891/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	135 Male	1923/05/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	856 Male	1911/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	295 Male	1935/10/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	479 Male	1922/08/17
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	681 Male	1928/01/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	684 Male	1921/09/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	705 Male	1918/12/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	77 Male	1932/06/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1014 Male	1902/08/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	293 Male	1933/05/28
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	186 Male	1917/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	198 Male	1917/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	256 Male	1922/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	275 Male	1925/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	278 Male	1925/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	330 Male	1923/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	383 Male	1927/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	514 Male	1928/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	530 Male	1933/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	565 Male	1924/02/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	756 Male	1928/09/14
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1249 Male	1919/06/05
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	620 Male	1930/03/05

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	860	Male	1901/05/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1164	Male	1917/02/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia	Judge	1296	Male	1902/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Waterloo	Judge	989	Male	1906/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	167	Female	1923/12/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	511	Male	1917/01/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	653	Male	1921/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	686	Male	1916/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	689	Male	1929/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	945	Male	1904/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Waterloo	Judge	2686	Female	1925/12/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	113	Male	1930/12/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	824	Male	1928/01/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	894	Male	1909/09/01
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	2410	Male	1911/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	424	Male	1931/12/25
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1096	Male	1919/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1142	Male	1925/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	107	Male	1923/08/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	850	Male	1911/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	908	Male	1901/09/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	916	Male	1901/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1293	Male	1901/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1025	Male	1904/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1266	Male	1899/08/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	433	Male	1925/12/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	2723	Female	1928/04/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	940	Male	1906/08/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	847	Male	1901/08/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	191	Male	1915/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	296	Male	1927/04/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	583	Female	1922/03/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	963	Male	1906/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1053	Male	1902/12/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	1078	Male	1903/10/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia	Judge	1175	Male	1932/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1079	Male	1908/01/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	128	Male	1928/06/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	581	Male	1922/02/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	1070	Male	1921/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1156	Male	1916/10/04
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1031	Male	1901/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	878	Male	1909/10/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1288	Male	1893/09/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1093	Male	1901/10/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	2684	Male	1906/10/23

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	836 Male	1911/04/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	36 Male	1910/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	103 Male	1928/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	489 Male	1938/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	586 Male	1930/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	766 Male	1923/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	773 Male	1926/06/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1037 Male	1920/12/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	849 Male	1911/08/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	903 Male	1906/11/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1136 Male	1905/11/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	144 Male	1934/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	538 Male	1923/07/07
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1169 Male	1891/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	937 Male	1909/10/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1066 Male	1920/10/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	309 Male	1923/11/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	425 Male	1933/12/02
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1138 Male	1903/03/11
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	1178 Male	1901/12/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	1061 Male	1900/07/09
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	158 Male	1935/07/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	566 Male	1922/04/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	632 Male	1937/11/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	643 Male	1927/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	687 Male	1921/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	941 Male	1919/09/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1131 Male	1924/08/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	863 Male	1911/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Waterloo	Judge	989 Male	1906/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1025 Male	1904/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	1124 Male	1906/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	187 Male	1913/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	701 Male	1919/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	925 Male	1906/12/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	141 Male	1929/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	875 Male	1902/01/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	61 Male	1921/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1138 Male	1903/03/11
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	1088 Male	1922/11/16
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	72 Male	1938/05/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	1082 Male	1919/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1113 Male	1908/05/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	902 Male	1907/01/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	323 Male	1928/03/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	429 Male	1922/03/08

Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1171	Male	1910/04/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	133	Male	1937/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	246	Male	1931/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	554	Male	1930/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	659	Male	1924/03/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	882	Male	1907/02/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	957	Male	1924/06/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	24	Male	1932/07/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	885	Male	1907/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	156	Male	1930/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1103	Male	1897/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	886	Male	1907/03/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	283	Male	1937/08/15
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	319	Male	1935/06/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	326	Male	1940/07/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	448	Male	1931/09/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	467	Male	1933/05/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	503	Male	1932/06/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1001	Male	1908/10/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	260	Male	1928/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	1144	Male	1907/02/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1001	Male	1908/10/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1085	Male	1900/08/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1071	Male	1903/09/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	214	Male	1932/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	721	Male	1927/10/14
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	1179	Male	1912/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	685	Male	1937/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	939	Male	1902/07/14
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2720	Male	1902/07/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	964	Male	1917/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	832	Male	1912/07/31
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	684	Male	1921/09/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	691	Male	1921/01/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	705	Male	1918/12/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	716	Male	1924/04/08
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	746	Male	1919/10/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Judge	755	Male	1933/04/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	1082	Male	1919/09/06
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	2684	Male	1906/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	175	Male	1930/04/17
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	234	Male	1925/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	353	Male	1922/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	373	Male	1919/02/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Sudbury	Judge	456	Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	652	Male	1932/07/12

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	665 Male	1933/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1185 Male	1917/10/16
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	944 Male	1905/05/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	958 Male	1902/08/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	997 Male	1899/03/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	848 Male	1907/08/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2719 Male	1902/09/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	981 Male	1912/09/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	915 Male	1905/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1282 Male	1902/09/16
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Judge	20 Female	1931/11/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	23 Male	1925/09/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Senior Judge	60 Male	1925/09/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	70 Male	1935/11/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	166 Male	1924/03/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	446 Male	1922/09/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	453 Male	1926/06/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	608 Female	1928/03/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	615 Male	1923/01/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2403 Male	1931/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	299 Male	1934/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1194 Male	1910/07/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1114 Male	1908/04/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	439 Male	1930/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	540 Male	1926/08/16
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	701 Male	1919/10/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	902 Male	1907/01/25
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2401 Male	1917/02/06
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2413 Male	1925/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	89 Male	1918/04/20
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	152 Male	1926/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	261 Male	1925/06/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2718 Male	1902/10/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1050 Male	1902/10/25
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	65 Male	1915/03/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	632 Male	1937/11/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	649 Male	1934/12/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	805 Male	1919/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	979 Male	1908/08/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	308 Male	1932/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1053 Male	1902/12/02
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1177 Male	1902/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1049 Male	1912/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	151 Male	1914/08/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Judge	158 Male	1935/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	215 Male	1926/02/16

Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	216 Male	1928/06/10
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Judge	222 Male	1918/08/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	244 Male	1927/10/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	264 Male	1931/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	345 Male	1940/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	464 Male	1924/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	697 Male	1918/05/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	1179 Male	1912/03/25
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	32 Male	1907/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	131 Male	1934/07/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	139 Male	1925/09/03
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	225 Male	1934/10/07
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	510 Male	1932/03/11
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	817 Male	1928/04/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	966 Male	1930/05/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #2	Judge	2721 Male	1918/11/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #2	Judge	4 Male	1917/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	116 Male	1924/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	287 Male	1925/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	385 Male	1937/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	476 Male	1931/05/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	536 Male	1931/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	576 Male	1920/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	692 Male	1917/10/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	708 Male	1924/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Associate Chief Judge	825 Male	1924/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	910 Male	1903/03/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	995 Male	1907/06/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	437 Male	1935/06/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	443 Female	1936/06/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	515 Male	1927/12/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	714 Male	1933/07/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	981 Male	1912/09/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1019 Male	1903/03/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	402 Male	1926/09/29
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	922 Male	1914/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	841 Male	1905/01/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	858 Male	1913/03/31
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1083 Male	1913/04/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	59 Male	1927/07/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	182 Male	1927/11/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	411 Male	1927/05/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	416 Male	1925/12/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	455 Male	1928/11/08
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	1064 Male	1921/06/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	15 Male	1924/12/23

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	19 Male	1928/04/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	472 Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	594 Male	1923/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	742 Male	1927/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1000 Male	1926/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	163 Male	1921/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	601 Male	1931/02/09
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1199 Male	1917/08/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	952 Male	1918/01/24
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1055 Male	1903/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1197 Male	1915/03/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	62 Male	1914/02/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	596 Male	1921/09/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	835 Male	1922/02/22
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	1178 Male	1901/12/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	29 Male	1932/01/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	672 Male	1931/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	712 Male	1917/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1044 Male	1926/09/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	914 Male	1904/09/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	517 Male	1913/02/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	891 Male	1908/06/03
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	46 Male	1935/04/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	625 Male	1931/08/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	1274 Male	1899/09/03
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	142 Male	1925/08/02
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	919 Male	1903/07/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	461 Male	1930/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1142 Male	1925/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1160 Male	1900/10/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	624 Female	1923/10/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	1245 Male	1904/10/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	888 Male	1911/06/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	851 Male	1912/03/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	896 Male	1917/03/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	880 Male	1911/07/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1275 Male	1911/08/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	311 Male	1939/12/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	320 Male	1923/04/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	366 Male	1932/10/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	376 Male	1933/07/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	451 Male	1936/03/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	542 Male	1927/11/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	613 Male	1931/05/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1258 Male	1910/11/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	361 Male	1926/05/09

British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Not Provided	401 Male	1922/10/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	595 Male	1920/10/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - KOOTENAY	Judge	602 Male	1922/09/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	882 Male	1907/02/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	928 Male	1911/05/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	892 Male	1908/09/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	843 Male	1913/09/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1071 Male	1903/09/26
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	243 Male	1934/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	976 Male	1921/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1079 Male	1908/01/23
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	984 Male	1895/07/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	977 Male	1910/11/18
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	980 Male	1904/06/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	642 Male	1933/07/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	936 Male	1906/09/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	895 Male	1912/06/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2719 Male	1902/09/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	83 Male	1923/06/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	812 Male	1919/02/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	966 Male	1930/05/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	956 Male	1903/11/20
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1055 Male	1903/11/21
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	85 Male	1933/12/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1050 Male	1902/10/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	77 Male	1932/06/05
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	125 Female	1933/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	304 Male	1928/10/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	356 Male	1936/11/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	491 Male	1934/01/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	655 Male	1937/10/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	709 Male	1927/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	762 Male	1929/07/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	463 Male	1917/09/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	931 Male	1918/01/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	942 Male	1909/03/14
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1247 Male	1904/03/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1106 Male	1904/01/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	2402 Male	1911/09/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	55 Male	1913/09/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	57 Male	1926/05/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	155 Female	1929/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	156 Male	1930/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	201 Male	1913/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	281 Male	1930/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	359 Male	1931/02/15

Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	728	Male	1918/03/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	1002	Male	1912/01/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	33	Male	1908/12/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	869	Male	1909/01/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	899	Male	1905/06/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	907	Male	1904/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	834	Male	1914/02/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	259	Male	1932/02/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - KOOTENAY	Judge	268	Male	1925/01/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	316	Male	1934/05/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	449	Male	1930/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	497	Male	1917/02/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	520	Male	1927/08/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	597	Male	1920/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	288	Male	1935/06/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	368	Male	1936/03/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	524	Male	1928/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	528	Male	1930/05/20
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	927	Male	1911/03/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1063	Male	1925/08/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	16	Male	1929/09/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	21	Male	1928/06/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	47	Male	1924/01/05
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Judge	49	Male	1939/09/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	50	Male	1922/04/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	76	Male	1942/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	436	Male	1935/04/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	499	Male	1925/03/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	668	Male	1928/06/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1008	Male	1892/03/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	192	Male	1914/04/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	876	Male	1904/04/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	1002	Male	1912/01/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	562	Male	1929/10/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	1078	Male	1903/10/26
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	945	Male	1904/05/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	938	Male	1909/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	591	Male	1920/09/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	980	Male	1904/06/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1283	Male	1898/08/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	874	Male	1904/06/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Justice	1210	Male	1908/07/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	47	Male	1924/01/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	49	Male	1939/09/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	50	Male	1922/04/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	52	Male	1921/12/26

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	118 Male	1925/03/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	125 Female	1933/09/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	145 Male	1934/01/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	158 Male	1935/07/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	165 Male	1934/05/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	479 Male	1922/08/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	502 Male	1920/09/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	510 Male	1932/03/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	531 Male	1916/06/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	547 Male	1915/11/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	558 Male	1918/07/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	566 Male	1922/04/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	579 Male	1913/10/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	587 Male	1920/03/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	597 Male	1920/12/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	664 Male	1929/02/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	668 Male	1928/06/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	681 Male	1928/01/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	687 Male	1921/07/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	709 Male	1927/06/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	720 Male	1932/05/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	725 Female	1940/08/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	745 Male	1924/12/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	756 Male	1928/09/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	769 Male	1925/09/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	793 Male	1923/11/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	800 Male	1927/03/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	815 Male	1935/03/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	817 Male	1928/04/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	819 Male	1926/04/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	823 Male	1925/12/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	824 Male	1928/01/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	846 Male	1910/02/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	851 Male	1912/03/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	857 Male	1909/04/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	862 Male	1908/11/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	870 Male	1907/01/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	879 Male	1909/01/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	888 Male	1911/06/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	893 Male	1911/04/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	900 Male	1905/12/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1012 Male	1923/03/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1154 Male	1909/03/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1159 Male	1918/11/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1164 Male	1917/02/05
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2413 Male	1925/03/07

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2688	Male	1914/06/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2722	Male	1919/09/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Judge	2724	Male	1904/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1099	Male	1912/08/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	879	Male	1909/01/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	482	Male	1918/07/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	177	Male	1931/07/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	857	Male	1909/04/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	579	Male	1913/10/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	831	Male	1909/12/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	75	Male	1925/08/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	76	Male	1942/03/30
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	77	Male	1932/06/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	491	Male	1934/01/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	499	Male	1925/03/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	516	Male	1924/10/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	529	Male	1929/12/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	562	Male	1929/10/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	573	Male	1915/11/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	588	Male	1922/05/30
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	593	Male	1921/02/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	929	Male	1911/11/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	946	Male	1906/07/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	955	Male	1909/03/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	957	Male	1924/06/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1042	Male	1910/05/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1105	Male	1922/09/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1114	Male	1908/04/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	407	Male	1930/11/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	426	Male	1930/03/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	469	Male	1924/07/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	487	Male	1923/08/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	568	Male	1926/06/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	599	Male	1920/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	355	Male	1928/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	692	Male	1917/10/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	747	Male	1933/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1016	Male	1928/01/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	914	Male	1904/09/23
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	992	Male	1929/02/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	846	Male	1910/02/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	859	Male	1912/06/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Judge	2724	Male	1904/10/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	719	Female	1927/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1120	Male	1915/08/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1183	Male	1911/09/04

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	1006	Male	1910/02/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1167	Male	1910/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	677	Male	1914/11/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Judge	292	Male	1927/11/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	324	Male	1928/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	897	Male	1914/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	414	Male	1935/09/03
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	114	Male	1921/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	219	Male	1917/03/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	434	Male	1924/03/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	485	Male	1922/11/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	662	Male	1928/12/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	785	Male	1930/04/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	789	Male	1923/12/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	951	Male	1904/12/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	82	Male	1925/10/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	661	Male	1920/06/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	1240	Male	1904/12/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1042	Male	1910/05/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	841	Male	1905/01/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2722	Male	1919/09/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	900	Male	1905/12/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	840	Male	1909/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	972	Male	1912/07/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	42	Male	1913/05/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1096	Male	1919/06/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	913	Male	1911/02/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1195	Male	1897/04/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1263	Male	1890/11/10
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1152	Male	1905/02/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	898	Male	1905/02/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	765	Male	1933/03/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	870	Male	1907/01/07
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1196	Male	1905/12/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	953	Male	1910/03/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1165	Male	1897/07/24
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1055	Male	1903/11/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	193	Male	1915/03/19
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	714	Male	1933/07/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1111	Male	1915/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	890	Male	1911/07/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	87	Male	1937/07/14
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	109	Male	1931/05/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	86	Male	1915/05/31
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	944	Male	1905/05/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	62	Male	1914/02/09

British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	457 Male	1920/07/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	496 Male	1921/01/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	539 Male	1935/04/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	607 Male	1935/09/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Justice	2397 Male	1925/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - D.T. of Algoma	Judge	2687 Male	1907/04/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	1040 Male	1925/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1020 Male	1910/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	153 Male	1934/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1022 Male	1896/04/12
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2720 Male	1902/07/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	852 Male	1910/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	194 Male	1914/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1261 Male	1897/01/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	899 Male	1905/06/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	51 Male	1932/10/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	693 Male	1935/06/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1153 Male	1919/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	370 Male	1934/11/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	430 Male	1933/04/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	443 Female	1936/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	556 Male	1921/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	570 Male	1926/10/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	571 Male	1933/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	734 Male	1920/11/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	75 Male	1925/08/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1164 Male	1917/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	943 Male	1910/10/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	285 Male	1935/02/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	930 Male	1910/09/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	881 Male	1912/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	911 Male	1905/09/14
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	1129 Male	1900/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	452 Male	1934/01/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	313 Female	1943/02/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	394 Male	1928/05/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	563 Male	1927/05/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	279 Male	1925/02/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	141 Male	1929/11/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	148 Female	1940/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	405 Male	1933/12/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	580 Male	1933/10/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - D.T. of Algoma	Judge	2687 Male	1907/04/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	962 Male	1927/06/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	145 Male	1934/01/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	165 Male	1934/05/07

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	169 Male	1925/09/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - PRINCE RUPERT	Judge	291 Male	1930/04/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	326 Male	1940/07/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	574 Male	1932/04/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	660 Male	1924/11/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	990 Male	1891/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1023 Male	1925/01/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1136 Male	1905/11/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	310 Male	1932/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	493 Male	1933/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	752 Male	1916/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	754 Female	1945/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	547 Male	1915/11/26
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	95 Male	1939/05/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	96 Female	1921/08/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	158 Male	1935/07/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	268 Male	1925/01/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	390 Male	1931/01/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	627 Male	1921/08/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	629 Male	1939/04/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	631 Male	1925/04/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Justice	637 Male	1937/07/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	650 Male	1931/10/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	803 Male	1925/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1074 Male	1923/04/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	924 Male	1915/12/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	428 Male	1931/05/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	459 Male	1921/04/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	512 Male	1938/03/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	975 Male	1904/04/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	35 Male	1906/09/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1013 Male	1911/09/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	589 Male	1929/11/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	920 Male	1911/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	884 Male	1906/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	971 Male	1911/11/07
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1150 Male	1915/03/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1170 Male	1920/03/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	438 Male	1938/07/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Judge	13 Male	1928/11/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	39 Male	1919/03/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	963 Male	1906/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	998 Male	1897/12/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	200 Male	1914/05/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	470 Female	1943/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	592 Male	1928/06/06

British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	606 Male	1938/08/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	960 Male	1906/04/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	893 Male	1911/04/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	94 Male	1931/09/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	573 Male	1915/11/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	695 Male	1930/04/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Associate Chief Justice	823 Male	1925/12/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	188 Male	1916/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	906 Male	1906/05/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	901 Male	1911/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	493 Male	1933/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	514 Male	1928/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	582 Male	1933/02/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2686 Female	1925/12/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	126 Male	1929/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	258 Male	1933/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	590 Male	1926/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	763 Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	873 Male	1911/05/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	926 Male	1917/03/17
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	828 Male	1911/05/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	928 Male	1911/05/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	30 Male	1926/12/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	711 Male	1926/04/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	52 Male	1921/12/26
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	314 Male	1943/08/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	679 Male	1933/07/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	811 Female	1942/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	983 Male	1900/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	386 Male	1933/01/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	624 Female	1923/10/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	625 Male	1931/08/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	626 Male	1928/01/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	627 Male	1921/08/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	628 Male	1925/04/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	629 Male	1939/04/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	631 Male	1925/04/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	635 Male	1931/09/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	637 Male	1937/07/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	640 Male	1920/02/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	642 Male	1933/07/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	647 Male	1919/09/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan		649 Male	1934/12/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	670 Male	1919/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	675 Male	1914/04/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	783 Male	1914/11/23

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	799 Male	1916/03/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	810 Male	1915/02/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	959 Male	1914/05/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	965 Male	1911/11/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	970 Male	1909/06/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1083 Male	1913/04/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1100 Male	1923/01/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	946 Male	1906/07/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - KOOTENAY	Judge	178 Male	1926/08/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	365 Male	1922/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	108 Male	1925/10/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	143 Male	1933/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	183 Male	1938/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	236 Male	1933/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	249 Male	1922/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	267 Male	1928/12/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	336 Male	1927/10/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	967 Male	1915/03/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	129 Male	1924/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	298 Male	1921/11/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	382 Male	1930/09/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	506 Male	1930/05/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	612 Male	1930/04/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	929 Male	1911/11/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1093 Male	1901/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	160 Male	1926/02/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	788 Male	1930/09/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	866 Male	1916/03/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	940 Male	1906/08/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	190 Male	1916/12/19
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	838 Male	1911/08/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1166 Male	1916/08/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	880 Male	1911/07/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	948 Male	1911/03/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	404 Male	1941/04/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	470 Female	1943/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	569 Female	1938/05/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	936 Male	1906/09/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	35 Male	1906/09/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	2410 Male	1911/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	43 Female	1934/08/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	521 Male	1935/12/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2412 Male	1934/06/25
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Chief Justice	34 Male	1911/05/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #4	Judge	38 Male	1914/09/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	892 Male	1908/09/19

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	95 Male	1939/05/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	639 Male	1943/07/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	645 Male	1938/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	686 Male	1916/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2409 Male	1935/07/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	2684 Male	1906/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	135 Male	1923/05/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	250 Male	1925/07/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	481 Male	1940/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	559 Male	1923/07/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	903 Male	1906/11/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	924 Male	1915/12/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1079 Male	1908/01/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2412 Male	1934/06/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	144 Male	1934/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	213 Male	1926/09/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	620 Male	1930/03/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	968 Male	1916/11/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #2	Judge	2721 Male	1918/11/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	861 Male	1906/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1106 Male	1904/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	1006 Male	1910/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	242 Female	1929/01/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1042 Male	1910/05/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	853 Male	1916/12/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	959 Male	1914/05/24
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	99 Male	1928/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	294 Male	1921/06/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	384 Male	1922/01/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1244 Male	1916/09/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	894 Male	1909/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	925 Male	1906/12/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1168 Male	1894/09/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	32 Male	1907/02/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	885 Male	1907/03/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	364 Male	1915/08/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	870 Male	1907/01/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #4	Judge	6 Male	1931/10/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	488 Male	1932/09/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	799 Male	1916/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	839 Male	1912/02/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	497 Male	1917/02/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	397 Male	1934/06/23
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1246 Male	1907/02/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Judge	83 Male	1923/06/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	598 Male	1932/08/30

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	666 Male	1926/12/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	722 Male	1932/08/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	738 Male	1935/10/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	755 Male	1933/04/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	833 Male	1912/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1025 Male	1904/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	546 Male	1927/12/18
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	730 Female	1923/09/18
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Chief Justice	20 Female	1931/11/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	76 Male	1942/03/30
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	77 Male	1932/06/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	315 Male	1934/10/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	445 Male	1934/04/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	537 Male	1945/09/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	578 Male	1917/03/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1122 Male	1899/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	312 Male	1941/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	657 Female	1925/06/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	980 Male	1904/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	886 Male	1907/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1037 Male	1920/12/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	346 Male	1932/01/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	810 Male	1915/02/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	553 Male	1932/07/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	257 Male	1927/05/09
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	328 Male	1935/07/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	465 Male	1924/05/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	536 Male	1931/06/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #5	Judge	37 Male	1907/08/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	621 Male	1938/01/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	638 Male	1930/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	117 Male	1920/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	196 Male	1914/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	277 Male	1929/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	396 Male	1932/03/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia	Judge	1175 Male	1932/06/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	991 Male	1921/04/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	1066 Male	1920/10/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1013 Male	1911/09/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #7	Judge	10 Male	1919/02/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	27 Male	1932/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	157 Male	1935/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	231 Male	1930/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	263 Male	1930/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	363 Male	1932/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	392 Male	1931/02/12

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	530 Male	1933/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	549 Male	1935/09/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	776 Male	1935/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	787 Male	1924/08/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	788 Male	1930/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	985 Male	1922/07/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	1163 Male	1922/07/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	555 Male	1922/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	767 Male	1936/08/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	949 Male	1930/08/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2403 Male	1931/01/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #5	Judge	37 Male	1907/08/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	848 Male	1907/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1060 Male	1907/08/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1259 Male	1901/06/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	953 Male	1910/03/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	28 Male	1930/11/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	961 Male	1912/09/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1030 Male	1920/10/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	468 Female	1931/03/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	918 Male	1907/09/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	191 Male	1915/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	253 Male	1929/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	271 Male	1918/09/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	339 Male	1931/01/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	554 Male	1930/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	741 Male	1917/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	1187 Male	1900/06/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1121 Male	1924/12/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #5	Judge	8 Male	1920/07/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	855 Male	1922/06/18
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	578 Male	1917/03/11
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	159 Male	1927/12/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	699 Male	1937/02/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	750 Male	1928/07/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	807 Male	1938/06/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #7	Judge	7 Male	1941/12/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	505 Male	1921/04/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	120 Male	1926/04/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	282 Male	1931/06/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	574 Male	1932/04/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	589 Male	1929/11/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	606 Male	1938/08/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Judge	1278 Male	1897/03/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	409 Male	1940/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	410 Male	1944/02/23

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	420 Male	1932/08/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	935 Male	1912/04/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	1006 Male	1910/02/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	933 Male	1908/02/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	854 Male	1917/12/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	584 Male	1934/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	934 Male	1913/01/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	683 Male	1916/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	150 Male	1934/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	582 Male	1933/02/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	665 Male	1933/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	825 Male	1924/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Associate Chief Judge	826 Male	1935/12/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1027 Male	1924/10/20
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	100 Male	1939/02/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	921 Male	1912/09/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	189 Male	1918/03/12
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1249 Male	1919/06/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	667 Male	1917/04/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Judge	2724 Male	1904/10/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	176 Male	1932/09/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1166 Male	1916/08/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	226 Male	1918/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	423 Male	1938/07/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	318 Male	1931/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	464 Male	1924/05/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	609 Female	1941/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	669 Female	1946/10/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	63 Male	1920/03/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	887 Male	1908/04/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	103 Male	1928/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	107 Male	1923/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	116 Male	1924/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	126 Male	1929/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	258 Male	1933/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario		285 Male	1935/02/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	304 Male	1928/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Middlesex	Judge	321 Male	1932/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	334 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	345 Male	1940/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	355 Male	1928/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	359 Male	1931/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	377 Male	1920/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	386 Male	1933/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Sudbury	Judge	456 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	476 Male	1931/05/25

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	483 Male	1923/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	508 Male	1925/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	514 Male	1928/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	525 Male	1924/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	534 Male	1936/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	559 Male	1923/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	601 Male	1931/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	653 Male	1921/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	656 Male	1932/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	659 Male	1924/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	670 Male	1919/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	672 Male	1931/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	676 Male	1925/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	682 Male	1934/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	683 Male	1916/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	692 Male	1917/10/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	694 Male	1920/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	703 Male	1921/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	715 Male	1923/03/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	717 Male	1921/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	727 Male	1915/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	729 Male	1919/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	733 Male	1915/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	734 Male	1920/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	742 Male	1927/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	766 Male	1923/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	779 Male	1927/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	781 Male	1925/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	790 Female	1923/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	791 Male	1928/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	996 Male	1926/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Durham	Judge	1063 Male	1925/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1115 Male	1922/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	170 Male	1926/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	932 Male	1914/03/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1060 Male	1907/08/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1044 Male	1926/09/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1242 Male	1908/04/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	843 Male	1913/09/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	269 Male	1930/08/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	449 Male	1930/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	543 Male	1938/06/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	654 Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	375 Male	1936/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	697 Male	1918/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1112 Male	1901/01/24

Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	140	Male	1932/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	181	Male	1913/05/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	891	Male	1908/06/03
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Judge	45	Male	1926/10/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	174	Male	1921/07/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	96	Female	1921/08/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	211	Male	1917/12/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	633	Male	1933/07/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	869	Male	1909/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	937	Male	1909/10/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	966	Male	1930/05/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Durham	Judge	1063	Male	1925/08/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	964	Male	1917/02/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Bathurst	Justice	79	Male	1942/08/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	378	Male	1927/08/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	533	Male	1936/01/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	537	Male	1945/09/06
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	46	Male	1935/04/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Chief Judge	71	Male	1926/05/02
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	93	Male	1921/09/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	121	Male	1928/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	217	Male	1940/06/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	252	Male	1925/07/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	289	Male	1939/05/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	332	Male	1933/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	352	Male	1935/05/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	381	Male	1938/03/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	431	Male	1930/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	432	Male	1929/04/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	437	Male	1935/06/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	439	Male	1930/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	458	Male	1939/10/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	486	Male	1940/05/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	494	Male	1943/04/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	532	Male	1927/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	585	Female	1939/01/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	616	Male	1941/04/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	737	Male	1933/07/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	748	Male	1929/01/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	751	Male	1927/02/06
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	757	Male	1929/11/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	777	Male	1923/01/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	780	Male	1930/08/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	792	Male	1932/08/13
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	808	Male	1919/03/01
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	812	Male	1919/02/19

Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	816	Male	1940/12/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	818	Male	1924/05/18
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	820	Male	1930/09/23
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	821	Male	1922/09/04
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	822	Male	1927/10/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Justice	1210	Male	1908/07/18
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Edmundston	Justice	567	Male	1940/08/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	558	Male	1918/07/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2400	Male	1941/05/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	979	Male	1908/08/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	195	Male	1913/08/13
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	808	Male	1919/03/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	362	Male	1923/06/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	88	Male	1917/07/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1077	Male	1919/06/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2398	Male	1933/03/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	858	Male	1913/03/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	229	Male	1931/04/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	798	Male	1915/09/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	239	Male	1934/05/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	545	Male	1932/01/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	696	Female	1946/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	122	Male	1944/08/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	297	Male	1937/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	698	Male	1939/03/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Associate Chief Justice	73	Male	1926/08/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	74	Female	1932/05/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	354	Male	1947/07/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	358	Female	1943/08/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	45	Male	1926/10/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1071	Male	1903/09/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	202	Male	1918/10/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2688	Male	1914/06/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	862	Male	1908/11/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	988	Male	1902/01/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	335	Male	1933/12/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	621	Male	1938/01/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	641	Male	1938/04/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	784	Female	1937/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	830	Male	1913/11/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	967	Male	1915/03/15
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	130	Female	1927/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	203	Male	1915/02/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1171	Male	1910/04/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	164	Male	1930/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	207	Male	1918/11/21

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	301 Male	1937/01/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	927 Male	1911/03/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	254 Male	1925/02/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	347 Male	1931/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	427 Male	1927/07/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	474 Male	1936/04/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	544 Male	1923/01/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	949 Male	1930/08/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	33 Male	1908/12/11
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	838 Male	1911/08/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	317 Male	1931/01/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	702 Male	1936/01/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	706 Male	1932/05/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	718 Male	1926/05/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	775 Male	1931/09/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1258 Male	1910/11/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1016 Male	1928/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	897 Male	1914/11/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	736 Male	1942/04/09
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	804 Male	1924/09/29
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	814 Female	1936/11/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	879 Male	1909/01/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	842 Male	1921/10/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1100 Male	1923/01/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	996 Male	1926/02/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	597 Male	1920/12/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	823 Male	1925/12/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	805 Male	1919/02/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Associate Chief Justice	824 Male	1928/01/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	955 Male	1909/03/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	965 Male	1911/11/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	112 Male	1935/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	669 Female	1946/10/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2400 Male	1941/05/16
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	302 Male	1945/01/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	325 Male	1946/08/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	357 Male	1934/11/21
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	2683 Male	1912/10/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1154 Male	1909/03/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	1043 Male	1887/08/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	857 Male	1909/04/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	75 Male	1925/08/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1009 Male	1898/01/17
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	68 Male	1916/05/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - PRINCE RUPERT	Judge	161 Male	1931/11/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	291 Male	1930/04/25

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	671	Female	1944/08/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Chief Justice	1284	Male	1899/12/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	386	Male	1933/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	670	Male	1919/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	771	Male	1929/11/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1030	Male	1920/10/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1042	Male	1910/05/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	120	Male	1926/04/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	166	Male	1924/03/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	382	Male	1930/09/13
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	723	Male	1924/11/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	938	Male	1909/05/29
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1017	Male	1922/04/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	877	Male	1911/06/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	2723	Female	1928/04/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	970	Male	1909/06/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2718	Male	1902/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	119	Male	1925/12/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	360	Male	1932/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	363	Male	1932/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	541	Male	1929/03/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	673	Male	1932/05/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	138	Male	1939/11/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	54	Male	1938/11/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	91	Male	1922/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	323	Male	1928/03/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	340	Male	1935/06/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	412	Male	1941/08/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	490	Male	1923/09/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	577	Male	1947/10/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	744	Male	1931/02/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	772	Male	1924/07/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	782	Male	1940/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	712	Male	1917/11/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1111	Male	1915/04/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	71	Male	1926/05/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	72	Male	1938/05/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	286	Male	1927/11/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	292	Male	1927/11/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	297	Male	1937/10/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	308	Male	1932/05/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	311	Male	1939/12/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	313	Female	1943/02/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	320	Male	1923/04/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	324	Male	1928/03/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	332	Male	1933/07/31

Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	346 Male	1932/01/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	364 Male	1915/08/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1131 Male	1924/08/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	369 Male	1934/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	576 Male	1920/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	759 Male	1940/03/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	53 Male	1927/04/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	837 Male	1909/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1185 Male	1917/10/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1083 Male	1913/04/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1276 Male	1896/11/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	878 Male	1909/10/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1019 Male	1903/03/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1183 Male	1911/09/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	206 Male	1914/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	729 Male	1919/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	890 Male	1911/07/05
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1264 Male	1910/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	204 Male	1915/09/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	967 Male	1915/03/15
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Judge	45 Male	1926/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	111 Male	1927/11/04
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	801 Male	1924/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	840 Male	1909/12/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	413 Male	1925/12/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	618 Female	1943/07/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	622 Male	1924/05/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	644 Male	1920/04/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2405 Male	1934/10/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Chief Justice	1089 Male	1918/10/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1150 Male	1915/03/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	209 Male	1915/04/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	350 Male	1935/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	831 Male	1909/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	920 Male	1911/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Niagara South	Senior Judge	103 Male	1928/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	107 Male	1923/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	110 Male	1920/09/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	112 Male	1935/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	116 Male	1924/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	119 Male	1925/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	122 Male	1944/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	126 Male	1929/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	132 Male	1923/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	133 Male	1937/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	143 Male	1933/10/10

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	144 Male	1934/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	150 Male	1934/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	153 Male	1934/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	155 Female	1929/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	157 Male	1935/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	160 Male	1926/02/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	163 Male	1921/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	171 Male	1922/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	213 Male	1926/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	214 Male	1932/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	242 Female	1929/01/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	246 Male	1931/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	253 Male	1929/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	258 Male	1933/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	266 Male	1921/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	271 Male	1918/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	278 Male	1925/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Halton	Senior Judge	285 Male	1935/02/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	288 Male	1935/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	296 Male	1927/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	299 Male	1934/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	304 Male	1928/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	310 Male	1932/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	312 Male	1941/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	317 Male	1931/01/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Middlesex	Senior Judge	321 Male	1932/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	330 Male	1923/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	334 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Halton	Judge	335 Male	1933/12/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Kent	Senior Judge	345 Male	1940/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	353 Male	1922/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	355 Male	1928/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Senior Judge	359 Male	1931/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	363 Male	1932/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	369 Male	1934/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	370 Male	1934/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	373 Male	1919/02/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	375 Male	1936/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	377 Male	1920/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	383 Male	1927/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	385 Male	1937/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	386 Male	1933/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	392 Male	1931/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	452 Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Sudbury	Judge	456 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	464 Male	1924/05/12

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	468 Female	1931/03/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	472 Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	476 Male	1931/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	481 Male	1940/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	483 Male	1923/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	489 Male	1938/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	493 Male	1933/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	493 Male	1933/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	505 Male	1921/04/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	508 Male	1925/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Wellington	Senior Judge	514 Male	1928/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	525 Male	1924/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	530 Male	1933/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Lambton	Senior Judge	534 Male	1936/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	541 Male	1929/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	546 Male	1927/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	549 Male	1935/09/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	554 Male	1930/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	556 Male	1921/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	559 Male	1923/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	565 Male	1924/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	570 Male	1926/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	576 Male	1920/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	582 Male	1933/02/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	586 Male	1930/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	590 Male	1926/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	594 Male	1923/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	598 Male	1932/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	601 Male	1931/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	651 Male	1924/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	652 Male	1932/07/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	653 Male	1921/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	654 Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	655 Male	1937/10/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	656 Male	1932/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	657 Female	1925/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	659 Male	1924/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	665 Male	1933/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	667 Male	1917/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	669 Female	1946/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	670 Male	1919/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	672 Male	1931/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	675 Male	1914/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	676 Male	1925/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	677 Male	1914/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	682 Male	1934/11/14

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	683 Male	1916/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	685 Male	1937/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	686 Male	1916/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	688 Male	1922/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	689 Male	1929/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	694 Male	1920/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	697 Male	1918/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	698 Male	1939/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Durham	Senior Judge	703 Male	1921/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	708 Male	1924/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	712 Male	1917/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	715 Male	1923/03/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	717 Male	1921/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	721 Male	1927/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	724 Male	1916/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - D.T. of Algoma	Senior Judge	727 Male	1915/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	729 Male	1919/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	733 Male	1915/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	734 Male	1920/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	741 Male	1917/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	742 Male	1927/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	747 Male	1933/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	749 Male	1916/01/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	752 Male	1916/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	754 Female	1945/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	758 Male	1930/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	758 Male	1930/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	759 Male	1940/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	762 Male	1929/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	763 Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	766 Male	1923/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	767 Male	1936/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	771 Male	1929/11/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	773 Male	1926/06/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	776 Male	1935/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	779 Male	1927/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Judge	781 Male	1925/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	787 Male	1924/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	790 Female	1923/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	791 Male	1928/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	825 Male	1924/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Associate Chief Judge	826 Male	1935/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	832 Male	1912/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	834 Male	1914/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	926 Male	1917/03/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	934 Male	1913/01/12

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	948 Male	1911/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	972 Male	1912/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	985 Male	1922/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1000 Male	1926/09/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	274 Male	1929/11/08
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	711 Male	1926/04/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	707 Male	1919/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	707 Male	1919/08/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Chief Justice	47 Male	1924/01/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	97 Male	1926/05/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Judge	1 Male	1929/07/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	18 Male	1922/07/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	25 Male	1937/01/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	26 Male	1920/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	249 Male	1922/03/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1131 Male	1924/08/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	466 Male	1935/11/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	136 Male	1924/12/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	846 Male	1910/02/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1188 Male	1892/12/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1037 Male	1920/12/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	137 Male	1929/07/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE	Judge	149 Male	1930/01/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	154 Male	1930/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	284 Male	1925/10/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	611 Female	1931/10/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	630 Male	1938/06/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	713 Male	1922/08/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	739 Male	1921/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1115 Male	1922/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Judge	2685 Male	1918/04/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1047 Male	1919/09/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	367 Male	1914/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	102 Male	1927/10/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	210 Male	1929/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Niagara North	Senior Judge	334 Male	1930/07/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	388 Male	1930/06/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	406 Male	1929/10/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	548 Male	1938/06/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2688 Male	1914/06/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	504 Male	1919/12/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	527 Male	1928/05/01
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	2684 Male	1906/10/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	533 Male	1936/01/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	548 Male	1938/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	752 Male	1916/11/03

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	768 Male	1935/10/27
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	1088 Male	1922/11/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	173 Female	1947/06/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	552 Male	1918/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	704 Male	1930/04/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	12 Male	1915/04/11
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	1179 Male	1912/03/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1189 Male	1893/11/18
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	341 Male	1913/12/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	852 Male	1910/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	733 Male	1915/06/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1171 Male	1910/04/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	276 Male	1938/03/20
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	883 Male	1916/07/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	168 Female	1943/06/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	232 Male	1932/11/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Baie-Comeau/Mingan	Justice	337 Male	1945/05/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	550 Male	1936/12/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	561 Male	1928/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	199 Male	1916/08/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1027 Male	1924/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1120 Male	1915/08/14
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1031 Male	1901/10/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Chief Justice	13 Male	1928/11/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	70 Male	1935/11/12
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	84 Male	1935/10/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	184 Male	1930/02/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	272 Male	1932/11/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	306 Male	1924/01/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	329 Male	1944/02/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	471 Male	1923/11/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	477 Male	1943/10/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	575 Male	1940/03/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	700 Male	1937/02/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	735 Male	1933/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Peel	Senior Judge	747 Male	1933/09/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	930 Male	1910/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1000 Male	1926/09/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	599 Male	1920/09/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	949 Male	1930/08/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	224 Male	1920/09/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	591 Male	1920/09/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	690 Male	1929/04/12
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	187 Male	1913/06/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Chief Judge	1 Male	1929/07/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	31 Male	1932/08/21

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	78 Male	1937/03/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	125 Female	1933/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	151 Male	1914/08/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	156 Male	1930/01/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Associate Chief Justice	276 Male	1938/03/20
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	280 Male	1928/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	290 Male	1946/11/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	509 Male	1936/04/21
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	680 Male	1928/03/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	696 Female	1946/08/17
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	732 Female	1943/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	786 Male	1940/03/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	813 Male	1926/05/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	1070 Male	1921/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	943 Male	1910/10/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	522 Male	1942/11/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	802 Male	1920/10/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	740 Male	1932/02/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	774 Male	1931/03/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	795 Male	1932/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	828 Male	1911/05/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	378 Male	1927/08/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	551 Female	1949/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2686 Female	1925/12/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1120 Male	1915/08/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia	Judge	1296 Male	1902/08/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	1144 Male	1907/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	977 Male	1910/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	926 Male	1917/03/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	913 Male	1911/02/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2405 Male	1934/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	105 Male	1932/02/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	212 Female	1931/05/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	342 Male	1930/01/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	507 Female	1945/05/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	619 Male	1935/09/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	115 Female	1950/12/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	338 Male	1940/04/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	470 Female	1943/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	603 Male	1926/05/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	606 Male	1938/08/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1302 Male	1930/01/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	1002 Male	1912/01/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	597 Male	1920/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	180 Male	1920/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	971 Male	1911/11/07

Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1180 Male	1911/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	692 Male	1917/10/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	489 Male	1938/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	749 Male	1916/01/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1275 Male	1911/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	124 Male	1929/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	172 Male	1942/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	501 Male	1938/12/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	634 Male	1930/09/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	796 Male	1932/04/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1289 Male	1909/12/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Edmundston	Justice	1151 Male	1909/04/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	1292 Male	1894/10/18
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Woodstock	Justice	391 Male	1930/04/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	593 Male	1921/02/23
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1152 Male	1905/02/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE & CARIBOO	Judge	147 Male	1947/02/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	182 Male	1927/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	932 Male	1914/03/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	948 Male	1911/03/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	927 Male	1911/03/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	856 Male	1911/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	950 Male	1931/05/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	893 Male	1911/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	901 Male	1911/05/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	39 Male	1919/03/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	92 Male	1940/08/20
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	127 Male	1939/08/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	836 Male	1911/04/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1028 Male	1900/03/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Judge	40 Male	1917/01/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	928 Male	1911/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	985 Male	1922/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1269 Male	1900/12/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	623 Male	1935/08/12
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1053 Male	1902/12/02
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	322 Male	1929/05/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	888 Male	1911/06/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Judge	3 Male	1949/11/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	5 Male	1938/04/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	531 Male	1916/06/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	731 Male	1937/01/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - District Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge	1082 Male	1919/09/06
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	877 Male	1911/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	421 Male	1934/12/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	1105 Male	1922/09/18

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	850 Male	1911/07/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	871 Male	1920/02/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	849 Male	1911/08/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	83 Male	1923/06/17
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	684 Male	1921/09/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	691 Male	1921/01/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	705 Male	1918/12/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	716 Male	1924/04/08
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	736 Male	1942/04/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	738 Male	1935/10/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	746 Male	1919/10/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	768 Male	1935/10/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	717 Male	1921/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	101 Female	1943/07/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	391 Male	1930/04/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Woodstock	Justice	513 Male	1948/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Durham	Senior Judge	703 Male	1921/06/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1012 Male	1923/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1282 Male	1902/09/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1153 Male	1919/07/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	661 Male	1920/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	724 Male	1916/10/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1279 Male	1896/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	197 Male	1916/10/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	492 Female	1943/09/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	495 Male	1930/03/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	809 Female	1946/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	185 Male	1918/03/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	1116 Male	1920/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	205 Female	1920/05/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	80 Male	1930/12/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	658 Male	1935/08/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	678 Male	1931/09/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	710 Male	1943/11/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	743 Male	1945/02/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	761 Male	1933/08/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	965 Male	1911/11/25
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1194 Male	1910/07/16
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Chief Judge	1286 Male	1890/01/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Justice	1210 Male	1908/07/18
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	90 Male	1928/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	230 Male	1936/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	245 Female	1940/02/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	262 Male	1927/01/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Durham	Senior Judge	303 Male	1933/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	572 Male	1931/05/27

British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	154	Male	1930/11/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	291	Male	1930/04/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	398	Male	1933/07/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	595	Male	1920/10/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Justice	2397	Male	1925/10/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	11	Male	1916/12/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	49	Male	1939/09/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	52	Male	1921/12/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	379	Female	1949/03/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	482	Male	1918/07/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	496	Male	1921/01/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	609	Female	1941/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	778	Female	1941/02/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	511	Male	1917/01/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	190	Male	1916/12/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	839	Male	1912/02/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	992	Male	1929/02/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	833	Male	1912/02/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1047	Male	1919/09/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1302	Male	1930/01/13
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1265	Male	1899/05/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	22	Male	1935/10/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	463	Male	1917/09/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	523	Male	1940/05/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	851	Male	1912/03/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	208	Male	1919/05/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	1298	Male	1895/09/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	148	Female	1940/07/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	168	Female	1943/06/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	566	Male	1922/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	685	Male	1937/11/21
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	719	Female	1927/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	881	Male	1912/04/20
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	935	Male	1912/04/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	1163	Male	1922/07/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1058	Male	1925/03/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1244	Male	1916/09/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	387	Female	1947/12/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	569	Female	1938/05/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	588	Male	1922/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	741	Male	1917/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Waterloo	Judge	989	Male	1906/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	186	Male	1917/06/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	43	Female	1934/08/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	444	Male	1948/01/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	460	Male	1940/03/14

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	564 Male	1943/07/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	895 Male	1912/06/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	535 Female	1941/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	1064 Male	1921/06/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	794 Male	1917/06/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1154 Male	1909/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	972 Male	1912/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	106 Male	1921/04/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER ISLAND	Judge	371 Male	1931/09/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	526 Male	1940/10/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	552 Male	1918/07/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	610 Male	1932/11/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	648 Female	1923/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	741 Male	1917/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	724 Male	1916/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	733 Male	1915/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	749 Male	1916/01/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1074 Male	1923/04/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	832 Male	1912/07/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	39 Male	1919/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1293 Male	1901/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	104 Male	1936/03/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	305 Male	1951/03/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	417 Male	1942/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	418 Male	1935/12/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	419 Male	1927/09/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	440 Male	1930/01/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	587 Male	1920/03/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	961 Male	1912/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	688 Male	1922/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1136 Male	1905/11/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	14 Male	1930/05/02
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	179 Male	1922/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	130 Female	1927/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	227 Female	1946/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	300 Male	1925/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of York	Senior Judge	421 Male	1934/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	663 Male	1933/11/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1159 Male	1918/11/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	602 Male	1922/09/25
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	921 Male	1912/09/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #4	Judge	38 Male	1914/09/08
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	84 Male	1935/10/25
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	85 Male	1933/12/01
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	307 Male	1918/01/15
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	314 Male	1943/08/25

Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	319	Male	1935/06/29
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	322	Male	1929/05/30
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	328	Male	1935/07/25
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	341	Male	1913/12/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	198	Male	1917/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	692	Male	1917/10/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1149	Male	1925/08/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Chief Judge	60	Male	1925/09/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - KOOTENAY	Judge	351	Male	1944/01/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	400	Male	1921/08/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	48	Male	1940/08/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	169	Male	1925/09/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	764	Male	1932/08/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	834	Male	1914/02/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	44	Male	1922/09/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	441	Female	1943/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	343	Male	1930/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - T.D. of Thunder Bay	Senior Judge	355	Male	1928/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1299	Male	1896/09/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	600	Male	1917/11/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	966	Male	1930/05/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	957	Male	1924/06/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	118	Male	1925/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	123	Male	1925/05/28
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	162	Female	1947/02/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - CARIBOO	Judge	374	Male	1939/05/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	519	Male	1925/04/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	797	Male	1927/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	806	Female	1947/01/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	847	Male	1901/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	880	Male	1911/07/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #2	Judge	4	Male	1917/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	934	Male	1913/01/12
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	307	Male	1918/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	222	Male	1918/08/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	78	Male	1937/03/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	408	Male	1921/06/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	517	Male	1913/02/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	844	Male	1898/02/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	942	Male	1909/03/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	805	Male	1919/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	266	Male	1921/08/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	86	Male	1915/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1147	Male	1936/02/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia	Judge	1148	Male	1931/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	945	Male	1904/05/15

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	746	Male	1919/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	766	Male	1923/04/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	1204	Male	1941/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	89	Male	1918/04/20
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	701	Male	1919/10/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1203	Male	1931/07/12
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	808	Male	1919/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1201	Male	1929/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1205	Male	1943/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1206	Male	1936/01/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	42	Male	1913/05/05
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	132	Male	1923/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	181	Male	1913/05/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	457	Male	1920/07/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	109	Male	1931/05/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	422	Male	1928/08/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1207	Male	1933/03/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1208	Male	1929/06/15
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1264	Male	1910/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	362	Male	1923/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	767	Male	1936/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1209	Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1211	Male	1942/01/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Chief Justice	34	Male	1911/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	187	Male	1913/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	215	Male	1926/02/16
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	808	Male	1919/03/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2413	Male	1925/03/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	947	Male	1904/10/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	783	Male	1914/11/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1213	Male	1933/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1214	Male	1933/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1215	Male	1939/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1217	Male	1941/06/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1218	Male	1938/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1219	Male	1933/05/02
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	142	Male	1925/08/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	587	Male	1920/03/26
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	322	Male	1929/05/30
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1212	Female	1947/08/16
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1216	Male	1943/09/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	526	Male	1940/10/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	537	Male	1945/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	559	Male	1923/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	114	Male	1921/02/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	400	Male	1921/08/23

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	195 Male	1913/08/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	604 Male	1918/08/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	937 Male	1909/10/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	896 Male	1917/03/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	362 Male	1923/06/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	367 Male	1914/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	299 Male	1934/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Waterloo	Senior Judge	143 Male	1933/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	183 Male	1938/09/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	255 Male	1918/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1221 Male	1941/03/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1222 Male	1929/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1223 Male	1932/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	1224 Male	1933/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1225 Male	1949/03/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1226 Male	1926/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1228 Male	1932/08/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	1229 Male	1937/06/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1230 Female	1939/11/05
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Senior Judge	1232 Male	1946/08/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	483 Male	1923/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1220 Male	1936/11/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	55 Male	1913/09/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	57 Male	1926/05/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	139 Male	1925/09/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	379 Female	1949/03/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	470 Female	1943/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	611 Female	1931/10/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	614 Male	1928/11/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1227 Female	1946/07/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1233 Male	1921/06/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1234 Male	1944/08/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1235 Male	1937/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	1243 Male	1932/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	271 Male	1918/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1231 Female	1951/03/02
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1236 Male	1930/03/03
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	1237 Male	1932/05/18
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1238 Male	1929/12/24
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	1239 Female	1941/01/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	726 Male	1920/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	170 Male	1926/09/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	579 Male	1913/10/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1241 Male	1898/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	201 Male	1913/10/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	331 Female	1923/10/23

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	333 Male	1923/10/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	199 Male	1916/08/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	502 Male	1920/09/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	56 Male	1923/01/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	446 Male	1922/09/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	976 Male	1921/08/30
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	69 Male	1927/03/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	899 Male	1905/06/25
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	905 Male	1897/10/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #4	Judge	38 Male	1914/09/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	793 Male	1923/11/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	380 Male	1918/11/27
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	723 Male	1924/11/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	705 Male	1918/12/05
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	341 Male	1913/12/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	852 Male	1910/06/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	716 Male	1924/04/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	110 Male	1920/09/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	760 Male	1920/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	790 Female	1923/11/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	480 Male	1921/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	132 Male	1923/05/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	309 Male	1923/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	170 Male	1926/09/12
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	108 Male	1925/10/25
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	422 Male	1928/08/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	62 Male	1914/02/09
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	728 Male	1918/03/15
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	812 Male	1919/02/19
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	218 Male	1930/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	754 Female	1945/06/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1251 Male	1947/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1252 Male	1941/08/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1253 Male	1946/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1254 Male	1928/07/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1255 Female	1950/11/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	367 Male	1914/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	888 Male	1911/06/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	96 Female	1921/08/31
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	373 Male	1919/02/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	855 Male	1922/06/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	914 Male	1904/09/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1256 Female	1949/07/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1257 Female	1947/08/04
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	93 Male	1921/09/09
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	470 Female	1943/09/07

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	900	Male	1905/12/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	192	Male	1914/04/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	640	Male	1920/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	142	Male	1925/08/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	952	Male	1918/01/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	64	Male	1921/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	675	Male	1914/04/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	200	Male	1914/05/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	431	Male	1930/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	1260	Male	1945/06/04
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1301	Male	1938/08/08
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	841	Male	1905/01/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	134	Male	1924/05/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	465	Male	1924/05/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	818	Male	1924/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	843	Male	1913/09/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	715	Male	1923/03/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	206	Male	1914/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	890	Male	1911/07/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	674	Male	1919/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - J.D. of Durham	Senior Judge	703	Male	1921/06/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	21	Male	1928/06/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	120	Male	1926/04/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	301	Male	1937/01/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	358	Female	1943/08/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	399	Male	1926/08/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	449	Male	1930/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	527	Male	1928/05/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	581	Male	1922/02/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	613	Male	1931/05/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	755	Male	1933/04/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1304	Male	1930/11/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1305	Male	1943/08/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1306	Male	1939/08/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1307	Male	1932/03/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	1308	Male	1934/02/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1309	Female	1947/04/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1310	Male	1939/11/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1311	Male	1932/08/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - VANCOUVER	Judge	1312	Female	1947/02/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	1313	Female	1951/11/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1314	Female	1943/10/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	1315	Male	1939/06/19
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1316	Male	1938/11/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1318	Male	1945/08/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1319	Male	1944/11/20

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	1317	Male	1925/08/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	251	Male	1923/06/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	787	Male	1924/08/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	482	Male	1918/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	151	Male	1914/08/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	475	Male	1924/04/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	349	Male	1917/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	196	Male	1914/09/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	36	Male	1910/10/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	62	Male	1914/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	156	Male	1930/01/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	424	Male	1931/12/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	1320	Male	1942/11/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	1321	Male	1945/09/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1322	Male	1933/07/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	1323	Female	1952/08/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	901	Male	1911/05/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	647	Male	1919/09/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	463	Male	1917/09/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	544	Male	1923/01/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	608	Female	1928/03/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	616	Male	1941/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1324	Male	1940/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1325	Male	1932/12/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	1326	Male	1944/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1327	Male	1940/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	1328	Male	1944/04/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1329	Male	1934/10/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1330	Male	1939/09/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - YALE & CARIBOO	Judge	1331	Male	1933/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1333	Male	1945/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	1334	Female	1950/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1335	Male	1931/03/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1336	Male	1937/02/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1337	Male	1938/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	963	Male	1906/03/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	1332	Female	1950/05/29
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	129	Male	1924/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	462	Male	1925/12/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	116	Male	1924/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	677	Male	1914/11/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	516	Male	1924/10/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	891	Male	1908/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	219	Male	1917/03/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	740	Male	1932/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	652	Male	1932/07/12

Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	117	Male	1920/03/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	15	Male	1924/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	66	Male	1919/12/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	194	Male	1914/12/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	745	Male	1924/12/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	802	Male	1920/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	923	Male	1900/09/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	305	Male	1951/03/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	247	Male	1925/01/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	63	Male	1920/03/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	810	Male	1915/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	162	Female	1947/02/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	563	Male	1927/05/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Senior Judge	767	Male	1936/08/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1208	Male	1929/06/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2565	Male	1932/10/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2566	Male	1940/07/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2567	Male	1946/10/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	876	Male	1904/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	203	Male	1915/02/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	579	Male	1913/10/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	499	Male	1925/03/02
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	65	Male	1915/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	848	Male	1907/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	106	Male	1921/04/04
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	243	Male	1934/04/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2568	Male	1936/12/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2569	Male	1944/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	193	Male	1915/03/19
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1230	Female	1939/11/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2576	Female	1952/10/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2577	Male	1939/08/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2581	Female	1951/08/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	24	Male	1932/07/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2574	Male	1943/04/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	19	Male	1928/04/27
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Judge	829	Male	1898/12/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	12	Male	1915/04/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	209	Male	1915/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	131	Male	1934/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2570	Male	1938/06/09
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	2571	Male	1937/05/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2572	Male	1932/06/18
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	2573	Male	1939/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2575	Male	1924/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	2578	Female	1942/06/07

Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	2579	Male	1940/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	2580	Male	1947/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2582	Female	1949/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	781	Male	1925/04/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	628	Male	1925/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Judge	1221	Male	1941/03/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	191	Male	1915/06/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	868	Male	1912/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	167	Female	1923/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario - Co. of Kent	Senior Judge	345	Male	1940/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	676	Male	1925/06/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	810	Male	1915/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	733	Male	1915/06/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	557	Male	1925/06/27
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	68	Male	1916/05/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Associate Chief Justice	60	Male	1925/09/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	61	Male	1921/09/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	113	Male	1930/12/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	115	Female	1950/12/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	120	Male	1926/04/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	128	Male	1928/06/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	147	Male	1947/02/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	149	Male	1930/01/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	154	Male	1930/11/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	161	Male	1931/11/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	166	Male	1924/03/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	173	Female	1947/06/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	177	Male	1931/07/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	178	Male	1926/08/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	182	Male	1927/11/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	257	Male	1927/05/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	268	Male	1925/01/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	282	Male	1931/06/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	291	Male	1930/04/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	315	Male	1934/10/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	318	Male	1931/11/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	326	Male	1940/07/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	333	Male	1923/10/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	338	Male	1940/04/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	344	Male	1919/08/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	351	Male	1944/01/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	356	Male	1936/11/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	361	Male	1926/05/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	365	Male	1922/07/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	371	Male	1931/09/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	374	Male	1939/05/13

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	384 Male	1922/01/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	387 Female	1947/12/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	390 Male	1931/01/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	394 Male	1928/05/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	398 Male	1933/07/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	401 Male	1922/10/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	402 Male	1926/09/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	403 Male	1927/06/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	404 Male	1941/04/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	536 Male	1931/06/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	574 Male	1932/04/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	595 Male	1920/10/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	596 Male	1921/09/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	600 Male	1917/11/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	602 Male	1922/09/25
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	714 Male	1933/07/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1206 Male	1936/01/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1227 Female	1946/07/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1233 Male	1921/06/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1243 Male	1932/04/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1308 Male	1934/02/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1312 Female	1947/02/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1326 Male	1944/11/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1331 Male	1933/12/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	225 Male	1934/10/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #1	Judge	2583 Female	1950/09/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	2584 Female	1945/08/15
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2585 Male	1941/11/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2586 Male	1932/03/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2587 Male	1938/08/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	2588 Male	1941/02/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2589 Male	1934/11/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	921 Male	1912/09/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	241 Male	1923/02/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	30 Male	1926/12/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	276 Male	1938/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2590 Male	1940/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	2591 Male	1933/05/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2592 Female	1948/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	2593 Female	1949/02/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	118 Male	1925/03/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	1148 Male	1931/06/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	364 Male	1915/08/05
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	897 Male	1914/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	227 Female	1946/11/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	777 Male	1923/01/24

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	58 Male	1931/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	66 Male	1919/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	67 Male	1924/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	89 Male	1918/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	90 Male	1928/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	101 Female	1943/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	102 Male	1927/10/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	103 Male	1928/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	105 Male	1932/02/29
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Chief Justice	106 Male	1921/04/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	107 Male	1923/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	110 Male	1920/09/21
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	111 Male	1927/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	112 Male	1935/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	114 Male	1921/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	116 Male	1924/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	117 Male	1920/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	119 Male	1925/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	122 Male	1944/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	123 Male	1925/05/28
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	124 Male	1929/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	126 Male	1929/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	130 Female	1927/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	131 Male	1934/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	133 Male	1937/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	135 Male	1923/05/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	137 Male	1929/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	140 Male	1932/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	143 Male	1933/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	144 Male	1934/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	146 Male	1927/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	150 Male	1934/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	153 Male	1934/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	155 Female	1929/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Chief Justice	156 Male	1930/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	157 Male	1935/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	160 Male	1926/02/20
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	162 Female	1947/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	163 Male	1921/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	167 Female	1923/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	171 Male	1922/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	172 Male	1942/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	175 Male	1930/04/17
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	179 Male	1922/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	180 Male	1920/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	183 Male	1938/09/01

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	184 Male	1930/02/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	185 Male	1918/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	186 Male	1917/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	197 Male	1916/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	198 Male	1917/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	205 Female	1920/05/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	210 Male	1929/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	212 Female	1931/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	213 Male	1926/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	214 Male	1932/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	216 Male	1928/06/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	217 Male	1940/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	218 Male	1930/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	219 Male	1917/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	220 Male	1926/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	221 Male	1925/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	222 Male	1918/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	223 Male	1935/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Regional Senior Judge	227 Female	1946/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	228 Male	1928/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Regional Senior Judge	228 Male	1928/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	230 Male	1936/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	231 Male	1930/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	234 Male	1925/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	236 Male	1933/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	238 Male	1931/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	240 Male	1926/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	242 Female	1929/01/29
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	243 Male	1934/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	245 Female	1940/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	246 Male	1931/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	249 Male	1922/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	250 Male	1925/07/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	251 Male	1923/06/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	253 Male	1929/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	254 Male	1925/02/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	256 Male	1922/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	258 Male	1933/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	261 Male	1925/06/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	263 Male	1930/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	266 Male	1921/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	267 Male	1928/12/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	271 Male	1918/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	273 Male	1926/10/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	275 Male	1925/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	277 Male	1929/06/24

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	278 Male	1925/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	281 Male	1930/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Regional Senior Judge	281 Male	1930/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	284 Male	1925/10/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	285 Male	1935/02/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	287 Male	1925/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	288 Male	1935/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	290 Male	1946/11/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	294 Male	1921/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Regional Senior Judge	294 Male	1921/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	296 Male	1927/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	300 Male	1925/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	303 Male	1933/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	304 Male	1928/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	310 Male	1932/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	312 Male	1941/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	317 Male	1931/01/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	321 Male	1932/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	330 Male	1923/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	334 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	335 Male	1933/12/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	343 Male	1930/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	353 Male	1922/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	355 Male	1928/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	359 Male	1931/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	363 Male	1932/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	369 Male	1934/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	370 Male	1934/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	373 Male	1919/02/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	375 Male	1936/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	377 Male	1920/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	383 Male	1927/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	385 Male	1937/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	386 Male	1933/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	392 Male	1931/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	421 Male	1934/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	452 Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	456 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Regional Senior Judge	456 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	464 Male	1924/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	468 Female	1931/03/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	472 Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	476 Male	1931/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	481 Male	1940/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	483 Male	1923/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	489 Male	1938/03/26

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	493 Male	1933/12/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	498 Male	1922/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	501 Male	1938/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	505 Male	1921/04/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	508 Male	1925/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	514 Male	1928/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	525 Male	1924/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	530 Male	1933/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	534 Male	1936/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	541 Male	1929/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	546 Male	1927/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	549 Male	1935/09/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	554 Male	1930/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	556 Male	1921/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	559 Male	1923/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	565 Male	1924/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	570 Male	1926/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	572 Male	1931/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	576 Male	1920/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	582 Male	1933/02/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	586 Male	1930/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	590 Male	1926/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	594 Male	1923/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	598 Male	1932/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	601 Male	1931/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	651 Male	1924/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	653 Male	1921/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	654 Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	655 Male	1937/10/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	656 Male	1932/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	657 Female	1925/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	659 Male	1924/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	663 Male	1933/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	665 Male	1933/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	665 Male	1933/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	667 Male	1917/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	669 Female	1946/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	670 Male	1919/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	672 Male	1931/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	676 Male	1925/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	682 Male	1934/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	683 Male	1916/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	686 Male	1916/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	688 Male	1922/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	689 Male	1929/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	692 Male	1917/10/06

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	694 Male	1920/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	697 Male	1918/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	698 Male	1939/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	700 Male	1937/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	704 Male	1930/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	707 Male	1919/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	708 Male	1924/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	712 Male	1917/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	717 Male	1921/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	721 Male	1927/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	724 Male	1916/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	727 Male	1915/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	729 Male	1919/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	734 Male	1920/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	741 Male	1917/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	742 Male	1927/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Justice	747 Male	1933/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Regional Senior Judge	747 Male	1933/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	749 Male	1916/01/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	752 Male	1916/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	754 Female	1945/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	758 Male	1930/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	759 Male	1940/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	762 Male	1929/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	763 Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	766 Male	1923/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	767 Male	1936/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Regional Senior Judge	767 Male	1936/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	771 Male	1929/11/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	773 Male	1926/06/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	776 Male	1935/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	779 Male	1927/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	781 Male	1925/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	786 Male	1940/03/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	787 Male	1924/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	790 Female	1923/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	791 Male	1928/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	796 Male	1932/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	806 Female	1947/01/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	825 Male	1924/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	826 Male	1935/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	1147 Male	1936/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	1201 Male	1929/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	1205 Male	1943/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	1209 Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	1211 Male	1942/01/15

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	1220 Male	1936/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	1221 Male	1941/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1223 Male	1932/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	1224 Male	1933/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	1225 Male	1949/03/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	1226 Male	1926/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	1228 Male	1932/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	1231 Female	1951/03/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1252 Male	1941/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	1254 Male	1928/07/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1255 Female	1950/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	1324 Male	1940/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1325 Male	1932/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1327 Male	1940/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1328 Male	1944/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	1333 Male	1945/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	1334 Female	1950/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2570 Male	1938/06/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2575 Male	1924/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2578 Female	1942/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2579 Male	1940/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2580 Male	1947/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2582 Female	1949/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2590 Male	1940/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2591 Male	1933/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2593 Female	1949/02/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	825 Male	1924/10/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	204 Male	1915/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	221 Male	1925/09/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	769 Male	1925/09/09
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	165 Male	1934/05/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	380 Male	1918/11/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	969 Male	1899/03/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	836 Male	1911/04/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	798 Male	1915/09/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	344 Male	1919/08/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	270 Male	1925/10/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	64 Male	1921/10/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	953 Male	1910/03/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	251 Male	1923/06/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	573 Male	1915/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	237 Male	1922/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	734 Male	1920/11/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	547 Male	1915/11/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	454 Male	1924/07/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia	Judge	2595 Male	1930/02/17

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2596	Male	1949/10/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2594	Male	1930/12/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	416	Male	1925/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	727	Male	1915/12/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	760	Male	1920/01/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Associate Chief Justice	329	Male	1944/02/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2597	Female	1951/07/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	2598	Male	1943/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2599	Male	1944/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2600	Female	1949/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2601	Female	1936/04/28
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	307	Male	1918/01/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	446	Male	1922/09/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	794	Male	1917/06/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	255	Male	1918/09/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	401	Male	1922/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	171	Male	1922/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	220	Male	1926/01/03
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	730	Female	1923/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	749	Male	1916/01/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	508	Male	1925/10/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	173	Female	1947/06/23
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1229	Male	1937/06/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	693	Male	1935/06/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	446	Male	1922/09/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	531	Male	1916/06/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	864	Male	1902/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	267	Male	1928/12/19
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec		188	Male	1916/02/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	402	Male	1926/09/29
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	821	Male	1922/09/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	1214	Male	1933/10/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	1257	Female	1947/08/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1321	Male	1945/09/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2602	Male	1933/06/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2603	Male	1941/01/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2604	Male	1932/05/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2605	Male	1931/11/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2606	Male	1947/09/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2607	Male	1946/05/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2608	Female	1949/08/18
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #6	Judge	9	Male	1916/03/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - County Court of Manitoba	Judge	904	Male	1891/07/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	960	Male	1906/04/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	915	Male	1905/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2609	Female	1950/05/14

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2610 Male	1934/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2611 Male	1929/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2612 Male	1940/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2613 Male	1946/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Associate Chief Justice	2615 Male	1932/05/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2616 Male	1939/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2617 Male	1935/10/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2618 Male	1938/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2619 Female	1939/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2620 Male	1934/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2621 Male	1933/02/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2622 Male	1942/10/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	19 Male	1928/04/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	799 Male	1916/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2614 Male	1936/07/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	560 Male	1926/02/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	713 Male	1922/08/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	479 Male	1922/08/17
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	684 Male	1921/09/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	694 Male	1920/01/21
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1304 Male	1930/11/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2623 Male	1948/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	459 Male	1921/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	676 Male	1925/06/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	819 Male	1926/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	525 Male	1924/04/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	71 Male	1926/05/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	17 Male	1926/05/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	361 Male	1926/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	874 Male	1904/06/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	256 Male	1922/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	275 Male	1925/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	278 Male	1925/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	330 Male	1923/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	565 Male	1924/02/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	603 Male	1926/05/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	833 Male	1912/02/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	500 Male	1927/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	708 Male	1924/04/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	233 Male	1926/06/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	453 Male	1926/06/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	324 Male	1928/03/31
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2624 Male	1932/02/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2625 Male	1940/04/22
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	2626 Male	1933/07/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2627 Male	1929/10/10

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	210 Male	1929/02/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	434 Male	1924/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	653 Male	1921/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	663 Male	1933/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	1334 Female	1950/11/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	134 Male	1924/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	878 Male	1909/10/02
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	2628 Male	1941/07/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	1214 Male	1933/10/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	2629 Male	1942/09/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	2630 Male	1949/02/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	2631 Male	1943/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2632 Male	1938/09/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2633 Male	1931/02/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2634 Female	1949/11/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2635 Male	1939/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2636 Male	1944/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	107 Male	1923/08/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2637 Male	1924/07/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	687 Male	1921/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	576 Male	1920/01/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	30 Male	1926/12/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	433 Male	1925/12/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	399 Male	1926/08/16
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	152 Male	1926/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	556 Male	1921/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	249 Male	1922/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	377 Male	1920/02/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	486 Male	1940/05/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	583 Female	1922/03/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	627 Male	1921/08/18
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	152 Male	1926/08/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	61 Male	1921/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	651 Male	1924/02/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	502 Male	1920/09/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2638 Female	1952/09/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2639 Male	1942/05/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	163 Male	1921/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	213 Male	1926/09/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	596 Male	1921/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2640 Male	1939/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2641 Female	1941/01/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2643 Male	1940/01/24
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	2644 Male	1950/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	683 Male	1916/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2582 Female	1949/07/22

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2642	Female	1953/01/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	581	Male	1922/02/13
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	69	Male	1927/03/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	496	Male	1921/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	476	Male	1931/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	598	Male	1932/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	724	Male	1916/10/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	846	Male	1910/02/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	609	Female	1941/05/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2645	Male	1939/12/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	2646	Male	1945/03/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2647	Female	1953/05/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2648	Male	1946/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2649	Male	1937/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2650	Male	1937/02/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2651	Female	1949/05/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2652	Male	1932/12/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2653	Male	1944/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2654	Male	1947/12/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2655	Male	1945/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2656	Male	1944/04/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2657	Male	1940/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	686	Male	1916/10/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	552	Male	1918/07/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	774	Male	1931/03/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	925	Male	1906/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	273	Male	1926/10/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	773	Male	1926/06/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	197	Male	1916/10/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	129	Male	1924/10/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	11	Male	1916/12/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	967	Male	1915/03/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	298	Male	1921/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	752	Male	1916/11/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	770	Male	1926/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	240	Male	1926/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	123	Male	1925/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	538	Male	1923/07/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	771	Male	1929/11/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2578	Female	1942/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	67	Male	1924/10/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	615	Male	1923/01/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1337	Male	1938/09/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	885	Male	1907/03/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	872	Male	1899/04/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	753	Male	1926/11/29

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2658	Female	1950/05/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2659	Female	1949/12/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2660	Male	1933/08/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	2661	Male	1925/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2662	Male	1944/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2663	Male	1932/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2664	Male	1940/06/03
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	190	Male	1916/12/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	135	Male	1923/05/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	350	Male	1935/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	438	Male	1938/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	2665	Male	1941/08/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2666	Male	1935/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	2667	Male	1939/02/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2668	Female	1945/07/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2669	Female	1945/04/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2670	Male	1947/08/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2671	Female	1948/07/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2672	Female	1950/06/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2673	Male	1937/05/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2674	Female	1950/01/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2675	Female	1949/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	2676	Male	1938/07/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2678	Male	1946/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	2679	Male	1940/10/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2680	Male	1934/10/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	1254	Male	1928/07/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	666	Male	1926/12/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	578	Male	1917/03/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Chief Justice	47	Male	1924/01/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	266	Male	1921/08/28
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	322	Male	1929/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2618	Male	1938/06/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	384	Male	1922/01/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2677	Male	1935/08/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	511	Male	1917/01/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	326	Male	1940/07/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	691	Male	1921/01/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	736	Male	1942/04/09
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	926	Male	1917/03/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	540	Male	1926/08/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	429	Male	1922/03/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	497	Male	1917/02/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	751	Male	1927/02/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	659	Male	1924/03/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	17	Male	1926/05/05

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	687 Male	1921/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	754 Female	1945/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Chief Justice	1257 Female	1947/08/04
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2681 Female	1946/07/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2682 Male	1942/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	779 Male	1927/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	219 Male	1917/03/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	800 Male	1927/03/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	395 Male	1927/03/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	249 Male	1922/03/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	863 Male	1911/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	1228 Male	1932/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	667 Male	1917/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	296 Male	1927/04/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	563 Male	1927/05/04
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	90 Male	1928/03/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Alma	Justice	545 Male	1932/01/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	696 Female	1946/08/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2576 Female	1952/10/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2689 Male	1937/06/08
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2690 Male	1945/12/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2691 Male	1947/04/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #6	Judge	2692 Male	1946/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2693 Male	1933/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2694 Male	1938/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2695 Male	1941/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2696 Male	1941/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2697 Male	1947/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2698 Male	1943/09/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2699 Male	1946/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2700 Female	1952/09/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2701 Male	1929/05/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2702 Female	1945/04/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2703 Male	1937/11/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2704 Female	1947/06/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	2705 Male	1946/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2706 Male	1939/05/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	667 Male	1917/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	143 Male	1933/10/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2707 Male	1945/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2708 Male	1949/06/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2709 Female	1951/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2710 Male	1940/05/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	851 Male	1912/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	146 Male	1927/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Regional Senior Judge	1147 Male	1936/02/02

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	353 Male	1922/05/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	327 Male	1927/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	741 Male	1917/05/31
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	165 Male	1934/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	186 Male	1917/06/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	394 Male	1928/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	917 Male	1900/03/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	403 Male	1927/06/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	379 Female	1949/03/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	492 Female	1943/09/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	1332 Female	1950/05/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2711 Male	1941/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2712 Male	1932/04/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2713 Male	1948/10/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2714 Male	1951/06/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2715 Male	1945/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2716 Male	1945/05/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2717 Male	1940/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	100 Male	1939/02/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	352 Male	1935/05/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	912 Male	1895/08/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	75 Male	1925/08/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	91 Male	1922/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	376 Male	1933/07/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	32 Male	1907/02/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	365 Male	1922/07/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	88 Male	1917/07/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	229 Male	1931/04/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2725 Male	1944/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2726 Female	1955/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2727 Male	1939/10/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2728 Male	1946/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2729 Male	1945/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	234 Male	1925/12/08
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	98 Male	1924/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	373 Male	1919/02/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2567 Male	1946/10/16
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	10 Male	1919/02/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	294 Male	1921/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Regional Senior Judge	421 Male	1934/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	514 Male	1928/05/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	600 Male	1917/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	1252 Male	1941/08/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	474 Male	1936/04/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2730 Male	1938/03/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	555 Male	1922/09/07

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	166 Male	1924/03/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	23 Male	1925/09/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	558 Male	1918/07/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	463 Male	1917/09/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	224 Male	1920/09/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	602 Male	1922/09/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	198 Male	1917/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	692 Male	1917/10/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	670 Male	1919/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	721 Male	1927/10/14
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	822 Male	1927/10/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	292 Male	1927/11/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	485 Male	1922/11/11
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2633 Male	1931/02/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region		712 Male	1917/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	505 Male	1921/04/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	286 Male	1927/11/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2731 Female	1949/10/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2732 Female	1942/03/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2733 Female	1949/09/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2734 Female	1952/12/25
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	2735 Female	1949/12/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2736 Female	1940/05/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2737 Male	1931/09/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #7	Judge	2738 Male	1947/09/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2739 Male	1943/05/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2740 Male	1943/08/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	437 Male	1935/06/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	265 Male	1927/02/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	643 Male	1927/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2643 Male	1940/01/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	159 Male	1927/12/16
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	265 Male	1927/02/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	244 Male	1927/10/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	211 Male	1917/12/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	431 Male	1930/04/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	8 Male	1920/07/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	44 Male	1922/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	464 Male	1924/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	790 Female	1923/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	383 Male	1927/08/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	617 Male	1919/08/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	681 Male	1928/01/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	824 Male	1928/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	971 Male	1911/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	102 Male	1927/10/05

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Associate Chief Justice	1 Male	1929/07/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2 Male	1930/11/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3 Male	1949/11/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	5 Male	1938/04/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	6 Male	1931/10/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	7 Male	1941/12/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	8 Male	1920/07/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	10 Male	1919/02/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	13 Male	1928/11/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	14 Male	1930/05/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	15 Male	1924/12/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	16 Male	1929/09/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	18 Male	1922/07/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Chief Justice	20 Female	1931/11/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	22 Male	1935/10/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	23 Male	1925/09/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	24 Male	1932/07/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	25 Male	1937/01/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	26 Male	1920/11/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	27 Male	1932/05/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	28 Male	1930/11/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	29 Male	1932/01/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	31 Male	1932/08/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	1148 Male	1931/06/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	1332 Female	1950/05/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2574 Male	1943/04/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2583 Female	1950/09/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2586 Male	1932/03/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2589 Male	1934/11/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2595 Male	1930/02/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2596 Male	1949/10/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2692 Male	1946/09/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2711 Male	1941/01/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	2735 Female	1949/12/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	2738 Male	1947/09/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2747 Male	1933/09/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	316 Male	1934/05/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	382 Male	1930/09/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	725 Female	1940/08/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Associate Chief Justice	815 Male	1935/03/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2741 Male	1933/09/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2742 Male	1940/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2743 Male	1943/09/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2744 Female	1949/06/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2745 Male	1933/12/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2746 Male	1940/04/24

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2748 Male	1949/07/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	139 Male	1925/09/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2749 Male	1946/03/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	121 Male	1928/02/09
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	2750 Male	1932/04/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2751 Male	1934/06/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2752 Male	1945/07/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	61 Male	1921/09/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	562 Male	1929/10/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2753 Male	1947/06/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	2584 Female	1945/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	185 Male	1918/03/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	323 Male	1928/03/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	887 Male	1908/04/16
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	943 Male	1910/10/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	189 Male	1918/03/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	608 Female	1928/03/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Associate Chief Justice	73 Male	1926/08/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	515 Male	1927/12/10
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2754 Male	1935/01/30
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2755 Male	1949/05/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	364 Male	1915/08/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	226 Male	1918/03/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	230 Male	1936/03/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	344 Male	1919/08/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	493 Male	1933/12/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Associate Chief Justice	1320 Male	1942/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2756 Male	1935/04/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2757 Male	1940/04/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	2758 Male	1948/07/21
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2759 Male	1936/09/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2760 Male	1935/05/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2761 Male	1941/08/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2762 Male	1943/05/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	261 Male	1925/06/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	59 Male	1927/07/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	182 Male	1927/11/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	411 Male	1927/05/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	817 Male	1928/04/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	909 Male	1901/11/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	320 Male	1923/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	89 Male	1918/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	594 Male	1923/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	742 Male	1927/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Chief Judge	827 Male	1908/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	163 Male	1921/09/12

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	2763	Male	1938/02/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	2764	Male	1930/10/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	2765	Male	1944/03/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2766	Female	1950/07/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	473	Male	1928/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	514	Male	1928/05/10
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	328	Male	1935/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	697	Male	1918/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	839	Male	1912/02/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	882	Male	1907/02/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	543	Male	1938/06/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2767	Male	1939/05/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2768	Male	1944/05/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2769	Female	1953/03/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2770	Male	1940/12/29
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	2771	Male	1949/01/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2772	Male	1956/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	271	Male	1918/09/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	924	Male	1915/12/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	592	Male	1928/06/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Regional Senior Judge	172	Male	1942/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	216	Male	1928/06/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	281	Male	1930/07/08
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2581	Female	1951/08/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2773	Male	1949/09/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2774	Female	1957/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2775	Male	1940/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2776	Male	1950/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Central East Region	Justice	2777	Male	1950/02/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2778	Male	1948/11/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2779	Female	1949/07/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2780	Male	1947/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	2781	Male	1934/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2782	Male	1938/12/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2783	Male	1940/09/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2784	Male	1942/01/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	2785	Female	1953/11/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2792	Female	1946/11/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	83	Male	1923/06/17
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2691	Male	1947/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2786	Female	1950/12/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2787	Male	1943/03/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	2788	Male	1951/02/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	964	Male	1917/02/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	174	Male	1921/07/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	550	Male	1936/12/02

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2789	Male	1946/09/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2790	Male	1945/09/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2793	Male	1939/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2791	Male	1950/06/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	518	Male	1928/06/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	433	Male	1925/12/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	128	Male	1928/06/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	482	Male	1918/07/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	552	Male	1918/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	525	Male	1924/04/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	903	Male	1906/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	604	Male	1918/08/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	487	Male	1923/08/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	389	Male	1934/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	657	Female	1925/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	222	Male	1918/08/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	542	Male	1927/11/29
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	736	Male	1942/04/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1333	Male	1945/05/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	756	Male	1928/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	140	Male	1932/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	759	Male	1940/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	791	Male	1928/09/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	484	Male	1928/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	787	Male	1924/08/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	946	Male	1906/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	103	Male	1928/03/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	478	Male	1928/10/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	907	Male	1904/02/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	202	Male	1918/10/29
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	939	Male	1902/07/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	583	Female	1922/03/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2579	Male	1940/01/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	455	Male	1928/11/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	931	Male	1918/01/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	260	Male	1928/06/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	614	Male	1928/11/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	207	Male	1918/11/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	636	Male	1927/09/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	428	Male	1931/05/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	705	Male	1918/12/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	248	Male	1928/12/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	789	Male	1923/12/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	475	Male	1924/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	304	Male	1928/10/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	709	Male	1927/06/30

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	171 Male	1922/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	317 Male	1931/01/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	544 Male	1923/01/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	155 Female	1929/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	773 Male	1926/06/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	626 Male	1928/01/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	944 Male	1905/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Chief Justice	156 Male	1930/01/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	496 Male	1921/01/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	646 Male	1923/08/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	387 Female	1947/12/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1319 Male	1944/11/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2794 Female	1950/01/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2795 Male	1936/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2796 Male	1946/10/31
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2797 Male	1934/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2798 Male	1943/03/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2799 Female	1952/07/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2800 Female	1948/04/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2801 Male	1946/08/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2802 Male	1931/10/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2803 Male	1948/06/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2804 Male	1940/09/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2805 Female	1951/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2806 Female	1952/12/22
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	506 Male	1930/05/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	10 Male	1919/02/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	689 Male	1929/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Associate Chief Justice	826 Male	1935/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Chief Justice	2615 Male	1932/05/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2807 Female	1953/02/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2808 Male	1939/09/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2809 Male	1943/07/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2810 Male	1951/11/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	664 Male	1929/02/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2811 Female	1948/08/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	513 Male	1948/05/25
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	812 Male	1919/02/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	268 Male	1925/01/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	520 Male	1927/08/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2715 Male	1945/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Chief Justice	156 Male	1930/01/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton		593 Male	1921/02/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	524 Male	1928/04/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	309 Male	1923/11/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2731 Female	1949/10/28

British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	961 Male	1912/09/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	668 Male	1928/06/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	96 Female	1921/08/31
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	766 Male	1923/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2812 Female	1951/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2813 Male	1935/09/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2814 Male	1943/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2815 Male	1943/01/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	50 Male	1922/04/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	320 Male	1923/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	116 Male	1924/10/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	499 Male	1925/03/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	894 Male	1909/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	65 Male	1915/03/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	208 Male	1919/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	677 Male	1914/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2816 Male	1943/04/26
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	640 Male	1920/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	729 Male	1919/10/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2817 Male	1951/04/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	333 Male	1923/10/25
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	674 Male	1919/06/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	447 Male	1929/06/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	490 Male	1923/09/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2818 Male	1934/07/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2819 Male	1944/03/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2820 Male	1948/07/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2821 Female	1946/07/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	469 Male	1924/07/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	871 Male	1920/02/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	2822 Female	1946/06/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	772 Male	1924/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	762 Male	1929/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	653 Male	1921/12/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2801 Male	1946/08/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	747 Male	1933/09/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	748 Male	1929/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2654 Male	1947/12/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	933 Male	1908/02/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Regional Senior Judge	285 Male	1935/02/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	671 Female	1944/08/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	253 Male	1929/08/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	592 Male	1928/06/06
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	617 Male	1919/08/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	707 Male	1919/08/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	792 Male	1932/08/13

Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2823	Male	1934/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	66	Male	1919/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	556	Male	1921/08/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	478	Male	1928/10/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	16	Male	1929/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	234	Male	1925/12/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	568	Male	1926/06/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	216	Male	1928/06/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2743	Male	1943/09/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2824	Female	1943/02/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2825	Male	1935/08/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2826	Male	1945/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	355	Male	1928/06/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	647	Male	1919/09/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	775	Male	1931/09/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2736	Female	1940/05/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2827	Male	1942/11/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2828	Male	1943/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	213	Male	1926/09/12
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	804	Male	1924/09/29
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2829	Female	1951/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	278	Male	1925/10/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	746	Male	1919/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2575	Male	1924/09/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	292	Male	1927/11/02
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	109	Male	1931/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	393	Male	1929/10/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	748	Male	1929/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	2830	Male	1936/05/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2831	Female	1949/11/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2832	Male	1936/03/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2833	Male	1940/10/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2834	Male	1947/06/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2835	Female	1946/10/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2836	Male	1948/10/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2837	Male	1950/10/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2838	Male	1950/02/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2839	Female	1957/04/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2840	Female	1956/04/06
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2841	Male	1946/08/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	869	Male	1909/01/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	857	Male	1909/04/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	660	Male	1924/11/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	412	Male	1941/08/06
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	474	Male	1936/04/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	908	Male	1901/09/11

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	717 Male	1921/09/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	649 Male	1934/12/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	662 Male	1928/12/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	443 Female	1936/06/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	2842 Male	1946/06/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2843 Male	1946/11/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2844 Female	1956/04/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2845 Female	1952/03/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2846 Male	1947/09/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2847 Male	1946/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2710 Male	1940/05/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	965 Male	1911/11/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	504 Male	1919/12/12
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	77 Male	1932/06/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	397 Male	1934/06/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	644 Male	1920/04/01
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	85 Male	1933/12/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - District-Saskatchewan	Judge	958 Male	1902/08/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	529 Male	1929/12/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	331 Female	1923/10/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	141 Male	1929/11/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	403 Male	1927/06/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	60 Male	1925/09/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	480 Male	1921/09/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	520 Male	1927/08/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	622 Male	1924/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	767 Male	1936/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Regional Senior Judge	1209 Male	1936/10/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2848 Male	1938/03/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	892 Male	1908/09/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	576 Male	1920/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	694 Male	1920/01/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	550 Male	1936/12/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Associate Chief Justice	539 Male	1935/04/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2849 Female	1942/09/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	377 Male	1920/02/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	18 Male	1922/07/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	26 Male	1920/11/04
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	159 Male	1927/12/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	279 Male	1925/02/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	865 Male	1916/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	254 Male	1925/02/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	136 Male	1924/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2852 Male	1945/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2853 Female	1949/07/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	76 Male	1942/03/30

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	2850	Male	1947/06/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	794	Male	1917/06/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	551	Female	1949/11/22
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	2851	Female	1949/02/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	739	Male	1921/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	117	Male	1920/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2854	Male	1942/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2855	Female	1954/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	426	Male	1930/03/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	970	Male	1909/06/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2776	Male	1950/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2796	Male	1946/10/31
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	83	Male	1923/06/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	644	Male	1920/04/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2583	Female	1950/09/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2856	Female	1950/04/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2857	Male	1954/12/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2858	Male	1937/02/26
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	2859	Male	1945/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	2860	Female	1942/05/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	164	Male	1930/04/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	631	Male	1925/04/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	785	Male	1930/04/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	175	Male	1930/04/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	612	Male	1930/04/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	778	Female	1941/02/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2674	Female	1950/01/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2861	Male	1944/11/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2862	Female	1950/04/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2864	Male	1942/11/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2865	Male	1943/12/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2866	Male	1949/08/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2867	Female	1953/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2868	Male	1938/06/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2869	Male	1941/01/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2870	Male	1932/01/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2863	Male	1938/08/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	797	Male	1927/08/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2872	Male	1954/05/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2873	Male	1934/12/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2874	Male	1938/01/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2875	Female	1946/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2876	Male	1944/04/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2877	Male	1940/09/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	205	Female	1920/05/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2871	Female	1953/03/05

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	528 Male	1930/05/20
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	834 Male	1914/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	586 Male	1930/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Alma	Justice	545 Male	1932/01/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	803 Male	1925/06/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	615 Male	1923/01/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	661 Male	1920/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	895 Male	1912/06/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2878 Male	1948/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	2879 Male	1939/02/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	461 Male	1930/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	281 Male	1930/07/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	348 Male	1930/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	570 Male	1926/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	334 Male	1930/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	456 Male	1930/07/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	8 Male	1920/07/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	250 Male	1925/07/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	898 Male	1905/02/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Regional Senior Judge	133 Male	1937/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	252 Male	1925/07/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	457 Male	1920/07/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2880 Female	1952/05/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2881 Female	1936/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2882 Male	1939/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2884 Male	1944/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2893 Male	1936/06/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	174 Male	1921/07/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	860 Male	1901/05/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	472 Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2883 Male	1940/08/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2885 Male	1948/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2886 Male	1944/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	2887 Female	1943/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2888 Female	1948/03/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Central East Region	Justice	2889 Male	1941/07/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Central East Region	Justice	2890 Male	1947/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	2891 Female	1955/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2892 Male	1944/03/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	269 Male	1930/08/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	325 Male	1946/08/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Central East Region	Justice	2889 Male	1941/07/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	861 Male	1906/11/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2894 Male	1952/07/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	26 Male	1920/11/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	634 Male	1930/09/19

Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	306	Male	1924/01/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	471	Male	1923/11/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #5	Judge	37	Male	1907/08/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	23	Male	1925/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	554	Male	1930/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2727	Male	1939/10/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	439	Male	1930/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	450	Male	1930/09/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2895	Female	1952/09/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	599	Male	1920/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Central East Region	Justice	2896	Male	1945/11/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	613	Male	1931/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	110	Male	1920/09/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2634	Female	1949/11/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2897	Female	1948/04/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta		591	Male	1920/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	758	Male	1930/09/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	853	Male	1916/12/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2898	Male	1947/11/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Alma	Justice	2899	Male	1949/02/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2900	Female	1952/06/20
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2902	Female	1952/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	832	Male	1912/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	180	Male	1920/10/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2901	Male	1932/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	284	Male	1925/10/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	595	Male	1920/10/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	291	Male	1930/04/25
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	2903	Female	1954/04/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	524	Male	1928/04/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta		169	Male	1925/09/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	484	Male	1928/09/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	407	Male	1930/11/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2905	Female	1946/11/30
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	123	Male	1925/05/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	479	Male	1922/08/17
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1248	Male	1898/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	734	Male	1920/11/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2904	Male	1940/01/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2906	Male	1942/07/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	954	Male	1900/09/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2908	Male	1943/03/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	2909	Male	1951/04/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	2911	Male	1948/11/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3929	Male	1960/10/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	726	Male	1920/11/29

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2 Male	1930/11/30
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	218 Male	1930/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	353 Male	1922/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	429 Male	1922/03/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	814 Female	1936/11/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2907 Male	1936/11/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	113 Male	1930/12/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2912 Male	1947/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	831 Male	1909/12/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2913 Male	1945/08/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	720 Male	1932/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	1231 Female	1951/03/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2914 Male	1935/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2915 Male	1950/01/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	597 Male	1920/12/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2917 Male	1942/07/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2918 Male	1953/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2921 Male	1945/05/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2922 Female	1950/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	2580 Male	1947/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	119 Male	1925/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Central South Region	Justice	2916 Male	1946/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	413 Male	1925/12/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	2919 Female	1954/10/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	408 Male	1921/06/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	596 Male	1921/09/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	603 Male	1926/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	793 Male	1923/11/25
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	80 Male	1930/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	534 Male	1936/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2920 Female	1944/12/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2923 Male	1947/09/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2883 Male	1940/08/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	390 Male	1931/01/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	589 Male	1929/11/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	691 Male	1921/01/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2924 Male	1950/02/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	442 Male	1931/01/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	616 Male	1941/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	227 Female	1946/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Regional Senior Judge	386 Male	1933/01/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	2925 Male	1939/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	601 Male	1931/02/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	1240 Male	1904/12/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2926 Female	1954/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	2928 Male	1939/07/14

Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Chief Justice	106	Male	1921/04/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	359	Male	1931/02/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2927	Female	1951/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	160	Male	1926/02/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Associate Chief Justice	669	Female	1946/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.)	Chief Justice	826	Male	1935/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Chief Justice	2615	Male	1932/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	2929	Male	1944/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2930	Male	1947/06/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	2931	Male	1937/01/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2932	Male	1937/07/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2933	Female	1951/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	114	Male	1921/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	150	Male	1934/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	2934	Male	1941/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	742	Male	1927/11/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	81	Male	1933/06/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	569	Female	1938/05/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2935	Male	1943/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	505	Male	1921/04/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	99	Male	1928/05/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	720	Male	1932/05/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	459	Male	1921/04/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	120	Male	1926/04/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	862	Male	1908/11/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	695	Male	1930/04/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	12	Male	1915/04/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	739	Male	1921/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	835	Male	1922/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2937	Male	1935/12/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2938	Male	1944/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2939	Female	1951/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2940	Male	1947/10/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	58	Male	1931/05/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	109	Male	1931/05/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	409	Male	1940/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2936	Male	1950/12/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	97	Male	1926/05/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	813	Male	1926/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	126	Male	1929/07/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	718	Male	1926/05/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	536	Male	1931/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	294	Male	1921/06/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1233	Male	1921/06/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	858	Male	1913/03/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	477	Male	1943/10/26

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2691	Male	1947/04/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2829	Female	1951/05/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2941	Female	1951/02/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2942	Male	1948/11/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2943	Male	1950/03/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2944	Male	1942/09/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2945	Male	1945/06/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2946	Male	1948/02/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2947	Female	1955/10/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2948	Female	1949/09/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2949	Female	1950/05/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	44	Male	1922/09/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	177	Male	1931/07/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	178	Male	1926/08/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	940	Male	1906/08/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	336	Male	1927/10/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2604	Male	1932/05/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	788	Male	1930/09/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	372	Male	1931/08/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2950	Male	1948/07/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2951	Female	1937/05/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Nelson	Justice	2952	Male	1952/03/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	2953	Female	1957/03/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2954	Male	1943/11/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2955	Male	1957/07/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	856	Male	1911/03/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	627	Male	1921/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	2775	Male	1940/03/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	824	Male	1928/01/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	624	Female	1923/10/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	625	Male	1931/08/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	229	Male	1931/04/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	443	Female	1936/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	763	Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	773	Male	1926/06/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	248	Male	1928/12/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	632	Male	1937/11/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador		684	Male	1921/09/03
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	189	Male	1918/03/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	448	Male	1931/09/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	555	Male	1922/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	257	Male	1927/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	368	Male	1936/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	672	Male	1931/09/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2956	Female	1947/11/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	260	Male	1928/06/24

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	449	Male	1930/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	517	Male	1913/02/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	2901	Male	1932/09/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	395	Male	1927/03/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	635	Male	1931/09/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	449	Male	1930/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	2407	Male	1910/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	806	Female	1947/01/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2957	Male	1948/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - Central South Region	Justice	2958	Female	1949/05/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	950	Male	1931/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	172	Male	1942/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Regional Senior Judge	1255	Female	1950/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	304	Male	1928/10/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	91	Male	1922/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	515	Male	1927/12/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2926	Female	1954/07/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2941	Female	1951/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	210	Male	1929/02/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	298	Male	1921/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	2959	Male	1952/02/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2960	Female	1949/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2961	Female	1956/10/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2962	Male	1945/06/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Family Division	Justice	2963	Female	1953/11/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2964	Female	1953/08/30
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	2859	Male	1945/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	729	Male	1919/10/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	60	Male	1925/09/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	237	Male	1922/08/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	469	Male	1924/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	242	Female	1929/01/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	264	Male	1931/12/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	414	Male	1935/09/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	99	Male	1928/05/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2594	Male	1930/12/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2635	Male	1939/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2965	Male	1942/11/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2966	Female	1951/12/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2967	Male	1944/05/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	867	Male	1905/03/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	52	Male	1921/12/26
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	886	Male	1907/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	212	Female	1931/05/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	453	Male	1926/06/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	590	Male	1926/08/23

Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	934 Male	1913/01/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	246 Male	1931/11/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	424 Male	1931/12/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	650 Male	1931/10/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	384 Male	1922/01/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	2968 Male	1951/07/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	2969 Male	1948/04/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2970 Male	1948/11/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	29 Male	1932/01/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	262 Male	1927/01/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	6 Male	1931/10/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	605 Male	1922/02/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	581 Male	1922/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	546 Male	1927/12/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2971 Male	1948/08/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2972 Male	1942/05/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	241 Male	1923/02/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Associate Chief Justice	1 Male	1929/07/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2973 Male	1951/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	2974 Female	1948/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2975 Male	1946/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2976 Female	1951/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2977 Female	1950/08/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	640 Male	1920/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	249 Male	1922/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	214 Male	1932/03/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	255 Male	1918/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	210 Male	1929/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1223 Male	1932/07/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	145 Male	1934/01/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	510 Male	1932/03/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	574 Male	1932/04/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	346 Male	1932/01/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	979 Male	1908/08/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	190 Male	1916/12/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	2980 Male	1935/10/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	566 Male	1922/04/14
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	80 Male	1930/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2655 Male	1945/06/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2978 Male	1941/01/25
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2979 Male	1945/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2981 Female	1949/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	261 Male	1925/06/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	53 Male	1927/04/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	50 Male	1922/04/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	416 Male	1925/12/08

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	175 Male	1930/04/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	573 Male	1915/11/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	99 Male	1928/05/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	177 Male	1931/07/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	918 Male	1907/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	213 Male	1926/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	277 Male	1929/06/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	588 Male	1922/05/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	503 Male	1932/06/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	77 Male	1932/06/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	813 Male	1926/05/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	396 Male	1932/03/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	648 Female	1923/04/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	807 Male	1938/06/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Associate Chief Justice	2979 Male	1945/04/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2982 Female	1951/05/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	24 Male	1932/07/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	553 Male	1932/07/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	427 Male	1927/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	698 Male	1939/03/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	365 Male	1922/07/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	837 Male	1909/07/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	18 Male	1922/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	303 Male	1933/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Chief Justice	1124 Male	1906/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	749 Male	1916/01/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	798 Male	1915/09/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	27 Male	1932/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	231 Male	1930/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	263 Male	1930/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	392 Male	1931/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	114 Male	1921/02/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	8 Male	1920/07/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2983 Male	1953/11/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2984 Female	1950/07/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2985 Male	1952/05/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2986 Female	1956/06/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	378 Male	1927/08/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	28 Male	1930/11/19
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	176 Male	1932/09/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	308 Male	1932/05/19
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1260 Male	1945/06/04
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2581 Female	1951/08/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2948 Female	1949/09/15
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	821 Male	1922/09/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	603 Male	1926/05/29

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	688 Male	1922/09/06
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	2987 Female	1947/04/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	1313 Female	1951/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	310 Male	1932/09/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	662 Male	1928/12/21
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	130 Female	1927/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	179 Male	1922/09/16
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2988 Female	1951/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	300 Male	1925/07/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2989 Male	1947/10/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2990 Female	1945/04/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	419 Male	1927/09/24
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	711 Male	1926/04/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2850 Male	1947/06/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	366 Male	1932/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	468 Female	1931/03/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	339 Male	1931/01/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	2991 Male	1945/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	532 Male	1927/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	498 Male	1922/10/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	401 Male	1922/10/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	55 Male	1913/09/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	51 Male	1932/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	370 Male	1934/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	875 Male	1902/01/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2992 Female	1941/03/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2993 Female	1950/10/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2994 Female	1955/02/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2995 Male	1948/12/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2996 Male	1943/06/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2997 Male	1944/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	656 Male	1932/11/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	413 Male	1925/12/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	485 Male	1922/11/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	153 Male	1934/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	228 Male	1928/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2998 Male	1935/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2999 Male	1935/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	3000 Male	1942/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3001 Male	1946/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3002 Female	1952/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	3003 Female	1949/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	3004 Male	1950/01/02
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1246 Male	1907/02/10
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1207 Male	1933/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	363 Male	1932/11/28

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	256	Male	1922/11/29
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	80	Male	1930/12/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	471	Male	1923/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	420	Male	1932/08/09
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	124	Male	1929/02/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	344	Male	1919/08/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	519	Male	1925/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Regional Senior Judge	2646	Male	1945/03/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3005	Female	1952/01/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3006	Female	1954/08/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	488	Male	1932/09/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	275	Male	1925/06/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	282	Male	1931/06/19
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3007	Male	1939/04/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	744	Male	1931/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	476	Male	1931/05/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	56	Male	1923/01/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	544	Male	1923/01/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3008	Male	1951/12/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3009	Male	1951/08/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3010	Male	1949/06/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	750	Male	1928/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	727	Male	1915/12/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	646	Male	1923/08/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	930	Male	1910/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	258	Male	1933/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	330	Male	1923/02/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	936	Male	1906/09/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3011	Female	1950/11/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3012	Male	1943/05/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3013	Male	1956/03/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	424	Male	1931/12/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2795	Male	1936/12/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3014	Male	1947/04/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	33	Male	1908/12/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1217	Male	1941/06/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	292	Male	1927/11/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	765	Male	1933/03/04
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	2571	Male	1937/05/20
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	90	Male	1928/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	2937	Male	1935/12/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	3015	Male	1939/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Est Region	Justice	3016	Male	1942/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	3017	Male	1953/01/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	3018	Male	1949/08/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	3019	Female	1950/11/02

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3020	Male	1946/12/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2948	Female	1949/09/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	318	Male	1931/11/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	430	Male	1933/04/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	382	Male	1930/09/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	397	Male	1934/06/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	551	Female	1949/11/22
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	2765	Male	1944/03/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3021	Female	1945/12/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	3022	Male	1945/01/02
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	341	Male	1913/12/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	596	Male	1921/09/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	755	Male	1933/04/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	2796	Male	1946/10/31
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1247	Male	1904/03/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	527	Male	1928/05/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	467	Male	1933/05/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	415	Male	1933/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	561	Male	1928/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	135	Male	1923/05/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	813	Male	1926/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Regional Senior Judge	489	Male	1938/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	1147	Male	1936/02/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3023	Female	1949/06/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3024	Male	1937/11/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	687	Male	1921/07/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	293	Male	1933/05/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3025	Male	1942/05/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	508	Male	1925/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	594	Male	1923/06/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	838	Male	1911/08/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2657	Male	1940/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	582	Male	1933/02/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	796	Male	1932/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2600	Female	1949/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	3026	Male	1941/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	3028	Female	1952/07/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3029	Male	1949/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3027	Male	1940/08/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	483	Male	1923/06/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	737	Male	1933/07/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2689	Male	1937/06/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2713	Male	1948/10/31
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	2823	Male	1934/07/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3030	Female	1951/07/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3031	Male	1948/04/03

Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3032 Male	1948/12/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3033 Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3035 Female	1950/01/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3038 Female	1945/04/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3039 Male	1947/02/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3040 Male	1952/02/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3041 Female	1945/12/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	893 Male	1911/04/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3034 Male	1942/08/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	530 Male	1933/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	3036 Male	1940/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	3037 Male	1948/08/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	280 Male	1928/03/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	680 Male	1928/03/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3042 Male	1946/08/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	13 Male	1928/11/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	20 Female	1931/11/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	244 Male	1927/10/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	736 Male	1942/04/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Associate Chief Justice	2857 Male	1954/12/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Chief Justice	2979 Male	1945/04/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3043 Female	1947/10/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	679 Male	1933/07/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	538 Male	1923/07/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	174 Male	1921/07/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	633 Male	1933/07/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3044 Female	1952/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	432 Male	1929/04/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	757 Male	1929/11/19
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	820 Male	1930/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	559 Male	1923/07/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court		737 Male	1933/07/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	121 Male	1928/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	321 Male	1932/07/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	642 Male	1933/07/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	16 Male	1929/09/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Prince Albert	Justice	2831 Female	1949/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	665 Male	1933/08/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2912 Male	1947/03/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	487 Male	1923/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	107 Male	1923/08/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	792 Male	1932/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	1226 Male	1926/08/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	490 Male	1923/09/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	125 Female	1933/09/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	597 Male	1920/12/18

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	747	Male	1933/09/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2	Male	1930/11/30
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	948	Male	1911/03/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	168	Female	1943/06/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	286	Male	1927/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	133	Male	1937/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Regional Senior Judge	2632	Male	1938/09/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Brandon	Justice	2955	Male	1957/07/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3045	Male	1943/09/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3047	Male	1940/11/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3048	Female	1951/08/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	580	Male	1933/10/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	143	Male	1933/10/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	624	Female	1923/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	825	Male	1924/10/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	74	Female	1932/05/18
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	822	Male	1927/10/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3046	Male	1949/04/27
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	68	Male	1916/05/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3049	Male	1947/12/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3050	Female	1947/11/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	236	Male	1933/10/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	81	Male	1933/06/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	346	Male	1932/01/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	372	Male	1931/08/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	780	Male	1930/08/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3051	Female	1950/05/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3054	Male	1943/01/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3055	Male	1950/11/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3056	Male	1943/08/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	3052	Male	1946/01/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3053	Female	1951/07/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	252	Male	1925/07/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	382	Male	1930/09/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2766	Female	1950/07/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2799	Female	1952/07/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3057	Female	1945/12/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3058	Male	1943/11/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3059	Male	1943/03/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3060	Female	1946/01/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3061	Male	1942/06/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	425	Male	1933/12/02
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	167	Female	1923/12/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	347	Male	1931/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	439	Male	1930/09/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	789	Male	1923/12/08

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	405 Male	1933/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	335 Male	1933/12/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	317 Male	1931/01/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	706 Male	1932/05/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	775 Male	1931/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	951 Male	1904/12/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	571 Male	1933/12/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	493 Male	1933/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	598 Male	1932/08/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	445 Male	1934/04/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	486 Male	1940/05/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	521 Male	1935/12/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - County Court of New Brunswick	Justice	956 Male	1903/11/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	45 Male	1926/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	130 Female	1927/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	160 Male	1926/02/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	288 Male	1935/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	456 Male	1930/07/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	635 Male	1931/09/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	655 Male	1937/10/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region		747 Male	1933/09/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	753 Male	1926/11/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	772 Male	1924/07/19
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	801 Male	1924/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	452 Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	654 Male	1934/01/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	511 Male	1917/01/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	2662 Male	1944/06/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3024 Male	1937/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	3062 Male	1947/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	3063 Female	1945/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3064 Male	1951/11/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	3065 Female	1954/07/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	306 Male	1924/01/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	334 Male	1930/07/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2780 Male	1947/06/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	491 Male	1934/01/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2717 Male	1940/12/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2784 Male	1942/01/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3066 Male	1937/10/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3067 Female	1950/10/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	612 Male	1930/04/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	361 Male	1926/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	101 Female	1943/07/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3068 Male	1943/11/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3069 Female	1953/08/03

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3070	Male	1941/09/10
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Judge	1236	Male	1930/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	228	Male	1928/05/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3071	Male	1948/11/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3072	Male	1948/12/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3073	Male	1945/07/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	565	Male	1924/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	651	Male	1924/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	659	Male	1924/03/01
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	722	Male	1932/08/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region		776	Male	1935/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	541	Male	1929/03/07
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1216	Male	1943/09/16
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2950	Male	1948/07/31
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3074	Male	1948/10/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3075	Female	1947/10/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3928	Female	1947/04/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	166	Male	1924/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	3076	Male	1949/05/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3078	Female	1953/05/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3079	Male	1951/05/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3080	Female	1950/11/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3081	Male	1949/11/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3082	Female	1951/09/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3084	Male	1937/10/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3085	Male	1948/09/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3086	Male	1948/06/20
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Senior Judge	3077	Female	1952/11/19
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3083	Male	1954/04/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3926	Male	1957/08/24
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	131	Male	1934/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	254	Male	1925/02/26
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Senior Judge	3077	Female	1952/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	2812	Female	1951/05/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	690	Male	1929/04/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2753	Male	1947/06/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3087	Male	1947/07/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3088	Male	1952/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	3089	Male	1951/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	343	Male	1930/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	452	Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2884	Male	1944/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Justice	2890	Male	1947/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	100	Male	1939/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	103	Male	1928/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	105	Male	1932/02/29

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	112 Male	1935/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	119 Male	1925/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	122 Male	1944/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	126 Male	1929/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	133 Male	1937/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	137 Male	1929/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	143 Male	1933/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	144 Male	1934/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	146 Male	1927/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	155 Female	1929/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	157 Male	1935/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	172 Male	1942/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	184 Male	1930/02/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	214 Male	1932/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	217 Male	1940/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	220 Male	1926/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	227 Female	1946/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	228 Male	1928/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	231 Male	1930/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	238 Male	1931/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	240 Male	1926/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	242 Female	1929/01/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	245 Female	1940/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	246 Male	1931/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	250 Male	1925/07/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	253 Male	1929/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	258 Male	1933/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	263 Male	1930/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	273 Male	1926/10/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	277 Male	1929/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	281 Male	1930/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	284 Male	1925/10/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Regional Senior Judge	285 Male	1935/02/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	287 Male	1925/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	290 Male	1946/11/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	296 Male	1927/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	300 Male	1925/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	303 Male	1933/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	312 Male	1941/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	321 Male	1932/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	335 Male	1933/12/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	355 Male	1928/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	359 Male	1931/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	363 Male	1932/11/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	369 Male	1934/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	375 Male	1936/03/25

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	383 Male	1927/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	385 Male	1937/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	386 Male	1933/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	392 Male	1931/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	421 Male	1934/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	468 Female	1931/03/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	472 Male	1930/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	481 Male	1940/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	489 Male	1938/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	501 Male	1938/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	514 Male	1928/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	530 Male	1933/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	534 Male	1936/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	541 Male	1929/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	546 Male	1927/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	549 Male	1935/09/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	554 Male	1930/04/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	557 Male	1925/06/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	570 Male	1926/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	572 Male	1931/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	586 Male	1930/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	590 Male	1926/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	601 Male	1931/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	654 Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	656 Male	1932/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region		663 Male	1933/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Associate Chief Justice	669 Female	1946/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	672 Male	1931/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	682 Male	1934/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Senior Judge	685 Male	1937/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Senior Judge	685 Male	1937/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	689 Male	1929/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	698 Male	1939/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	700 Male	1937/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	704 Male	1930/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	721 Male	1927/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	758 Male	1930/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	759 Male	1940/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	762 Male	1929/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	767 Male	1936/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	771 Male	1929/11/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	779 Male	1927/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	781 Male	1925/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	786 Male	1940/03/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	791 Male	1928/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	796 Male	1932/04/02

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	806	Female	1947/01/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario	Chief Justice	826	Male	1935/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	1147	Male	1936/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1201	Male	1929/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1205	Male	1943/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Regional Senior Judge	1209	Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	1211	Male	1942/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	1220	Male	1936/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Toronto Region - Toronto	Justice	1221	Male	1941/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	1226	Male	1926/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	1252	Male	1941/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Regional Senior Judge	1255	Female	1950/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	1324	Male	1940/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	1325	Male	1932/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	1327	Male	1940/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	1328	Male	1944/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	1333	Male	1945/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1334	Female	1950/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2570	Male	1938/06/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2578	Female	1942/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2582	Female	1949/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2590	Male	1940/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2591	Male	1933/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2593	Female	1949/02/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2599	Male	1944/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2601	Female	1936/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2609	Female	1950/05/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2610	Male	1934/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2611	Male	1929/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2612	Male	1940/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2613	Male	1946/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2614	Male	1936/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2617	Male	1935/10/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2618	Male	1938/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2619	Female	1939/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2620	Male	1934/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2621	Male	1933/02/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2622	Male	1942/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	2629	Male	1942/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region		2632	Male	1938/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2636	Male	1944/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2640	Male	1939/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2641	Female	1941/01/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2642	Female	1953/01/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Regional Senior Judge	2646	Male	1945/03/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2647	Female	1953/05/07

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2649	Male	1937/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2650	Male	1937/02/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2654	Male	1947/12/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2656	Male	1944/04/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2659	Female	1949/12/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2661	Male	1925/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2662	Male	1944/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2663	Male	1932/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2664	Male	1940/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2665	Male	1941/08/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2676	Male	1938/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2679	Male	1940/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2693	Male	1933/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2694	Male	1938/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph		2695	Male	1941/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Justice	2696	Male	1941/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2697	Male	1947/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2698	Male	1943/09/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2699	Male	1946/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2700	Female	1952/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2706	Male	1939/05/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2710	Male	1940/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2712	Male	1932/04/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2725	Male	1944/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2726	Female	1955/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2727	Male	1939/10/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2728	Male	1946/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2729	Male	1945/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2741	Male	1933/09/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2742	Male	1940/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2743	Male	1943/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2756	Male	1935/04/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2757	Male	1940/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Justice	2775	Male	1940/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2776	Male	1950/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region	Justice	2777	Male	1950/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2781	Male	1934/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2782	Male	1938/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2786	Female	1950/12/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2789	Male	1946/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2791	Male	1950/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2794	Female	1950/01/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2796	Male	1946/10/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2797	Male	1934/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2806	Female	1952/12/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Justice	2812	Female	1951/05/13

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2813	Male	1935/09/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2814	Male	1943/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2815	Male	1943/01/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2816	Male	1943/04/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Justice	2817	Male	1951/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2852	Male	1945/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2853	Female	1949/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2854	Male	1942/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2855	Female	1954/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2860	Female	1942/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2868	Male	1938/06/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2870	Male	1932/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2871	Female	1953/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2879	Male	1939/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region		2882	Male	1939/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2883	Male	1940/08/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region	Justice	2885	Male	1948/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	2886	Male	1944/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region	Justice	2887	Female	1943/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2888	Female	1948/03/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	2891	Female	1955/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2892	Male	1944/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2893	Male	1936/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Justice	2896	Male	1945/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2914	Male	1935/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	2916	Male	1946/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2920	Female	1944/12/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2921	Male	1945/05/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2924	Male	1950/02/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	2928	Male	1939/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2929	Male	1944/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Owen Sound	Justice	2930	Male	1947/06/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2931	Male	1937/01/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2934	Male	1941/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2937	Male	1935/12/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Justice	2938	Male	1944/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2939	Female	1951/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2940	Male	1947/10/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region	Justice	2958	Female	1949/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	2959	Male	1952/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2974	Female	1948/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2975	Male	1946/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2976	Female	1951/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2977	Female	1950/08/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2980	Male	1935/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2981	Female	1949/01/20

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2998	Male	1935/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2999	Male	1935/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3000	Male	1942/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3001	Male	1946/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3002	Female	1952/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	3003	Female	1949/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3004	Male	1950/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3015	Male	1939/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3016	Male	1942/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3017	Male	1953/01/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3018	Male	1949/08/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3019	Female	1950/11/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3020	Male	1946/12/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3027	Male	1940/08/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3028	Female	1952/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3035	Female	1950/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3036	Male	1940/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3037	Male	1948/08/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3052	Male	1946/01/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3053	Female	1951/07/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	3062	Male	1947/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3063	Female	1945/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3064	Male	1951/11/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3065	Female	1954/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Parry Sound	Justice	3076	Male	1949/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3088	Male	1952/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3089	Male	1951/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	771	Male	1929/11/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	452	Male	1934/01/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	161	Male	1931/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	425	Male	1933/12/02
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	45	Male	1926/10/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	239	Male	1934/05/03
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	243	Male	1934/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3090	Male	1945/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Sarnia	Justice	3091	Male	1946/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3092	Female	1953/11/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3093	Male	1946/02/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3094	Female	1950/06/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	768	Male	1935/10/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	559	Male	1923/07/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	902	Male	1907/01/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	317	Male	1931/01/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	842	Male	1921/10/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1201	Male	1929/05/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	298	Male	1921/11/03

British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	465 Male	1924/05/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	818 Male	1924/05/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	622 Male	1924/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2791 Male	1950/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2852 Male	1945/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Justice	3095 Female	1949/01/13
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	108 Male	1925/10/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	270 Male	1925/10/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3096 Male	1936/12/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3097 Male	1941/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2855 Female	1954/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	180 Male	1920/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3095 Female	1949/01/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3022 Male	1945/01/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	3098 Female	1951/07/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	3099 Male	1943/02/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3100 Male	1948/02/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3101 Female	1953/12/08
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3102 Male	1953/06/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	789 Male	1923/12/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	360 Male	1932/04/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	673 Male	1932/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	144 Male	1934/06/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3103 Male	1939/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3105 Male	1945/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3106 Male	1940/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3107 Female	1949/01/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	3108 Female	1955/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3109 Female	1952/08/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3110 Female	1944/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3111 Female	1955/01/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	49 Male	1939/09/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	113 Male	1930/12/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2637 Male	1924/07/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2675 Female	1949/08/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3104 Female	1948/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	253 Male	1929/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	454 Male	1924/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	911 Male	1905/09/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	43 Female	1934/08/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2847 Male	1946/07/14
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	98 Male	1924/08/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1208 Male	1929/06/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	563 Male	1927/05/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	1254 Male	1928/07/18
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	162 Female	1947/02/10

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	708 Male	1924/04/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3112 Male	1945/06/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3113 Female	1954/03/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	532 Male	1927/10/10
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	804 Male	1924/09/29
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	67 Male	1924/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	153 Male	1934/10/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	177 Male	1931/07/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	406 Male	1929/10/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	315 Male	1934/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario	Not Provided	285 Male	1935/02/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	1255 Female	1950/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Regional Senior Judge	2622 Male	1942/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Regional Senior Judge	2642 Female	1953/01/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3114 Male	1944/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3115 Female	1952/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Justice	3116 Female	1955/12/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3117 Female	1944/12/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	516 Male	1924/10/25
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	124 Male	1929/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	137 Male	1929/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	133 Male	1937/06/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	336 Male	1927/10/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	536 Male	1931/06/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	738 Male	1935/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	758 Male	1930/09/08
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3045 Male	1943/09/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	2823 Male	1934/07/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3067 Female	1950/10/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3131 Male	1942/10/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	274 Male	1929/11/08
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1253 Male	1946/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Peterborough	Justice	3118 Male	1948/05/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Brockville	Justice	3119 Male	1946/03/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3120 Male	1941/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Justice	3121 Female	1949/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3122 Female	1949/09/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3123 Female	1952/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Justice	3124 Male	1941/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3125 Male	1945/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3126 Female	1946/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3127 Female	1949/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	3128 Female	1954/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Justice	3129 Male	1946/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3130 Female	1947/07/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	660 Male	1924/11/14

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	682 Male	1934/11/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3132 Female	1955/07/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	357 Male	1934/11/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	927 Male	1911/03/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal		247 Male	1925/01/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	1324 Male	1940/08/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	649 Male	1934/12/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2788 Male	1951/02/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	3133 Male	1945/08/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	2954 Male	1943/11/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3034 Male	1942/08/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3134 Female	1953/02/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3135 Female	1946/10/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3136 Male	1950/05/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	745 Male	1924/12/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	15 Male	1924/12/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	870 Male	1907/01/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	136 Male	1924/12/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	674 Male	1919/06/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	182 Male	1927/11/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	295 Male	1935/10/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	512 Male	1938/03/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	589 Male	1929/11/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2927 Female	1951/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3023 Female	1949/06/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3102 Male	1953/06/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3137 Male	1953/08/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3138 Female	1943/09/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	386 Male	1933/01/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	447 Male	1929/06/17
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	138 Male	1939/11/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	225 Male	1934/10/07
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	470 Female	1943/09/07
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	714 Male	1933/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	906 Male	1906/05/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	440 Male	1930/01/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3139 Male	1945/04/06
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Senior Judge	3140 Male	1945/07/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	149 Male	1930/01/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2837 Male	1950/10/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	287 Male	1925/02/02
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	1236 Male	1930/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region		285 Male	1935/02/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	279 Male	1925/02/24
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Justice	2626 Male	1933/07/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2900 Female	1952/06/20

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3141	Female	1956/07/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3142	Male	1954/12/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3143	Male	1951/10/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3144	Male	1951/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	284	Male	1925/10/17
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	131	Male	1934/07/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	154	Male	1930/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	245	Female	1940/02/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	938	Male	1909/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	790	Female	1923/11/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	495	Male	1930/03/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	118	Male	1925/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	285	Male	1935/02/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2923	Male	1947/09/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	332	Male	1933/07/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	388	Male	1930/06/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	631	Male	1925/04/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	704	Male	1930/04/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	391	Male	1930/04/10
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	46	Male	1935/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	781	Male	1925/04/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	519	Male	1925/04/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	232	Male	1932/11/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	436	Male	1935/04/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	628	Male	1925/04/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	139	Male	1925/09/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	318	Male	1931/11/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	542	Male	1927/11/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	751	Male	1927/02/06
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	884	Male	1906/01/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	2901	Male	1932/09/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	14	Male	1930/05/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	516	Male	1924/10/25
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	352	Male	1935/05/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	572	Male	1931/05/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2747	Male	1933/09/28
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3145	Male	1946/01/16
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3146	Female	1950/07/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	362	Male	1923/06/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	2716	Male	1945/05/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2854	Male	1942/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Regional Senior Judge	3018	Male	1949/08/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2661	Male	1925/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	675	Male	1914/04/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	866	Male	1916/03/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	350	Male	1935/05/26

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	157 Male	1935/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	570 Male	1926/10/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1222 Male	1929/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	223 Male	1935/06/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	340 Male	1935/06/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	800 Male	1927/03/22
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2989 Male	1947/10/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3147 Female	1956/02/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3148 Male	1942/02/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	803 Male	1925/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	112 Male	1935/06/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3149 Male	1940/09/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3150 Male	1941/01/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3151 Male	1948/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Justice	3152 Female	1955/04/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3153 Male	1955/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3154 Female	1954/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3155 Female	1956/10/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3156 Male	1955/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3157 Male	1944/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3158 Female	1954/12/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3159 Female	1955/07/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3160 Female	1954/01/20
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge in Labrador	3161 Male	1945/09/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3162 Male	1947/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3163 Male	1946/03/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3164 Male	1946/04/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3165 Male	1944/12/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	584 Male	1934/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1209 Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Regional Senior Judge	2679 Male	1940/10/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	316 Male	1934/05/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	232 Male	1932/11/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3166 Male	1949/10/25
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	812 Male	1919/02/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2996 Male	1943/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	250 Male	1925/07/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	784 Female	1937/03/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	235 Female	1933/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	300 Male	1925/07/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	326 Male	1940/07/30
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	537 Male	1945/09/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2596 Male	1949/10/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	2708 Male	1949/06/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3011 Female	1950/11/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3167 Male	1950/11/07

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3168	Female	1954/02/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3170	Male	1937/11/21
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	919	Male	1903/07/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3054	Male	1943/01/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	629	Male	1939/04/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	1317	Male	1925/08/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3169	Male	1941/08/31
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2642	Female	1953/01/06
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	53	Male	1927/04/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	626	Male	1928/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	343	Male	1930/09/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	769	Male	1925/09/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #3	Judge	35	Male	1906/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	549	Male	1935/09/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	607	Male	1935/09/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	31	Male	1932/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Regional Senior Judge	3037	Male	1948/08/31
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3171	Male	1954/05/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	3172	Male	1949/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3173	Male	1937/04/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	82	Male	1925/10/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	2691	Male	1947/04/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	795	Male	1932/01/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	466	Male	1935/11/14
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1304	Male	1930/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	657	Female	1925/06/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2595	Male	1930/02/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	2735	Female	1949/12/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2802	Male	1931/10/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	561	Male	1928/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	105	Male	1932/02/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	823	Male	1925/12/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Associate Chief Justice	807	Male	1938/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Judge	815	Male	1935/03/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	928	Male	1911/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	119	Male	1925/12/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2594	Male	1930/12/29
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	691	Male	1921/01/23
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	84	Male	1935/10/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	125	Female	1933/09/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	233	Male	1926/06/06
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	314	Male	1943/08/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2878	Male	1948/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3028	Female	1952/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	220	Male	1926/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	456	Male	1930/07/11

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	533 Male	1936/01/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	426 Male	1930/03/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	685 Male	1937/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region	Senior Judge	2939 Female	1951/09/15
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3174 Male	1951/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	565 Male	1924/02/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	702 Male	1936/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	796 Male	1932/04/02
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	2987 Female	1947/04/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3175 Male	1951/01/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2897 Female	1948/04/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2947 Female	1955/10/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	449 Male	1930/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	534 Male	1936/02/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	560 Male	1926/02/18
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	181 Male	1913/05/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3176 Male	1951/08/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3177 Male	1950/10/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3180 Male	1948/08/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3181 Male	1952/04/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3182 Female	1953/07/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1335 Male	1931/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3178 Male	1950/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3179 Male	1939/04/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	451 Male	1936/03/20
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3075 Female	1947/10/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3185 Female	1954/07/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3188 Female	1949/06/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3189 Female	1952/01/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3190 Male	1949/08/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2611 Male	1929/08/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	959 Male	1914/05/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Grand Bank	Justice	3183 Male	1953/04/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3184 Male	1948/06/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3186 Male	1946/10/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3187 Male	1943/05/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	644 Male	1920/04/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	735 Male	1933/10/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3074 Male	1948/10/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3191 Female	1950/12/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	3192 Male	1948/10/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	718 Male	1926/05/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	76 Male	1942/03/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	346 Male	1932/01/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	819 Male	1926/04/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	509 Male	1936/04/21

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	120 Male	1926/04/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	769 Male	1925/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	704 Male	1930/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	1211 Male	1942/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3193 Male	1945/07/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3194 Male	1945/01/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	3195 Male	1958/01/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	71 Male	1926/05/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	97 Male	1926/05/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	57 Male	1926/05/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	528 Male	1930/05/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	623 Male	1935/08/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	543 Male	1938/06/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	3196 Female	1956/10/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3197 Male	1955/06/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3198 Male	1945/07/10
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3199 Male	1953/08/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	426 Male	1930/03/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	412 Male	1941/08/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2863 Male	1938/08/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1243 Male	1932/04/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2627 Male	1929/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	568 Male	1926/06/26
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	111 Male	1927/11/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	1148 Male	1931/06/29
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1238 Male	1929/12/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1308 Male	1934/02/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	883 Male	1916/07/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	421 Male	1934/12/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1203 Male	1931/07/12
Alberta	Alberta - District Court of Alberta	Justice	922 Male	1914/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3200 Female	1951/05/06
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3201 Male	1948/10/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3202 Male	1948/04/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	1226 Male	1926/08/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	59 Male	1927/07/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia		149 Male	1930/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	741 Male	1917/05/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	399 Male	1926/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	767 Male	1936/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	590 Male	1926/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3096 Male	1936/12/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3203 Male	1944/05/09
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	319 Male	1935/06/29
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	2628 Male	1941/07/09
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3204 Male	1950/05/19

Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	493	Male	1933/12/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	780	Male	1930/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	243	Male	1934/04/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	371	Male	1931/09/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2971	Male	1948/08/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	678	Male	1931/09/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3205	Male	1947/08/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3206	Male	1944/08/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3207	Female	1957/04/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3208	Female	1954/05/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2767	Male	1939/05/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	503	Male	1932/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	672	Male	1931/09/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1331	Male	1933/12/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	526	Male	1940/10/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	548	Male	1938/06/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2762	Male	1943/05/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	3209	Female	1953/11/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	3211	Female	1956/11/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	273	Male	1926/10/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2856	Female	1950/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	3026	Male	1941/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	3210	Female	1953/02/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	3212	Male	1949/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3213	Male	1959/01/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	54	Male	1938/11/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	122	Male	1944/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	343	Male	1930/09/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	376	Male	1933/07/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	1260	Male	1945/06/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2605	Male	1931/11/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	166	Male	1924/03/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	770	Male	1926/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	240	Male	1926/11/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3214	Female	1958/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3215	Male	1947/01/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3218	Female	1958/04/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3219	Male	1946/11/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3222	Male	1953/10/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3216	Female	1950/11/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3217	Female	1952/11/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3220	Female	1956/04/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3221	Male	1946/12/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	527	Male	1928/05/01
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	761	Male	1933/08/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2827	Male	1942/11/27

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3102	Male	1953/06/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3223	Male	1947/10/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2744	Female	1949/06/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2565	Male	1932/10/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2773	Male	1949/09/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3072	Male	1948/12/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3224	Male	1956/10/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	3225	Male	1955/08/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3226	Male	1959/01/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	230	Male	1936/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	303	Male	1933/07/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	666	Male	1926/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3090	Male	1945/02/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	158	Male	1935/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	375	Male	1936/03/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	398	Male	1933/07/30
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	801	Male	1924/01/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	608	Female	1928/03/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	25	Male	1937/01/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	195	Male	1913/08/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	301	Male	1937/01/10
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	2573	Male	1939/04/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	731	Male	1937/01/13
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	701	Male	1919/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3065	Female	1954/07/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3227	Male	1936/07/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3228	Male	1941/06/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3229	Female	1947/07/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3230	Male	1955/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	3231	Male	1938/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3232	Male	1954/01/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3233	Female	1953/12/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	262	Male	1927/01/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	678	Male	1931/09/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	699	Male	1937/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	881	Male	1912/04/20
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2820	Male	1948/07/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3234	Male	1948/10/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3235	Female	1955/08/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	356	Male	1936/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	779	Male	1927/03/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1307	Male	1932/03/16
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2586	Male	1932/03/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3236	Male	1953/01/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	22	Male	1935/10/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	78	Male	1937/03/27

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	221	Male	1925/09/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2680	Male	1934/10/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	347	Male	1931/10/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	358	Female	1943/08/20
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	313	Female	1943/02/06
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	81	Male	1933/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	296	Male	1927/04/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2748	Male	1949/07/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3237	Female	1946/02/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3238	Female	1955/12/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3239	Male	1953/04/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3240	Male	1957/06/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	718	Male	1926/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	201	Male	1913/10/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	327	Male	1927/05/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	411	Male	1927/05/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	600	Male	1917/11/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2604	Male	1932/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	385	Male	1937/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	464	Male	1924/05/12
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	1237	Male	1932/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	199	Male	1916/08/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	146	Male	1927/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3241	Female	1958/12/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3242	Female	1957/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3244	Male	1953/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3245	Male	1952/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3246	Female	1956/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3247	Female	1953/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3248	Male	1943/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3243	Male	1954/09/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3249	Female	1957/04/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	192	Male	1914/04/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	320	Male	1923/04/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	643	Male	1927/06/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	772	Male	1924/07/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2652	Male	1932/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2663	Male	1932/06/20
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	474	Male	1936/04/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2712	Male	1932/04/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	2874	Male	1938/01/29
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3250	Male	1947/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3251	Male	1949/07/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	709	Male	1927/06/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3014	Male	1947/04/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	24	Male	1932/07/05

Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	719	Female	1927/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	759	Male	1940/03/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	427	Male	1927/07/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	610	Male	1932/11/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	87	Male	1937/07/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	291	Male	1930/04/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2880	Female	1952/05/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3252	Male	1937/09/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3253	Female	1955/03/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3254	Male	1951/11/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3255	Female	1948/09/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	637	Male	1937/07/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	23	Male	1925/09/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia	Judge	854	Male	1917/12/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	764	Male	1932/08/07
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2576	Female	1952/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2614	Male	1936/07/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3256	Male	1947/11/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	198	Male	1917/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	383	Male	1927/08/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1213	Male	1933/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2670	Male	1947/08/12
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	378	Male	1927/08/28
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	84	Male	1935/10/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	104	Male	1936/03/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	230	Male	1936/03/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	342	Male	1930/01/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	418	Male	1935/12/16
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	474	Male	1936/04/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	706	Male	1932/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario	Justice	826	Male	1935/12/12
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2624	Male	1932/02/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2905	Female	1946/11/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2906	Male	1942/07/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	639	Male	1943/07/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2982	Female	1951/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	734	Male	1920/11/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	636	Male	1927/09/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	755	Male	1933/04/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	668	Male	1928/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	686	Male	1916/10/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	318	Male	1931/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	663	Male	1933/11/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	419	Male	1927/09/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	478	Male	1928/10/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	374	Male	1939/05/13

Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2872	Male	1954/05/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2875	Female	1946/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3257	Male	1951/06/22
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	2411	Male	1911/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3258	Male	1945/01/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3259	Male	1960/02/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3260	Female	1948/01/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3261	Male	1947/11/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3263	Male	1948/01/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3264	Female	1949/10/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3262	Male	1956/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	721	Male	1927/10/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	283	Male	1937/08/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2565	Male	1932/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	242	Female	1929/01/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	440	Male	1930/01/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2677	Male	1935/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	111	Male	1927/11/04
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3265	Male	1951/05/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	432	Male	1929/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	685	Male	1937/11/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2858	Male	1937/02/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2737	Male	1931/09/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	297	Male	1937/10/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3266	Female	1957/10/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3267	Female	1957/09/09
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3268	Male	1959/01/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3274	Female	1957/05/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3276	Male	1949/10/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3277	Male	1949/12/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3278	Female	1955/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Chief Justice	669	Female	1946/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	2679	Male	1940/10/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3272	Male	1956/12/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3273	Male	1952/03/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3275	Male	1951/12/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3279	Male	1955/11/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3270	Male	1951/11/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3271	Female	1960/01/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	546	Male	1927/12/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	538	Male	1923/07/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	1325	Male	1932/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3269	Female	1955/10/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	70	Male	1935/11/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	263	Male	1930/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	758	Male	1930/09/08

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2848	Male	1938/03/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	681	Male	1928/01/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	626	Male	1928/01/07
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Not Provided	2791	Male	1950/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2693	Male	1933/02/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	645	Male	1938/02/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	208	Male	1919/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2621	Male	1933/02/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3280	Male	1950/12/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2601	Female	1936/04/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	323	Male	1928/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	90	Male	1928/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	394	Male	1928/05/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	680	Male	1928/03/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	381	Male	1938/03/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3281	Female	1951/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	103	Male	1928/03/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	397	Male	1934/06/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	2983	Male	1953/11/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	3008	Male	1951/12/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	280	Male	1928/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	700	Male	1937/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	1147	Male	1936/02/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	575	Male	1940/03/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	641	Male	1938/04/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3285	Male	1951/03/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3286	Female	1952/12/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Regional Senior Judge	2860	Female	1942/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3028	Female	1952/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3282	Male	1949/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3283	Male	1950/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3284	Female	1959/02/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	817	Male	1928/04/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3930	Female	1963/11/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	5	Male	1938/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	186	Male	1917/06/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	176	Male	1932/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	312	Male	1941/07/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	658	Male	1935/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3287	Female	1958/12/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1203	Male	1931/07/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1219	Male	1933/05/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	2764	Male	1930/10/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	473	Male	1928/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	1224	Male	1933/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	514	Male	1928/05/10

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	228 Male	1928/05/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2709 Female	1951/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2591 Male	1933/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3288 Female	1957/07/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	271 Male	1918/09/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	72 Male	1938/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3289 Female	1956/02/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3290 Male	1956/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	93 Male	1921/09/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	548 Male	1938/06/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	968 Male	1916/11/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1209 Male	1936/10/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	630 Male	1938/06/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2602 Male	1933/06/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	219 Male	1917/03/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	606 Male	1938/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3291 Male	1958/10/11
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3292 Male	1948/03/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3293 Female	1952/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3294 Male	1949/05/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	3295 Male	1953/12/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	355 Male	1928/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	518 Male	1928/06/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	879 Male	1909/01/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2861 Male	1944/11/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	128 Male	1928/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	489 Male	1938/03/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	569 Female	1938/05/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	782 Male	1940/10/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2653 Male	1944/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2706 Male	1939/05/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	43 Female	1934/08/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	225 Male	1934/10/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	423 Male	1938/07/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	737 Male	1933/07/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	788 Male	1930/09/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	795 Male	1932/01/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2569 Male	1944/05/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2707 Male	1945/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2713 Male	1948/10/31
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2717 Male	1940/12/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2760 Male	1935/05/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2773 Male	1949/09/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2779 Female	1949/07/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2792 Female	1946/11/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	2823 Male	1934/07/30

Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2913	Male	1945/08/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3032	Male	1948/12/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3033	Male	1936/10/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3034	Male	1942/08/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3066	Male	1937/10/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3067	Female	1950/10/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3072	Male	1948/12/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3105	Male	1945/05/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3131	Male	1942/10/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3132	Female	1955/07/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3134	Female	1953/02/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3135	Female	1946/10/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3171	Male	1954/05/31
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3201	Male	1948/10/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3228	Male	1941/06/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3229	Female	1947/07/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3230	Male	1955/02/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3256	Male	1947/11/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3260	Female	1948/01/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3277	Male	1949/12/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3278	Female	1955/09/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3279	Male	1955/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	438	Male	1938/07/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	1254	Male	1928/07/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	1214	Male	1933/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1218	Male	1938/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	252	Male	1925/07/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2690	Male	1945/12/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3296	Male	1948/04/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3297	Male	1947/05/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3298	Male	1955/02/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3299	Female	1944/06/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3300	Male	1949/01/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	584	Male	1934/07/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	422	Male	1928/08/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1316	Male	1938/11/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3301	Male	1945/04/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2660	Male	1933/08/25
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	2750	Male	1932/04/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	642	Male	1933/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	281	Male	1930/07/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	510	Male	1932/03/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1235	Male	1937/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	99	Male	1928/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2741	Male	1933/09/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	756	Male	1928/09/14

Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3302 Male	1944/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3303 Female	1960/08/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	3304 Male	1952/07/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3305 Female	1958/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2855 Female	1954/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	791 Male	1928/09/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3931 Female	1958/01/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2578 Female	1942/06/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3010 Male	1949/06/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3306 Male	1950/05/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3307 Female	1949/02/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3308 Male	1962/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3309 Male	1952/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3310 Female	1952/07/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3311 Male	1952/02/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	695 Male	1930/04/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	480 Male	1921/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3319 Male	1951/05/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Estevan	Justice	3321 Male	1955/07/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3323 Male	1942/04/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3325 Male	1958/08/22
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	3327 Male	1956/07/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3328 Male	1946/05/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3330 Male	1957/04/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3331 Female	1951/11/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3332 Male	1950/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	131 Male	1934/07/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3312 Male	1949/05/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3313 Male	1948/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2622 Male	1942/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	2632 Male	1938/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Regional Senior Judge	2726 Female	1955/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Regional Senior Judge	2884 Male	1944/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3314 Male	1940/12/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Kentville	Justice	3315 Male	1947/06/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3316 Male	1950/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	3317 Male	1948/01/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3318 Male	1947/09/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3320 Male	1950/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3322 Male	1943/03/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3324 Female	1953/08/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3326 Male	1951/11/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3329 Male	1948/05/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	455 Male	1928/11/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3333 Male	1947/06/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3334 Female	1955/12/08

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	237 Male	1922/08/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2745 Male	1933/12/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	563 Male	1927/05/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	501 Male	1938/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	155 Female	1929/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	183 Male	1938/09/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	406 Male	1929/10/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1206 Male	1936/01/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1209 Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	112 Male	1935/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	122 Male	1944/08/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	118 Male	1925/03/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	585 Female	1939/01/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	171 Male	1922/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	689 Male	1929/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	333 Male	1923/10/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	664 Male	1929/02/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario	Justice	826 Male	1935/12/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	850 Male	1911/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	977 Male	1910/11/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3335 Female	1951/05/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	485 Male	1922/11/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	541 Male	1929/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	1255 Female	1950/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Regional Senior Judge	2782 Male	1938/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3020 Male	1946/12/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3336 Female	1955/11/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1222 Male	1929/03/20
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	74 Female	1932/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	100 Male	1939/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	698 Male	1939/03/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1311 Male	1932/08/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3337 Male	1955/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2640 Male	1939/11/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	332 Male	1933/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	347 Male	1931/10/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	913 Male	1911/02/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	690 Male	1929/04/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	916 Male	1901/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	228 Male	1928/05/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	348 Male	1930/07/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	407 Male	1930/11/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	792 Male	1932/08/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1301 Male	1938/08/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	2855 Female	1954/01/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3338 Male	1951/01/29

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3339	Male	1944/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3340	Male	1959/01/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3341	Female	1958/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2797	Male	1934/05/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	374	Male	1939/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3342	Male	1954/09/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3343	Female	1958/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1201	Male	1929/05/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2701	Male	1929/05/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	289	Male	1939/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2620	Male	1934/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2725	Male	1944/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3159	Female	1955/07/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3344	Male	1954/05/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1208	Male	1929/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	123	Male	1925/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	435	Male	1931/10/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2751	Male	1934/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	277	Male	1929/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	1315	Male	1939/06/19
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	162	Female	1947/02/10
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1229	Male	1937/06/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court		3301	Male	1945/04/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3302	Male	1944/04/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3312	Male	1949/05/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3313	Male	1948/03/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3334	Female	1955/12/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2818	Male	1934/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	137	Male	1929/07/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	439	Male	1930/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	126	Male	1929/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2781	Male	1934/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Pembroke	Justice	2882	Male	1939/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	762	Male	1929/07/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	209	Male	1915/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2611	Male	1929/08/11
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	127	Male	1939/08/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	457	Male	1920/07/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1306	Male	1939/08/21
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1231	Female	1951/03/02
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2681	Female	1946/07/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	264	Male	1931/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	1224	Male	1933/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2610	Male	1934/09/02
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	2628	Male	1941/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	576	Male	1920/01/20

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	555 Male	1922/09/07
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	1212 Female	1947/08/16
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3345 Male	1950/09/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2961 Female	1956/10/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3346 Female	1956/07/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	3347 Male	1959/10/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3348 Male	1951/10/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3349 Male	1957/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	873 Male	1911/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	443 Female	1936/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	582 Male	1933/02/19
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1238 Male	1929/12/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Chief Justice	2936 Male	1950/12/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3350 Male	1952/12/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1329 Male	1934/10/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1330 Male	1939/09/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1335 Male	1931/03/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	458 Male	1939/10/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2627 Male	1929/10/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2680 Male	1934/10/14
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	821 Male	1922/09/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	929 Male	1911/11/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	158 Male	1935/07/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	3351 Male	1949/10/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3352 Male	1951/04/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	393 Male	1929/10/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	193 Male	1915/03/19
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	1236 Male	1930/03/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	297 Male	1937/10/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1230 Female	1939/11/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	806 Female	1947/01/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	274 Male	1929/11/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1215 Male	1939/11/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	771 Male	1929/11/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	544 Male	1923/01/24
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	227 Female	1946/11/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	757 Male	1929/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2796 Male	1946/10/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3353 Male	1957/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3354 Female	1953/07/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3355 Male	1955/07/12
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1310 Male	1939/11/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3356 Male	1946/12/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3357 Male	1948/04/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3358 Male	1949/12/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3359 Female	1952/08/10

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3360	Male	1947/10/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3361	Male	1950/08/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3362	Female	1958/08/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	807	Male	1938/06/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	311	Male	1939/12/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	490	Male	1923/09/05
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	804	Male	1924/09/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	20	Female	1931/11/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	2857	Male	1954/12/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Associate Chief Justice	3214	Female	1958/05/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	282	Male	1931/06/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1336	Male	1937/02/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3186	Male	1946/10/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	304	Male	1928/10/19
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	2750	Male	1932/04/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2849	Female	1942/09/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	342	Male	1930/01/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Associate Chief Justice	3099	Male	1943/02/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3363	Male	1953/08/26
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2754	Male	1935/01/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	239	Male	1934/05/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3364	Female	1964/01/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	184	Male	1930/02/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2636	Male	1944/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	249	Male	1922/03/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2595	Male	1930/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	369	Male	1934/12/30
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Justice	2626	Male	1933/07/14
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2828	Male	1943/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Toronto Region	Senior Judge	2885	Male	1948/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2939	Female	1951/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3365	Female	1954/02/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3366	Male	1946/05/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3367	Male	1958/06/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3368	Male	1945/07/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3369	Female	1960/08/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3370	Female	1961/07/31
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	620	Male	1930/03/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	635	Male	1931/09/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Justice	3129	Male	1946/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	786	Male	1940/03/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	460	Male	1940/03/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2568	Male	1936/12/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3371	Male	1949/11/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3372	Female	1951/08/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	495	Male	1930/03/30

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2577	Male	1939/08/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	72	Male	1938/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	571	Male	1933/12/25
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	164	Male	1930/04/06
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	409	Male	1940/04/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	606	Male	1938/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2756	Male	1935/04/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	391	Male	1930/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2570	Male	1938/06/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	481	Male	1940/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3244	Male	1953/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3373	Male	1953/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3374	Female	1939/07/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3375	Female	1953/09/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3376	Female	1952/04/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3377	Female	1947/08/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	785	Male	1930/04/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	338	Male	1940/04/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3378	Female	1955/10/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	554	Male	1930/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2870	Male	1932/01/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	14	Male	1930/05/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3379	Female	1949/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3380	Male	1949/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3381	Male	1948/12/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3382	Male	1954/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3383	Female	1958/11/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2873	Male	1934/12/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3085	Male	1948/09/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3039	Male	1947/02/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3384	Male	1940/08/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3385	Female	1958/07/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3386	Male	1939/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	88	Male	1917/07/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	849	Male	1911/08/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2992	Female	1941/03/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3387	Female	1956/09/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3388	Female	1957/08/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3389	Male	1949/10/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3390	Male	1959/07/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - County - Nova Scotia - District #6	Judge	9	Male	1916/03/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	182	Male	1927/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	586	Male	1930/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	663	Male	1933/11/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2760	Male	1935/05/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3391	Male	1941/09/16

British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2731	Female	1949/10/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	388	Male	1930/06/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	202	Male	1918/10/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	2646	Male	1945/03/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	2928	Male	1939/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	217	Male	1940/06/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3393	Female	1961/10/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3394	Male	1945/05/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3395	Female	1957/05/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	614	Male	1928/11/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	461	Male	1930/06/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3150	Male	1941/01/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	3224	Male	1956/10/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3356	Male	1946/12/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3355	Male	1955/07/12
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2895	Female	1952/09/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3392	Female	1956/10/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	53	Male	1927/04/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2587	Male	1938/08/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	148	Female	1940/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	231	Male	1930/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	472	Male	1930/07/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	662	Male	1928/12/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2566	Male	1940/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2825	Male	1935/08/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	269	Male	1930/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	697	Male	1918/05/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	395	Male	1927/03/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	567	Male	1940/08/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	222	Male	1918/08/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Victoriaville	Justice	92	Male	1940/08/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	765	Male	1933/03/04
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	117	Male	1920/03/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Battleford	Justice	3396	Male	1952/01/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Edmundston	Justice	3397	Male	1956/05/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3398	Female	1960/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	310	Male	1932/09/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	368	Male	1936/03/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	523	Male	1940/05/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	725	Female	1940/08/31
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	1237	Male	1932/05/18
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Not Provided	2791	Male	1950/06/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	2995	Male	1948/12/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	450	Male	1930/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	343	Male	1930/09/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	859	Male	1912/06/27

Canada	Canada - Federal Court		788 Male	1930/09/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	820 Male	1930/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	203 Male	1915/02/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	385 Male	1937/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2813 Male	1935/09/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	154 Male	1930/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Appeal - Ontario	Justice	828 Male	1911/05/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	782 Male	1940/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2617 Male	1935/10/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	1327 Male	1940/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	556 Male	1921/08/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	2764 Male	1930/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3399 Male	1960/08/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	799 Male	1916/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region	Justice	2887 Female	1943/12/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	526 Male	1940/10/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	604 Male	1918/08/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	449 Male	1930/11/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1218 Male	1938/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3400 Male	1945/11/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3401 Male	1947/11/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3402 Male	1946/12/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	783 Male	1914/11/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2590 Male	1940/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	386 Male	1933/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	1220 Male	1936/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	721 Male	1927/10/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	679 Male	1933/07/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2666 Male	1935/11/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	83 Male	1923/06/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	638 Male	1930/11/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3403 Female	1958/01/26
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3404 Male	1948/02/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3405 Male	1953/05/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	28 Male	1930/11/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	622 Male	1924/05/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1304 Male	1930/11/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3029 Male	1949/05/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3406 Male	1951/02/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3407 Male	1958/03/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3408 Male	1953/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3409 Female	1951/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3410 Male	1951/02/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3411 Male	1952/05/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3412 Male	1942/09/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3413 Male	1947/01/13

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	625	Male	1931/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2914	Male	1935/05/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	268	Male	1925/01/11
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2633	Male	1931/02/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2594	Male	1930/12/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	368	Male	1936/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	392	Male	1931/02/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	607	Male	1935/09/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	629	Male	1939/04/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	2833	Male	1940/10/03
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	1239	Female	1941/01/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2906	Male	1942/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	317	Male	1931/01/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	442	Male	1931/01/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	752	Male	1916/11/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	2588	Male	1941/02/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	601	Male	1931/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	359	Male	1931/02/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	726	Male	1920/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	250	Male	1925/07/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	778	Female	1941/02/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2603	Male	1941/01/03
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2717	Male	1940/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	238	Male	1931/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	468	Female	1931/03/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region		2612	Male	1940/09/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2616	Male	1939/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2618	Male	1938/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2619	Female	1939/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Toronto Region - Toronto	Justice	1221	Male	1941/03/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	802	Male	1920/10/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2832	Male	1936/03/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2604	Male	1932/05/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	404	Male	1941/04/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2933	Female	1951/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	185	Male	1918/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	665	Male	1933/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	1327	Male	1940/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Not Provided	2695	Male	1941/03/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2736	Female	1940/05/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2878	Male	1948/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2937	Male	1935/12/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	58	Male	1931/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	889	Male	1916/10/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	1204	Male	1941/05/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	2830	Male	1936/05/27

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	793 Male	1923/11/25
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2572 Male	1932/06/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2893 Male	1936/06/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	396 Male	1932/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	66 Male	1919/12/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2625 Male	1940/04/22
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	3414 Female	1965/04/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3415 Male	1954/08/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	1148 Male	1931/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	263 Male	1930/09/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	226 Male	1918/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	590 Male	1926/08/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	768 Male	1935/10/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2632 Male	1938/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	312 Male	1941/07/22
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	46 Male	1935/04/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2635 Male	1939/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	163 Male	1921/09/12
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	1224 Male	1933/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	196 Male	1914/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	1252 Male	1941/08/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	535 Female	1941/08/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	448 Male	1931/09/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	775 Male	1931/09/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	94 Male	1931/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2641 Female	1941/01/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2643 Male	1940/01/24
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Justice	816 Male	1940/12/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	2746 Male	1940/04/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3167 Male	1950/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3410 Male	1951/02/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3416 Female	1952/09/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3417 Male	1945/04/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3418 Male	1948/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3419 Male	1954/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3420 Female	1962/05/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3421 Male	1940/12/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3422 Male	1945/02/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3423 Female	1958/03/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region	Justice	3424 Male	1948/10/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2737 Male	1931/09/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1230 Female	1939/11/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2881 Female	1936/09/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	371 Male	1931/09/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2759 Male	1936/09/22
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	955 Male	1909/03/02

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	549 Male	1935/09/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	666 Male	1926/12/28
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2585 Male	1941/11/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	105 Male	1932/02/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	272 Male	1932/11/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	650 Male	1931/10/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2761 Male	1941/08/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1329 Male	1934/10/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2645 Male	1939/12/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2649 Male	1937/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2650 Male	1937/02/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	611 Female	1931/10/16
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	6 Male	1931/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Regional Senior Judge	2728 Male	1946/04/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3176 Male	1951/08/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3291 Male	1958/10/11
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3425 Male	1948/02/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3426 Male	1949/09/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	3427 Male	1951/08/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3428 Female	1957/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3429 Male	1949/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3430 Male	1943/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3431 Male	1947/01/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3432 Male	1955/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3433 Female	1965/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3429 Male	1949/10/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	435 Male	1931/10/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3294 Male	1949/05/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	148 Female	1940/07/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	316 Male	1934/05/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	356 Male	1936/11/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2566 Male	1940/07/31
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2624 Male	1932/02/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2605 Male	1931/11/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	246 Male	1931/11/06
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2907 Male	1936/11/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	877 Male	1911/06/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2702 Female	1945/04/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3287 Female	1958/12/15
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3434 Male	1952/09/09
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3435 Male	1956/12/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	3436 Male	1949/11/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	3437 Female	1964/05/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3438 Male	1958/09/16
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3439 Female	1952/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3440 Female	1962/11/26

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3441	Male	1945/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3442	Male	1950/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3443	Female	1958/01/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	3444	Male	1951/11/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3445	Female	1956/03/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	3446	Male	1958/03/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3447	Female	1963/09/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1242	Male	1908/04/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	528	Male	1930/05/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3448	Female	1964/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	920	Male	1911/01/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2589	Male	1934/11/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	3449	Male	1961/12/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2664	Male	1940/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2777	Male	1950/02/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Bathurst	Justice	79	Male	1942/08/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	354	Male	1947/07/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	410	Male	1944/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	1205	Male	1943/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	1211	Male	1942/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2578	Female	1942/06/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	522	Male	1942/11/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3450	Female	1954/05/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3451	Male	1948/06/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3452	Male	1946/10/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3453	Male	1952/10/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3454	Female	1950/06/23
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3455	Male	1949/02/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3456	Male	1961/08/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3457	Male	1950/08/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3458	Female	1958/04/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	417	Male	1942/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	172	Male	1942/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2665	Male	1941/08/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Val d'Or	Justice	2667	Male	1939/02/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2673	Male	1937/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2676	Male	1938/07/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Rouyn-Noranda	Justice	3459	Male	1965/03/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Lethbridge	Justice	3460	Male	1958/01/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	817	Male	1928/04/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2795	Male	1936/12/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	315	Male	1934/10/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	95	Male	1939/05/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Cranbrook	Justice	351	Male	1944/01/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	441	Female	1943/10/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	467	Male	1933/05/08

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	537	Male	1945/09/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	619	Male	1935/09/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	621	Male	1938/01/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	710	Male	1943/11/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	732	Female	1943/12/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	736	Male	1942/04/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	743	Male	1945/02/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	1314	Female	1943/10/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Digby	Justice	2574	Male	1943/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	683	Male	1916/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2931	Male	1937/01/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3074	Male	1948/10/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3249	Female	1957/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	840	Male	1909/12/11
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	176	Male	1932/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	266	Male	1921/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2870	Male	1932/01/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Longueuil	Justice	494	Male	1943/04/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	564	Male	1943/07/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	2822	Female	1946/06/02
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1306	Male	1939/08/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1234	Male	1944/08/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	2598	Male	1943/01/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	3436	Male	1949/11/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	139	Male	1925/09/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2776	Male	1950/03/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3301	Male	1945/04/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	795	Male	1932/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3461	Female	1960/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3462	Female	1958/10/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3463	Male	1948/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3464	Male	1956/05/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	29	Male	1932/01/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2648	Male	1946/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	910	Male	1903/03/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	507	Female	1945/05/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2982	Female	1951/05/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	147	Male	1947/02/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	2629	Male	1942/09/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	259	Male	1932/02/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1216	Male	1943/09/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2592	Female	1948/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3018	Male	1949/08/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	3151	Male	1948/12/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3161	Male	1945/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Regional Senior Judge	3344	Male	1954/05/12

Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3465	Male	1959/11/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3466	Female	1951/10/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3467	Male	1953/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3468	Male	1952/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3469	Female	1949/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Lindsay	Justice	3470	Male	1955/03/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3471	Male	1951/12/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3472	Male	1949/03/25
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Judge in Labrador	3473	Male	1958/01/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3474	Male	1948/07/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3475	Female	1955/11/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3476	Female	1947/12/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3477	Male	1960/06/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3478	Female	1963/10/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3479	Male	1951/02/14
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	707	Male	1919/08/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	479	Male	1922/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1307	Male	1932/03/16
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2586	Male	1932/03/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	935	Male	1912/04/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	1214	Male	1933/10/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	112	Male	1935/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	214	Male	1932/03/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1305	Male	1943/08/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3480	Male	1957/09/13
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3481	Female	1944/06/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3482	Male	1953/01/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3483	Male	1943/10/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3484	Female	1951/02/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3485	Male	1947/11/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Bathurst	Justice	3487	Female	1952/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	796	Male	1932/04/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	574	Male	1932/04/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	360	Male	1932/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	483	Male	1923/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2980	Male	1935/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3486	Male	1942/10/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	618	Female	1943/07/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	809	Female	1946/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	172	Male	1942/04/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2569	Male	1944/05/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	1326	Male	1944/11/06
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2785	Female	1953/11/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3492	Female	1959/08/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3494	Male	1960/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2712	Male	1932/04/27

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3112	Male	1945/06/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3488	Male	1944/08/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3489	Female	1966/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3490	Male	1967/08/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3491	Male	1953/03/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3493	Female	1960/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	3495	Male	1946/03/26
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	730	Female	1923/09/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2941	Female	1951/02/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2766	Female	1950/07/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2696	Male	1941/06/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2703	Male	1937/11/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	673	Male	1932/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	2695	Male	1941/03/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2832	Male	1936/03/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3927	Male	1948/04/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3472	Male	1949/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	3496	Male	1952/03/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3497	Male	1950/02/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3498	Male	1963/08/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	532	Male	1927/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	2710	Male	1940/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3306	Male	1950/05/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	27	Male	1932/05/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2689	Male	1937/06/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2638	Female	1952/09/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2639	Male	1942/05/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	308	Male	1932/05/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2951	Female	1937/05/20
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	307	Male	1918/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Chief Justice	2615	Male	1932/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Chief Justice	2782	Male	1938/12/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2963	Female	1953/11/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3101	Female	1953/12/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3499	Male	1952/01/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3500	Male	1960/09/25
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3503	Female	1954/07/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	627	Male	1921/08/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1219	Male	1933/05/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	77	Male	1932/06/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2604	Male	1932/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3501	Male	1949/05/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3502	Female	1955/03/08
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	183	Male	1938/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2663	Male	1932/06/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2869	Male	1941/01/17

Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2572	Male	1932/06/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2714	Male	1951/06/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3415	Male	1954/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3504	Male	1954/05/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3505	Male	1961/05/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2711	Male	1941/01/02
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Judge	1236	Male	1930/03/03
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	2987	Female	1947/04/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	553	Male	1932/07/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2682	Male	1942/07/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2739	Male	1943/05/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3465	Male	1959/11/20
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3506	Male	1947/04/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	321	Male	1932/07/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2932	Male	1937/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	788	Male	1930/09/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1318	Male	1945/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2727	Male	1939/10/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	773	Male	1926/06/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	2631	Male	1943/08/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	504	Male	1919/12/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	764	Male	1932/08/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	420	Male	1932/08/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1311	Male	1932/08/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	518	Male	1928/06/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	722	Male	1932/08/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1227	Female	1946/07/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	31	Male	1932/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	223	Male	1935/06/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	533	Male	1936/01/08
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	754	Female	1945/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2730	Male	1938/03/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	811	Female	1942/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	310	Male	1932/09/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1321	Male	1945/09/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2825	Male	1935/08/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	204	Male	1915/09/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	488	Male	1932/09/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3507	Male	1954/11/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	371	Male	1931/09/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3131	Male	1942/10/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	25	Male	1937/01/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	366	Male	1932/10/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Amos	Justice	577	Male	1947/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	290	Male	1946/11/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Regional Senior Judge	1328	Male	1944/04/22

Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	3508	Female	1962/03/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	2830	Male	1936/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	534	Male	1936/02/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2565	Male	1932/10/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	51	Male	1932/10/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2666	Male	1935/11/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2978	Male	1941/01/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2749	Male	1946/03/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	272	Male	1932/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	656	Male	1932/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	724	Male	1916/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2998	Male	1935/03/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	610	Male	1932/11/21
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	714	Male	1933/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2636	Male	1944/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	363	Male	1932/11/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3509	Male	1954/10/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3510	Male	1950/05/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3511	Female	1957/11/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	232	Male	1932/11/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	405	Male	1933/12/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	11	Male	1916/12/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2999	Male	1935/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2786	Female	1950/12/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3512	Male	1949/11/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3513	Male	1955/07/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3514	Male	1958/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3515	Male	1948/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3516	Male	1951/05/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3517	Male	1956/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3518	Female	1959/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3519	Male	1963/04/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Victoriaville	Justice	3520	Male	1956/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1336	Male	1937/02/15
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	723	Male	1924/11/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	1325	Male	1932/12/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	340	Male	1935/06/02
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	1232	Male	1946/08/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	387	Female	1947/12/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	609	Female	1941/05/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	1319	Male	1944/11/20
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Senior Judge	2644	Male	1950/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2694	Male	1938/05/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	302	Male	1945/01/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2656	Male	1944/04/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	57	Male	1926/05/20

Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	314	Male	1943/08/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	437	Male	1935/06/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	664	Male	1929/02/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	2584	Female	1945/08/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	3209	Female	1953/11/27
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	2771	Male	1949/01/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3521	Male	1950/04/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3522	Female	1956/04/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3523	Male	1963/01/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2742	Male	1940/09/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2693	Male	1933/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	258	Male	1933/02/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	379	Female	1949/03/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1322	Male	1933/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	582	Male	1933/02/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2943	Male	1950/03/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3032	Male	1948/12/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3524	Male	1951/04/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3525	Female	1961/10/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3526	Female	1954/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3527	Male	1953/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3528	Male	1961/06/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3529	Female	1955/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3530	Male	1961/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3531	Female	1959/02/23
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3532	Male	1952/07/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	3533	Female	1960/04/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Amos	Justice	3534	Male	1959/11/26
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3535	Male	1956/09/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3536	Female	1958/02/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	2763	Male	1938/02/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	233	Male	1926/06/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2621	Male	1933/02/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3	Male	1949/11/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	50	Male	1922/04/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	430	Male	1933/04/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3437	Female	1964/05/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3526	Female	1954/01/15
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3537	Male	1958/07/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3538	Male	1953/11/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3539	Male	1949/04/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	2662	Male	1944/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	3001	Male	1946/08/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	454	Male	1924/07/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	324	Male	1928/03/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	291	Male	1930/04/25

Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	111	Male	1927/11/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	326	Male	1940/07/30
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	3487	Female	1952/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	781	Male	1925/04/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2740	Male	1943/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	717	Male	1921/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2885	Male	1948/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Senior Judge	3121	Female	1949/03/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3540	Male	1951/01/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	3541	Male	1965/01/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Bathurst	Justice	3542	Male	1955/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3543	Female	1962/01/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	306	Male	1924/01/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1312	Female	1947/02/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	1310	Male	1939/11/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2676	Male	1938/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2757	Male	1940/04/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3103	Male	1939/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2860	Female	1942/05/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2966	Female	1951/12/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3104	Female	1948/08/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3226	Male	1959/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Regional Senior Judge	3319	Male	1951/05/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3544	Male	1950/12/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	415	Male	1933/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	235	Female	1933/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	2743	Male	1943/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2591	Male	1933/05/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	293	Male	1933/05/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2767	Male	1939/05/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	444	Male	1948/01/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1309	Female	1947/04/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Grand Falls-Windsor	Justice	1251	Male	1947/09/20
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Grand Falls-Windsor	Justice	3249	Female	1957/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	103	Male	1928/03/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	194	Male	1914/12/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	2840	Female	1956/04/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	115	Female	1950/12/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2775	Male	1940/03/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2783	Male	1940/09/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2602	Male	1933/06/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2787	Male	1943/03/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Prince George	Justice	2567	Male	1946/10/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2647	Female	1953/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2868	Male	1938/06/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3073	Male	1945/07/12

Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Dauphin	Justice	3545	Male	1953/08/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3546	Male	1954/05/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3547	Female	1955/08/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3548	Female	1961/05/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3549	Male	1951/10/28
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	3550	Male	1947/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3551	Male	1948/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3552	Male	1951/12/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3553	Female	1963/05/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3554	Female	1958/09/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	3555	Male	1952/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3556	Male	1955/09/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	524	Male	1928/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2793	Male	1939/01/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3033	Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	530	Male	1933/06/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	329	Male	1944/02/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1235	Male	1937/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Smithers	Justice	2732	Female	1942/03/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2770	Male	1940/12/29
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2850	Male	1947/06/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	1322	Male	1933/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	570	Male	1926/10/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	633	Male	1933/07/12
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Justice	816	Male	1940/12/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Justice	2626	Male	1933/07/14
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Justice	3434	Male	1952/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	303	Male	1933/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2640	Male	1939/11/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	737	Male	1933/07/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	398	Male	1933/07/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3557	Male	1948/04/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Brandon	Justice	3558	Male	1951/10/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	3559	Male	1953/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3560	Male	1947/08/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3561	Male	1951/01/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3562	Female	1958/07/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3563	Male	1949/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3564	Male	1948/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3565	Male	1953/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3566	Male	1955/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3567	Female	1956/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	3568	Female	1961/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	3569	Male	1959/05/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3570	Male	1949/02/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3571	Female	1964/07/14

Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	932 Male	1914/03/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	665 Male	1933/08/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2669 Female	1945/04/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2660 Male	1933/08/25
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	761 Male	1933/08/28
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2754 Male	1935/01/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2760 Male	1935/05/27
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	314 Male	1943/08/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2568 Male	1936/12/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2741 Male	1933/09/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2751 Male	1934/06/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	18 Male	1922/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2698 Male	1943/09/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	2725 Male	1944/11/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	588 Male	1922/05/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	22 Male	1935/10/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2607 Male	1946/05/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	580 Male	1933/10/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	143 Male	1933/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2668 Female	1945/07/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3116 Female	1955/12/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	735 Male	1933/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Chief Justice	106 Male	1921/04/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2715 Male	1945/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2729 Male	1945/02/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3343 Female	1958/04/15
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	1239 Female	1941/01/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2768 Male	1944/05/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	663 Male	1933/11/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	91 Male	1922/05/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3572 Female	1951/09/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3573 Female	1961/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2794 Female	1950/01/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2875 Female	1946/01/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	52 Male	1921/12/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	803 Male	1925/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	137 Male	1929/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3530 Male	1961/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3565 Male	1953/02/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3229 Female	1947/07/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	3574 Male	1951/10/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3575 Male	1956/11/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3576 Male	1952/09/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3577 Male	1949/11/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3578 Male	1950/07/18
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3579 Male	1949/04/13

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	161 Male	1931/11/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2707 Male	1945/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	335 Male	1933/12/14
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2585 Male	1941/11/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2745 Male	1933/12/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	350 Male	1935/05/26
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2985 Male	1952/05/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	27 Male	1932/05/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kamloops	Justice	2648 Male	1946/03/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	466 Male	1935/11/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	319 Male	1935/06/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	492 Female	1943/09/30
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	1212 Female	1947/08/16
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1301 Male	1938/08/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2680 Male	1934/10/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	2758 Male	1948/07/21
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	2771 Male	1949/01/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2878 Male	1948/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region	Justice	2896 Male	1945/11/03
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3199 Male	1953/08/22
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3204 Male	1950/05/19
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3345 Male	1950/09/26
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	3508 Female	1962/03/24
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	3532 Male	1952/07/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2804 Male	1940/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	452 Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	654 Male	1934/01/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2704 Female	1947/06/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Woodstock	Justice	3494 Male	1960/07/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	491 Male	1934/01/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Stratford	Justice	2613 Male	1946/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2678 Male	1946/02/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3066 Male	1937/10/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2884 Male	1944/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brampton	Justice	3037 Male	1948/08/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Regional Senior Judge	3108 Female	1955/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Regional Senior Judge	3152 Female	1955/04/12
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3422 Male	1945/02/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Associate Chief Justice	3465 Male	1959/11/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3580 Male	1946/08/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3581 Male	1951/08/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3582 Male	1955/06/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3583 Male	1956/05/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3584 Female	1957/04/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3585 Male	1958/03/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3586 Female	1956/05/07

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3587	Male	1965/12/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3588	Male	1957/11/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	633	Male	1933/07/12
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	3487	Female	1952/10/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2804	Male	1940/09/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2654	Male	1947/12/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2809	Male	1943/07/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3051	Female	1950/05/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3100	Male	1948/02/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	552	Male	1918/07/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2879	Male	1939/02/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2690	Male	1945/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2882	Male	1939/03/01
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3024	Male	1937/11/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3499	Male	1952/01/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	746	Male	1919/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	89	Male	1918/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	2599	Male	1944/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	3195	Male	1958/01/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	2691	Male	1947/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	2699	Male	1946/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	369	Male	1934/12/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2808	Male	1939/09/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2581	Female	1951/08/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3057	Female	1945/12/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3577	Male	1949/11/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	2814	Male	1943/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2815	Male	1943/01/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3464	Male	1956/05/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	595	Male	1920/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	830	Male	1913/11/17
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Chief Justice	2752	Male	1945/07/19
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3589	Male	1957/06/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3590	Female	1965/03/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3591	Male	1947/03/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	2646	Male	1945/03/08
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	352	Male	1935/05/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	410	Male	1944/02/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	1320	Male	1942/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2797	Male	1934/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2890	Male	1947/01/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2986	Female	1956/06/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3189	Female	1952/01/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Associate Chief Justice	3387	Female	1956/09/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3538	Male	1953/11/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Swift Current	Justice	3592	Male	1955/06/28

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3593	Female	1965/05/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kamloops	Justice	3595	Female	1942/11/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3596	Male	1942/11/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3597	Male	1961/08/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3600	Male	1949/11/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3601	Male	1962/10/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3602	Female	1953/03/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3603	Female	1966/12/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	7	Male	1941/12/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	284	Male	1925/10/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3418	Male	1948/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3594	Male	1950/01/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3598	Male	1949/09/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3599	Male	1958/12/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	278	Male	1925/10/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2608	Female	1949/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2620	Male	1934/06/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2606	Male	1947/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	153	Male	1934/10/03
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	728	Male	1918/03/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	739	Male	1921/05/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2963	Female	1953/11/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3467	Male	1953/02/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3604	Male	1953/11/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3605	Male	1964/05/13
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3606	Male	1956/03/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3607	Female	1967/11/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	3608	Male	1951/07/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3609	Male	1953/07/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3610	Female	1964/05/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3611	Male	1953/02/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3612	Male	1957/04/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Prince Rupert	Justice	3613	Male	1952/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3614	Male	1960/03/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3615	Male	1956/11/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3616	Female	1964/09/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3617	Female	1955/08/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3618	Male	1953/06/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3036	Male	1940/05/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	397	Male	1934/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	144	Male	1934/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3015	Male	1939/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3466	Female	1951/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3619	Male	1962/01/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3023	Female	1949/06/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	305	Male	1951/03/18

Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2569	Male	1944/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	2816	Male	1943/04/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - New Carlisle	Justice	2819	Male	1944/03/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Nanaimo	Justice	3103	Male	1939/07/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2818	Male	1934/07/15
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	422	Male	1928/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	468	Female	1931/03/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	2705	Male	1946/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2781	Male	1934/07/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	3620	Male	1953/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3621	Female	1958/12/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3622	Female	1960/12/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3623	Male	1963/11/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3624	Male	1960/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3625	Male	1951/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Pembroke	Justice	3627	Male	1952/02/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	2823	Male	1934/07/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3626	Male	1959/12/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2692	Male	1946/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	2928	Male	1939/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Regional Senior Judge	3210	Female	1953/02/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Pictou	Justice	3452	Male	1946/10/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3509	Male	1954/10/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2790	Male	1945/09/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	200	Male	1914/05/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	331	Female	1923/10/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	43	Female	1934/08/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	3629	Female	1956/04/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2592	Female	1948/08/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	647	Male	1919/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	733	Male	1915/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	373	Male	1919/02/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	311	Male	1939/12/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	551	Female	1949/11/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	1256	Female	1949/07/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1305	Male	1943/08/07
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3153	Male	1955/01/01
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3474	Male	1948/07/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3475	Female	1955/11/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3541	Male	1965/01/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3628	Male	1952/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2610	Male	1934/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2676	Male	1938/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	285	Male	1935/02/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	2716	Male	1945/05/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2734	Female	1952/12/25

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	2943	Male	1950/03/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	3032	Male	1948/12/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3630	Female	1959/05/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3631	Female	1965/04/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3632	Male	1955/02/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3633	Male	1960/03/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3634	Female	1949/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3635	Male	1948/05/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3636	Male	1954/07/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3637	Male	1949/10/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2824	Female	1943/02/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	695	Male	1930/04/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2827	Male	1942/11/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2828	Male	1943/03/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3638	Male	1953/09/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3473	Male	1958/01/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	418	Male	1935/12/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	815	Male	1935/03/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2645	Male	1939/12/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region	Justice	2958	Female	1949/05/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3077	Female	1952/11/19
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Senior Judge	3083	Male	1954/04/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3142	Male	1954/12/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3639	Female	1958/08/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3641	Male	1946/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3610	Female	1964/05/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3640	Male	1951/02/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	225	Male	1934/10/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1330	Male	1939/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3495	Male	1946/03/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	378	Male	1927/08/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Associate Chief Justice	2623	Male	1948/01/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Chief Justice	3099	Male	1943/02/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3642	Male	1948/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	3643	Female	1969/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3644	Male	1955/04/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	251	Male	1923/06/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1312	Female	1947/02/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2593	Female	1949/02/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2589	Male	1934/11/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3357	Male	1948/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	682	Male	1934/11/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2680	Male	1934/10/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3254	Male	1951/11/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Corner Brook	Justice	3577	Male	1949/11/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	100	Male	1939/02/23

Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	357	Male	1934/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2726	Female	1955/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Regional Senior Judge	3248	Male	1943/08/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3645	Male	1959/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3646	Male	1951/08/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3647	Male	1961/09/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3648	Male	1958/03/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3649	Male	1958/02/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	649	Male	1934/12/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2873	Male	1934/12/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	315	Male	1934/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	421	Male	1934/12/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	740	Male	1932/02/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1206	Male	1936/01/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	2925	Male	1939/12/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3650	Male	1960/10/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3651	Male	1955/04/10
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3652	Female	1958/05/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3653	Male	1948/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2590	Male	1940/11/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3134	Female	1953/02/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3426	Male	1949/09/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	451	Male	1936/03/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	522	Male	1942/11/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2616	Male	1939/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2697	Male	1947/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3322	Male	1943/03/27
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	1255	Female	1950/11/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2904	Male	1940/01/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	58	Male	1931/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2789	Male	1946/09/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	777	Male	1923/01/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	1332	Female	1950/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	547	Male	1915/11/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2597	Female	1951/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2896	Male	1945/11/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3633	Male	1960/03/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3654	Female	1956/02/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3655	Male	1954/03/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3656	Female	1960/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3657	Male	1951/06/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3658	Male	1957/12/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2882	Male	1939/03/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2792	Female	1946/11/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	581	Male	1922/02/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2592	Female	1948/08/28

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	688	Male	1922/09/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	815	Male	1935/03/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	459	Male	1921/04/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	3471	Male	1951/12/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Abbotsford	Justice	3659	Male	1951/10/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3660	Female	1961/09/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3661	Male	1954/11/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3662	Male	1960/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Peterborough	Justice	2854	Male	1942/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Peterborough	Justice	3530	Male	1961/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3619	Male	1962/01/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2998	Male	1935/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3269	Female	1955/10/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	207	Male	1918/11/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2671	Female	1948/07/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	94	Male	1931/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2860	Female	1942/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2756	Male	1935/04/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	374	Male	1939/05/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Associate Chief Justice	539	Male	1935/04/16
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	661	Male	1920/06/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3662	Male	1960/04/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	709	Male	1927/06/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3505	Male	1961/05/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	2738	Male	1947/09/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Associate Chief Justice	2941	Female	1951/02/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3663	Male	1966/10/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3664	Male	1957/10/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2864	Male	1942/11/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2865	Male	1943/12/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	436	Male	1935/04/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	623	Male	1935/08/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2826	Male	1945/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	1333	Male	1945/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	2876	Male	1944/04/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	2877	Male	1940/09/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	2630	Male	1949/02/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3376	Female	1952/04/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3665	Female	1967/09/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3668	Male	1952/03/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	696	Female	1946/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	385	Male	1937/05/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3666	Male	1953/06/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3667	Male	1957/03/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3670	Male	1957/06/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3671	Female	1958/11/19

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Baie-Comeau/Mingan	Justice	337	Male	1945/05/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Baie-Comeau/Mingan	Justice	3669	Male	1954/10/29
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	187	Male	1913/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2914	Male	1935/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	157	Male	1935/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3106	Male	1940/06/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	1317	Male	1925/08/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Trial - Nova Scotia	Justice	21	Male	1928/06/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	2919	Female	1954/10/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	3165	Male	1944/12/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3503	Female	1954/07/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3604	Male	1953/11/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3672	Female	1952/04/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3673	Male	1963/07/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3674	Male	1947/04/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3675	Male	1960/03/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3676	Female	1958/10/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3677	Female	1957/06/03
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	319	Male	1935/06/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2972	Male	1942/05/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3014	Male	1947/04/22
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	578	Male	1917/03/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	1334	Female	1950/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3496	Male	1952/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	2884	Male	1944/09/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1216	Male	1943/09/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2821	Female	1946/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	2883	Male	1940/08/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2999	Male	1935/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	2886	Male	1944/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2892	Male	1944/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	508	Male	1925/10/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2583	Female	1950/09/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	2651	Female	1949/05/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3523	Male	1963/01/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3121	Female	1949/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3678	Female	1956/11/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Haileybury	Justice	3679	Male	1956/04/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3680	Female	1972/08/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	3681	Male	1965/06/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	3682	Male	1957/05/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3683	Male	1957/08/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Yarmouth	Justice	3684	Male	1962/12/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3686	Female	1961/08/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	617	Male	1919/08/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	628	Male	1925/04/29

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3632	Male	1955/02/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3685	Male	1960/05/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2981	Female	1949/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3027	Male	1940/08/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	127	Male	1939/08/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	453	Male	1926/06/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	2842	Male	1946/06/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3149	Male	1940/09/23
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2841	Male	1946/08/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	619	Male	1935/09/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	15	Male	1924/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2813	Male	1935/09/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3424	Male	1948/10/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3687	Male	1951/07/31
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3688	Male	1953/03/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3689	Male	1951/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3690	Male	1959/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Brockville	Justice	3691	Male	1960/05/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3692	Male	1961/02/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Rouyn-Noranda	Justice	3693	Male	1959/05/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3694	Female	1959/08/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	624	Female	1923/10/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	211	Male	1917/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2617	Male	1935/10/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3173	Male	1937/04/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2835	Female	1946/10/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	818	Male	1924/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3373	Male	1953/02/03
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3695	Female	1957/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3697	Male	1955/05/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3696	Male	1956/02/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3698	Male	1956/03/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3700	Female	1949/11/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2980	Male	1935/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Bracebridge	Justice	2896	Male	1945/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	3699	Male	1954/09/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3047	Male	1940/11/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2908	Male	1943/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	497	Male	1917/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2659	Female	1949/12/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	262	Male	1927/01/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2917	Male	1942/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	2921	Male	1945/05/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3621	Female	1958/12/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2937	Male	1935/12/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2739	Male	1943/05/01

Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2895	Female	1952/09/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1318	Male	1945/08/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2639	Male	1942/05/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2653	Male	1944/04/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2913	Male	1945/08/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2920	Female	1944/12/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3084	Male	1937/10/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3149	Male	1940/09/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3170	Male	1937/11/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2674	Female	1950/01/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	2916	Male	1946/01/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3150	Male	1941/01/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1233	Male	1921/06/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	702	Male	1936/01/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	535	Female	1941/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	1147	Male	1936/02/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2983	Male	1953/11/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3349	Male	1957/04/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Chief Justice	3465	Male	1959/11/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Associate Chief Justice	3507	Male	1954/11/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Associate Chief Justice	3636	Male	1954/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3701	Male	1951/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3702	Male	1952/01/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3703	Female	1950/01/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3704	Male	1962/02/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3705	Male	1971/12/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3706	Female	1963/05/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3707	Male	1950/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3708	Male	1952/04/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3709	Male	1954/03/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3710	Female	1964/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3711	Male	1951/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3712	Male	1950/05/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	2925	Male	1939/12/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	575	Male	1940/03/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Lethbridge	Justice	2843	Male	1946/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2929	Male	1944/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3568	Female	1961/10/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2658	Female	1950/05/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	1323	Female	1952/08/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	2934	Male	1941/08/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2834	Male	1947/06/26
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3499	Male	1952/01/27
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	3550	Male	1947/07/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3713	Male	1958/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3714	Female	1965/04/14

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3715	Male	1949/07/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3716	Male	1953/02/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3717	Male	1960/03/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Lethbridge	Justice	3718	Male	1955/06/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3719	Male	1947/04/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3720	Male	1956/12/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Moose Jaw	Justice	3722	Female	1954/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	104	Male	1936/03/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2992	Female	1941/03/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Chief Justice	2716	Male	1945/05/14
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	1238	Male	1929/12/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3179	Male	1939/04/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3611	Male	1953/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3721	Male	1947/05/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2935	Male	1943/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	375	Male	1936/03/25
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	3550	Male	1947/07/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	636	Male	1927/09/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	519	Male	1925/04/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2632	Male	1938/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2632	Male	1938/09/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2800	Female	1948/04/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2803	Male	1948/06/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	520	Male	1927/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3179	Male	1939/04/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	509	Male	1936/04/21
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2755	Male	1949/05/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2846	Male	1947/09/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	591	Male	1920/09/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2748	Male	1949/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2890	Male	1947/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2938	Male	1944/06/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2811	Female	1948/08/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	753	Male	1926/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	197	Male	1916/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2893	Male	1936/06/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	2735	Female	1949/12/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	107	Male	1923/08/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2944	Male	1942/09/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2945	Male	1945/06/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3513	Male	1955/07/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northwest Region	Justice	330	Male	1923/02/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	3723	Male	1963/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3724	Male	1944/11/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3725	Female	1954/06/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	3726	Male	1961/04/07

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3727	Male	1961/08/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3728	Male	1956/06/15
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Senior Judge	2644	Male	1950/01/16
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Senior Judge	2903	Female	1954/04/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2847	Male	1946/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	1254	Male	1928/07/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2773	Male	1949/09/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3227	Male	1936/07/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3296	Male	1948/04/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1234	Male	1944/08/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1304	Male	1930/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3283	Male	1950/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	767	Male	1936/08/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2745	Male	1933/12/21
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1231	Female	1951/03/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2692	Male	1946/09/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2951	Female	1937/05/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	630	Male	1938/06/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2672	Female	1950/06/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	2874	Male	1938/01/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3169	Male	1941/08/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3542	Male	1955/04/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2733	Female	1949/09/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3070	Male	1941/09/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2881	Female	1936/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3124	Male	1941/09/16
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2759	Male	1936/09/22
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2820	Male	1948/07/16
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3729	Male	1960/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3730	Male	1950/08/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3731	Male	1954/10/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3732	Male	1952/11/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3733	Male	1960/09/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3734	Male	1958/08/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3735	Male	1955/04/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	463	Male	1917/09/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2954	Male	1943/11/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	447	Male	1929/06/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	694	Male	1920/01/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	2702	Female	1945/04/08
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3257	Male	1951/06/22
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2778	Male	1948/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Owen Sound	Justice	2930	Male	1947/06/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	399	Male	1926/08/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3278	Female	1955/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3699	Male	1954/09/22

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3736 Male	1964/11/07
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	3737 Female	1964/10/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3738 Male	1955/03/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3739 Male	1952/07/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Prince George	Justice	3740 Male	1962/03/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3741 Male	1959/11/14
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2580 Male	1947/12/23
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3007 Male	1939/04/14
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3269 Female	1955/10/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	3177 Male	1950/10/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2836 Male	1948/10/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3033 Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2650 Male	1937/02/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2962 Male	1945/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	1220 Male	1936/11/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	75 Male	1925/08/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2907 Male	1936/11/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	359 Male	1931/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	227 Female	1946/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2888 Female	1948/03/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3120 Male	1941/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3233 Female	1953/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3614 Male	1960/03/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3742 Female	1965/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3743 Male	1951/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3744 Female	1956/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3745 Male	1960/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Owen Sound	Justice	3746 Male	1974/05/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	3747 Male	1963/02/23
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	3748 Female	1971/12/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2761 Male	1941/08/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	384 Male	1922/01/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	427 Male	1927/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3384 Male	1940/08/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Chief Justice	3649 Male	1958/02/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3749 Female	1959/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3750 Female	1965/12/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3753 Male	1959/10/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2967 Male	1944/05/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2727 Male	1939/10/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2795 Male	1936/12/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2740 Male	1943/08/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2941 Female	1951/02/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Associate Chief Justice	3190 Male	1949/08/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3751 Male	1947/06/15
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	301 Male	1937/01/10

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	438 Male	1938/07/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	569 Female	1938/05/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	609 Female	1941/05/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2678 Male	1946/02/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2689 Male	1937/06/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2714 Male	1951/06/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2731 Female	1949/10/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2833 Male	1940/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3097 Male	1941/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Cayuga	Justice	3178 Male	1950/07/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Chief Justice	3432 Male	1955/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3752 Male	1953/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2931 Male	1937/01/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2897 Female	1948/04/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	97 Male	1926/05/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	731 Male	1937/01/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	460 Male	1940/03/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3597 Male	1961/08/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3228 Male	1941/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2882 Male	1939/03/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	699 Male	1937/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	972 Male	1912/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	294 Male	1921/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	700 Male	1937/02/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3148 Male	1942/02/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	2851 Female	1949/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	214 Male	1932/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3698 Male	1956/03/27
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3754 Female	1953/10/04
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3755 Male	1961/01/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3756 Male	1966/03/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	671 Female	1944/08/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	638 Male	1930/11/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2637 Male	1924/07/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	78 Male	1937/03/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	275 Male	1925/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3016 Male	1942/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3417 Male	1945/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3658 Male	1957/12/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2975 Male	1946/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	1211 Male	1942/01/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1227 Female	1946/07/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3173 Male	1937/04/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2643 Male	1940/01/24
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3109 Female	1952/08/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3242 Female	1957/03/10

Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3259	Male	1960/02/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3661	Male	1954/11/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	Justice	3757	Male	1961/03/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3758	Female	1963/10/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3759	Male	1952/10/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3760	Male	1950/08/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3761	Female	1954/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	501	Male	1938/12/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2787	Male	1943/03/15
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	205	Female	1920/05/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2701	Male	1929/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2728	Male	1946/04/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2956	Female	1947/11/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Regional Senior Judge	3366	Male	1946/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	725	Female	1940/08/31
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	1232	Male	1946/08/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2673	Male	1937/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2636	Male	1944/04/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3025	Male	1942/05/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2954	Male	1943/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2728	Male	1946/04/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	115	Female	1950/12/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	2728	Male	1946/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Regional Senior Judge	3017	Male	1953/01/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3762	Male	1952/08/07
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3763	Female	1968/08/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3764	Female	1962/05/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3765	Male	1962/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3766	Male	1962/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3767	Male	1947/11/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	507	Female	1945/05/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2603	Male	1941/01/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	2911	Male	1948/11/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3686	Female	1961/08/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	499	Male	1925/03/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Alma	Justice	2899	Male	1949/02/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	748	Male	1929/01/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2779	Female	1949/07/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3201	Male	1948/10/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3270	Male	1951/11/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3768	Female	1957/04/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	3769	Female	1970/03/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3770	Male	1963/02/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3771	Male	1955/01/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2838	Male	1950/02/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3229	Female	1947/07/23

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	743	Male	1945/02/27
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2796	Male	1946/10/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2946	Male	1948/02/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3061	Male	1942/06/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3291	Male	1958/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3308	Male	1962/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2649	Male	1937/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2700	Female	1952/09/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	87	Male	1937/07/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2932	Male	1937/07/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	637	Male	1937/07/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Bathurst	Justice	79	Male	1942/08/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3034	Male	1942/08/04
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	179	Male	1922/09/16
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2576	Female	1952/10/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	419	Male	1927/09/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	283	Male	1937/08/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	1321	Male	1945/09/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	2950	Male	1948/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	762	Male	1929/07/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2658	Female	1950/05/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2957	Male	1948/06/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Victoriaville	Justice	2969	Male	1948/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	3231	Male	1938/03/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2730	Male	1938/03/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2923	Male	1947/09/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	2942	Male	1948/11/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3041	Female	1945/12/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	646	Male	1923/08/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	526	Male	1940/10/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3252	Male	1937/09/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2805	Female	1951/03/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	566	Male	1922/04/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2990	Female	1945/04/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	743	Male	1945/02/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	2679	Male	1940/10/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	3557	Male	1948/04/08
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2989	Male	1947/10/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3435	Male	1956/12/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3772	Male	1968/03/29
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3773	Male	1970/02/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3774	Male	1955/02/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3775	Male	1952/11/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3776	Male	1947/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3777	Female	1965/12/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Nanaimo	Justice	3778	Male	1964/02/04

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3779	Male	1953/02/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3780	Female	1963/04/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3781	Male	1964/04/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3782	Female	1967/04/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	3783	Female	1967/03/25
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3784	Male	1958/03/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3066	Male	1937/10/05
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3349	Male	1957/04/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	3084	Male	1937/10/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	2991	Male	1945/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	451	Male	1936/03/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2862	Female	1950/04/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2837	Male	1950/10/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	542	Male	1927/11/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2767	Male	1939/05/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	2631	Male	1943/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2812	Female	1951/05/13
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2788	Male	1951/02/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3378	Female	1955/10/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3710	Female	1964/04/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3785	Male	1951/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	3786	Male	1958/01/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3787	Male	1955/04/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3788	Male	1961/07/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Alma	Justice	3789	Female	1968/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3791	Female	1969/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Simcoe	Justice	3792	Male	1953/03/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2997	Male	1944/02/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3790	Male	1968/09/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2898	Male	1947/11/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3093	Male	1946/02/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3024	Male	1937/11/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2565	Male	1932/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2817	Male	1951/04/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2856	Female	1950/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3793	Male	1957/09/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	3001	Male	1946/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	3690	Male	1959/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	685	Male	1937/11/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3170	Male	1937/11/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2703	Male	1937/11/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	434	Male	1924/03/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	270	Male	1925/10/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	2971	Male	1948/08/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	605	Male	1922/02/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3642	Male	1948/03/21

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3030	Female	1951/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	594	Male	1923/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3565	Male	1953/02/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3794	Female	1959/01/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Nanaimo	Justice	3795	Male	1959/01/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3796	Male	1954/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3797	Male	1971/07/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3798	Male	1951/02/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3799	Female	1965/07/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2666	Male	1935/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2970	Male	1948/11/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	1223	Male	1932/07/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	147	Male	1947/02/18
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	409	Male	1940/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2669	Female	1945/04/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2707	Male	1945/07/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2992	Female	1941/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	3026	Male	1941/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	2629	Male	1942/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2974	Female	1948/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3212	Male	1949/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Kenora	Justice	3647	Male	1961/09/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3136	Male	1950/05/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	780	Male	1930/08/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	621	Male	1938/01/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	1222	Male	1929/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	1255	Female	1950/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	386	Male	1933/01/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2960	Female	1949/03/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	2829	Female	1951/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	254	Male	1925/02/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	136	Male	1924/12/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	5	Male	1938/04/23
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	618	Female	1943/07/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	645	Male	1938/02/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2804	Male	1940/09/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3150	Male	1941/01/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2597	Female	1951/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Sarnia	Justice	2924	Male	1950/02/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3618	Male	1953/06/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3674	Male	1947/04/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3725	Female	1954/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3800	Female	1961/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3801	Male	1964/11/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Corner Brook	Justice	3802	Male	1950/01/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3803	Male	1965/09/15

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3804	Female	1961/03/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3805	Female	1956/04/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3806	Male	1949/12/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3807	Male	1966/06/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3808	Male	1960/06/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3809	Male	1966/03/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3012	Male	1943/05/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3607	Female	1967/11/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	482	Male	1918/07/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	957	Male	1924/06/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	178	Male	1926/08/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	2763	Male	1938/02/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	276	Male	1938/03/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3059	Male	1943/03/01
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	3231	Male	1938/03/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	3438	Male	1958/09/16
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3636	Male	1954/07/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Associate Chief Justice	3705	Male	1971/12/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3747	Male	1963/02/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3810	Female	1954/07/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	381	Male	1938/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	670	Male	1919/04/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	403	Male	1927/06/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2627	Male	1929/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	489	Male	1938/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3020	Male	1946/12/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2836	Male	1948/10/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3021	Female	1945/12/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3022	Male	1945/01/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	3628	Male	1952/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	763	Male	1930/07/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2908	Male	1943/03/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	641	Male	1938/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Southwest Region	Justice	676	Male	1925/06/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3575	Male	1956/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	253	Male	1929/08/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2568	Male	1936/12/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2769	Female	1953/03/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3515	Male	1948/07/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3622	Female	1960/12/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3811	Female	1957/12/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3812	Male	1959/04/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2799	Female	1952/07/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2578	Female	1942/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2885	Male	1948/06/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2715	Male	1945/03/07

Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2748 Male	1949/07/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2922 Female	1950/09/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	206 Male	1914/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	845 Male	1918/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2694 Male	1938/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Brockville	Justice	3187 Male	1943/05/24
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	513 Male	1948/05/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Yorkton	Justice	2949 Female	1950/05/14
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3248 Male	1943/08/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	548 Male	1938/06/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2927 Female	1951/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Associate Chief Justice	3233 Female	1953/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Associate Chief Justice	3400 Male	1945/11/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3612 Male	1957/04/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3814 Female	1963/11/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kamloops	Justice	3815 Female	1968/11/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3816 Male	1961/09/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3817 Female	1964/04/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3818 Female	1957/05/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3819 Male	1955/10/13
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3820 Female	1957/04/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3821 Male	1949/11/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3822 Female	1951/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3823 Female	1956/11/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	3824 Male	1961/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2618 Male	1938/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2570 Male	1938/06/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	807 Male	1938/06/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3473 Male	1958/01/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	543 Male	1938/06/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Chief Justice	2943 Male	1950/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2868 Male	1938/06/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2793 Male	1939/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3031 Male	1948/04/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3038 Female	1945/04/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3039 Male	1947/02/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	16 Male	1929/09/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2746 Male	1940/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2852 Male	1945/12/04
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3042 Male	1946/08/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	3350 Male	1952/12/26
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3539 Male	1949/04/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3813 Male	1953/10/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	325 Male	1946/08/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	782 Male	1940/10/10
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2622 Male	1942/10/30

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3043	Female	1947/10/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	423	Male	1938/07/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	3003	Female	1949/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3825	Male	1970/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	2806	Female	1952/12/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2612	Male	1940/09/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2845	Female	1952/03/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3037	Male	1948/08/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	2909	Male	1951/04/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2807	Female	1953/02/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Prince Albert	Justice	3056	Male	1943/08/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	3169	Male	1941/08/31
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2587	Male	1938/08/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	3489	Female	1966/04/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	329	Male	1944/02/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	387	Female	1947/12/07
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	1316	Male	1938/11/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2659	Female	1949/12/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Justice	2851	Female	1949/02/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2964	Female	1953/08/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3451	Male	1948/06/05
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	2758	Male	1948/07/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	2842	Male	1946/06/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3271	Female	1960/01/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	3532	Male	1952/07/01
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3054	Male	1943/01/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	379	Female	1949/03/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3045	Male	1943/09/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	487	Male	1923/08/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3138	Female	1943/09/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2970	Male	1948/11/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2995	Male	1948/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3027	Male	1940/08/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2772	Male	1956/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Regional Senior Judge	3246	Female	1956/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3344	Male	1954/05/12
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3443	Female	1958/01/18
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3587	Male	1965/12/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3772	Male	1968/03/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3826	Male	1957/04/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3827	Male	1952/08/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3828	Male	1962/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3829	Male	1960/02/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3830	Male	1964/07/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3831	Male	1960/08/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Truro	Justice	3832	Female	1961/12/03

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	3833	Female	1969/06/28
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3834	Female	1957/02/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3835	Male	1961/04/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3260	Female	1948/01/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	684	Male	1921/09/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3049	Male	1947/12/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3050	Female	1947/11/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	421	Male	1934/12/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	357	Male	1934/11/21
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3202	Male	1948/04/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3323	Male	1942/04/06
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2785	Female	1953/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2920	Female	1944/12/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3314	Male	1940/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3322	Male	1943/03/27
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2647	Female	1953/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2939	Female	1951/09/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3168	Female	1954/02/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3205	Male	1947/08/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3300	Male	1949/01/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Chief Justice	3471	Male	1951/12/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3836	Male	1968/12/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3837	Female	1970/05/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3839	Female	1964/08/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Prince Albert	Justice	3840	Male	1957/02/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3841	Female	1958/03/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3842	Male	1959/06/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	169	Male	1925/09/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	149	Male	1930/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3058	Male	1943/11/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3068	Male	1943/11/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3052	Male	1946/01/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	63	Male	1920/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2977	Female	1950/08/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3060	Female	1946/01/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3344	Male	1954/05/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3838	Female	1954/08/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1203	Male	1931/07/12
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	188	Male	1916/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Chief Justice	2782	Male	1938/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - L'Orignal	Justice	3004	Male	1950/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - L'Orignal	Justice	3399	Male	1960/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	1328	Male	1944/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Toronto Region - Toronto	Senior Judge	2777	Male	1950/02/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	3257	Male	1951/06/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Regional Senior Judge	3382	Male	1954/03/13

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	3424	Male	1948/10/19
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3673	Male	1963/07/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3843	Female	1966/02/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3844	Male	1966/05/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3845	Female	1963/12/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3846	Male	1948/04/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3847	Male	1957/03/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3848	Male	1961/09/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3849	Female	1967/11/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3850	Male	1952/11/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3851	Female	1967/10/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3852	Male	1961/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3853	Male	1961/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3854	Male	1955/09/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3856	Female	1961/12/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3575	Male	1956/11/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3576	Male	1952/09/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3857	Male	1959/07/09
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	98	Male	1924/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	747	Male	1933/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	712	Male	1917/11/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	585	Female	1939/01/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1215	Male	1939/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2783	Male	1940/09/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3034	Male	1942/08/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3184	Male	1948/06/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	3310	Female	1952/07/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2880	Female	1952/05/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3018	Male	1949/08/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3855	Male	1951/05/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3062	Male	1947/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3063	Female	1945/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Timmins	Justice	3643	Female	1969/07/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	135	Male	1923/05/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2802	Male	1931/10/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3108	Female	1955/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Regional Senior Judge	3449	Male	1961/12/29
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	776	Male	1935/08/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3687	Male	1951/07/31
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Corner Brook	Justice	3858	Male	1953/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3859	Male	1969/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3860	Male	1959/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3861	Female	1967/08/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3862	Female	1962/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2965	Male	1942/11/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2894	Male	1952/07/23

Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2788	Male	1951/02/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	402	Male	1926/09/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	2667	Male	1939/02/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3071	Male	1948/11/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3072	Male	1948/12/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3073	Male	1945/07/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2879	Male	1939/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3114	Male	1944/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2915	Male	1950/01/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3803	Male	1965/09/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3806	Male	1949/12/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3864	Male	1960/11/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3865	Male	1952/09/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3866	Female	1959/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3867	Male	1969/12/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3868	Male	1961/05/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3074	Male	1948/10/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3549	Male	1951/10/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Gander	Justice	3577	Male	1949/11/17
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Cornerbrook	Justice	3863	Female	1967/12/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3086	Male	1948/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	698	Male	1939/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - St. Thomas	Justice	3543	Female	1962/01/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	2598	Male	1943/01/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	2877	Male	1940/09/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2902	Female	1952/09/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	1320	Male	1942/11/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	3448	Female	1964/07/25
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3571	Female	1964/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3605	Male	1964/05/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3783	Female	1967/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3869	Male	1970/10/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3870	Female	1970/07/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3871	Male	1959/07/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	3872	Female	1962/06/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3873	Male	1961/08/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3874	Male	1969/07/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3875	Female	1967/06/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3876	Female	1966/02/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Happy Valley-Goose Bay	Justice	3877	Male	1964/06/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3878	Male	1963/10/14
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3879	Male	1958/10/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3880	Female	1966/10/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3881	Female	1965/11/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3882	Male	1956/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3035	Female	1950/01/27

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3157	Male	1944/04/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	3046	Male	1949/04/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Parry Sound	Justice	3076	Male	1949/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Parry Sound	Justice	3561	Male	1951/01/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2609	Female	1950/05/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3094	Female	1950/06/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	629	Male	1939/04/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3779	Male	1953/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Family Division - East Region	Justice	116	Male	1924/10/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	365	Male	1922/07/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3087	Male	1947/07/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3302	Male	1944/04/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1251	Male	1947/09/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2864	Male	1942/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2965	Male	1942/11/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2867	Female	1953/04/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2900	Female	1952/06/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3293	Female	1952/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3090	Male	1945/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Sarnia	Justice	3091	Male	1946/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	246	Male	1931/11/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3203	Male	1944/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3319	Male	1951/05/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Regional Senior Judge	3563	Male	1949/12/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3883	Male	1954/04/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	3884	Male	1958/10/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3885	Male	1962/09/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3886	Male	1971/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3887	Male	1963/05/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	3598	Male	1949/09/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3888	Female	1957/12/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	95	Male	1939/05/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2635	Male	1939/05/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford	Justice	289	Male	1939/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3095	Female	1949/01/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2988	Female	1951/02/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	2752	Male	1945/07/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2909	Male	1951/04/07
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3259	Male	1960/02/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	247	Male	1925/01/22
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Chief Justice	3515	Male	1948/07/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3601	Male	1962/10/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3709	Male	1954/03/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3889	Male	1951/01/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3890	Male	1956/05/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3891	Male	1968/03/13

Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3892	Male	1958/05/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Yorkton	Justice	3893	Male	1954/07/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3896	Male	1963/08/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3299	Female	1944/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3015	Male	1939/06/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	593	Male	1921/02/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	1315	Male	1939/06/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3607	Female	1967/11/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3895	Male	1958/04/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	3032	Male	1948/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	2959	Male	1952/02/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3171	Male	1954/05/31
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3105	Male	1945/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3107	Female	1949/01/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3110	Female	1944/09/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3894	Male	1957/08/22
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3010	Male	1949/06/18
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3011	Female	1950/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3104	Female	1948/08/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3604	Male	1953/11/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3896	Male	1963/08/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	2928	Male	1939/07/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3103	Male	1939/07/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3081	Male	1949/11/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2582	Female	1949/07/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Associate Chief Justice	73	Male	1926/08/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3000	Male	1942/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	3374	Female	1939/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2577	Male	1939/08/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	498	Male	1922/10/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	326	Male	1940/07/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3206	Male	1944/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	2855	Female	1954/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2625	Male	1940/04/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	2674	Female	1950/01/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	2708	Male	1949/06/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2809	Male	1943/07/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2820	Male	1948/07/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2866	Male	1949/08/09
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3292	Male	1948/03/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3720	Male	1956/12/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	732	Female	1943/12/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2927	Female	1951/03/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	599	Male	1920/09/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	3545	Male	1953/08/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2619	Female	1939/09/20

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2860	Female	1942/05/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3067	Female	1950/10/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue	Justice	577	Male	1947/10/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	458	Male	1939/10/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	2713	Male	1948/10/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3742	Female	1965/07/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3897	Female	1968/12/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Saint-Jérôme	Justice	3898	Female	1963/06/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3899	Female	1966/05/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3900	Female	1969/02/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3901	Male	1968/03/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	560	Male	1926/02/18
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	353	Male	1922/05/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	2588	Male	1941/02/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3117	Female	1944/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	110	Male	1920/09/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2872	Male	1954/05/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	492	Female	1943/09/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	2	Male	1930/11/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	629	Male	1939/04/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3009	Male	1951/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Brockville	Justice	3119	Male	1946/03/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3121	Female	1949/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3125	Male	1945/06/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3126	Female	1946/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3127	Female	1949/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3130	Female	1947/07/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	3386	Male	1939/11/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3055	Male	1950/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Peterborough	Justice	3118	Male	1948/05/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	138	Male	1939/11/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2941	Female	1951/02/09
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3922	Female	1958/09/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	56	Male	1923/01/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	224	Male	1920/09/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	3133	Male	1945/08/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3135	Female	1946/10/16
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	816	Male	1940/12/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3210	Female	1953/02/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3342	Male	1954/09/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Regional Senior Judge	3402	Male	1946/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3419	Male	1954/07/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Justice	3434	Male	1952/09/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3487	Female	1952/10/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3544	Male	1950/12/21
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Chief Justice	3549	Male	1951/10/28

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3621	Female	1958/12/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3902	Male	1959/03/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	3903	Female	1965/05/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3904	Female	1959/07/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	3905	Female	1967/02/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3906	Male	1969/08/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3907	Male	1965/02/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3908	Male	1956/09/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3909	Male	1959/06/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Sarnia	Justice	3910	Male	1958/12/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3911	Female	1965/03/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3912	Male	1970/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3913	Male	1956/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3914	Male	1964/11/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3915	Male	1962/03/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3916	Female	1971/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3917	Male	1959/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3918	Male	1955/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3919	Male	1961/06/05
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3920	Male	1960/06/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3923	Male	1949/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3924	Male	1950/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3925	Female	1970/03/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2596	Male	1949/10/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Cochrane	Justice	3921	Male	1970/03/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	354	Male	1947/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2710	Male	1940/05/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2897	Female	1948/04/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2926	Female	1954/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2934	Male	1941/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3122	Female	1949/09/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Judge	3263	Male	1948/01/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	3339	Male	1944/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	1328	Male	1944/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2786	Female	1950/12/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Judge	3576	Male	1952/09/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2904	Male	1940/01/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	494	Male	1943/04/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	819	Male	1926/04/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3139	Male	1945/04/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3640	Male	1951/02/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3247	Female	1953/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3258	Male	1945/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3698	Male	1956/03/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3932	Male	1968/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3194	Male	1945/01/17

Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	659	Male	1924/03/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3080	Female	1950/11/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	429	Male	1922/03/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3675	Male	1960/03/31
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	678	Male	1931/09/24
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Justice	2774	Female	1957/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3152	Female	1955/04/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3415	Male	1954/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Regional Senior Judge	3501	Male	1949/05/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3832	Female	1961/12/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division	Justice	3933	Male	1967/08/18
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Truro	Justice	3934	Male	1968/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3935	Male	1949/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3936	Male	1954/04/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3937	Female	1966/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3938	Female	1967/07/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3939	Male	1970/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3940	Male	1962/07/29
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3941	Female	1968/03/28
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3942	Male	1971/10/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3868	Male	1961/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	779	Male	1927/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	653	Male	1921/12/03
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	820	Male	1930/09/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	760	Male	1920/01/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3688	Male	1953/03/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Dauphin	Justice	3943	Female	1969/05/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3944	Male	1960/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3945	Male	1957/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3946	Female	1956/11/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3947	Male	1951/11/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	3948	Female	1969/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3949	Female	1966/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3950	Female	1962/01/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3951	Male	1962/11/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3952	Male	1964/10/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2712	Male	1932/04/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	786	Male	1940/03/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2632	Male	1938/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3798	Male	1951/02/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	415	Male	1933/05/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	336	Male	1927/10/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	2775	Male	1940/03/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3953	Female	1966/09/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3954	Male	1961/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3955	Male	1956/12/17

Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	272	Male	1932/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3956	Male	1963/10/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	455	Male	1928/11/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	750	Male	1928/07/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3928	Female	1947/04/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2776	Male	1950/03/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3048	Female	1951/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3862	Female	1962/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3800	Female	1961/04/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	481	Male	1940/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2757	Male	1940/04/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3040	Male	1952/02/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	1329	Male	1934/10/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3079	Male	1951/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3044	Female	1952/01/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	338	Male	1940/04/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2746	Male	1940/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	1201	Male	1929/05/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2607	Male	1946/05/05
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Senior Judge	2903	Female	1954/04/28
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Senior Judge	3414	Female	1965/04/06
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3554	Female	1958/09/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3957	Male	1971/09/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3958	Male	1966/08/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3959	Female	1969/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3960	Male	1955/03/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	523	Male	1940/05/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Northeast Region	Justice	692	Male	1917/10/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	401	Male	1922/10/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2963	Female	1953/11/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Associate Chief Justice	3387	Female	1956/09/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central West Region	Justice	505	Male	1921/04/01
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Associate Chief Justice	3364	Female	1964/01/30
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	3755	Male	1961/01/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3961	Male	1964/09/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3962	Male	1970/07/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3964	Female	1967/01/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3965	Male	1961/12/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3966	Male	1962/05/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3967	Male	1972/05/30
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3968	Male	1949/10/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3969	Female	1959/02/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2567	Male	1946/10/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2606	Male	1947/09/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	2919	Female	1954/10/29
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3145	Male	1946/01/16

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	3165 Male	1944/12/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	3723 Male	1963/03/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3494 Male	1960/07/25
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3970 Male	1965/03/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2664 Male	1940/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	3106 Male	1940/06/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	2898 Male	1947/11/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	668 Male	1928/06/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3317 Male	1948/01/16
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3082 Female	1951/09/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3146 Female	1950/07/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3355 Male	1955/07/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3522 Female	1956/04/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3749 Female	1959/04/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3897 Female	1968/12/02
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3932 Male	1968/03/06
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3971 Male	1966/03/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3973 Male	1959/03/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3974 Male	1963/08/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3975 Male	1964/08/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3976 Male	1956/03/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3977 Male	1958/04/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3978 Female	1972/03/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	3979 Male	1969/06/30
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3981 Female	1963/05/23
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3982 Male	1955/07/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3983 Female	1955/10/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3985 Male	1969/02/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3986 Female	1958/02/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3987 Female	1967/03/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3988 Male	1952/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Peterborough	Justice	3989 Male	1957/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3990 Male	1963/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3991 Female	1961/07/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3992 Female	1958/07/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3993 Female	1953/08/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3994 Male	1961/02/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	3995 Female	1968/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	3996 Male	1967/01/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3997 Female	1974/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	3151 Male	1948/12/30
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3161 Male	1945/09/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3162 Male	1947/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3163 Male	1946/03/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3164 Male	1946/04/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	3417 Male	1945/04/02

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3665	Female	1967/09/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3857	Male	1959/07/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3963	Male	1970/05/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3972	Female	1968/05/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3980	Male	1960/04/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3999	Female	1962/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	217	Male	1940/06/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3394	Male	1945/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	3257	Male	1951/06/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	3454	Female	1950/06/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3456	Male	1961/08/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	3984	Female	1969/11/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4000	Male	1961/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	586	Male	1930/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2936	Male	1950/12/03
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3368	Male	1945/07/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3166	Male	1949/10/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3998	Female	1963/04/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3028	Female	1952/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Brockville	Justice	3704	Male	1962/02/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4003	Female	1953/01/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3193	Male	1945/07/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	4002	Female	1969/05/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3198	Male	1945/07/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4001	Male	1966/02/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	6	Male	1931/10/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	2840	Female	1956/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4004	Female	1965/01/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2682	Male	1942/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2883	Male	1940/08/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Chief Justice	47	Male	1924/01/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Appeal - Nova Scotia	Justice	17	Male	1926/05/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3884	Male	1958/10/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	3977	Male	1958/04/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	48	Male	1940/08/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	567	Male	1940/08/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3838	Female	1954/08/21
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2690	Male	1945/12/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	414	Male	1935/09/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Victoriaville	Justice	92	Male	1940/08/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	3385	Female	1958/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2915	Male	1950/01/04
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2717	Male	1940/12/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Chief Justice	2936	Male	1950/12/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3025	Male	1942/05/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3322	Male	1943/03/27

Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3803	Male	1965/09/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	22	Male	1935/10/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2966	Female	1951/12/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3391	Male	1941/09/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Judge	3458	Female	1958/04/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3741	Male	1959/11/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4005	Female	1966/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2742	Male	1940/09/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	3225	Male	1955/08/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3422	Male	1945/02/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	105	Male	1932/02/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Judge	3238	Female	1955/12/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Judge	3827	Male	1952/08/07
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3250	Male	1947/02/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2833	Male	1940/10/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	96	Female	1921/08/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2888	Female	1948/03/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3016	Male	1942/03/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	602	Male	1922/09/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	280	Male	1928/03/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	81	Male	1933/06/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	467	Male	1933/05/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Cranbrook	Justice	351	Male	1944/01/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3047	Male	1940/11/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vernon	Justice	3726	Male	1961/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3002	Female	1952/05/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1335	Male	1931/03/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3105	Male	1945/05/18
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	816	Male	1940/12/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3215	Male	1947/01/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3314	Male	1940/12/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3421	Male	1940/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	698	Male	1939/03/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	60	Male	1925/09/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2770	Male	1940/12/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	537	Male	1945/09/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	1314	Female	1943/10/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	2725	Male	1944/11/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Prince Albert	Justice	2831	Female	1949/11/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2917	Male	1942/07/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	2971	Male	1948/08/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Parry Sound	Justice	3076	Male	1949/05/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2831	Female	1949/11/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2973	Male	1951/06/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2984	Female	1950/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3019	Female	1950/11/02

Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3143	Male	1951/10/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3166	Male	1949/10/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3167	Male	1950/11/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2711	Male	1941/01/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2605	Male	1931/11/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3060	Female	1946/01/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2846	Male	1947/09/14
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	82	Male	1925/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2641	Female	1941/01/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3722	Female	1954/05/26
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Moose Jaw	Justice	3836	Male	1968/12/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Prince Albert	Justice	3973	Male	1959/03/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3077	Female	1952/11/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	778	Female	1941/02/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	2588	Male	1941/02/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	20	Female	1931/11/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	59	Male	1927/07/02
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3174	Male	1951/03/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	240	Male	1926/11/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3177	Male	1950/10/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3180	Male	1948/08/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3237	Female	1946/02/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2768	Male	1944/05/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	3517	Male	1956/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3853	Male	1961/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3949	Female	1966/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	2695	Male	1941/03/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Judge	3178	Male	1950/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Judge	3178	Male	1950/07/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3698	Male	1956/03/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3711	Male	1951/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3925	Female	1970/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	654	Male	1934/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3123	Female	1952/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Toronto Region - Toronto	Justice	1221	Male	1941/03/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	706	Male	1932/05/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	450	Male	1930/09/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Chief Justice	823	Male	1925/12/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3188	Female	1949/06/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Stratford	Justice	2613	Male	1946/11/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3175	Male	1951/01/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	3192	Male	1948/10/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3191	Female	1950/12/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	404	Male	1941/04/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3078	Female	1953/05/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2834	Male	1947/06/26

Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2642	Female	1953/01/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2668	Female	1945/07/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3073	Male	1945/07/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3923	Male	1949/09/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3088	Male	1952/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	2921	Male	1945/05/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3154	Female	1954/05/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3069	Female	1953/08/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	25	Male	1937/01/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3667	Male	1957/03/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	1204	Male	1941/05/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	13	Male	1928/11/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2586	Male	1932/03/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1243	Male	1932/04/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3081	Male	1949/11/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3135	Female	1946/10/16
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3145	Male	1946/01/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Saint-Jérôme	Justice	3348	Male	1951/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	546	Male	1927/12/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2825	Male	1935/08/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3228	Male	1941/06/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3217	Female	1952/11/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3281	Female	1951/03/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3395	Female	1957/05/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4006	Male	1963/12/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4007	Female	1956/06/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4008	Female	1972/02/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4009	Male	1956/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4010	Male	1975/08/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4011	Male	1956/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4012	Female	1961/05/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	4013	Female	1966/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4014	Female	1966/11/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4015	Female	1960/01/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4016	Male	1953/09/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4017	Female	1975/09/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Prince George	Judge	4018	Female	1964/09/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	3192	Male	1948/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2656	Male	1944/04/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2976	Female	1951/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2696	Male	1941/06/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2660	Male	1933/08/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3053	Female	1951/07/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3104	Female	1948/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3121	Female	1949/03/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3366	Male	1946/05/29

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3366	Male	1946/05/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3006	Female	1954/08/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	3769	Female	1970/03/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	2968	Male	1951/07/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3328	Male	1946/05/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	3098	Female	1951/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	771	Male	1929/11/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	449	Male	1930/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	2611	Male	1929/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3126	Female	1946/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3954	Male	1961/10/28
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Woodstock	Justice	3970	Male	1965/03/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	312	Male	1941/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	663	Male	1933/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	273	Male	1926/10/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3092	Female	1953/11/03
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	949	Male	1930/08/31
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3323	Male	1942/04/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3189	Female	1952/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2665	Male	1941/08/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2949	Female	1950/05/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	1252	Male	1941/08/23
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	3274	Female	1957/05/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	800	Male	1927/03/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2769	Female	1953/03/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2912	Male	1947/03/31
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3396	Male	1952/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2798	Male	1943/03/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2983	Male	1953/11/26
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2985	Male	1952/05/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3029	Male	1949/05/18
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3204	Male	1950/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Chief Justice	151	Male	1914/08/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3115	Female	1952/07/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2772	Male	1956/05/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2810	Male	1951/11/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3070	Male	1941/09/10
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3200	Female	1951/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	3417	Male	1945/04/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	648	Female	1923/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3124	Male	1941/09/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3391	Male	1941/09/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3416	Female	1952/09/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	625	Male	1931/08/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	417	Male	1942/06/24
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Senior Judge	3083	Male	1954/04/01

British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3205 Male	1947/08/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3276 Male	1949/10/29
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Senior Judge	3579 Male	1949/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	2930 Male	1947/06/05
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	236 Male	1933/10/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	2848 Male	1938/03/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2863 Male	1938/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Regional Senior Judge	3442 Male	1950/04/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3493 Female	1960/04/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3511 Female	1957/11/08
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3528 Male	1961/06/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4021 Female	1971/11/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4022 Female	1970/06/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Judge	4025 Female	1963/07/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4027 Female	1959/09/27
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4028 Female	1976/04/20
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4029 Male	1965/01/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4030 Female	1960/08/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4031 Male	1961/11/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4032 Male	1967/10/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4033 Male	1955/04/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Judge	4034 Female	1957/09/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4035 Male	1955/11/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	4036 Female	1956/12/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4037 Male	1954/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4038 Male	1956/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4039 Female	1962/05/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	4040 Male	1959/04/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	4041 Female	1968/04/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4042 Female	1970/12/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4043 Male	1971/09/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	4044 Female	1956/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	143 Male	1933/10/10
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3102 Male	1953/06/27
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	377 Male	1920/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3212 Male	1949/10/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Digby	Justice	2574 Male	1943/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2789 Male	1946/09/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	2743 Male	1943/09/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3219 Male	1946/11/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	230 Male	1936/03/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3216 Female	1950/11/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3221 Male	1946/12/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	458 Male	1939/10/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	2953 Female	1957/03/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3120 Male	1941/11/29

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3223	Male	1947/10/14
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3802	Male	1950/01/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3392	Female	1956/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3097	Male	1941/12/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3356	Male	1946/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	1205	Male	1943/11/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3113	Female	1954/03/15
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Pictou	Justice	3452	Male	1946/10/31
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	7	Male	1941/12/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3137	Male	1953/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2741	Male	1933/09/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2826	Male	1945/02/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2993	Female	1950/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3212	Male	1949/10/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3266	Female	1957/10/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3402	Male	1946/12/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Regional Senior Judge	3568	Female	1961/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	441	Female	1943/10/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	710	Male	1943/11/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	736	Male	1942/04/09
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1212	Female	1947/08/16
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1212	Female	1947/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2791	Male	1950/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3065	Female	1954/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3441	Male	1945/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3919	Male	1961/06/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	3427	Male	1951/08/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	564	Male	1943/07/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3134	Female	1953/02/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	311	Male	1939/12/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	317	Male	1931/01/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	72	Male	1938/05/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3431	Male	1947/01/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2986	Female	1956/06/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	3172	Male	1949/08/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	561	Male	1928/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3148	Male	1942/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central East Region	Justice	370	Male	1934/11/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3234	Male	1948/10/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3013	Male	1956/03/21
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	4045	Female	1969/02/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3988	Male	1952/08/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	4046	Female	1964/01/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4047	Female	1964/07/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4048	Male	1961/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4049	Female	1964/05/07

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4050 Male	1970/06/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Smithers	Justice	2732 Female	1942/03/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3483 Male	1943/10/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Alma	Justice	2899 Male	1949/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3160 Female	1954/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4051 Male	1955/03/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Grand Bank	Justice	3183 Male	1953/04/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3486 Male	1942/10/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	2891 Female	1955/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3111 Female	1955/01/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	4052 Female	1967/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4053 Male	1960/08/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4054 Female	1962/09/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4055 Male	1949/02/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Prince Rupert	Justice	4056 Male	1967/10/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	361 Male	1926/05/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	286 Male	1927/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3343 Female	1958/04/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4056 Male	1967/10/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	1326 Male	1944/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	3128 Female	1954/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3495 Male	1946/03/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3822 Female	1951/08/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Chief Justice	3099 Male	1943/02/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2639 Male	1942/05/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4057 Female	1965/04/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4058 Female	1969/03/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4059 Male	1973/03/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4060 Male	1967/10/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3168 Female	1954/02/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3182 Female	1953/07/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3297 Male	1947/05/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	3534 Male	1959/11/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3555 Male	1952/05/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Corner Brook	Justice	3877 Male	1964/06/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Grand Bank	Justice	4061 Female	1964/01/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Happy Valley-Goose Bay	Justice	4062 Female	1962/03/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4063 Female	1970/12/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4064 Male	1970/12/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	1218 Male	1938/01/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3946 Female	1956/11/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4065 Male	1954/06/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4066 Female	1963/06/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4067 Female	1960/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	4068 Female	1964/08/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4069 Female	1974/05/02

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4070	Female	1970/02/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	4071	Female	1975/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	157	Male	1935/05/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	469	Male	1924/07/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	4064	Male	1970/12/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3017	Male	1953/01/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3375	Female	1953/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3430	Male	1943/06/20
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3481	Female	1944/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Chatham	Regional Senior Judge	3527	Male	1953/06/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	536	Male	1931/06/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2620	Male	1934/06/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3926	Male	1957/08/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4072	Male	1968/05/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Amos	Justice	4073	Female	1973/04/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	4074	Male	1965/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	4075	Male	1960/02/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3531	Female	1959/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4076	Male	1972/01/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4077	Male	1963/05/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4078	Male	1964/02/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4079	Female	1961/04/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4080	Female	1960/01/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3333	Male	1947/06/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3181	Male	1952/04/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Saint Maurice	Justice	3456	Male	1961/08/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3601	Male	1962/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3744	Female	1956/12/06
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3901	Male	1968/03/04
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3980	Male	1960/04/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4081	Female	1965/08/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	4082	Female	1966/04/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4083	Male	1966/07/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	4084	Male	1963/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4086	Male	1963/05/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	4087	Male	1959/02/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	4088	Female	1965/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4089	Female	1959/02/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4090	Male	1957/09/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	4091	Male	1951/12/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4085	Female	1973/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4092	Male	1967/02/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3061	Male	1942/06/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3062	Male	1947/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3210	Female	1953/02/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3251	Male	1949/07/17

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3012 Male	1943/05/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Lethbridge	Justice	4063 Female	1970/12/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	2886 Male	1944/05/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2947 Female	1955/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3245 Male	1952/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4093 Female	1964/03/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3261 Male	1947/11/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3379 Female	1949/09/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3506 Male	1947/04/01
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	3911 Female	1965/03/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4094 Female	1966/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4095 Male	1957/01/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	4096 Female	1958/02/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4097 Male	1965/06/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4098 Female	1969/05/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	4099 Female	1956/04/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	4100 Female	1972/08/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Antigonish	Justice	4101 Female	1966/01/28
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3255 Female	1948/09/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	2651 Female	1949/05/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2944 Male	1942/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Peterborough	Justice	2854 Male	1942/08/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2890 Male	1947/01/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1206 Male	1936/01/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3289 Female	1956/02/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3722 Female	1954/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4102 Male	1959/06/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4103 Female	1964/04/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4104 Male	1968/05/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3236 Male	1953/01/14
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3345 Male	1950/09/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2803 Male	1948/06/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3488 Male	1944/08/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3377 Female	1947/08/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	225 Male	1934/10/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3108 Female	1955/10/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3101 Female	1953/12/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3207 Female	1957/04/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3216 Female	1950/11/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3413 Male	1947/01/13
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	754 Female	1945/06/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2792 Female	1946/11/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Brandon	Justice	2955 Male	1957/07/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2961 Female	1956/10/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Woodstock	Justice	3017 Male	1953/01/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Woodstock	Justice	3017 Male	1953/01/22

Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3142	Male	1954/12/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	3224	Male	1956/10/11
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3256	Male	1947/11/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3613	Male	1952/07/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2737	Male	1931/09/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3318	Male	1947/09/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	811	Female	1942/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2781	Male	1934/07/27
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3089	Male	1951/04/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3359	Female	1952/08/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4105	Male	1962/01/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3000	Male	1942/09/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3158	Female	1954/12/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3412	Male	1942/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	383	Male	1927/08/16
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3153	Male	1955/01/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4073	Female	1973/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4106	Female	1961/06/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4107	Male	1950/02/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4108	Male	1965/11/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	1323	Female	1952/08/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3776	Male	1947/06/11
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3455	Male	1949/02/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Judge	3263	Male	1948/01/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3264	Female	1949/10/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Chief Justice	2844	Female	1956/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3486	Male	1942/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3360	Male	1947/10/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Associate Chief Justice	2623	Male	1948/01/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	4109	Female	1970/06/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4110	Male	1952/08/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4111	Male	1963/11/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4112	Male	1971/03/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4113	Male	1965/05/03
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Chief Justice	4045	Female	1969/02/02
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	4114	Female	1966/12/24
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	4115	Male	1963/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	4116	Male	1954/10/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4117	Female	1971/01/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2622	Male	1942/10/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3203	Male	1944/05/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	1256	Female	1949/07/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2865	Male	1943/12/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kamloops	Justice	3595	Female	1942/11/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	3209	Female	1953/11/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kamloops	Justice	4084	Male	1963/06/19

Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3265 Male	1951/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3401 Male	1947/11/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3829 Male	1960/02/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4118 Male	1970/03/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4119 Male	1956/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3152 Female	1955/04/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3116 Female	1955/12/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3596 Male	1942/11/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2827 Male	1942/11/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3978 Female	1972/03/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4120 Male	1961/01/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Amos	Justice	4121 Female	1971/03/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4122 Male	1968/08/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	2735 Female	1949/12/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3045 Male	1943/09/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2691 Male	1947/04/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2691 Male	1947/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2940 Male	1947/10/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3064 Male	1951/11/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3476 Female	1947/12/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3485 Male	1947/11/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2838 Male	1950/02/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3277 Male	1949/12/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4123 Male	1971/12/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	3273 Male	1952/03/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3275 Male	1951/12/28
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	470 Female	1943/09/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2835 Female	1946/10/07
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Chief Justice	3349 Male	1957/04/02
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3395 Female	1957/05/31
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Brandon	Justice	4124 Male	1972/03/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4125 Female	1971/01/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4126 Female	1962/01/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4127 Male	1964/03/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4128 Male	1961/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4129 Male	1959/08/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4130 Female	1968/01/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4131 Female	1964/01/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4132 Female	1961/07/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Chief Justice	70 Male	1935/11/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	287 Male	1925/02/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	2584 Female	1945/08/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2672 Female	1950/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	2930 Male	1947/06/05
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3074 Male	1948/10/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3156 Male	1955/07/04

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3270	Male	1951/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3824	Male	1961/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3992	Female	1958/07/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	1319	Male	1944/11/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3005	Female	1952/01/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3190	Male	1949/08/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3190	Male	1949/08/09
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3199	Male	1953/08/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3217	Female	1952/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3543	Female	1962/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - St. Thomas	Justice	3625	Male	1951/09/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3725	Female	1954/06/15
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3054	Male	1943/01/02
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	302	Male	1945/01/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2621	Male	1933/02/26
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3200	Female	1951/05/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2815	Male	1943/01/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	90	Male	1928/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3232	Male	1954/01/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Owen Sound	Justice	3309	Male	1952/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3746	Male	1974/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3949	Female	1966/02/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3317	Male	1948/01/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4133	Male	1966/10/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4134	Female	1970/11/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4135	Female	1962/04/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3813	Male	1953/10/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	154	Male	1930/11/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3082	Female	1951/09/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	3295	Male	1953/12/22
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	941	Male	1919/09/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3525	Female	1961/10/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4136	Female	1963/01/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2824	Female	1943/02/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	244	Male	1927/10/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4137	Female	1962/07/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	4138	Female	1969/09/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4139	Female	1973/09/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4140	Female	1972/11/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4141	Female	1967/07/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Judge	4142	Female	1964/09/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	4143	Female	1960/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	216	Male	1928/06/10
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3425	Male	1948/02/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4144	Female	1963/06/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4145	Male	1960/06/08

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3 Male	1949/11/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3404 Male	1948/02/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3059 Male	1943/03/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2828 Male	1943/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	2662 Male	1944/06/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4049 Female	1964/05/07
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	4146 Female	1973/01/05
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2798 Male	1943/03/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3313 Male	1948/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2871 Female	1953/03/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3281 Female	1951/03/06
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	256 Male	1922/11/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3371 Male	1949/11/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4147 Female	1970/10/16
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4148 Male	1964/09/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4149 Male	1964/06/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4150 Male	1971/08/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2818 Male	1934/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3109 Female	1952/08/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3239 Male	1953/04/06
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	339 Male	1931/01/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3286 Female	1952/12/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3463 Male	1948/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3282 Male	1949/11/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4151 Female	1974/07/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3285 Male	1951/03/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	2816 Male	1943/04/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3008 Male	1951/12/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3008 Male	1951/12/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2785 Female	1953/11/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4003 Female	1953/01/10
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2739 Male	1943/05/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3196 Female	1956/10/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Chief Justice	3325 Male	1958/08/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4152 Male	1962/05/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	4153 Male	1955/01/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4154 Female	1964/01/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4155 Female	1964/06/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4156 Female	1972/09/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4157 Female	1962/11/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4158 Male	1953/09/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3521 Male	1950/04/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3329 Male	1948/05/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4160 Female	1968/02/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	71 Male	1926/05/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3222 Male	1953/10/09

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3141	Female	1956/07/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3929	Male	1960/10/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4159	Female	1974/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4161	Female	1967/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	4162	Female	1968/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	4163	Female	1963/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Brockville	Justice	3187	Male	1943/05/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	1323	Female	1952/08/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	444	Male	1948/01/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3718	Male	1955/06/14
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3197	Male	1955/06/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3393	Female	1961/10/03
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4164	Female	1965/01/22
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4165	Female	1959/06/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4166	Male	1958/10/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Bathurst	Justice	4167	Male	1962/07/11
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2827	Male	1942/11/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3294	Male	1949/05/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3014	Male	1947/04/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Associate Chief Justice	3185	Female	1954/07/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Chief Justice	3484	Female	1951/02/12
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4168	Male	1959/12/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	4169	Female	1960/10/02
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	4170	Female	1968/03/10
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4171	Male	1967/04/23
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	4172	Female	1957/09/23
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Judge	4173	Male	1974/06/17
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	160	Male	1926/02/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2653	Male	1944/04/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3280	Male	1950/12/31
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3474	Male	1948/07/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3241	Female	1958/12/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	232	Male	1932/11/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2935	Male	1943/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	67	Male	1924/10/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3243	Male	1954/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3560	Male	1947/08/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3564	Male	1948/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	2916	Male	1946/01/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3080	Female	1950/11/12
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3300	Male	1949/01/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	3557	Male	1948/04/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3744	Female	1956/12/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3992	Female	1958/07/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	2814	Male	1943/08/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Prince Albert	Justice	3056	Male	1943/08/05

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	1305	Male	1943/08/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3708	Male	1952/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3354	Female	1953/07/30
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3362	Female	1958/08/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3482	Male	1953/01/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3835	Male	1961/04/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4174	Female	1965/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4175	Female	1967/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4176	Female	1970/02/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4177	Male	1953/07/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4178	Male	1963/04/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4179	Female	1965/12/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4180	Male	1964/07/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	4181	Male	1964/01/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4182	Female	1973/03/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4183	Male	1958/01/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4184	Female	1969/03/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	4185	Male	1970/07/30
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	4186	Male	1962/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4187	Male	1955/12/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4188	Female	1969/12/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3551	Male	1948/08/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	2991	Male	1945/03/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3237	Female	1946/02/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3418	Male	1948/07/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3499	Male	1952/01/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2671	Female	1948/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2786	Female	1950/12/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2853	Female	1949/07/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3058	Male	1943/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3095	Female	1949/01/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3230	Male	1955/02/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3519	Male	1963/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3567	Female	1956/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2661	Male	1925/05/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	3304	Male	1952/07/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Trois-Rivières	Justice	442	Male	1931/01/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3364	Female	1964/01/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	4120	Male	1961/01/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4189	Male	1953/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	438	Male	1938/07/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2698	Male	1943/09/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3307	Female	1949/02/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Owen Sound	Justice	3309	Male	1952/11/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4190	Female	1965/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	4191	Female	1973/06/04

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	4192	Female	1959/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4193	Female	1972/05/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3138	Female	1943/09/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2956	Female	1947/11/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3306	Male	1950/05/04
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Chief Justice	3140	Male	1945/07/25
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Chief Justice	3414	Female	1965/04/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Orangeville	Justice	3433	Female	1965/02/22
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Chief Justice	3579	Male	1949/04/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4194	Female	1965/09/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4195	Female	1974/08/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4196	Female	1964/07/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4197	Male	1953/11/27
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	227	Female	1946/11/18
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2796	Male	1946/10/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	601	Male	1931/02/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	104	Male	1936/03/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	260	Male	1928/06/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3473	Male	1958/01/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	3514	Male	1958/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	4198	Male	1966/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3159	Female	1955/07/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3687	Male	1951/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region	Justice	2887	Female	1943/12/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	477	Male	1943/10/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3319	Male	1951/05/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3332	Male	1950/11/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3483	Male	1943/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4126	Female	1962/01/30
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	3327	Male	1956/07/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2957	Male	1948/06/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3114	Male	1944/02/25
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3311	Male	1952/02/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2839	Female	1957/04/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2922	Female	1950/09/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2997	Male	1944/02/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3220	Female	1956/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	3424	Male	1948/10/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3760	Male	1950/08/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3839	Female	1964/08/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3983	Female	1955/10/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4168	Male	1959/12/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4199	Female	1973/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4200	Male	1966/12/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4201	Male	1971/01/20
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4202	Male	1962/07/10

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4203	Female	1963/12/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Battleford	Justice	4204	Female	1960/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	4205	Female	1969/04/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3312	Male	1949/05/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3316	Male	1950/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	3320	Male	1950/05/06
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3324	Female	1953/08/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3326	Male	1951/11/16
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4061	Female	1964/01/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4206	Male	1971/12/29
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4207	Male	1951/09/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	4208	Female	1962/02/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3959	Female	1969/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2929	Male	1944/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	279	Male	1925/02/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3253	Female	1955/03/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3068	Male	1943/11/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2812	Female	1951/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2817	Male	1951/04/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4209	Female	1959/01/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4210	Female	1968/02/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4211	Female	1961/02/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3235	Female	1955/08/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	751	Male	1927/02/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	4212	Female	1963/11/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Pictou	Justice	4213	Male	1960/11/10
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	4214	Female	1961/04/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3162	Male	1947/05/06
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	3086	Male	1948/06/20
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3242	Female	1957/03/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	3372	Female	1951/08/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	390	Male	1931/01/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3597	Male	1961/08/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	327	Male	1927/05/29
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4215	Female	1959/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4216	Female	1960/08/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4220	Female	1964/09/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	660	Male	1924/11/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	465	Male	1924/05/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Chief Justice	3764	Female	1962/05/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4022	Female	1970/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4217	Female	1960/12/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4218	Male	1965/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4219	Male	1964/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	376	Male	1933/07/21
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	2638	Female	1952/09/09

Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3180 Male	1948/08/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3157 Male	1944/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2610 Male	1934/09/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kamloops	Justice	2648 Male	1946/03/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	1226 Male	1926/08/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	293 Male	1933/05/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Lethbridge	Justice	2843 Male	1946/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3107 Female	1949/01/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2634 Female	1949/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2647 Female	1953/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2726 Female	1955/08/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2734 Female	1952/12/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - New Carlisle	Justice	2819 Male	1944/03/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Kentville	Justice	3315 Male	1947/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3381 Male	1948/12/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3547 Female	1955/08/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	770 Male	1926/11/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3580 Male	1946/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3095 Female	1949/01/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	406 Male	1929/10/04
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3713 Male	1958/09/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3844 Male	1966/05/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4033 Male	1955/04/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4221 Female	1974/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4222 Male	1960/07/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4223 Female	1972/07/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Gander	Justice	3577 Male	1949/11/17
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	2857 Male	1954/12/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3196 Female	1956/10/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Justice	4224 Male	1958/01/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	1319 Male	1944/11/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2731 Female	1949/10/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3548 Female	1961/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	167 Female	1923/12/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Judge	3238 Female	1955/12/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3335 Female	1951/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3570 Male	1949/02/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	495 Male	1930/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	796 Male	1932/04/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3735 Male	1955/04/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3878 Male	1963/10/14
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3887 Male	1963/05/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4225 Female	1964/12/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4226 Female	1968/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4227 Female	1961/06/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4228 Female	1968/09/02

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4229	Female	1965/12/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4230	Male	1968/08/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	4231	Male	1957/04/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4232	Female	1972/11/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Lethbridge	Justice	4233	Male	1968/03/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4234	Female	1963/04/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4235	Female	1974/03/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	4236	Male	1958/03/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4241	Male	1968/03/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2892	Male	1944/03/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	2765	Male	1944/03/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	2599	Male	1944/03/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3388	Female	1957/08/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	4237	Female	1971/02/20
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Kentville	Justice	4238	Male	1964/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	4239	Male	1968/03/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Lindsay	Justice	4240	Male	1955/05/17
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Grand Bank	Justice	4242	Female	1972/09/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	2699	Male	1946/02/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3472	Male	1949/03/25
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3268	Male	1959/01/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	2876	Male	1944/04/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3539	Male	1949/04/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3466	Female	1951/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4243	Male	1959/05/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Simcoe	Justice	4244	Male	1966/09/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	4246	Female	1976/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Pembroke	Justice	4247	Female	1964/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Belleville	Justice	4248	Female	1955/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	4249	Female	1969/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	4250	Female	1968/08/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Belleville	Justice	4251	Female	1955/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - St. Thomas	Justice	4252	Male	1955/08/22
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3330	Male	1957/04/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3479	Male	1951/02/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Bathurst	Justice	3436	Male	1949/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3449	Male	1961/12/29
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	3576	Male	1952/09/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Regional Senior Judge	3690	Male	1959/07/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	3734	Male	1958/08/13
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	3959	Female	1969/11/06
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4245	Male	1962/08/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4266	Female	1965/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	1328	Male	1944/04/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3302	Male	1944/04/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3278	Female	1955/09/11

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	2646	Male	1945/03/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3174	Male	1951/03/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Chief Justice	2979	Male	1945/04/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3284	Female	1959/02/22
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3591	Male	1947/03/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4025	Female	1963/07/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4253	Male	1968/06/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	4254	Female	1968/01/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4255	Male	1961/03/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	4256	Female	1976/04/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	4257	Female	1958/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	3179	Male	1939/04/04
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3338	Male	1951/01/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	549	Male	1935/09/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3298	Male	1955/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	4041	Female	1968/04/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3962	Male	1970/07/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4258	Female	1976/05/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4259	Male	1958/09/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4260	Female	1961/03/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4270	Male	1971/09/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	1208	Male	1929/06/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3475	Female	1955/11/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Associate Chief Justice	3491	Male	1953/03/24
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Gander	Justice	4261	Male	1965/05/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4267	Female	1970/10/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4268	Male	1959/08/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4269	Male	1964/11/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	4213	Male	1960/11/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2967	Male	1944/05/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3279	Male	1955/11/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2949	Female	1950/05/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Chief Justice	3769	Female	1970/03/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4262	Female	1968/12/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	4263	Male	1967/07/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4264	Female	1973/03/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4265	Male	1963/02/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	4271	Female	1968/07/22
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	4272	Male	1969/06/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	4273	Male	1970/04/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4274	Female	1968/04/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	425	Male	1933/12/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	3211	Female	1956/11/02
Ontario	Ontario - District - Ontario	Judge	652	Male	1932/07/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3299	Female	1944/06/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Smithers	Justice	2732	Female	1942/03/26

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	2938	Male	1944/06/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Chief Justice	3214	Female	1958/05/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3334	Female	1955/12/08
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3602	Female	1953/03/12
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3706	Female	1963/05/23
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4050	Male	1970/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4275	Male	1967/07/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4276	Male	1962/09/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4277	Male	1969/05/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	4284	Male	1967/05/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	4285	Female	1972/02/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	4286	Female	1964/10/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	1315	Male	1939/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	4278	Male	1966/06/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4279	Male	1965/07/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4280	Female	1978/04/19
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4281	Female	1966/02/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4282	Female	1973/08/29
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4283	Female	1961/12/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	305	Male	1951/03/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Chief Justice	669	Female	1946/10/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	2894	Male	1952/07/23
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2907	Male	1936/11/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3113	Female	1954/03/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Chief Justice	3382	Male	1954/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3791	Female	1969/10/15
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	4208	Female	1962/02/21
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	212	Female	1931/05/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2821	Female	1946/07/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	408	Male	1921/06/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3342	Male	1954/09/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3586	Female	1956/05/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	2705	Male	1946/10/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3013	Male	1956/03/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3206	Male	1944/08/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3488	Male	1944/08/19
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Central South Region	Justice	651	Male	1924/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3063	Female	1945/08/03
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Corner Brook	Justice	3858	Male	1953/02/22
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	551	Female	1949/11/22
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3244	Male	1953/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3344	Male	1954/05/12
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3544	Male	1950/12/21
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	3420	Female	1962/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3110	Female	1944/09/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3634	Female	1949/01/21

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3635	Male	1948/05/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2652	Male	1932/12/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	51	Male	1932/10/30
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3624	Male	1960/02/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	2884	Male	1944/09/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Saint-Jérôme	Justice	3348	Male	1951/10/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	3752	Male	1953/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3940	Male	1962/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3018	Male	1949/08/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1213	Male	1933/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	1260	Male	1945/06/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Estevan	Justice	3321	Male	1955/07/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3394	Male	1945/05/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	585	Female	1939/01/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Associate Chief Justice	3447	Female	1963/09/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3641	Male	1946/05/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3637	Male	1949/10/02
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3289	Female	1956/02/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	608	Female	1928/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	355	Male	1928/06/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3389	Male	1949/10/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	3351	Male	1949/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3429	Male	1949/10/18
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	2751	Male	1934/06/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3352	Male	1951/04/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3642	Male	1948/03/21
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	2764	Male	1930/10/19
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	164	Male	1930/04/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	4027	Female	1959/09/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3033	Male	1936/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3127	Female	1949/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2593	Female	1949/02/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3724	Male	1944/11/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	2930	Male	1947/06/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	609	Female	1941/05/29
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Grand Falls-Windsor	Justice	3249	Female	1957/04/21
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2841	Male	1946/08/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Bathurst	Justice	3436	Male	1949/11/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3512	Male	1949/11/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3358	Male	1949/12/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3600	Male	1949/11/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	571	Male	1933/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3117	Female	1944/12/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3361	Male	1950/08/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3272	Male	1956/12/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3540	Male	1951/01/14

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4287	Male	1972/08/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	3165	Male	1944/12/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2966	Female	1951/12/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3022	Male	1945/01/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3049	Male	1947/12/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Regional Senior Judge	3563	Male	1949/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2600	Female	1949/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2697	Male	1947/06/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3147	Female	1956/02/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3359	Female	1952/08/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3215	Male	1947/01/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3240	Male	1957/06/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3337	Male	1955/05/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3653	Male	1948/12/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	512	Male	1938/03/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2624	Male	1932/02/12
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	175	Male	1930/04/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3258	Male	1945/01/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	962	Male	1927/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3194	Male	1945/01/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3336	Female	1955/11/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3363	Male	1953/08/26
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3300	Male	1949/01/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4286	Female	1964/10/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2777	Male	1950/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2777	Male	1950/02/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3218	Female	1958/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Toronto Region - Toronto	Senior Judge (Ontario Family)	3750	Female	1965/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Regional Senior Judge	3812	Male	1959/04/07
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4288	Male	1974/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4289	Female	1969/01/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4290	Female	1970/10/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	4291	Male	1965/11/26
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	4293	Female	1965/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	4295	Female	1969/11/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3290	Male	1956/10/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3294	Male	1949/05/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Regional Senior Judge	3501	Male	1949/05/10
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3535	Male	1956/09/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3497	Male	1950/02/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3090	Male	1945/02/05
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4292	Male	1965/02/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	4294	Female	1969/11/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	323	Male	1928/03/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	626	Male	1928/01/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3365	Female	1954/02/21

Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2852	Male	1945/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3287	Female	1958/12/15
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3474	Male	1948/07/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	3274	Female	1957/05/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4296	Male	1969/11/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4297	Female	1967/11/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4298	Male	1974/04/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4299	Male	1971/06/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4300	Female	1976/10/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4301	Female	1971/03/25
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Sydney	Justice	4305	Female	1971/09/16
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	4306	Male	1972/04/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Yarmouth	Justice	4307	Female	1970/05/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Truro	Justice	4308	Male	1953/06/19
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3259	Male	1960/02/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	144	Male	1934/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3341	Female	1958/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3563	Male	1949/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4302	Female	1971/01/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4303	Male	1967/06/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4304	Male	1975/11/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1307	Male	1932/03/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region	Justice	700	Male	1937/02/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	3417	Male	1945/04/02
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3011	Female	1950/11/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3189	Female	1952/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3501	Male	1949/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3825	Male	1970/05/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4309	Male	1963/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	4310	Female	1974/11/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4311	Female	1964/02/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4312	Female	1969/08/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4313	Female	1970/10/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1331	Male	1933/12/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3255	Female	1948/09/13
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	108	Male	1925/10/25
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	2702	Female	1945/04/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	2594	Male	1930/12/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3373	Male	1953/02/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3376	Female	1952/04/26
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	316	Male	1934/05/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2990	Female	1945/04/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	2738	Male	1947/09/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3267	Female	1957/09/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3882	Male	1956/06/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4314	Female	1967/07/08

Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4315	Male	1965/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2813	Male	1935/09/29
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3271	Female	1960/01/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3380	Male	1949/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	1333	Male	1945/05/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	2630	Male	1949/02/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3510	Male	1950/05/11
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Associate Chief Justice	3818	Female	1957/05/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	4316	Male	1964/04/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4317	Female	1975/08/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	4318	Female	1967/03/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	2822	Female	1946/06/02
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3848	Male	1961/09/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	3557	Male	1948/04/08
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	533	Male	1936/01/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4319	Female	1977/09/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	4320	Female	1972/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4321	Female	1965/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4322	Female	1965/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4323	Female	1967/08/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4324	Female	1960/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4325	Female	1970/01/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	4326	Female	1963/07/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	28	Male	1930/11/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Baie-Comeau/Mingan	Justice	337	Male	1945/05/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	574	Male	1932/04/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	42	Male	1913/05/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2870	Male	1932/01/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	1148	Male	1931/06/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2945	Male	1945/06/01
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3233	Female	1953/12/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3377	Female	1947/08/20
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4327	Female	1965/10/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4328	Female	1964/07/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4329	Male	1971/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	4330	Female	1962/11/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	1260	Male	1945/06/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	1325	Male	1932/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3125	Male	1945/06/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	3622	Female	1960/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3288	Female	1957/07/12
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	301	Male	1937/01/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3674	Male	1947/04/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	277	Male	1929/06/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2962	Male	1945/06/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Associate Chief Justice	3509	Male	1954/10/24

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3593	Female	1965/05/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4331	Male	1964/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4332	Female	1971/03/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3441	Male	1945/06/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region	Justice	786	Male	1940/03/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Regional Senior Judge	3442	Male	1950/04/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3297	Male	1947/05/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4333	Female	1964/02/09
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Judge	2573	Male	1939/04/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3368	Male	1945/07/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	1334	Female	1950/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sault Ste. Marie	Justice	3193	Male	1945/07/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3198	Male	1945/07/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	535	Female	1941/08/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	440	Male	1930/01/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3802	Male	1950/01/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3578	Male	1950/07/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	2752	Male	1945/07/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3134	Female	1953/02/21
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Chief Justice	3140	Male	1945/07/25
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3378	Female	1955/10/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3457	Male	1950/08/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2913	Male	1945/08/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Chief Justice	543	Male	1938/06/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3396	Male	1952/01/03
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	325	Male	1946/08/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2596	Male	1949/10/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	2880	Female	1952/05/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Nelson	Justice	2952	Male	1952/03/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3048	Female	1951/08/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3219	Male	1946/11/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3277	Male	1949/12/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	3446	Male	1958/03/13
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Brandon	Justice	3558	Male	1951/10/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Amherst	Justice	3975	Male	1964/08/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3582	Male	1955/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Associate Chief Justice	3911	Female	1965/03/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	4334	Female	1980/04/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4335	Male	1972/02/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4336	Female	1977/11/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4337	Female	1969/01/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Abbotsford	Justice	4338	Male	1957/05/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3161	Male	1945/09/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	448	Male	1931/09/04
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3656	Female	1960/10/18
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3021	Female	1945/12/08

Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3058 Male	1943/11/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	128 Male	1928/06/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1330 Male	1939/09/11
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3498 Male	1963/08/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	3631 Female	1965/04/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	3979 Male	1969/06/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	3996 Male	1967/01/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	4131 Female	1964/01/04
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Chief Justice	4214 Female	1961/04/27
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	4339 Female	1973/02/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4340 Male	1970/10/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4341 Female	1975/04/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4342 Female	1979/12/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4343 Female	1969/12/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	4344 Female	1969/04/17
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4345 Male	1971/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Owen Sound	Justice	4346 Male	1963/07/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2833 Male	1940/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	296 Male	1927/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3442 Male	1950/04/25
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	761 Male	1933/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Bracebridge	Justice	2896 Male	1945/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3212 Male	1949/10/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3401 Male	1947/11/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	791 Male	1928/09/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	2959 Male	1952/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Associate Chief Justice	3400 Male	1945/11/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4058 Female	1969/03/11
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4059 Male	1973/03/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4347 Female	1968/12/31
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4348 Female	1979/02/27
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	4349 Female	1967/04/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Bathurst	Justice	4350 Female	1968/12/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4351 Male	1966/12/29
Yukon	Yukon - Supreme Court of Yukon	Justice	4352 Female	1971/11/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	736 Male	1942/04/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3406 Male	1951/02/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3409 Female	1951/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3410 Male	1951/02/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3411 Male	1952/05/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3408 Male	1953/10/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4219 Male	1964/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	133 Male	1937/06/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3289 Female	1956/02/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3405 Male	1953/05/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	515 Male	1927/12/10

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4353	Male	1958/06/08
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4354	Female	1962/09/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	4355	Male	1970/03/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	4356	Male	1962/11/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	4357	Female	1969/05/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4358	Female	1973/06/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Brandon	Justice	4359	Male	1961/11/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4360	Female	1978/07/31
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	4361	Female	1970/12/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4362	Male	1962/09/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4363	Male	1971/07/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4364	Female	1971/07/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4365	Female	1977/02/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3305	Female	1958/03/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Associate Chief Justice	3155	Female	1956/10/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4366	Male	1962/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	126	Male	1929/07/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3286	Female	1952/12/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Edmundston	Justice	3397	Male	1956/05/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3050	Female	1947/11/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	3087	Male	1947/07/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3551	Male	1948/08/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3654	Female	1956/02/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3077	Female	1952/11/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	391	Male	1930/04/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3651	Male	1955/04/10
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	388	Male	1930/06/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2805	Female	1951/03/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3689	Male	1951/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Parry Sound	Justice	3561	Male	1951/01/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3052	Male	1946/01/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3894	Male	1957/08/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2994	Female	1955/02/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3039	Male	1947/02/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3226	Male	1959/01/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Prince Rupert	Justice	3613	Male	1952/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3640	Male	1951/02/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3645	Male	1959/07/04
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	3628	Male	1952/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3703	Female	1950/01/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3707	Male	1950/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3246	Female	1956/02/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Regional Senior Judge	3666	Male	1953/06/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4367	Male	1971/11/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Edmundston	Justice	4368	Female	1970/05/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3353	Male	1957/04/25

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3712	Male	1950/05/08
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3043	Female	1947/10/20
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Rouyn-Noranda	Justice	3693	Male	1959/05/13
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4226	Female	1968/12/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	4369	Male	1976/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4370	Female	1976/08/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4371	Female	1974/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	4372	Female	1964/07/08
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3346	Female	1956/07/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3719	Male	1947/04/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3715	Male	1949/07/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3721	Male	1947/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Brockville	Justice	3119	Male	1946/03/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2864	Male	1942/11/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3163	Male	1946/03/23
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3963	Male	1970/05/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4062	Female	1962/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4084	Male	1963/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4373	Male	1970/12/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4374	Male	1969/01/21
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Corner Brook	Justice	4375	Male	1961/11/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4376	Female	1962/09/28
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Grand Falls-Windsor	Justice	4377	Female	1961/03/17
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Happy Valley-Goose Bay	Justice	4378	Female	1969/08/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3077	Female	1952/11/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3105	Male	1945/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3495	Male	1946/03/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3075	Female	1947/10/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3186	Male	1946/10/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	4238	Male	1964/10/23
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4379	Female	1979/09/10
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Kentville	Justice	4380	Female	1970/12/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Kentville	Justice	4381	Female	1961/06/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Truro	Justice	4382	Male	1963/07/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Granby	Justice	2919	Female	1954/10/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3234	Male	1948/10/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Sarnia	Justice	3091	Male	1946/04/07
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4242	Female	1972/09/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3240	Male	1957/06/14
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	2755	Male	1949/05/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	2728	Male	1946/04/24
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4086	Male	1963/05/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Saint-Jérôme	Justice	4383	Female	1969/10/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4384	Male	1966/11/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	4385	Female	1967/09/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4386	Female	1969/07/16

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4387	Male	1968/09/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3164	Male	1946/04/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2398	Male	1933/03/23
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3146	Female	1950/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3343	Female	1958/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3028	Female	1952/07/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3064	Male	1951/11/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3306	Male	1950/05/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3700	Female	1949/11/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kamloops	Justice	4224	Male	1958/01/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3328	Male	1946/05/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	774	Male	1931/03/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2811	Female	1948/08/20
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	332	Male	1933/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	420	Male	1932/08/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	1311	Male	1932/08/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	4388	Female	1971/10/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4389	Male	1967/04/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4390	Female	1969/07/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4391	Female	1964/07/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4392	Male	1964/08/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3516	Male	1951/05/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3262	Male	1956/05/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	3977	Male	1958/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3366	Male	1946/05/29
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2837	Male	1950/10/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2862	Female	1950/04/17
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	2822	Female	1946/06/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3926	Male	1957/08/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	2797	Male	1934/05/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	680	Male	1928/03/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4393	Male	1961/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	4394	Male	1965/04/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	4395	Male	1963/03/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4396	Female	1969/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4397	Female	1970/09/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	4398	Female	1967/11/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4399	Male	1961/11/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4400	Male	1969/01/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4401	Female	1970/07/16
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Pictou	Justice	4402	Male	1958/10/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4403	Male	1967/12/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4404	Male	1968/09/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4405	Female	1977/02/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3220	Female	1956/04/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3657	Male	1951/06/14

Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2681	Female	1946/07/01
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	2973	Male	1951/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2975	Male	1946/09/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3069	Female	1953/08/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3159	Female	1955/07/20
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	4275	Male	1967/07/20
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	165	Male	1934/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	3608	Male	1951/07/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3341	Female	1958/09/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2847	Male	1946/07/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	764	Male	1932/08/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	484	Male	1928/09/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	2773	Male	1949/09/07
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	1212	Female	1947/08/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2853	Female	1949/07/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Nelson	Justice	4333	Female	1964/02/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4017	Female	1975/09/26
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	4062	Female	1962/03/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4147	Female	1970/10/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4155	Female	1964/06/09
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	4165	Female	1959/06/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Abitibi/Rouyn-Noranda/Témiscamingue - Val d'Or	Justice	4188	Female	1969/12/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gaspé et Bonaventure	Justice	4236	Male	1958/03/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4406	Female	1963/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4407	Female	1976/10/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4408	Male	1958/03/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Parry Sound	Justice	4409	Female	1967/02/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4410	Female	1961/08/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Gander	Justice	4411	Male	1972/01/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4412	Male	1971/09/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	4413	Female	1970/06/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	4414	Female	1969/10/24
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4415	Male	1962/08/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4416	Female	1958/09/12
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4417	Male	1968/05/22
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3042	Male	1946/08/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	3001	Male	1946/08/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3580	Male	1946/08/13
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Truro	Justice	4308	Male	1953/06/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3581	Male	1951/08/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	145	Male	1934/01/06
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3230	Male	1955/02/23
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Justice	2774	Female	1957/04/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2597	Female	1951/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3020	Male	1946/12/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3618	Male	1953/06/18

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region	Justice	303 Male	1933/07/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2845 Female	1952/03/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3634 Female	1949/01/21
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3419 Male	1954/07/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	466 Male	1935/11/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	3576 Male	1952/09/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	4293 Female	1965/07/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - St. Thomas	Justice	3625 Male	1951/09/18
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3572 Female	1951/09/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	159 Male	1927/12/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	509 Male	1936/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3701 Male	1951/04/25
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	2778 Male	1948/11/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	620 Male	1930/03/05
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	3574 Male	1951/10/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3186 Male	1946/10/29
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	2771 Male	1949/01/27
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	2771 Male	1949/01/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Pictou	Justice	3452 Male	1946/10/31
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3367 Male	1958/06/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3485 Male	1947/11/08
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Abbotsford	Justice	3659 Male	1951/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	290 Male	1946/11/02
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	775 Male	1931/09/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region	Justice	1211 Male	1942/01/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3406 Male	1951/02/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3445 Female	1956/03/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2988 Female	1951/02/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	356 Male	1936/11/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3402 Male	1946/12/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3221 Male	1946/12/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3711 Male	1951/12/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3385 Female	1958/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	261 Male	1925/06/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3356 Male	1946/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	682 Male	1934/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region	Justice	2980 Male	1935/10/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3450 Female	1954/05/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3453 Male	1952/10/31
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4010 Male	1975/08/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4068 Female	1964/08/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4418 Male	1972/02/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4419 Male	1973/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	4420 Male	1957/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3552 Male	1951/12/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3342 Male	1954/09/21

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3635	Male	1948/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3646	Male	1951/08/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3694	Female	1959/08/25
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2675	Female	1949/08/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2714	Male	1951/06/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2963	Female	1953/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - L'Orignal	Justice	3004	Male	1950/01/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	3108	Female	1955/10/28
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3403	Female	1958/01/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3435	Male	1956/12/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	3444	Male	1951/11/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3560	Male	1947/08/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	3743	Male	1951/06/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Abbotsford	Justice	3751	Male	1947/06/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3450	Female	1954/05/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	3629	Female	1956/04/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3637	Male	1949/10/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3677	Female	1957/06/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	3195	Male	1958/01/11
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3413	Male	1947/01/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3407	Male	1958/03/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	643	Male	1927/06/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3431	Male	1947/01/24
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3243	Male	1954/09/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3468	Male	1952/01/20
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3204	Male	1950/05/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3702	Male	1952/01/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - St. Thomas	Justice	4421	Male	1967/09/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4423	Male	1970/08/04
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	4424	Female	1967/07/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	4425	Male	1971/01/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4426	Female	1979/06/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4427	Female	1981/05/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4428	Male	1963/04/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4430	Male	1968/04/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3492	Female	1959/08/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3383	Female	1958/11/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	4249	Female	1969/05/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	4257	Female	1958/07/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Pembroke	Justice	3627	Male	1952/02/13
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4149	Male	1964/06/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3475	Female	1955/11/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3668	Male	1952/03/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	3454	Female	1950/06/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	3149	Male	1940/09/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4082	Female	1966/04/22

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3591	Male	1947/03/23
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4130	Female	1968/01/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4431	Female	1969/01/23
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Saint John	Justice	4432	Male	1966/07/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4433	Male	1964/12/22
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4434	Female	1973/02/24
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Bridgewater	Justice	4435	Female	1974/04/21
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Port Hawkesbury	Justice	4436	Male	1958/11/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Devonshire	Justice	4437	Male	1964/12/25
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4446	Male	1970/07/06
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Lindsay	Justice	3470	Male	1955/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3496	Male	1952/03/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3948	Female	1969/12/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	2912	Male	1947/03/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3487	Female	1952/10/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3482	Male	1953/01/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3506	Male	1947/04/01
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	705	Male	1918/12/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3617	Female	1955/08/25
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3695	Female	1957/09/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	3756	Male	1966/03/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	2618	Male	1938/06/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3674	Male	1947/04/06
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3760	Male	1950/08/05
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	229	Male	1931/04/03
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3467	Male	1953/02/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	269	Male	1930/08/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3720	Male	1956/12/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3010	Male	1949/06/18
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3999	Female	1962/09/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4179	Female	1965/12/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4438	Male	1972/07/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4439	Female	1965/11/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4440	Male	1962/06/18
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4441	Male	1973/12/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	4442	Female	1969/09/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	4443	Female	1984/04/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4444	Female	1970/08/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	649	Male	1934/12/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3719	Male	1947/04/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3672	Female	1952/04/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4445	Female	1973/12/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Associate Chief Justice	3763	Female	1968/08/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2649	Male	1937/07/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	2691	Male	1947/04/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3264	Female	1949/10/18

Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3313	Male	1948/03/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	3347	Male	1959/10/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	4015	Female	1960/01/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4027	Female	1959/09/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	4194	Female	1965/09/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	350	Male	1935/05/26
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Chief Justice	4115	Male	1963/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - St. Thomas	Justice	4421	Male	1967/09/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia	Justice	2589	Male	1934/11/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3258	Male	1945/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4447	Male	1969/09/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4448	Female	1973/12/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4449	Female	1966/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4450	Male	1965/12/30
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	2584	Female	1945/08/15
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3555	Male	1952/05/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	3721	Male	1947/05/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3190	Male	1949/08/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2946	Male	1948/02/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Rimouski	Justice	2911	Male	1948/11/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3318	Male	1947/09/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3503	Female	1954/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3767	Male	1947/11/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3257	Male	1951/06/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3257	Male	1951/06/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Chief Justice	3680	Female	1972/08/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	4139	Female	1973/09/16
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	4169	Female	1960/10/02
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	4202	Male	1962/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	4451	Female	1971/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Cornwall	Justice	4452	Female	1973/06/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Pembroke	Justice	4453	Female	1972/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4454	Male	1971/10/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4455	Female	1963/03/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3502	Female	1955/03/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	4262	Female	1968/12/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Chief Justice	2626	Male	1933/07/14
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3333	Male	1947/06/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2779	Female	1949/07/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3390	Male	1959/07/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3776	Male	1947/06/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	155	Female	1929/01/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3423	Female	1958/03/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	681	Male	1928/01/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Abbotsford	Justice	3751	Male	1947/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3428	Female	1957/02/14

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4457	Male	1977/10/20
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4458	Female	1980/01/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4459	Female	1976/04/12
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	4460	Male	1981/03/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4461	Male	1971/02/26
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3504	Male	1954/05/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	220	Male	1926/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Milton	Justice	4456	Male	1974/03/18
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Kentville	Justice	3315	Male	1947/06/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	2974	Female	1948/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	3130	Female	1947/07/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3466	Female	1951/10/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3062	Male	1947/07/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3602	Female	1953/03/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	184	Male	1930/02/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2700	Female	1952/09/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	745	Male	1924/12/17
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Chief Justice	3414	Female	1965/04/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3964	Female	1967/01/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - County Court of British Columbia - Trial Division - WESTMINSTER	Judge	349	Male	1917/06/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3739	Male	1952/07/16
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Prince Rupert	Justice	3613	Male	1952/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	405	Male	1933/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3563	Male	1949/12/30
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia	Justice	461	Male	1930/06/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Chief Justice	1257	Female	1947/08/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3927	Male	1948/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	300	Male	1925/07/24
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	2760	Male	1935/05/27
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3762	Male	1952/08/07
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4375	Male	1961/11/10
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	4377	Female	1961/03/17
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	319	Male	1935/06/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3205	Male	1947/08/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	3094	Female	1950/06/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3730	Male	1950/08/16
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	2950	Male	1948/07/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3217	Female	1952/11/29
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Chief Justice	3515	Male	1948/07/30
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2580	Male	1947/12/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Victoriaville	Justice	2969	Male	1948/04/02
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3089	Male	1951/04/22
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3168	Female	1954/02/10
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3256	Male	1947/11/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3388	Female	1957/08/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Lethbridge	Justice	3460	Male	1958/01/31

Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3524	Male	1951/04/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3594	Male	1950/01/21
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	4069	Female	1974/05/02
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	1237	Male	1932/05/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Parry Sound	Justice	3561	Male	1951/01/19
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2923	Male	1947/09/04
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	3532	Male	1952/07/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	2942	Male	1948/11/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	2602	Male	1933/06/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3261	Male	1947/11/27
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia	Justice	10	Male	1919/02/01
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Chief Justice	3748	Female	1971/12/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4462	Female	1964/01/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - St. Catharines	Justice	4463	Male	1970/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	4464	Female	1968/07/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4465	Male	1975/01/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Haileybury	Justice	4466	Female	1979/06/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2989	Male	1947/10/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3115	Female	1952/07/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	3539	Male	1949/04/08
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	3754	Female	1953/10/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec	Justice	580	Male	1933/10/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4467	Female	1968/08/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4468	Female	1970/05/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4469	Female	1976/08/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4470	Male	1978/02/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4471	Male	1978/03/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Corner Brook	Justice	4472	Male	1969/03/20
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Grand Falls-Windsor	Justice	4473	Female	1967/08/02
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4474	Male	1971/03/25
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3362	Female	1958/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3291	Male	1958/10/11
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3223	Male	1947/10/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3360	Male	1947/10/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3816	Male	1961/09/27
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	4242	Female	1972/09/22
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	4475	Female	1965/02/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4476	Female	1969/01/22
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4477	Male	1963/08/13
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4478	Male	1966/05/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4479	Female	1966/12/05
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan	Justice	630	Male	1938/06/16
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3075	Female	1947/10/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	2940	Male	1947/10/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	4458	Female	1980/01/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4480	Male	1969/12/23

Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4481	Male	1968/04/19
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4482	Female	1974/07/13
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4483	Female	1972/04/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4484	Female	1960/05/29
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3759	Male	1952/10/29
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	3438	Male	1958/09/16
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	3055	Male	1950/11/07
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3636	Male	1954/07/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3785	Male	1951/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3767	Male	1947/11/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2978	Male	1941/01/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3469	Female	1949/03/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2935	Male	1943/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	489	Male	1938/03/26
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	2856	Female	1950/04/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3732	Male	1952/11/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3369	Female	1960/08/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3009	Male	1951/08/21
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Chief Justice	4049	Female	1964/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	4485	Female	1962/10/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4486	Male	1968/05/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3775	Male	1952/11/25
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3257	Male	1951/06/22
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3511	Female	1957/11/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Peterborough	Justice	3118	Male	1948/05/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Judge	3458	Female	1958/04/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	488	Male	1932/09/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	583	Female	1922/03/27
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	792	Male	1932/08/13
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	3345	Male	1950/09/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	679	Male	1933/07/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	3116	Female	1955/12/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3513	Male	1955/07/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	3517	Male	1956/11/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Victoriaville	Justice	3520	Male	1956/11/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Welland	Justice	3798	Male	1951/02/15
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Chief Justice	3308	Male	1962/06/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3867	Male	1969/12/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4487	Male	1963/12/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4488	Male	1976/08/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Associate Chief Justice	2623	Male	1948/01/20
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	2715	Male	1945/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	472	Male	1930/07/27
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2867	Female	1953/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Barrie	Justice	2806	Female	1952/12/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2977	Female	1950/08/14

British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3358	Male	1949/12/10
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3378	Female	1955/10/29
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3572	Female	1951/09/21
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2939	Female	1951/09/15
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3334	Female	1955/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3462	Female	1958/10/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3540	Male	1951/01/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Edmundston	Justice	3514	Male	1958/02/03
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	235	Female	1933/05/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3317	Male	1948/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3213	Male	1959/01/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Judge	3263	Male	1948/01/19
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	2829	Female	1951/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	242	Female	1929/01/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Sarnia	Justice	2924	Male	1950/02/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Timmins	Justice	4295	Female	1969/11/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Justice	4409	Female	1967/02/08
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3142	Male	1954/12/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4489	Female	1962/05/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4490	Female	1980/03/18
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4491	Male	1974/08/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4492	Male	1987/12/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4493	Male	1966/01/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3806	Male	1949/12/29
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	3559	Male	1953/02/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	4411	Male	1972/01/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3564	Male	1948/02/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4494	Female	1973/06/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	4495	Male	1967/10/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - St. Thomas	Justice	4496	Male	1972/01/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Belleville	Justice	4497	Female	1960/02/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4498	Female	1968/05/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4499	Female	1968/08/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4500	Female	1974/10/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	4501	Male	1977/07/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4502	Female	1974/06/21
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4503	Male	1964/11/07
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	4504	Male	1972/07/04
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3611	Male	1953/02/17
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3404	Male	1948/02/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3529	Female	1955/09/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3536	Female	1958/02/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3398	Female	1960/08/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3779	Male	1953/02/22
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3425	Male	1948/02/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Kingston	Justice	3716	Male	1953/02/28

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Simcoe	Justice	3792	Male	1953/03/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3148	Male	1942/02/16
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3688	Male	1953/03/06
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	474	Male	1936/04/17
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	3642	Male	1948/03/21
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	121	Male	1928/02/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	368	Male	1936/03/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	3031	Male	1948/04/03
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3538	Male	1953/11/02
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3396	Male	1952/01/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3463	Male	1948/04/07
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	3542	Male	1955/04/28
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3927	Male	1948/04/18
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Associate Chief Justice	243	Male	1934/04/29
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4048	Male	1961/06/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4156	Female	1972/09/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4157	Female	1962/11/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4505	Female	1963/12/31
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4506	Female	1974/01/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4507	Male	1979/04/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4508	Male	1977/05/28
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4509	Male	1976/08/30
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	14	Male	1930/05/02
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2799	Female	1952/07/21
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3143	Male	1951/10/12
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2947	Female	1955/10/28
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	124	Male	1929/02/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	2885	Male	1948/06/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3846	Male	1948/04/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3931	Female	1958/01/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3361	Male	1950/08/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - L'Orignal	Justice	3399	Male	1960/08/15
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3725	Female	1954/06/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3381	Male	1948/12/31
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	4271	Female	1968/07/22
Northwest Territories	Northwest Territories - Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories	Justice	4510	Female	1960/09/11
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	4511	Female	1973/10/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4512	Female	1967/02/03
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4513	Female	1966/10/31
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3537	Male	1958/07/07
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3329	Male	1948/05/10
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4065	Male	1954/06/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta	Justice	725	Female	1940/08/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3370	Female	1961/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	473	Male	1928/05/06
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Saint John	Justice	513	Male	1948/05/25

Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Chief Justice	3364	Female	1964/01/30
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	4514	Male	1967/06/06
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4515	Male	1964/08/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	4516	Male	1962/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	4517	Female	1970/10/09
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4518	Female	1963/11/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Grande Prairie	Justice	4519	Male	1975/08/02
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kamloops	Justice	4520	Male	1967/04/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	4521	Male	1958/11/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	2840	Female	1956/04/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3040	Male	1952/02/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3821	Male	1949/11/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3824	Male	1961/04/18
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	138	Male	1939/11/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4522	Female	1966/10/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4523	Female	1971/09/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Red Deer	Justice	4524	Male	1963/02/01
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	3803	Male	1965/09/15
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	259	Male	1932/02/23
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3546	Male	1954/05/04
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3556	Male	1955/09/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Associate Chief Justice	3807	Male	1966/06/08
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	4410	Female	1961/08/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4525	Female	1968/07/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Simcoe	Justice	4526	Female	1979/07/28
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4527	Male	1970/12/22
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	2881	Female	1936/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - East Region - Belleville	Justice	4248	Female	1955/05/13
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	658	Male	1935/08/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3614	Male	1960/03/17
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3820	Female	1957/04/19
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Longueuil	Justice	3273	Male	1952/03/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Guelph	Justice	3003	Female	1949/02/24
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3418	Male	1948/07/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	481	Male	1940/04/14
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division	Justice	354	Male	1947/07/22
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	4114	Female	1966/12/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Chilliwack	Justice	3557	Male	1948/04/08
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3609	Male	1953/07/21
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Justice	398	Male	1933/07/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta	Justice	690	Male	1929/04/12
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Oshawa	Justice	3562	Female	1958/07/20
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3566	Male	1955/01/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3037	Male	1948/08/31
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Associate Judge	3930	Female	1963/11/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	2713	Male	1948/10/31

New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Fredericton	Justice	3209	Female	1953/11/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	2909	Male	1951/04/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia	Associate Chief Justice	539	Male	1935/04/16
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	2807	Female	1953/02/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	1318	Male	1945/08/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - L'Orignal	Justice	4528	Male	1967/01/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4529	Male	1960/09/10
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4530	Female	1972/07/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	119	Male	1925/12/23
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3531	Female	1959/02/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	3826	Male	1957/04/12
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	4029	Male	1965/01/09
Manitoba	Manitoba - Court of Appeal for Manitoba	Justice	4280	Female	1978/04/19
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4531	Female	1971/04/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Sarnia	Justice	4532	Male	1961/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	4533	Female	1963/09/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	4534	Female	1975/03/08
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4535	Male	1976/07/24
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4536	Male	1970/04/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4537	Female	1971/11/11
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	4538	Male	1970/11/04
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4539	Female	1977/04/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Lethbridge	Justice	4540	Female	1973/10/18
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Gander	Justice	4541	Female	1969/06/23
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	4542	Female	1977/02/22
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	3092	Female	1953/11/03
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region	Justice	2693	Male	1933/02/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3324	Female	1953/08/11
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	3350	Male	1952/12/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3072	Male	1948/12/04
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	3153	Male	1955/01/01
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	3278	Female	1955/09/11
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3354	Female	1953/07/30
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	3399	Male	1960/08/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	3472	Male	1949/03/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Chatham	Regional Senior Judge	3527	Male	1953/06/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Halifax	Justice	3573	Female	1961/12/12
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3565	Male	1953/02/10
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	3620	Male	1953/09/02
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	3638	Male	1953/09/05
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3739	Male	1952/07/16
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	3679	Male	1956/04/28
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	2904	Male	1940/01/07
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	3227	Male	1936/07/26
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4543	Female	1972/11/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	2995	Male	1948/12/08

Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Court of Appeal of Newfoundland and Labrador	Justice	3475	Female	1955/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2647	Female	1953/05/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Chief Justice	2943	Male	1950/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	3233	Female	1953/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3340	Male	1959/01/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - St. François/Bedford - Sherbrooke	Justice	3723	Male	1963/03/07
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Kelowna	Judge	3827	Male	1952/08/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	3752	Male	1953/10/02
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Regional Senior Judge	3440	Female	1962/11/26
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Chatham	Justice	3527	Male	1953/06/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	3568	Female	1961/10/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Associate Chief Justice	3890	Male	1956/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Regional Senior Judge	3908	Male	1956/09/27
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Chief Justice	4120	Male	1961/01/17
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	4181	Male	1964/01/11
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Québec - Québec	Justice	4544	Male	1981/10/31
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island - Charlottetown	Justice	4545	Female	1976/04/14
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Miramichi	Justice	4546	Male	1967/10/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Moncton	Justice	4547	Female	1979/10/09
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - Grand Bank	Justice	4548	Male	1973/12/01
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Family Division - Portugal Cove Road	Justice	4549	Female	1967/07/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	321	Male	1932/07/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3838	Female	1954/08/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Brantford	Justice	3424	Male	1948/10/19
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4210	Female	1968/02/13
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4269	Male	1964/11/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4550	Female	1977/03/09
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4551	Male	1980/04/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4552	Female	1973/02/26
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4553	Male	1973/12/11
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	4554	Female	1969/06/19
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Associate Chief Justice	3507	Male	1954/11/14
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	2916	Male	1946/01/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3415	Male	1954/08/17
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3477	Male	1960/06/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	3493	Female	1960/04/25
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	3813	Male	1953/10/27
Canada	Canada - Supreme Court of Canada	Justice	2844	Female	1956/04/28
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4093	Female	1964/03/02
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	4218	Male	1965/09/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Chicoutimi	Justice	4555	Female	1975/10/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	2763	Male	1938/02/21
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Chief Justice	3355	Male	1955/07/12
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Campbellton	Associate Chief Justice	3933	Male	1967/08/18
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Associate Chief Justice	4168	Male	1959/12/07
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3071	Male	1948/11/10

Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	757	Male	1929/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3658	Male	1957/12/07
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3604	Male	1953/11/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3570	Male	1949/02/26
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Prince Rupert	Justice	3613	Male	1952/07/23
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3182	Female	1953/07/15
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4103	Female	1964/04/08
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4556	Male	1967/02/21
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Justice	4557	Male	1964/08/29
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Ottawa	Justice	4558	Female	1977/08/06
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4559	Male	1973/01/24
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Chief Justice	4084	Male	1963/06/19
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3575	Male	1956/11/01
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Trial Division - Fredericton	Justice	3970	Male	1965/03/09
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of King's Bench of New Brunswick - Family division - Moncton	Justice	4414	Female	1969/10/24
Tax Court of Canada	Tax Court of Canada - Tax Court of Canada	Associate Chief Justice	4476	Female	1969/01/22
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	4264	Female	1973/03/04
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4560	Male	1971/08/18
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4561	Female	1959/11/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3850	Male	1952/11/10
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	3653	Male	1948/12/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	3322	Male	1943/03/27
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Justice	130	Female	1927/09/16
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	134	Male	1924/05/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region	Justice	2636	Male	1944/04/10
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Belleville	Justice	3151	Male	1948/12/30
Ontario	Ontario - Ontario Court of Justice(General Div.) - Trial division - Toronto Region	Justice	234	Male	1925/12/08
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	2600	Female	1949/01/03
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	2918	Male	1953/04/15
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central West Region - Brampton	Justice	3152	Female	1955/04/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3218	Female	1958/04/22
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	3370	Female	1961/07/31
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3385	Female	1958/07/01
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Gatineau/Labelle/Pontiac	Justice	3490	Male	1967/08/27
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - East Region - Pembroke	Justice	3627	Male	1952/02/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central East Region - Durham	Justice	3855	Male	1951/05/03
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	3583	Male	1956/05/23
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	3584	Female	1957/04/17
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - North Bay	Justice	3690	Male	1959/07/01
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Kitchener	Justice	4129	Male	1959/08/05
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	4144	Female	1963/06/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northeast Region - Sudbury	Regional Senior Judge	4355	Male	1970/03/17
Canada	Canada - Federal Court of Appeal	Justice	4407	Female	1976/10/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region - Hamilton	Justice	4420	Male	1957/10/20
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4562	Female	1967/11/21
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4563	Female	1964/12/04

Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Northwest Region - Thunder Bay	Justice	4564	Male	1963/12/28
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - London	Justice	4565	Male	1972/10/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4566	Female	1969/09/28
Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island - Court of Appeal of Prince Edward Island	Justice	2771	Male	1949/01/27
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	430	Male	1933/04/01
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Quebec	Justice	2788	Male	1951/02/07
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Southwest Region - Windsor	Justice	3935	Male	1949/02/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4567	Female	1973/10/04
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	4568	Male	1973/08/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Court of Appeal for British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4055	Male	1949/02/11
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Associate Chief Justice	3957	Male	1971/09/09
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Central South Region	Justice	392	Male	1931/02/12
Newfoundland and Labrador	Newfoundland and Labrador - Supreme Court of Newfoundland and Labrador - Trial Division - St. John's	Justice	3784	Male	1958/03/18
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	3833	Female	1969/06/28
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Truro	Justice	4569	Male	1968/02/07
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Family Division - Halifax	Justice	4570	Female	1974/09/17
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Justice	4571	Male	1969/02/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba	Justice	348	Male	1930/07/09
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4572	Male	1967/02/06
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vancouver	Justice	4573	Female	1975/07/05
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Victoria	Justice	4574	Female	1977/03/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - New Westminster	Justice	4575	Female	1977/10/14
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Port Coquitlam	Justice	4576	Female	1964/03/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3307	Female	1949/02/28
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	3709	Male	1954/03/02
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	3391	Male	1941/09/16
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario - Toronto Region	Justice	1225	Male	1949/03/09
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Nova Scotia Court of Appeal	Justice	24	Male	1932/07/05
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	3469	Female	1949/03/14
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Mégantic & St. François	Justice	3533	Female	1960/04/05
Québec	Québec - Court of Appeal of Quebec - Montréal	Justice	109	Male	1931/05/09
Ontario	Ontario - Court of Appeal for Ontario	Chief Justice	2615	Male	1932/05/31
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4369	Male	1976/09/08
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Family Division - Winnipeg	Justice	4577	Female	1980/07/24
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4578	Male	1971/11/30
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4579	Female	1975/03/12
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4580	Male	1972/04/09
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Montréal	Justice	4581	Male	1977/11/19
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - University Avenue Address	Justice	4582	Male	1960/05/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Family Court - Central East Region - Newmarket	Justice	4583	Male	1964/11/06
Ontario	Ontario - High - Ontario	Justice	215	Male	1926/02/16
Québec	Québec - Superior Court of Quebec - Montréal - Laval	Justice	3569	Male	1959/05/17
Manitoba	Manitoba - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Manitoba - Trial Division - Winnipeg	Justice	2902	Female	1952/09/30
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Prince Albert	Justice	3840	Male	1957/02/20
New Brunswick	New Brunswick - Court of Appeal of New Brunswick	Justice	3494	Male	1960/07/25
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	3035	Female	1950/01/27

Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4221	Female	1974/04/14
Alberta	Alberta - Court of Appeal of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4584	Male	1963/12/30
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4585	Female	1968/10/01
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Edmonton	Justice	4586	Female	1973/07/25
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4587	Male	1964/01/23
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4588	Male	1974/10/08
Alberta	Alberta - Court of King's Bench of Alberta - Calgary	Justice	4589	Male	1979/05/16
Nunavut	Nunavut - Nunavut Court of Justice	Chief Justice	3579	Male	1949/04/13
Ontario	Ontario - Superior Court of Justice of Ontario - Trial Division - Toronto Region - Queen Street West Address	Justice	2609	Female	1950/05/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - Court of Appeal for Saskatchewan	Justice	4288	Male	1974/07/14
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Saskatoon	Justice	4590	Female	1978/04/09
Saskatchewan	Saskatchewan - His Majesty's Court of King's Bench for Saskatchewan - Trial Division - Regina	Justice	4591	Male	1979/04/05
Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia - Supreme Court of Nova Scotia - Trial Division - Sydney	Justice	4592	Female	1977/12/01
British Columbia	British Columbia - Supreme Court of British Columbia - Vernon	Justice	3726	Male	1961/04/07
Canada	Canada - Federal Court	Justice	737	Male	1933/07/26

First Appt.	Effective Date	Eligible to Retire with Full	Compulsory Retirement	Eligible to Elect	Elected Supernumerary	Retired	Died	City Last Practiced In	Retirement Reason
1910/04/06	1910/04/06	1936/10/22	1946/10/22	1936/10/22		1957/04/29	1957/04/29		Appointed for Life
1910/04/06	1918/03/02	1936/10/22	1946/10/22	1936/10/22		1957/04/29	1957/04/29		Appointed for Life
1928/05/26	1928/05/26	1944/10/31	1954/10/31	1944/10/31		1933/05/03	1933/05/03		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1930/09/23	1930/09/23	1945/09/23	1953/06/16	1945/09/23		1955/11/01	1971/02/24	Hull	Appointed for Life
1932/02/01	1932/02/01	1953/06/13	1963/06/13	1953/06/13		1963/06/13	1964/09/07		COMPULSORY
1928/05/26	1933/05/03	1944/10/31	1954/10/31	1944/10/31		1933/05/03	1933/05/03		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1933/09/18	1933/09/18	1960/08/08	1970/08/08	1960/08/08		1970/08/08	1992/06/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1933/12/12	1933/12/12	1944/09/27	1949/09/27	1944/09/27		1944/12/18	1944/12/18	Fort Francis	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1934/05/01	1934/05/01	1964/08/24	1974/08/24	1964/08/24		1964/08/24	1976/08/07		ELECTIVE
1935/08/14	1935/08/14	1950/08/14	1957/03/05	1950/08/14		1952/09/24	1953/01/26		DISABILITY
1935/08/14	1935/08/14	1953/07/11	1963/07/11	1953/07/11		1957/11/25	1970/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1936/09/18	1936/09/18	1961/09/24	1971/09/24	1961/09/24		1971/09/24	1987/11/21		COMPULSORY
1937/08/25	1937/08/25	1956/07/23	1966/07/23	1956/07/23		1965/04/01	1976/11/21		DISABILITY
1938/01/29	1938/01/29	1955/01/10	1965/01/10	1955/01/10		1963/09/09	1963/09/09		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1938/06/01	1938/06/01	1953/06/01	1962/11/11	1953/06/01		1962/11/11	1965/02/02		COMPULSORY
1938/06/21	1938/06/21	1953/06/21	1962/08/10	1953/06/21		1962/08/10	1984/04/06		COMPULSORY
1939/11/28	1939/11/28	1964/09/28	1974/09/28	1964/09/28		1960/05/27	1960/05/27	Cornwall	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1940/01/26	1940/01/26	1955/01/26	1963/11/03	1955/01/26		1958/07/22	1958/07/22	Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1940/02/12	1940/02/12	1956/11/29	1966/11/29	1956/11/29		1964/02/01	1976/03/23		ELECTIVE
1940/03/19	1940/03/19	1957/02/28	1967/02/28	1957/02/28		1966/01/01	1967/03/09	Estevan	ELECTIVE
1940/04/25	1940/04/25	1957/03/22	1967/03/22	1957/03/22		1967/03/22	1979/03/27	Port Alberni	COMPULSORY
1940/09/26	1940/09/26	1955/09/26	1963/10/08	1955/09/26		1960/09/18	1960/09/18		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1940/12/13	1940/12/13	1955/12/13	1963/09/28	1955/12/13		1963/09/28	1965/05/07		COMPULSORY
1941/09/25	1941/09/25	1959/10/27	1969/10/27	1959/10/27		1963/12/25	1963/12/25	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1942/05/06	1942/05/06	1957/03/29	1957/03/29	1952/05/06		1961/03/01	1964/11/16	Calgary	Appointed for Life
1942/05/08	1942/05/08	1957/05/08	1966/09/09	1957/05/08		1963/10/31	1980/10/26	Arthabaska	ELECTIVE
1942/06/15	1942/06/15	1967/08/20	1977/08/20	1967/08/20		1956/03/15	1956/07/10	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1942/09/01	1942/09/01	1966/12/08	1976/12/08	1966/12/08		1976/12/08	1978/06/19	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1942/12/15	1942/12/15	1958/11/12	1968/11/12			1958/01/15	1975/12/12		DISABILITY
1943/01/12	1943/01/12	1958/01/12	1964/05/07	1958/01/12		1964/05/07	1971/02/08	Penticton	COMPULSORY
1943/03/08	1943/03/08	1958/03/08	1967/02/24	1958/03/08		1963/03/08	1968/08/21	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1943/04/22	1943/04/22	1960/07/07	1970/07/07	1960/07/07		1970/07/07	1978/09/28		COMPULSORY
1943/11/11	1943/11/11	1967/08/08	1977/08/08	1967/08/08		1947/10/22	1947/10/22	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1944/01/01	1944/01/01	1966/07/13	1976/07/13	1966/07/13		1966/07/31	1966/07/31	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1940/09/26	1944/03/18	1955/09/26	1963/10/08	1955/09/26		1960/09/18	1960/09/18		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1944/05/02	1944/05/02	1959/05/02	1967/11/05	1959/05/02		1967/11/05	1972/04/04		COMPULSORY
1942/12/15	1944/10/03	1958/11/12	1968/11/12			1958/01/15	1975/12/12		DISABILITY
1944/10/06	1944/10/06	1962/10/20	1972/10/20	1962/10/20		1960/11/08	1988/11/14	London	DISABILITY
1937/08/25	1944/10/06	1956/07/23	1966/07/23	1956/07/23		1965/04/01	1976/11/21		DISABILITY
1943/03/08	1944/10/13	1958/03/08	1967/02/24	1958/03/08		1963/03/08	1968/08/21	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1944/10/20	1944/10/20	1963/11/11	1973/11/11	1963/11/11		1965/03/02	1965/03/02		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1933/12/12	1944/12/18	1944/09/27	1949/09/27	1944/09/27		1944/12/18	1944/12/18	Fort Francis	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1942/05/08	1945/04/18	1957/05/08	1966/09/09	1957/05/08		1963/10/31	1980/10/26	Arthabaska	ELECTIVE
1945/04/18	1945/04/18	1960/04/18	1967/10/26	1960/04/18		1962/08/21	1962/08/21	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1945/04/19	1945/04/19	1962/07/27	1972/07/27	1962/07/27		1946/01/23	1946/01/23	Lethbridge	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1942/05/06	1945/04/19	1957/03/29	1957/03/29	1952/05/06		1961/03/01	1964/11/16	Calgary	Appointed for Life	
1945/05/22	1945/05/22	1961/04/12	1971/04/12	1961/04/12		1971/04/12	1980/06/14	Cornwall	COMPULSORY	
1945/05/29	1945/05/29	1961/02/03	1971/02/03	1961/02/03		1971/02/03	1971/12/03		COMPULSORY	
1945/05/29	1945/05/29	1965/03/02	1975/03/02	1965/03/02		1972/09/01	1986/04/21		ELECTIVE	
1945/05/29	1945/05/29	1965/09/01	1975/09/01	1965/09/01		1974/06/01	1975/09/01	1976/02/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1945/06/08	1945/06/08	1969/01/07	1979/01/07	1969/01/07		1976/08/01	1976/12/29	1982/02/14	Picton	ELECTIVE
1938/06/01	1945/07/03	1953/06/01	1962/11/11	1953/06/01			1962/11/11	1965/02/02		COMPULSORY
1945/10/02	1945/10/02	1952/10/16	1957/10/16	1955/10/02			1958/02/01	1972/03/15		Appointed for Life
1946/01/01	1946/01/01	1966/01/24	1976/01/24	1966/01/24			1975/12/29	1983/05/26	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1946/01/01	1946/01/01	1961/01/01	1962/02/23	1957/02/23			1961/09/01	1970/01/14		ELECTIVE
1946/01/18	1946/01/18	1965/06/02	1975/06/02	1965/06/02			1975/06/02	1982/10/04		COMPULSORY
1945/04/19	1946/01/23	1962/07/27	1972/07/27	1962/07/27			1946/01/23	1946/01/23	Lethbridge	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1946/05/10	1946/05/10	1966/08/17	1976/08/17	1966/08/17			1976/08/17	1988/01/02	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1946/05/17	1946/05/17	1974/10/05	1984/10/05	1974/10/05		1976/12/01	1983/06/30	1988/08/24	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1940/02/12	1946/09/07	1956/11/29	1966/11/29	1956/11/29			1964/02/01	1976/03/23		ELECTIVE
1946/10/30	1946/10/30	1963/12/24	1973/12/24	1963/12/24			1972/09/01	1990/04/06		ELECTIVE
1946/10/30	1946/10/30	1971/06/24	1981/06/24	1971/06/24			1976/12/29	1997/07/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1946/10/30	1946/10/30	1961/10/30	1967/07/14	1961/10/30			1966/07/15	1969/07/11	Grand Prairie	ELECTIVE
1946/10/30	1946/10/30	1967/08/28	1977/08/28	1967/08/28			1976/05/31	1985/11/10		ELECTIVE
1940/12/13	1946/11/26	1955/12/13	1963/09/28	1955/12/13			1963/09/28	1965/05/07		COMPULSORY
1946/11/28	1946/11/28	1967/01/11	1977/01/11	1967/01/11			1972/08/01	1983/11/15		ELECTIVE
1947/01/07	1947/01/07	1965/09/22	1975/09/22	1965/09/22			1975/09/22	1995/11/26	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1947/01/07	1947/01/07	1969/06/11	1979/06/11	1969/06/11		1978/10/24	1979/06/11	1982/03/24	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1947/03/04	1947/03/04	1962/03/04	1965/07/23	1960/07/23			1964/12/07	1966/01/15	Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1947/04/01	1947/04/01	1965/10/22	1975/10/22				1973/12/23	1980/09/14		ELECTIVE
1947/09/11	1947/09/11	1962/09/11	1968/11/18	1962/09/11			1964/11/05	1985/06/12	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1947/09/11	1947/09/11	1962/09/11	1972/04/11	1962/09/11			1970/05/01	1980/02/04	Yarmouth	ELECTIVE
1943/11/11	1947/10/22	1967/08/08	1977/08/08	1967/08/08			1947/10/22	1947/10/22	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/10/28	1947/10/28	1959/08/26	1964/08/26	1959/08/26			1950/08/17	1950/08/17	Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/10/28	1947/10/28	1962/03/20	1967/03/20	1962/03/20			1965/09/25	1965/09/25		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/11/19	1947/11/19	1962/11/19	1970/04/14	1962/11/19			1953/12/28	1953/12/28	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/12/30	1947/12/30	1957/09/24	1962/09/24	1957/12/30			1953/06/29	1953/06/29		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1948/04/27	1948/04/27	1963/04/27	1973/01/02	1963/04/27			1963/09/24	1963/09/24	Brockville	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1948/09/09	1948/09/09	1967/04/14	1977/04/14	1967/04/14			1975/10/26	1975/10/26	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1948/10/20	1948/10/20	1966/11/26	1976/11/26	1966/11/26			1963/10/04	1963/10/04	Kenora	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1949/01/19	1949/01/19	1972/09/07	1982/09/07	1972/09/07		1975/07/04	1982/09/07	1997/05/01	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1949/06/16	1949/06/16	1962/10/16	1967/10/16	1962/10/16			1961/10/01	1962/04/22		DISABILITY
1949/08/24	1949/08/24	1966/09/11	1976/09/11	1966/09/11			1976/07/31	1994/11/15	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1949/08/31	1949/08/31	1961/07/24	1966/07/24	1961/07/24			1964/08/31	1991/03/08	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1949/09/01	1949/09/01	1964/09/01	1973/08/03	1964/09/01		1972/05/15	1973/08/03	1979/06/13		COMPULSORY
1949/08/31	1949/12/01	1961/07/24	1966/07/24	1961/07/24			1964/08/31	1991/03/08	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1949/12/22	1949/12/22	1964/10/22	1969/10/22	1964/10/22			1969/10/22	1975/01/10	Summerside	COMPULSORY
1942/09/01	1949/12/22	1966/12/08	1976/12/08	1966/12/08			1976/12/08	1978/06/19	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1947/04/01	1949/12/23	1965/10/22	1975/10/22				1973/12/23	1980/09/14		ELECTIVE
1950/01/07	1950/01/07	1969/03/09	1979/03/09				1978/12/29	1998/04/16		ELECTIVE
1950/01/18	1950/01/18	1970/03/25	1980/03/25	1970/03/25			1973/05/15	1996/12/20	Montreal	ELECTIVE

1950/01/18	1950/01/18	1965/01/18	1966/02/16	1961/02/16		1965/09/01	1974/07/03	ELECTIVE
1950/01/18	1950/01/18	1965/01/18	1971/11/27	1965/01/18		1971/11/27	1984/08/29	COMPULSORY
1935/08/14	1950/01/18	1953/07/11	1963/07/11	1953/07/11		1957/11/25	1970/06/12 Toronto	ELECTIVE
1950/01/25	1950/01/25	1968/11/20	1978/11/20	1968/11/20		1978/11/20	1998/12/31 Saint John	COMPULSORY
1942/05/06	1950/01/25	1957/03/29	1957/03/29	1952/05/06		1961/03/01	1964/11/16 Calgary	Appointed for Life
1950/02/08	1950/02/08	1965/02/08	1972/04/16	1965/02/08		1964/07/01	1964/07/01	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/02/14	1950/02/14	1967/10/14	1977/10/14	1967/10/14	1972/12/15	1977/10/14	1984/06/08 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1950/03/23	1950/03/23	1965/03/23	1971/05/25	1965/03/23		1961/05/09	1967/04/11 Vancouver	DISABILITY
1950/05/02	1950/05/02	1976/12/06	1986/12/06	1976/12/06		1976/12/29	1992/03/29	ELECTIVE
1950/07/05	1950/07/05	1967/07/14	1977/07/14	1967/07/14		1977/07/14	1993/10/30 Kirkland	COMPULSORY
1950/07/10	1950/07/10	1967/02/14	1977/02/14	1967/02/14		1957/12/31		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1947/10/28	1950/08/17	1959/08/26	1964/08/26	1959/08/26		1950/08/17	1950/08/17 Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/09/12	1950/09/12	1970/09/14	1980/09/14	1970/09/14		1980/09/14	1999/07/23 North Bay	COMPULSORY
1950/09/12	1950/09/12	1965/09/12	1973/09/12	1965/09/12		1963/10/03	1963/10/03	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/09/12	1950/09/12	1966/10/01	1976/10/01	1966/10/01	1975/09/08	1976/10/01	1985/08/20 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1950/10/17	1950/10/17	1965/10/17	1969/07/12	1964/07/12		1952/02/19	1952/02/19 Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/10/17	1950/10/17	1966/08/24	1976/08/24	1966/08/24		1956/06/02	1956/06/02	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1946/10/30	1950/12/13	1961/10/30	1967/07/14	1961/10/30		1966/07/15	1969/07/11 Grand Prairie	ELECTIVE
1951/01/01	1951/01/01	1966/01/01	1972/09/30	1966/01/01		1972/05/01	1977/03/21 London	ELECTIVE
1940/04/25	1951/01/11	1957/03/22	1967/03/22	1957/03/22		1967/03/22	1979/03/27 Port Alberni	COMPULSORY
1951/02/01	1951/02/01	1971/04/09	1981/04/09	1971/04/09		1981/04/09	1991/03/14 Regina	COMPULSORY
1951/03/08	1951/03/08	1967/05/01	1977/05/01	1967/05/01		1975/07/29	1975/07/29 Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1951/04/19	1951/04/19	1966/04/19	1972/06/01	1966/04/19		1956/11/15	1959/10/11 Montreal	DISABILITY
1951/06/11	1951/06/11	1966/07/08	1976/07/08	1966/07/08		1971/09/11	1971/09/11 Cornwall	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1940/03/19	1951/07/31	1957/02/28	1967/02/28	1957/02/28		1966/01/01	1967/03/09 Estevan	ELECTIVE
1951/07/31	1951/07/31	1965/08/17	1965/08/17	1961/07/31		1965/03/19	1965/03/19 Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1951/08/15	1951/08/15	1969/12/02	1979/12/02	1969/12/02	1975/07/28	1979/12/02	1998/12/24 Hull	COMPULSORY
1951/08/15	1951/08/15	1967/01/20	1977/01/20	1967/01/20		1969/10/28	1969/10/28 Lac Megantic	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1951/09/05	1951/09/05	1967/07/20	1977/07/20			1977/07/20	1980/06/15	COMPULSORY
1951/09/21	1951/09/21	1966/09/21	1973/01/17	1966/09/21		1973/01/17	1984/04/17 Quebec	COMPULSORY
1951/09/21	1951/09/21	1974/12/08	1984/12/08	1974/12/08	1974/12/08	1975/07/17	1986/01/27	ELECTIVE
1951/12/28	1951/12/28	1974/09/01	1984/09/01	1974/09/01	1976/07/08	1981/12/28	1994/05/04 Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1952/02/13	1952/02/13	1970/05/12	1980/05/12	1970/05/12		1980/05/12	1994/01/12 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1950/10/17	1952/02/19	1965/10/17	1969/07/12	1964/07/12		1952/02/19	1952/02/19 Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/03/04	1952/03/04	1967/10/25	1977/10/25	1967/10/25	1972/11/29	1977/10/25	1978/12/13	COMPULSORY
1952/03/04	1952/03/04	1960/01/23	1965/01/23	1962/03/04		1965/01/23	1986/11/26	COMPULSORY
1952/04/08	1952/04/08	1973/04/16	1983/04/16	1973/04/16		1983/04/16	1993/03/06 Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1952/04/08	1952/04/08	1967/04/08	1972/03/21	1967/03/21		1957/11/29	1957/11/29	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/08/27	1952/08/27	1967/08/27	1975/03/06	1967/08/27		1972/11/01	1992/06/19 Owen Sound	ELECTIVE
1952/09/24	1952/09/24	1968/05/26	1978/05/26	1968/05/26		1966/10/01	1968/05/21	DISABILITY
1935/08/14	1952/09/24	1950/08/14	1957/03/05	1950/08/14		1952/09/24	1953/01/26	DISABILITY
1952/10/01	1952/10/01	1967/10/01	1976/11/14	1967/10/01		1973/08/01	1993/04/16 Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1939/11/28	1952/11/13	1964/09/28	1974/09/28	1964/09/28		1960/05/27	1960/05/27 Cornwall	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/11/17	1952/11/17	1974/03/14	1984/03/14	1974/03/14	1975/07/17	1978/12/29	1988/02/21 Montreal	ELECTIVE
1953/01/01	1953/01/01	1977/07/09	1987/07/09	1977/07/09	1980/01/01	1987/07/09	2012/02/04 Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
1935/08/14	1953/01/26	1950/08/14	1957/03/05	1950/08/14		1952/09/24	1953/01/26	DISABILITY

1953/02/01	1953/02/01	1973/07/24	1983/07/24	1973/07/24		1961/06/01	1961/08/11	Montreal	DISABILITY
1953/03/05	1953/03/05	1968/03/05	1974/03/05	1968/03/05	1972/10/01	1973/10/15	1973/10/15	Victoria	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/06/01	1953/06/01	1971/05/08	1981/05/08	1971/05/08	1976/06/01	1976/12/29	1987/06/11	Galt	ELECTIVE
1953/06/12	1953/06/12	1963/03/24	1968/03/24	1963/06/12		1961/10/08	1961/10/08		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/12/30	1953/06/29	1957/09/24	1962/09/24	1957/12/30		1953/06/29	1953/06/29		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/07/06	1953/07/06	1969/10/01	1979/10/01	1969/10/01		1975/07/22	1978/08/01	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1953/09/29	1953/09/29	1966/11/01	1971/11/01	1966/11/01		1960/08/12	1960/08/12		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/10/14	1953/10/14	1973/11/15	1983/11/15	1973/11/15	1976/02/01	1983/11/15	1996/04/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1952/03/04	1953/10/14	1960/01/23	1965/01/23	1962/03/04		1965/01/23	1986/11/26		COMPULSORY
1951/03/08	1953/10/21	1967/05/01	1977/05/01	1967/05/01		1975/07/29	1975/07/29	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/10/21	1953/10/21	1970/09/09	1980/09/09	1970/09/09		1972/08/05	1972/08/05	Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/10/21	1953/10/21	1968/10/21	1976/04/02	1968/10/21		1961/02/05	1961/02/05		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/11/04	1953/11/04	1977/03/05	1987/03/05	1977/03/05		1977/12/10	1977/12/10		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/12/10	1953/12/10	1968/12/10	1975/10/18	1968/12/10	1973/08/31	1975/10/18	1978/07/28	London	COMPULSORY
1953/12/16	1953/12/16	1970/12/16	1980/12/16	1970/12/16		1964/01/01	1964/01/01	Corner Brook	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/11/19	1953/12/28	1962/11/19	1970/04/14	1962/11/19		1953/12/28	1953/12/28	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/12/29	1953/12/29	1971/11/21	1981/11/21	1971/11/21	1974/01/03	1981/11/21	1995/08/14		COMPULSORY
1954/01/01	1954/01/01	1974/09/09	1984/09/09	1974/09/09		1969/10/01	1970/06/03	Montreal	DISABILITY
1954/07/01	1954/07/01	1969/07/01	1974/05/29			1973/12/23	1987/03/17		ELECTIVE
1954/09/01	1954/09/01	1970/07/30	1980/07/30	1970/07/30	1974/01/01	1977/09/15	1991/03/16	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1953/03/05	1954/09/01	1968/03/05	1974/03/05	1968/03/05	1972/10/01	1973/10/15	1973/10/15	Victoria	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1954/12/01	1954/12/01	1969/12/01	1978/11/21	1969/12/01	1978/05/24	1978/11/21	1980/03/17		COMPULSORY
1954/12/01	1954/12/01	1964/01/30	1969/01/30	1964/12/01		1964/08/13	1966/12/04	Clinton	DISABILITY
1954/12/16	1954/12/16	1969/12/16	1974/01/01	1969/01/01	1972/01/20	1973/12/20	1982/03/13	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1955/02/17	1955/02/17	1962/11/10	1967/11/10	1965/02/17		1967/03/16	1975/01/20	Pembroke	DISABILITY
1946/01/01	1955/03/01	1966/01/24	1976/01/24	1966/01/24		1975/12/29	1983/05/26	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1955/03/01	1955/03/01	1970/03/01	1977/02/17	1970/03/01	1972/12/21	1975/12/29	1977/12/03	Stratford	ELECTIVE
1955/04/21	1955/04/21	1969/09/12	1969/09/12	1965/04/21		1969/09/12	1981/12/28	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1955/04/29	1955/04/29	1961/08/24	1966/08/24	1965/04/29		1956/12/17	1956/12/17	Nipawin	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1955/07/28	1955/07/28	1982/03/11	1992/03/11	1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1991/12/30	2010/07/05	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1955/07/28	1955/07/28	1964/11/20	1964/11/20			1964/11/20	1968/06/14		COMPULSORY
1955/09/01	1955/09/01	1970/08/01	1970/08/01	1965/09/01		1964/07/24	1964/07/24	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1946/10/30	1955/09/16	1961/10/30	1967/07/14	1961/10/30		1966/07/15	1969/07/11	Grand Prairie	ELECTIVE
1955/09/16	1955/09/16	1970/09/16	1979/10/10	1970/09/16	1975/12/01	1979/10/10	1983/03/18		COMPULSORY
1955/10/01	1955/10/01	1977/04/29	1987/04/29	1977/04/29	1982/12/17	1987/04/29	2007/03/19	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1947/03/04	1955/10/01	1962/03/04	1965/07/23	1960/07/23		1964/12/07	1966/01/15	Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1955/07/28	1955/10/01	1964/11/20	1964/11/20			1964/11/20	1968/06/14		COMPULSORY
1955/10/01	1955/10/01	1970/10/01	1978/04/17	1970/10/01		1964/09/03	1964/09/03	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1955/10/01	1955/10/01	1967/03/24	1972/03/24	1967/03/24		1970/10/01	1982/12/05		ELECTIVE
1955/10/08	1955/10/08	1968/07/24	1973/07/24	1968/07/24		1973/07/24	1988/10/16		COMPULSORY
1955/10/14	1955/10/14	1965/11/10	1965/11/10	1965/10/14		1965/11/10	1980/02/04		COMPULSORY
1955/10/15	1955/10/15	1973/02/28	1983/02/28	1973/02/28	1975/06/25	1982/12/30	1994/08/14	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1930/09/23	1955/11/01	1945/09/23	1953/06/16	1945/09/23		1955/11/01	1971/02/24	Hull	Appointed for Life
1955/12/01	1955/12/01	1968/02/12	1973/02/12	1968/02/12		1972/12/01	1988/02/20	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1955/12/14	1955/12/14	1974/10/02	1984/10/02	1974/10/02	1976/10/02	1984/10/02	1991/07/05	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1955/04/21	1956/01/16	1969/09/12	1969/09/12	1965/04/21		1969/09/12	1981/12/28	Saint John	COMPULSORY

1956/01/25	1956/01/25	1970/04/10	1975/04/10	1970/04/10		1973/02/11	1973/02/11	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1956/02/09	1956/02/09	1969/12/10	1974/12/10	1969/12/10		1969/03/19	1969/03/19 White Rock	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1956/03/01	1956/03/01	1970/05/05	1970/05/05			1957/07/08	1957/07/08	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1942/06/15	1956/03/15	1967/08/20	1977/08/20	1967/08/20		1956/03/15	1956/07/10 Vancouver	DISABILITY
1956/05/10	1956/05/10	1971/05/10	1972/07/24	1967/07/24		1972/07/24	1980/03/16 Vernon	COMPULSORY
1950/10/17	1956/06/02	1966/08/24	1976/08/24	1966/08/24		1956/06/02	1956/06/02	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1956/06/14	1956/06/14	1978/02/11	1988/02/11	1978/02/11	1978/06/30	1988/02/11	1996/09/30 Victoria	COMPULSORY
1942/06/15	1956/07/10	1967/08/20	1977/08/20	1967/08/20		1956/03/15	1956/07/10 Vancouver	DISABILITY
1956/08/15	1956/08/15	1976/03/30	1986/03/30	1976/03/30	1976/03/30	1986/03/30	1996/08/14 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1956/08/29	1956/08/29	1978/05/05	1988/05/05	1978/05/05		1988/05/05	2020/05/27 Bridgewater, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1956/09/01	1956/09/01	1966/07/13	1966/07/13			1966/07/13	1972/05/15	COMPULSORY
1956/09/13	1956/09/13	1972/08/25	1982/08/25	1972/08/25		1982/08/25	1983/04/22 Walkerton	COMPULSORY
1944/10/06	1956/10/10	1962/10/20	1972/10/20	1962/10/20		1960/11/08	1988/11/14 London	DISABILITY
1956/10/10	1956/10/10	1975/02/23	1985/02/23	1975/02/23		1967/06/08	1996/10/04	OTHER
1956/11/14	1956/11/14	1971/11/14	1980/02/11	1971/11/14	1973/11/14	1980/02/11	1995/07/19 Quebec	COMPULSORY
1951/04/19	1956/11/15	1966/04/19	1972/06/01	1966/04/19		1956/11/15	1959/10/11 Montreal	DISABILITY
1956/12/01	1956/12/01	1982/03/31	1992/03/31	1982/03/31		1978/08/23	1988/08/26 Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1955/04/29	1956/12/17	1961/08/24	1966/08/24	1965/04/29		1956/12/17	1956/12/17 Nipawin	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/10/14	1957/01/17	1973/11/15	1983/11/15	1973/11/15	1976/02/01	1983/11/15	1996/04/25 Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1942/05/06	1957/01/17	1957/03/29	1957/03/29	1952/05/06		1961/03/01	1964/11/16 Calgary	Appointed for Life
1957/01/17	1957/01/17	1975/09/15	1985/09/15	1975/09/15		1973/01/01	1979/11/06 Calgary	DISABILITY
1944/10/20	1957/01/17	1963/11/11	1973/11/11	1963/11/11		1965/03/02	1965/03/02	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/01/17	1957/01/17	1965/09/01	1970/09/01	1967/01/17		1970/09/01	1987/04/05	COMPULSORY
1957/02/01	1957/02/01	1972/02/01	1978/09/26	1972/02/01	1977/06/30	1978/09/26	1983/10/22	COMPULSORY
1957/02/22	1957/02/22	1977/09/26	1987/09/26	1977/09/26	1983/02/07	1987/09/26	1990/07/15 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1957/04/15	1957/04/15	1973/03/05	1983/03/05	1973/03/05		1973/12/31	1993/04/30 Meaford	ELECTIVE
1957/04/18	1957/04/18	1985/03/06	1995/03/06	1985/03/06		1990/02/01	2013/11/29 Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1952/10/01	1957/04/18	1967/10/01	1976/11/14	1967/10/01		1973/08/01	1993/04/16 Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1910/04/06	1957/04/29	1936/10/22	1946/10/22	1936/10/22		1957/04/29	1957/04/29	Appointed for Life
1957/06/01	1957/06/01	1975/04/30	1985/04/30	1975/04/30	1977/01/31	1983/11/30	1985/06/25 Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1956/03/01	1957/07/08	1970/05/05	1970/05/05			1957/07/08	1957/07/08	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/09/24	1957/09/24	1960/09/15	1965/09/15			1965/09/15	1974/06/16 Melfort	COMPULSORY
1957/09/24	1957/09/24	1962/05/19	1967/05/19			1965/09/01	1967/07/28	DISABILITY
1957/10/01	1957/10/01	1972/10/01	1973/11/29			1973/03/01	1995/11/12	ELECTIVE
1957/10/25	1957/10/25	1972/10/25	1982/02/10	1972/10/25		1961/07/14	1961/07/14	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/11/07	1957/11/07	1972/11/07	1979/10/22	1972/11/07		1972/11/07	1988/06/30	ELECTIVE
1957/11/07	1957/11/07	1972/11/07	1979/04/27	1972/11/07		1973/12/31	1981/01/09 Wallaceburg	ELECTIVE
1935/08/14	1957/11/25	1953/07/11	1963/07/11	1953/07/11		1957/11/25	1970/06/12 Toronto	ELECTIVE
1952/04/08	1957/11/29	1967/04/08	1972/03/21	1967/03/21		1957/11/29	1957/11/29	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/12/13	1957/12/13	1972/12/13	1975/09/09	1970/09/09	1973/02/01	1973/12/29	1990/01/17 Toronto	ELECTIVE
1957/12/13	1957/12/13	1971/06/26	1971/06/26	1967/12/13		1963/07/24	1967/05/06	DISABILITY
1950/07/10	1957/12/31	1967/02/14	1977/02/14	1967/02/14		1957/12/31		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1958/01/01	1958/01/01	1965/04/14	1970/04/14	1968/01/01		1966/07/29	1966/07/29 Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/01/13	1958/01/13	1971/01/19	1976/01/19	1971/01/19		1965/12/07	1965/12/07 Kentville	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1942/12/15	1958/01/15	1958/11/12	1968/11/12			1958/01/15	1975/12/12	DISABILITY
1958/01/15	1958/01/15	1973/01/15	1982/02/10			1982/02/10	1997/11/20 Ottawa	COMPULSORY

1958/01/17	1958/01/17	1973/01/17	1981/02/21	1973/01/17		1965/12/04	1965/12/04	Kingston	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/01/24	1958/01/24	1973/01/24	1979/06/14	1973/01/24	1975/08/22	1979/06/14	1991/05/19	St. Joseph de Beauce	COMPULSORY
1958/01/28	1958/01/28	1967/10/30	1967/10/30			1967/01/01	1973/07/10		DISABILITY
1958/01/31	1958/01/31	1977/09/14	1987/09/14	1977/09/14	1977/09/14	1978/03/17	1978/03/17	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/02/01	1958/02/01	1967/07/18	1967/07/18			1967/07/18	1968/06/08	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1945/10/02	1958/02/01	1952/10/16	1957/10/16	1955/10/02		1958/02/01	1972/03/15		Appointed for Life
1951/09/05	1958/02/05	1967/07/20	1977/07/20			1977/07/20	1980/06/15		COMPULSORY
1958/06/19	1958/06/19	1976/11/26	1986/11/26	1975/03/09		1968/11/01	2002/10/09		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1940/01/26	1958/07/22	1955/01/26	1963/11/03	1955/01/26		1958/07/22	1958/07/22	Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/10/07	1958/10/07	1973/10/07	1974/01/14	1969/01/14		1967/05/31	1967/05/31		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/10/07	1958/10/07	1973/10/07	1974/08/17	1969/08/17		1961/03/09	1961/03/09	Hull	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/10/15	1958/10/15	1973/10/15	1976/07/31	1971/07/31	1973/01/29	1976/07/31	2004/04/25	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1958/11/01	1958/11/01	1967/12/20	1967/12/20			1967/12/20	1985/02/24	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1948/10/20	1958/11/12	1966/11/26	1976/11/26	1966/11/26		1963/10/04	1963/10/04	Kenora	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/11/12	1958/11/12	1971/05/03	1976/05/03	1971/05/03		1971/04/12	1971/04/12	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/11/12	1958/11/12	1967/01/21	1972/01/21	1968/11/12		1972/01/21	1980/06/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1958/12/11	1958/12/11	1969/06/24	1974/06/24	1969/06/24		1962/06/25	1962/06/25		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/12/11	1958/12/11	1973/12/11	1983/01/23	1973/12/11	1976/09/15	1978/09/27	1981/11/07	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1958/12/24	1958/12/24	1961/12/25	1966/12/25			1964/03/17	1964/03/17		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/12/29	1958/12/29	1973/12/29	1978/07/22	1973/07/22	1974/08/19	1974/10/27	1974/10/27		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/01/01	1959/01/01	1972/01/16	1977/01/16	1972/01/16		1975/09/01	1991/01/29		ELECTIVE
1959/01/08	1959/01/08	1974/01/08	1974/12/05	1969/12/05		1974/12/05	1984/04/19		COMPULSORY
1959/02/19	1959/02/19	1974/02/19	1974/09/03	1969/09/03		1967/06/13	1978/07/01		DISABILITY
1959/05/05	1959/05/05	1975/06/19	1985/06/19			1984/10/31	1988/06/05		ELECTIVE
1959/05/12	1959/05/12	1974/05/12	1979/12/09	1974/05/12		1979/12/09	1996/02/09	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1959/05/20	1959/05/20	1974/05/20	1983/05/26	1974/05/20		1976/01/11	1976/01/11	Kenora	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/06/22	1959/06/22	1964/10/18	1969/10/18	1969/06/22		1969/10/18	1986/02/03	Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1959/07/03	1959/07/03	1979/11/23	1989/11/23	1979/11/23	1981/07/01	1988/07/03	2005/11/03	Moose Jaw	ELECTIVE
1959/07/09	1959/07/09	1974/07/09	1981/03/03	1974/07/09	1976/09/01	1981/03/03	1989/10/05		COMPULSORY
1959/07/09	1959/07/09	1968/09/14	1968/09/14			1968/09/14	1976/10/09		COMPULSORY
1959/08/01	1959/08/01	1974/08/01	1980/10/19	1974/08/01		1971/03/04	1971/03/04		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/08/14	1959/08/14	1976/07/23	1986/07/23	1976/07/23	1976/07/23	1986/07/23	2004/02/16	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1959/08/14	1959/08/14	1981/12/10	1991/12/10	1981/12/10		1963/12/05	1995/02/25	La Malbaie	DISABILITY
1959/08/14	1959/08/14	1974/08/14	1980/06/03	1974/08/14		1966/05/28	1966/05/28	Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/08/18	1959/08/18	1974/08/18	1980/12/02	1974/08/18	1974/10/11	1979/12/28	1989/03/30	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1959/08/18	1959/08/18	1974/08/18	1979/02/14	1974/02/14		1979/02/14	1993/10/22	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1959/10/01	1959/10/01	1974/10/01	1976/07/31	1971/07/31	1975/07/20	1976/07/31	1987/08/28		COMPULSORY
1951/04/19	1959/10/11	1966/04/19	1972/06/01	1966/04/19		1956/11/15	1959/10/11	Montreal	DISABILITY
1959/02/19	1959/10/21	1974/02/19	1974/09/03	1969/09/03		1967/06/13	1978/07/01		DISABILITY
1959/10/21	1959/10/21	1971/12/25	1971/12/25	1969/10/21		1971/12/25	1986/10/15	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1946/01/18	1960/01/28	1965/06/02	1975/06/02	1965/06/02		1975/06/02	1982/10/04		COMPULSORY
1952/04/08	1960/03/10	1973/04/16	1983/04/16	1973/04/16		1983/04/16	1993/03/06	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1960/04/07	1960/04/07	1978/10/09	1988/10/09	1978/10/09	1979/09/01	1988/10/09	1990/03/01	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1958/02/01	1960/04/07	1967/07/18	1967/07/18			1967/07/18	1968/06/08	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1960/04/07	1960/04/07	1971/02/10	1971/02/10	1970/07/07		1963/10/31	1964/07/15	Minnedosa	DISABILITY
1959/01/08	1960/04/07	1974/01/08	1974/12/05	1969/12/05		1974/12/05	1984/04/19		COMPULSORY

1960/04/13	1960/04/13	1976/04/19	1986/04/19	1976/04/19	1976/10/25	1986/04/19	1990/09/25	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1960/04/15	1960/04/15	1976/08/22	1986/08/22	1976/08/22		1969/04/11	1969/04/11	Rouyn	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1960/05/01	1960/05/01	1985/10/11	1995/10/11	1985/10/11		1976/12/01	1982/06/30	Brandon	DISABILITY
1939/11/28	1960/05/27	1964/09/28	1974/09/28	1964/09/28		1960/05/27	1960/05/27	Cornwall	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/09/29	1960/08/12	1966/11/01	1971/11/01	1966/11/01		1960/08/12	1960/08/12		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1960/08/16	1960/08/16	1983/01/17	1993/01/17	1983/01/17		1978/12/29	1993/11/11	Windsor	OTHER
1940/09/26	1960/09/18	1955/09/26	1963/10/08	1955/09/26		1960/09/18	1960/09/18		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1960/10/18	1960/10/18	1975/10/18	1984/01/12	1975/10/18	1979/08/01	1984/01/12	2003/06/27	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1960/10/18	1960/10/18	1975/10/18	1976/10/11	1971/10/11		1976/10/11	1981/07/27	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1960/11/02	1960/11/02	1982/12/25	1992/12/25	1982/12/25	1983/06/30	1992/12/25	2010/10/11	Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1960/11/02	1960/11/02	1967/11/26	1967/11/26			1967/05/16	1969/07/15	Montreal	DISABILITY
1944/10/06	1960/11/08	1962/10/20	1972/10/20	1962/10/20		1960/11/08	1988/11/14	London	DISABILITY
1960/11/17	1960/11/17	1986/09/05	1996/09/05	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1994/11/17	2008/04/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1960/12/19	1960/12/19	1975/12/19	1975/12/28	1970/12/28		1975/12/28	1986/05/30		COMPULSORY
1961/01/16	1961/01/16	1971/03/04	1971/03/04	1971/01/16		1965/09/14	1965/09/14		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/07/09	1961/01/16	1968/09/14	1968/09/14			1968/09/14	1976/10/09		COMPULSORY
1953/10/21	1961/02/05	1968/10/21	1976/04/02	1968/10/21		1961/02/05	1961/02/05		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/02/24	1961/02/24	1973/10/26	1978/10/26	1973/10/26		1976/09/01	1979/05/01	Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
1961/02/27	1961/02/27	1974/02/10	1979/02/10	1974/02/10		1971/02/26	1971/02/26	Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/02/28	1961/02/28	1967/12/27	1972/12/27	1971/02/28		1972/12/27	1981/03/10		COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1961/03/01	1979/08/25	1989/08/25	1979/08/25		1989/08/25	2016/09/05	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1961/03/01	1981/02/17	1991/02/17	1981/02/17	1981/05/01	1991/02/17	2013/12/08	Québec	COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1961/03/01	1974/04/29	1974/04/29	1971/03/01	1972/07/12	1974/04/29	1991/11/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1961/03/01	1976/03/01	1983/10/18	1976/03/01	1977/05/02	1977/05/27	1977/05/27	Saskatoon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/03/01	1961/03/01	1977/01/01	1987/01/01	1977/01/01	1979/01/01	1979/04/30	1985/12/06	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1942/05/06	1961/03/01	1957/03/29	1957/03/29	1952/05/06		1961/03/01	1964/11/16	Calgary	Appointed for Life
1961/03/01	1961/03/01	1981/08/21	1991/08/21	1981/08/21	1981/08/31	1983/03/29	1983/03/29	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/10/01	1961/03/01	1972/10/01	1973/11/29			1973/03/01	1995/11/12		ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	1961/03/01	1976/03/01	1976/06/28	1971/06/28	1973/08/09	1976/03/01	1982/08/29		ELECTIVE
1959/02/19	1961/03/01	1974/02/19	1974/09/03	1969/09/03		1967/06/13	1978/07/01		DISABILITY
1959/01/08	1961/03/01	1974/01/08	1974/12/05	1969/12/05		1974/12/05	1984/04/19		COMPULSORY
1958/10/07	1961/03/09	1973/10/07	1974/08/17	1969/08/17		1961/03/09	1961/03/09	Hull	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/03/09	1961/03/09	1976/03/09	1977/09/02	1972/09/02	1972/09/02	1977/09/02	1978/11/09	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1961/03/30	1961/03/30	1976/08/05	1986/08/05	1976/08/05	1976/10/30	1986/08/05	2005/05/16	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1961/04/01	1961/04/01	1977/03/25	1987/03/25	1977/03/25	1977/07/01	1977/12/26	1985/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1950/03/23	1961/05/09	1965/03/23	1971/05/25	1965/03/23		1961/05/09	1967/04/11	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1953/02/01	1961/06/01	1973/07/24	1983/07/24	1973/07/24		1961/06/01	1961/08/11	Montreal	DISABILITY
1961/06/13	1961/06/13	1981/11/15	1991/11/15	1981/11/15		1981/11/15	2003/06/04	Regina	ELECTIVE
1961/06/13	1961/06/13	1976/06/13	1984/06/08	1976/06/13	1981/07/01	1984/06/08	1995/03/24	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1961/06/13	1961/06/13	1969/03/13	1974/03/13	1971/06/13		1974/03/13	1977/08/28	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1961/06/16	1961/06/16	1978/03/31	1988/03/31	1978/03/31	1978/04/01	1983/08/31	1996/06/13		ELECTIVE
1961/06/16	1961/06/16	1976/06/16	1977/08/29	1972/08/29		1976/05/13	1976/05/13		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/06/30	1961/06/30	1977/07/31	1987/07/31	1977/07/31	1977/08/01	1987/07/31	1995/10/05	Hawkesbury	COMPULSORY
1957/10/25	1961/07/14	1972/10/25	1982/02/10	1972/10/25		1961/07/14	1961/07/14		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/02/01	1961/08/11	1973/07/24	1983/07/24	1973/07/24		1961/06/01	1961/08/11	Montreal	DISABILITY
1946/01/01	1961/09/01	1961/01/01	1962/02/23	1957/02/23		1961/09/01	1970/01/14		ELECTIVE

1961/09/19	1961/09/19	1976/09/19	1982/02/13	1976/09/19	1978/01/02	1981/12/29	1992/07/02	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1949/06/16	1961/10/01	1962/10/16	1967/10/16	1962/10/16		1961/10/01	1962/04/22		DISABILITY
1953/06/12	1961/10/08	1963/03/24	1968/03/24	1963/06/12		1961/10/08	1961/10/08		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/10/19	1961/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	1981/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	2002/09/19	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1961/10/19	1979/02/17	1989/02/17	1979/02/17	1979/02/17	1987/10/31	1995/05/22	Peterborough	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1961/10/19	1978/09/25	1988/09/25	1978/09/25	1978/09/25	1983/05/01	1989/05/25	Hull	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1961/10/19	1973/07/13	1978/07/13	1973/07/13		1978/07/13	2000/08/05	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1961/10/19	1972/08/09	1977/08/09	1972/08/09		1965/01/06	1965/01/06		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/10/19	1961/10/19	1976/10/19	1978/03/11	1973/03/11	1975/10/24	1976/12/02	1977/01/12	Oshawa	DISABILITY
1961/10/19	1961/10/19	1972/09/16	1977/09/16	1972/09/16		1977/09/16	1986/09/15		COMPULSORY
1959/07/03	1961/10/23	1979/11/23	1989/11/23	1979/11/23	1981/07/01	1988/07/03	2005/11/03	Moose Jaw	ELECTIVE
1961/11/15	1961/11/15	1972/12/02	1977/12/02	1972/12/02	1976/09/01	1977/12/02	1986/06/02		COMPULSORY
1961/11/20	1961/11/20	1964/03/10	1969/03/10			1969/03/10			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1957/04/18	1962/01/01	1985/03/06	1995/03/06	1985/03/06		1990/02/01	2013/11/29	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1952/10/01	1962/01/01	1967/10/01	1976/11/14	1967/10/01		1973/08/01	1993/04/16	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1962/02/01	1962/02/01	1979/02/09	1989/02/09	1979/02/09	1980/05/14	1989/02/09	1989/09/13	Penticton	COMPULSORY
1962/02/02	1962/02/02	1977/02/02	1980/06/25	1975/06/25	1979/02/02	1980/06/25	1988/11/10	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1962/02/02	1962/02/02	1972/08/11	1977/08/11	1972/08/11		1977/08/11	1994/12/20	Prince Albert	COMPULSORY
1962/03/01	1962/03/01	1979/04/05	1989/04/05	1979/04/05	1979/04/05	1989/04/05	2002/06/09	Farnham	COMPULSORY
1962/03/01	1962/03/01	1977/05/22	1987/05/22	1977/05/22		1965/10/17	1965/10/17	St-Jean	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/03/12	1962/03/12	1977/09/23	1987/09/23	1977/09/23		1975/07/04	1990/05/19		DISABILITY
1962/03/27	1962/03/27	1977/03/27	1984/07/26	1977/03/27		1984/07/26	1997/07/18	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1962/04/17	1962/04/17	1984/09/10	1994/09/10	1984/09/10		1976/12/23	2018/02/06	Toronto	DISABILITY
1958/12/11	1962/04/17	1973/12/11	1983/01/23	1973/12/11	1976/09/15	1978/09/27	1981/11/07	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1962/04/17	1962/04/17	1977/04/17	1982/07/26	1977/04/17		1967/07/26	1967/07/26		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/04/17	1962/04/17	1983/04/21	1993/04/21	1983/04/21		1985/03/19	1985/03/19		DEATH (RPC)
1949/06/16	1962/04/22	1962/10/16	1967/10/16	1962/10/16		1961/10/01	1962/04/22		DISABILITY
1962/05/01	1962/05/01	1966/03/20	1971/03/20			1965/03/19			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1962/05/12	1962/05/12	1977/01/03	1977/01/03	1972/05/12	1976/02/27	1977/01/03	1997/11/04	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1962/05/14	1962/05/14	1977/01/25	1982/01/25	1977/01/25	1977/01/25	1977/09/30	1999/05/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1958/12/11	1962/06/25	1969/06/24	1974/06/24	1969/06/24		1962/06/25	1962/06/25		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/06/22	1962/07/25	1964/10/18	1969/10/18	1969/06/22		1969/10/18	1986/02/03	Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1938/06/21	1962/08/10	1953/06/21	1962/08/10	1953/06/21		1962/08/10	1984/04/06		COMPULSORY
1945/04/18	1962/08/21	1960/04/18	1967/10/26	1960/04/18		1962/08/21	1962/08/21	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/08/30	1962/08/30	1977/08/30	1985/12/11	1977/08/30		1968/05/19	1968/05/19	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/09/07	1962/09/07	1978/10/24	1988/10/24	1978/10/24	1979/01/01	1988/10/24	2002/04/26	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1962/09/07	1962/09/07	1970/09/11	1975/09/11	1972/09/11		1968/07/01	1981/06/25	Hamilton	DISABILITY
1962/09/07	1962/09/07	1977/09/07	1983/04/28	1977/09/07	1977/09/27	1979/09/05	1979/09/05	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/09/13	1962/09/13	1977/09/13	1985/11/18	1977/09/13	1978/10/01	1985/11/18	2004/02/16	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1962/10/05	1962/10/05	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	1987/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	2008/10/01	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1962/10/05	1962/10/05	1977/10/05	1983/07/18	1977/10/05	1979/06/21	1983/07/18	1986/12/15	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1962/10/12	1962/10/12	1984/04/23	1994/04/23	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1992/10/12	2013/03/20	Orillia	ELECTIVE
1962/10/12	1962/10/12	1969/04/08	1974/04/08	1972/10/12		1968/05/02	1974/08/02	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1962/10/24	1962/10/24	1984/08/30	1994/08/30	1984/08/30	1985/02/01	1994/08/30	2007/03/05	Dunnville	COMPULSORY
1962/10/24	1962/10/24	1981/03/25	1991/03/25	1981/03/25	1982/01/29	1991/03/25	2005/10/22	Regina	COMPULSORY
1962/10/24	1962/10/24	1992/06/12	2002/06/12	1992/06/12		1980/10/21	2020/01/17	Saskatoon	OTHER

1962/10/24	1962/10/24	1978/04/01	1988/04/01	1978/04/01	1978/04/03	1984/08/27	1984/08/27	Swift Current	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/11/01	1962/11/01	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	1989/05/18	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	2010/10/25	Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1962/11/08	1962/11/08	1977/11/08	1982/03/26	1977/03/26	1977/03/28	1982/03/26	1996/12/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1938/06/01	1962/11/11	1953/06/01	1962/11/11	1953/06/01		1962/11/11	1965/02/02		COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1962/11/23	1979/02/17	1989/02/17	1979/02/17	1979/02/17	1987/10/31	1995/05/22	Peterborough	ELECTIVE
1951/02/01	1962/11/23	1971/04/09	1981/04/09	1971/04/09		1981/04/09	1991/03/14	Regina	COMPULSORY
1962/11/23	1962/11/23	1977/11/23	1983/08/05	1977/11/23	1977/11/23	1983/08/05	1997/04/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1962/11/23	1962/11/23	1970/08/26	1975/08/26	1972/11/23		1975/08/26	1977/06/28	Selkirk	COMPULSORY
1962/11/23	1962/11/23	1977/11/23	1987/08/19	1977/11/23		1979/07/08	1979/07/08	Port Arthur	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/11/23	1962/11/23	1981/10/04	1991/10/04	1981/10/04		1976/09/30	1976/09/30	Lindsay	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/10/01	1962/11/23	1972/10/01	1973/11/29			1973/03/01	1995/11/12		ELECTIVE
1962/12/13	1962/12/13	1985/10/24	1995/10/24	1985/10/24	1985/10/24	1990/01/01	2006/03/25	Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
1962/12/20	1962/12/20	1987/10/14	1997/10/14	1987/10/14	1991/01/01	1997/10/14	2015/05/15	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1963/01/08	1963/01/08	1984/10/24	1994/10/24	1984/10/24	1984/10/24	1994/05/31	1996/11/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1963/02/04	1963/02/04	1976/09/14	1981/09/14	1976/09/14	1981/01/13	1981/09/14	2000/09/23	Middleton	COMPULSORY
1963/02/04	1963/02/04	1976/12/28	1981/12/28	1976/12/28	1977/01/01	1981/12/28	1991/10/24	Fergus	COMPULSORY
1943/03/08	1963/03/08	1958/03/08	1967/02/24	1958/03/08		1963/03/08	1968/08/21	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1953/11/04	1963/03/11	1977/03/05	1987/03/05	1977/03/05		1977/12/10	1977/12/10		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/03/18	1963/03/18	1978/03/18	1985/10/24	1978/03/18		1975/11/01	1980/06/10	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1963/03/19	1963/03/19	1978/03/19	1985/02/21	1978/03/19	1979/10/01	1985/02/21	1991/10/06	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1963/05/24	1963/05/24	1971/03/20	1971/03/20			1971/03/20			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1950/01/07	1963/05/30	1969/03/09	1979/03/09			1978/12/29	1998/04/16		ELECTIVE
1963/06/04	1963/06/04	1978/06/04	1980/12/31	1975/12/31		1973/10/01	1980/03/09	St. John's	DISABILITY
1932/02/01	1963/06/13	1953/06/13	1963/06/13	1953/06/13		1963/06/13	1964/09/07		COMPULSORY
1963/07/01	1963/07/01	1978/07/01	1987/07/29	1978/07/01		1975/11/15	1975/11/15	Northumberland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/07/01	1963/07/01	1978/07/01	1984/12/01	1978/07/01		1967/09/08	1967/09/08	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/07/11	1963/07/11	1978/03/05	1978/03/05	1973/07/11	1975/07/11	1978/03/05	2007/02/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1963/07/18	1963/07/18	1987/09/25	1997/09/25	1987/09/25	1987/09/25	1992/09/30	2015/10/19	Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1957/12/13	1963/07/24	1971/06/26	1971/06/26	1967/12/13		1963/07/24	1967/05/06		DISABILITY
1955/09/01	1963/08/01	1970/08/01	1970/08/01	1965/09/01		1964/07/24	1964/07/24	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/09/11	1963/08/01	1962/09/11	1968/11/18	1962/09/11		1964/11/05	1985/06/12	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1963/08/01	1963/08/01	1978/08/01	1985/11/23	1978/08/01	1978/08/31	1983/12/25	1983/12/25		DEATH (RPC)
1963/08/14	1963/08/14	1978/08/14	1986/06/05	1978/08/14	1978/08/15	1986/06/05	1989/02/27		COMPULSORY
1963/08/14	1963/08/14	1974/03/11	1974/03/11	1973/08/14		1974/03/11	1990/09/19	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1963/08/21	1978/08/21	1987/03/25	1978/08/21	1978/08/22	1987/03/25	1992/05/21	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1963/08/21	1978/08/21	1982/02/21	1977/02/21	1977/02/21	1978/09/01	1993/05/25	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1963/08/21	1963/08/21	1978/08/21	1982/06/13	1977/06/13		1973/12/09	1973/12/09	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/08/28	1963/08/28	1978/08/28	1986/07/02	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1981/09/01	1988/01/02		ELECTIVE
1963/08/28	1963/08/28	1978/08/28	1986/08/17	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1986/01/19	1986/01/19		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1938/01/29	1963/09/09	1955/01/10	1965/01/10	1955/01/10		1963/09/09	1963/09/09		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/09/19	1963/09/19	1978/12/04	1988/12/04	1978/12/04		1974/10/10	1974/10/10	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/09/19	1963/09/19	1978/09/19	1984/04/01	1978/09/19		1975/12/19	1986/02/02	Edmundston	Early Retirement
1948/04/27	1963/09/24	1963/04/27	1973/01/02	1963/04/27		1963/09/24	1963/09/24	Brockville	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/09/26	1963/09/26	1979/06/20	1989/06/20	1979/06/20		1978/03/23	2001/07/27	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1963/09/26	1963/09/26	1978/09/26	1986/11/25	1978/09/26	1984/03/03	1986/11/25	1994/12/11	Yorkton	COMPULSORY
1963/09/26	1963/09/26	1980/04/15	1990/04/15	1980/04/15	1980/04/25	1984/06/30	1984/06/30	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1963/09/26	1963/09/26	1978/09/26	1980/11/12	1975/11/12	1976/11/03	1980/11/12	1987/09/11	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1940/12/13	1963/09/28	1955/12/13	1963/09/28	1955/12/13		1963/09/28	1965/05/07		COMPULSORY
1963/10/01	1963/10/01	1978/10/01	1986/04/22	1978/10/01		1975/11/07	1975/11/07	Chatham	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/07/01	1963/10/01	1978/07/01	1984/12/01	1978/07/01		1967/09/08	1967/09/08	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/09/12	1963/10/03	1965/09/12	1973/09/12	1965/09/12		1963/10/03	1963/10/03		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1948/10/20	1963/10/04	1966/11/26	1976/11/26	1966/11/26		1963/10/04	1963/10/04	Kenora	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1955/07/28	1963/10/10	1982/03/11	1992/03/11	1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1991/12/30	2010/07/05	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1963/10/10	1963/10/10	1985/09/09	1995/09/09	1985/09/09	1985/09/10	1995/09/09	2014/09/04	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1963/10/13	1963/10/13	1978/10/13	1988/06/13	1978/10/13	1985/10/01	1988/06/13	2010/05/23	Timmins	COMPULSORY
1963/10/17	1963/10/17	1983/10/29	1993/10/29	1983/10/29	1983/10/29	1993/10/29	2005/06/16	Hull	COMPULSORY
1963/10/18	1963/10/18	1978/10/18	1988/09/08	1978/10/18		1988/09/08	1997/10/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1963/10/18	1963/10/18	1978/03/21	1978/03/21	1973/10/18		1978/03/21	1984/10/03	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	1963/10/31	1989/10/01	1999/10/01	1989/10/01	1991/11/12	1999/10/01	2018/07/17	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	1963/10/31	1981/05/25	1991/05/25			1990/06/30	1998/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1963/10/31	1983/03/30	1993/03/30	1983/03/30	1983/03/30	1993/03/30	2006/07/05	Thetford Mines	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	1963/10/31	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1979/11/07	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1994/05/17	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	1963/10/31	1975/01/05	1980/01/05	1975/01/05	1978/04/01	1979/12/15	1989/05/05	Prescott	ELECTIVE
1942/05/08	1963/10/31	1957/05/08	1966/09/09	1957/05/08		1963/10/31	1980/10/26	Arthabaska	ELECTIVE
1946/10/30	1963/10/31	1971/06/24	1981/06/24	1971/06/24		1976/12/29	1997/07/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1960/04/07	1963/10/31	1971/02/10	1971/02/10	1970/07/07		1963/10/31	1964/07/15	Minnedosa	DISABILITY
1963/10/31	1963/10/31	1978/10/31	1980/12/13	1975/12/13		1971/05/19	1971/05/19	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/11/07	1963/11/07	1978/11/07	1987/06/27	1978/11/07	1978/11/07	1987/06/27	1995/06/22	Lachute	COMPULSORY
1963/12/05	1963/12/05	1989/10/22	1999/10/22	1989/10/22	1990/09/05	1998/10/11	1998/10/11	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/08/14	1963/12/05	1981/12/10	1991/12/10	1981/12/10		1963/12/05	1995/02/25	La Malbaie	DISABILITY
1963/12/05	1963/12/05	1978/12/05	1981/11/01	1976/11/01	1976/11/01	1981/11/01	1993/08/19	Jonquière	COMPULSORY
1941/09/25	1963/12/25	1959/10/27	1969/10/27	1959/10/27		1963/12/25	1963/12/25	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/12/16	1964/01/01	1970/12/16	1980/12/16	1970/12/16		1964/01/01	1964/01/01	Corner Brook	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/01/20	1964/01/20	1988/08/25	1998/08/25	1988/08/25	1994/01/20	1998/02/03	2012/09/08	Gravelbourg	ELECTIVE
1940/02/12	1964/02/01	1956/11/29	1966/11/29	1956/11/29		1964/02/01	1976/03/23		ELECTIVE
1958/12/24	1964/03/17	1961/12/25	1966/12/25			1964/03/17	1964/03/17		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/05/04	1964/05/04	1981/12/12	1991/12/12	1981/12/12		1981/12/14	1995/10/02	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1964/05/04	1964/05/04	1979/05/04	1987/06/27	1979/05/04		1979/10/01	2005/09/10	Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1943/01/12	1964/05/07	1958/01/12	1964/05/07	1958/01/12		1964/05/07	1971/02/08	Penticton	COMPULSORY
1964/05/20	1964/05/20	1979/05/20	1983/04/27	1978/04/27		1983/04/27	2006/11/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1964/06/01	1964/06/01	1977/08/23	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1982/05/01	1982/08/23	1995/08/30	Amherst	COMPULSORY
1964/06/01	1964/06/01	1986/08/31	1996/08/31	1986/08/31	1989/02/28	1994/04/01	2015/10/09	Humboldt	ELECTIVE
1964/06/15	1964/06/15	1985/06/19	1995/06/19	1985/06/19	1986/09/30	1995/06/19	2010/04/16	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1964/06/15	1964/06/15	1984/10/22	1994/10/22	1984/10/22	1988/04/01	1994/10/22	2009/03/06	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1964/07/01	1964/07/01	1979/07/01	1986/06/30	1979/07/01	1984/06/01	1986/06/30	2006/11/14	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1950/02/08	1964/07/01	1965/02/08	1972/04/16	1965/02/08		1964/07/01	1964/07/01		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1946/10/30	1964/07/01	1971/06/24	1981/06/24	1971/06/24		1976/12/29	1997/07/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1946/01/18	1964/07/01	1965/06/02	1975/06/02	1965/06/02		1975/06/02	1982/10/04		COMPULSORY
1960/04/07	1964/07/15	1971/02/10	1971/02/10	1970/07/07		1963/10/31	1964/07/15	Minnedosa	DISABILITY
1955/09/01	1964/07/24	1970/08/01	1970/08/01	1965/09/01		1964/07/24	1964/07/24	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/08/01	1964/08/01	1980/12/25	1990/12/25	1980/12/25		1975/04/23	1975/04/23	Lethbridge	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1954/12/01	1964/08/13	1964/01/30	1969/01/30	1964/12/01		1964/08/13	1966/12/04	Clinton	DISABILITY

1964/08/24	1964/08/24	1985/10/08	1995/10/08	1985/10/08	1985/12/31	1995/10/08	1999/06/03	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1964/08/24	1979/08/24	1984/12/27	1979/08/24	1979/09/01	1984/12/27	1995/12/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1964/08/24	1979/11/13	1989/11/13	1979/11/13	1979/11/13	1984/01/01	1990/08/05	Toronto	DISABILITY
1934/05/01	1964/08/24	1964/08/24	1974/08/24	1964/08/24		1964/08/24	1976/08/07		ELECTIVE
1949/08/31	1964/08/31	1961/07/24	1966/07/24	1961/07/24		1964/08/31	1991/03/08	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1964/09/01	1964/09/01	1979/09/01	1986/09/04	1979/09/01	1979/11/01	1984/10/07	1984/10/07	Penticton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1955/10/01	1964/09/03	1970/10/01	1978/04/17	1970/10/01		1964/09/03	1964/09/03	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1932/02/01	1964/09/07	1953/06/13	1963/06/13	1953/06/13		1963/06/13	1964/09/07		COMPULSORY
1964/10/01	1964/10/01	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1964/10/01	1964/10/01	1978/09/14	1983/09/14	1978/09/14		1973/04/05	1973/04/05	Wingham	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/10/01	1964/10/01	1980/03/09	1990/03/09	1980/03/09		1978/05/30	1978/05/30	London	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/10/19	1964/10/19	1978/06/03	1983/06/03	1978/06/03	1978/06/30	1983/06/03	1989/11/13	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1964/11/02	1964/11/02	1979/11/02	1985/02/09	1979/11/02	1979/11/02	1981/11/30	1982/12/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1964/11/05	1964/11/05	1979/11/05	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1977/09/01	1982/08/23	1990/03/10	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1947/09/11	1964/11/05	1962/09/11	1968/11/18	1962/09/11		1964/11/05	1985/06/12	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1964/11/16	1964/11/16	1980/12/20	1990/12/20	1980/12/20	1980/12/20	1981/11/01	1993/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1942/05/06	1964/11/16	1957/03/29	1957/03/29	1952/05/06		1961/03/01	1964/11/16	Calgary	Appointed for Life
1950/09/12	1964/11/19	1966/10/01	1976/10/01	1966/10/01	1975/09/08	1976/10/01	1985/08/20	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1955/07/28	1964/11/20	1964/11/20	1964/11/20	1964/11/20		1964/11/20	1968/06/14		COMPULSORY
1957/02/01	1964/11/23	1972/02/01	1978/09/26	1972/02/01	1977/06/30	1978/09/26	1983/10/22		COMPULSORY
1964/11/30	1964/11/30	1981/09/10	1991/09/10	1981/09/10		1973/04/14	1973/04/14		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1955/07/28	1964/12/07	1982/03/11	1992/03/11	1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1991/12/30	2010/07/05	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1964/12/07	1964/12/07	1986/02/23	1996/02/23	1986/02/23	1986/02/23	1994/02/23	2014/06/18	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1964/12/07	1964/12/07	1979/12/07	1985/05/24	1979/12/07	1979/12/10	1981/12/01	1984/05/04	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1947/03/04	1964/12/07	1962/03/04	1965/07/23	1960/07/23		1964/12/07	1966/01/15	Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1964/12/14	1964/12/14	1980/03/19	1990/03/19	1980/03/19	1980/03/19	1990/03/19	2004/10/29	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1965/01/04	1965/01/04	1975/12/31	1975/12/31	1975/01/04		1968/12/24	1968/12/24	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/09/11	1965/01/04	1962/09/11	1972/04/11	1962/09/11		1970/05/01	1980/02/04	Yarmouth	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1965/01/06	1972/08/09	1977/08/09	1972/08/09		1965/01/06	1965/01/06		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/01/18	1965/01/18	1986/10/03	1996/10/03	1986/10/03		1989/04/15	1990/10/25	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1965/01/18	1965/01/18	1984/06/29	1994/06/29	1984/06/29		1983/08/26	1983/08/26	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/03/04	1965/01/23	1960/01/23	1965/01/23	1962/03/04		1965/01/23	1986/11/26		COMPULSORY
1965/02/01	1965/02/01	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	2010/12/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1965/02/01	1965/02/01	1980/02/01	1986/02/19	1980/02/01	1980/02/01	1985/12/01	2004/04/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1962/11/23	1965/02/01	1970/08/26	1975/08/26	1972/11/23		1975/08/26	1977/06/28	Selkirk	COMPULSORY
1962/10/05	1965/02/01	1977/10/05	1983/07/18	1977/10/05	1979/06/21	1983/07/18	1986/12/15	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1938/06/01	1965/02/02	1953/06/01	1962/11/11	1953/06/01		1962/11/11	1965/02/02		COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1965/02/15	1978/08/21	1987/03/25	1978/08/21	1978/08/22	1987/03/25	1992/05/21	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1952/03/04	1965/02/15	1967/10/25	1977/10/25	1967/10/25	1972/11/29	1977/10/25	1978/12/13		COMPULSORY
1965/03/02	1965/03/02	1970/07/09	1975/07/09	1975/03/02		1975/07/09	1976/12/09	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1956/05/10	1965/03/02	1971/05/10	1972/07/24	1967/07/24		1972/07/24	1980/03/16	Vernon	COMPULSORY
1944/10/20	1965/03/02	1963/11/11	1973/11/11	1963/11/11		1965/03/02	1965/03/02		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/03/08	1965/03/08	1983/01/24	1993/01/24	1983/01/24		1978/05/04	1989/04/13	Montreal	DISABILITY
1965/03/15	1965/03/15	1983/11/21	1993/11/21	1983/11/21	1983/12/01	1993/11/21	2010/03/28	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1965/03/15	1965/03/15	1980/03/15	1985/03/12	1980/03/12	1980/03/12	1982/08/31	1990/10/31	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1951/07/31	1965/03/19	1965/08/17	1965/08/17	1961/07/31		1965/03/19	1965/03/19	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1962/05/01	1965/03/19	1966/03/20	1971/03/20		1965/03/19		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1965/03/22	1965/03/22	1982/01/02	1992/01/02	1982/01/02	1986/05/07	1986/05/07	DEATH (RPC)
1965/03/22	1965/03/22	1980/03/22	1989/12/25	1980/03/22	1980/06/21	1989/12/25	2008/06/08 Amos
1965/03/22	1965/03/22	1986/06/15	1996/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/09/09	1989/06/16	1989/06/16 Hamilton
1965/03/22	1965/03/22	1980/03/22	1985/10/07	1980/03/22	1980/09/01	1985/10/07	1993/03/09 Belleville
1965/03/29	1965/03/29	1980/03/29	1984/04/09	1979/04/09	1979/08/31	1984/04/09	1994/11/11 Edmonton
1965/03/29	1965/03/29	1980/03/29	1986/07/05	1980/03/29	1980/04/30	1984/10/31	1989/06/04 Toronto
1937/08/25	1965/04/01	1956/07/23	1966/07/23	1956/07/23	1965/04/01	1976/11/21	DISABILITY
1965/04/05	1965/04/05	1982/02/13	1992/02/13	1982/02/13	1983/07/06	1993/06/20	Regina
1965/04/06	1965/04/06	1971/10/07	1971/10/07		1968/07/17	1972/03/01	Halifax
1965/04/19	1965/04/19	1980/04/19	1984/07/04	1979/07/04	1971/08/12	1971/08/12	Quebec
1965/05/03	1965/05/03	1979/12/11	1984/12/11	1979/12/11	1979/12/31	1984/12/11	2007/01/05 Milton
1940/12/13	1965/05/07	1955/12/13	1963/09/28	1955/12/13		1963/09/28	1965/05/07
1965/05/10	1965/05/10	1980/05/10	1983/09/19	1978/09/19	1978/09/19	1981/09/30	1995/01/02 Montreal
1965/05/17	1965/05/17	1980/05/17	1984/03/02	1979/03/02		1984/03/02	2006/09/24 Fredericton
1965/06/14	1965/06/14	1979/01/03	1984/01/03	1979/01/03	1979/01/03	1983/06/30	1994/11/09 Nelson
1965/07/05	1965/07/05	1980/07/05	1990/03/15	1980/07/05	1983/11/17	1984/11/30	1991/11/01 Regina
1965/07/06	1965/07/06	1980/07/06	1989/05/29	1980/07/06	1985/03/31	1988/08/31	1989/02/26 Winnipeg
1965/08/18	1965/08/18	1980/11/26	1990/11/26	1980/11/26	1980/12/01	1990/11/26	2010/02/07 Edmonton
1963/10/13	1965/08/20	1978/10/13	1988/06/13	1978/10/13	1985/10/01	1988/06/13	2010/05/23 Timmins
1965/08/20	1965/08/20	1981/10/13	1991/10/13	1981/10/13		1973/06/15	2006/05/15 Kingston
1965/08/20	1965/08/20	1979/01/28	1979/01/28	1975/08/20	1975/08/21	1978/12/31	1981/11/22 Sarnia
1950/01/18	1965/09/01	1965/01/18	1966/02/16	1961/02/16		1965/09/01	1974/07/03
1964/05/20	1965/09/01	1979/05/20	1983/04/27	1978/04/27		1983/04/27	2006/11/23 Vancouver
1957/09/24	1965/09/01	1962/05/19	1967/05/19			1965/09/01	1967/07/28
1965/09/01	1965/09/01	1980/09/01	1987/10/05			1984/03/26	1984/03/26
1965/09/13	1965/09/13	1980/09/13	1987/04/20	1980/09/13	1980/09/13	1987/04/20	2002/02/05 Vancouver
1961/01/16	1965/09/14	1971/03/04	1971/03/04	1971/01/16		1965/09/14	1965/09/14
1957/09/24	1965/09/15	1960/09/15	1965/09/15			1965/09/15	1974/06/16 Melfort
1965/09/16	1965/09/16	1980/09/16	1990/02/15	1980/09/16	1982/04/10	1990/02/15	1990/06/16 Moose Jaw
1947/10/28	1965/09/25	1962/03/20	1967/03/20	1962/03/20		1965/09/25	1965/09/25
1962/03/01	1965/10/17	1977/05/22	1987/05/22	1977/05/22		1965/10/17	1965/10/17 St-Jean
1955/10/14	1965/11/10	1965/11/10	1965/11/10	1965/10/14		1965/11/10	1980/02/04
1965/11/26	1965/11/26	1980/11/26	1981/08/15	1976/08/15	1976/08/15	1981/08/15	1996/07/09 St-Hyacinthe
1958/01/17	1965/12/04	1973/01/17	1981/02/21	1973/01/17		1965/12/04	1965/12/04 Kingston
1958/01/13	1965/12/07	1971/01/19	1976/01/19	1971/01/19		1965/12/07	1965/12/07 Kentville
1965/12/22	1965/12/22	1983/07/23	1993/07/23	1983/07/23	1983/08/01	1992/09/22	1992/09/22 Edmonton
1940/03/19	1966/01/01	1957/02/28	1967/02/28	1957/02/28		1966/01/01	1967/03/09 Estevan
1966/01/05	1966/01/05	1981/01/05	1989/09/08	1981/01/05	1981/09/30	1987/10/01	1988/11/23 Truro
1965/02/01	1966/01/14	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	2010/12/14 Vancouver
1966/01/14	1966/01/14	1981/01/14	1986/09/09	1981/01/14	1981/01/15	1982/07/16	1982/07/16 Vancouver
1963/10/18	1966/01/15	1978/03/21	1978/03/21	1973/10/18		1978/03/21	1984/10/03 Vancouver
1947/03/04	1966/01/15	1962/03/04	1965/07/23	1960/07/23		1964/12/07	1966/01/15 Woodstock
1966/01/25	1966/01/25	1981/01/25	1990/12/09	1981/01/25		1990/12/09	1998/02/01 Sault Ste. Marie
1966/01/28	1966/01/28	1982/04/15	1992/04/15	1982/04/15	1983/03/15	1992/04/15	1992/05/07 Toronto
1966/01/28	1966/01/28	1981/01/28	1989/04/29	1981/01/28	1981/07/01	1989/04/29	2000/05/20 Guelph

1966/01/28	1966/01/28	1981/01/28	1986/11/07	1981/01/28	1981/01/28	1985/12/31	1993/01/19	Paris	ELECTIVE
1966/01/28	1966/01/28	1985/03/28	1995/03/28	1985/03/28		1981/01/30	1981/01/30	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/03/30	1966/03/30	1981/03/30	1989/05/02	1981/03/30	1981/03/30	1989/05/02	2009/08/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1966/04/26	1966/04/26	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1981/04/26	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1997/04/30	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1966/04/26	1966/04/26	1981/04/26	1982/03/13	1977/03/13	1977/03/13	1981/12/31	1991/11/19	Valleyfield	ELECTIVE
1966/05/12	1966/05/12	1976/05/28	1976/05/28	1976/05/12		1976/05/28	1995/07/30		COMPULSORY
1966/05/12	1966/05/12	1981/05/12	1985/09/06	1980/09/06	1980/09/06	1985/09/06	1998/02/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1959/08/14	1966/05/28	1974/08/14	1980/06/03	1974/08/14		1966/05/28	1966/05/28	Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/06/09	1966/06/09	1979/05/15	1979/05/15	1976/06/09	1976/06/30	1979/05/15	1988/03/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1966/06/14	1966/06/14	1981/06/14	1990/05/31	1981/06/14		1988/03/11	1988/03/11	Grand-Mère	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/06/21	1966/06/21	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	1991/01/03	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	2022/06/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1956/09/01	1966/07/13	1966/07/13	1966/07/13			1966/07/13	1972/05/15		COMPULSORY
1946/10/30	1966/07/15	1961/10/30	1967/07/14	1961/10/30		1966/07/15	1969/07/11	Grand Prairie	ELECTIVE
1958/01/01	1966/07/29	1965/04/14	1970/04/14	1968/01/01		1966/07/29	1966/07/29	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1944/01/01	1966/07/31	1966/07/13	1976/07/13	1966/07/13		1966/07/31	1966/07/31	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/09/19	1966/08/01	1976/09/19	1982/02/13	1976/09/19	1978/01/02	1981/12/29	1992/07/02	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1966/08/01	1966/08/01	1981/08/01	1986/05/19	1981/05/19		1981/09/30	1988/06/11	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1965/04/06	1966/08/01	1971/10/07	1971/10/07			1968/07/17	1972/03/01	Halifax	DISABILITY
1947/09/11	1966/08/01	1962/09/11	1972/04/11	1962/09/11		1970/05/01	1980/02/04	Yarmouth	ELECTIVE
1961/03/09	1966/08/01	1976/03/09	1977/09/02	1972/09/02	1972/09/02	1977/09/02	1978/11/09	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1966/08/26	1966/08/26	1989/04/29	1999/04/29	1989/04/29	1989/08/26	1993/12/19	1993/12/19	Vernon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/08/26	1966/08/26	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05		1980/08/13	1980/08/13	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/10/01	1966/10/01	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1983/03/12	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1996/09/04	New Carlisle	COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1966/10/01	1989/04/08	1999/04/08	1989/04/08		1988/12/18	1988/12/18	Grand Falls	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/09/24	1966/10/01	1968/05/26	1978/05/26	1968/05/26		1966/10/01	1968/05/21		DISABILITY
1966/10/01	1966/10/01	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1976/10/23	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1985/04/15		COMPULSORY
1958/11/01	1966/10/13	1967/12/20	1967/12/20			1967/12/20	1985/02/24	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1966/10/18	1966/10/18	1984/02/25	1994/02/25	1984/02/25	1984/02/25	1988/03/04	1988/03/04	North Battleford	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/11/01	1966/11/01	1981/11/01	1990/08/05	1981/11/01	1982/01/01	1990/08/05	1993/03/27	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1966/11/01	1966/11/01	1987/04/14	1997/04/14	1987/04/14	1987/04/15	1997/04/14	2012/09/19	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1966/11/01	1966/11/01	1981/11/01	1991/09/10	1981/11/01		1981/12/25	1987/05/25	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1966/11/17	1966/11/17	1981/11/17	1988/09/01	1981/11/17		1970/08/14	1970/08/14		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/11/22	1966/11/22	1985/10/25	1995/10/25	1985/10/25		1982/09/01	1984/04/26	Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1963/05/24	1966/11/22	1971/03/20	1971/03/20			1971/03/20			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1966/11/24	1966/11/24	1988/01/14	1998/01/14	1988/01/14		1984/02/02	1984/02/02	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1954/12/01	1966/12/04	1964/01/30	1969/01/30	1964/12/01		1964/08/13	1966/12/04	Clinton	DISABILITY
1958/01/28	1967/01/01	1967/10/30	1967/10/30			1967/01/01	1973/07/10		DISABILITY
1967/01/20	1967/01/20	1983/03/15	1993/03/15			1989/02/15	2009/06/14		ELECTIVE
1967/02/16	1967/02/16	1982/02/16	1991/03/06	1982/02/16		1991/03/06	2005/05/21	Antigonish	COMPULSORY
1966/08/01	1967/02/16	1981/08/01	1986/05/19	1981/05/19		1981/09/30	1988/06/11	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1967/02/16	1967/02/16	1982/02/16	1985/10/01	1980/10/01		1976/10/28	1989/09/02	Glace Bay	DISABILITY
1967/02/16	1967/02/16	1973/10/02	1978/10/02	1977/02/16		1968/12/12	1968/12/12	Chilliwack	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/04/17	1967/02/16	1983/04/21	1993/04/21	1983/04/21		1985/03/19	1985/03/19		DEATH (RPC)
1940/03/19	1967/03/09	1957/02/28	1967/02/28	1957/02/28		1966/01/01	1967/03/09	Estevan	ELECTIVE
1967/03/16	1967/03/16	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	2005/08/06	Pembroke	COMPULSORY
1967/03/16	1967/03/16	1989/08/10	1999/08/10	1989/08/10	1989/08/10	1993/09/26	1993/09/26	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1955/02/17	1967/03/16	1962/11/10	1967/11/10	1965/02/17		1967/03/16	1975/01/20	Pembroke	DISABILITY
1940/04/25	1967/03/22	1957/03/22	1967/03/22	1957/03/22		1967/03/22	1979/03/27	Port Alberni	COMPULSORY
1967/03/22	1967/03/22	1990/03/29	2000/03/29	1990/03/29		1987/05/17	1987/05/17	Fernie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/04/04	1967/04/04	1982/05/20	1992/05/20	1982/05/20		1967/07/11	1967/07/11		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/03/23	1967/04/11	1965/03/23	1971/05/25	1965/03/23		1961/05/09	1967/04/11	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1957/12/13	1967/05/06	1971/06/26	1971/06/26	1967/12/13		1963/07/24	1967/05/06		DISABILITY
1960/11/02	1967/05/16	1967/11/26	1967/11/26			1967/05/16	1969/07/15	Montreal	DISABILITY
1958/10/07	1967/05/31	1973/10/07	1974/01/14	1969/01/14		1967/05/31	1967/05/31		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1956/10/10	1967/06/08	1975/02/23	1985/02/23	1975/02/23		1967/06/08	1996/10/04		OTHER
1963/10/31	1967/06/13	1981/05/25	1991/05/25			1990/06/30	1998/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE
1967/06/13	1967/06/13	1978/04/15	1978/04/15	1977/06/13		1969/02/01	1969/06/24	Montreal	DISABILITY
1967/06/13	1967/06/13	1985/07/10	1995/07/10	1985/07/10		1986/11/11	1986/11/11	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/02/19	1967/06/13	1974/02/19	1974/09/03	1969/09/03		1967/06/13	1978/07/01		DISABILITY
1963/05/24	1967/06/13	1971/03/20	1971/03/20			1971/03/20			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1967/04/04	1967/07/11	1982/05/20	1992/05/20	1982/05/20		1967/07/11	1967/07/11		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/02/01	1967/07/18	1967/07/18	1967/07/18			1967/07/18	1968/06/08	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1962/04/17	1967/07/26	1977/04/17	1982/07/26	1977/04/17		1967/07/26	1967/07/26		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/09/24	1967/07/28	1962/05/19	1967/05/19			1965/09/01	1967/07/28		DISABILITY
1967/08/11	1967/08/11	1978/05/06	1983/05/06	1978/05/06		1977/01/24	1977/01/24	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/08/24	1967/08/16	1985/10/08	1995/10/08	1985/10/08	1985/12/31	1995/10/08	1999/06/03	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1963/07/01	1967/09/08	1978/07/01	1984/12/01	1978/07/01		1967/09/08	1967/09/08	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/09/18	1967/09/18	1979/09/23	1979/09/23	1977/09/18	1978/06/28	1979/09/23	1989/03/05	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1964/10/01	1967/09/19	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1967/09/19	1967/09/19	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	2001/04/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1967/09/21	1982/09/21	1990/06/28	1982/09/21	1982/09/22	1990/05/17	1990/05/17	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/09/21	1967/09/21	1982/09/21	1990/09/28	1982/09/21	1983/09/01	1990/09/28	1997/08/03	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1967/09/21	1982/09/21	1985/06/19	1980/06/19	1980/06/19	1985/06/19	1988/12/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1967/09/21	1979/11/13	1989/11/13	1979/11/13	1979/11/13	1984/01/01	1990/08/05	Toronto	DISABILITY
1967/09/21	1967/09/21	1982/09/21	1986/05/12	1981/05/12	1981/05/12	1986/04/13	1989/09/22	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1946/10/30	1967/09/21	1971/06/24	1981/06/24	1971/06/24		1976/12/29	1997/07/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1967/09/21	1967/09/21	1982/02/24	1982/02/24	1977/09/21		1977/05/05	1985/11/16		DISABILITY
1967/09/21	1967/09/21	1980/02/08	1980/02/08			1980/02/08	1986/02/23		COMPULSORY
1946/01/18	1967/09/21	1965/06/02	1975/06/02	1965/06/02		1975/06/02	1982/10/04		COMPULSORY
1955/10/08	1967/09/21	1968/07/24	1973/07/24	1968/07/24		1973/07/24	1988/10/16		COMPULSORY
1959/01/01	1967/11/01	1972/01/16	1977/01/16	1972/01/16		1975/09/01	1991/01/29		ELECTIVE
1967/11/02	1967/11/02	1985/12/22	1995/12/22	1985/12/22		1982/04/03	1985/03/03	Dunnville	DISABILITY
1967/11/02	1967/11/02	1989/08/14	1999/08/14	1989/08/14		1985/02/14	1985/02/14	Flin Flon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1944/05/02	1967/11/05	1959/05/02	1967/11/05	1959/05/02		1967/11/05	1972/04/04		COMPULSORY
1967/11/07	1967/11/07	1991/09/12	2001/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1994/09/30	1997/05/25	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1967/11/07	1967/11/07	1982/09/01	1987/09/01	1982/09/01	1982/09/01	1987/09/01	1994/03/25	Dawson Creek	COMPULSORY
1967/11/07	1967/11/07	1973/06/11	1978/06/11	1977/11/07		1974/04/09	1976/03/03	Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1942/09/01	1967/11/07	1966/12/08	1976/12/08	1966/12/08		1976/12/08	1978/06/19	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1963/10/01	1967/11/30	1978/10/01	1986/04/22	1978/10/01		1975/11/07	1975/11/07	Chatham	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/12/18	1967/12/18	1990/06/04	2000/06/04	1990/06/04	1990/06/04	1991/04/15	2013/04/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1958/11/01	1967/12/20	1967/12/20	1967/12/20			1967/12/20	1985/02/24	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1967/12/21	1967/12/21	1981/05/13	1986/05/13	1981/05/13	1981/06/01	1986/05/13	2000/12/22	Vancouver	COMPULSORY

1968/01/01	1968/01/01	1977/04/17	1982/04/17	1978/01/01	1980/05/31	1980/10/17	1980/10/17	DEATH (RPC)
1965/05/17	1968/02/15	1980/05/17	1984/03/02	1979/03/02		1984/03/02	2006/09/24 Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1963/10/18	1968/02/16	1978/10/18	1988/09/08	1978/10/18		1988/09/08	1997/10/21 Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1966/01/28	1968/02/16	1985/03/28	1995/03/28	1985/03/28		1981/01/30	1981/01/30 Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/03/05	1968/03/05	1991/06/17	2001/06/17	1991/06/17	1991/06/17	1996/12/31	2010/09/06 Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1968/03/11	1968/03/11	1983/03/11	1984/03/30	1979/03/30	1979/06/30	1984/03/30	1987/07/08 Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1968/03/12	1968/03/12	1992/12/16	2002/12/16	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	1995/02/18	2021/09/24 Drummondville	ELECTIVE
1968/03/15	1968/03/15	1991/02/16	2001/02/16	1991/02/16		1988/06/13	2024/04/02 Cochrane	DISABILITY
1968/03/19	1968/03/19	1990/07/31	2000/07/31	1990/07/31		1980/06/01	1980/06/01 Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/03/21	1968/03/21	1978/09/03	1983/09/03	1978/09/03		1974/11/28	1974/11/28 Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/03/25	1968/03/25	1983/03/25	1986/04/11	1981/04/11	1981/04/13	1986/04/11	1998/06/24 Calgary	COMPULSORY
1968/04/22	1968/04/22	1983/04/22	1989/03/11	1983/04/22	1983/04/22	1986/03/11	2008/08/09 Brantford	ELECTIVE
1968/04/23	1968/04/23	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	1989/05/17	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	2018/12/10 Victoria	COMPULSORY
1962/10/12	1968/05/02	1969/04/08	1974/04/08	1972/10/12		1968/05/02	1974/08/02 Ottawa	DISABILITY
1962/08/30	1968/05/19	1977/08/30	1985/12/11	1977/08/30		1968/05/19	1968/05/19 Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/09/24	1968/05/21	1968/05/26	1978/05/26	1968/05/26		1966/10/01	1968/05/21	DISABILITY
1958/02/01	1968/06/08	1967/07/18	1967/07/18			1967/07/18	1968/06/08 Calgary	COMPULSORY
1955/07/28	1968/06/14	1964/11/20	1964/11/20			1964/11/20	1968/06/14	COMPULSORY
1962/09/07	1968/07/01	1970/09/11	1975/09/11	1972/09/11		1968/07/01	1981/06/25 Hamilton	DISABILITY
1965/04/06	1968/07/17	1971/10/07	1971/10/07			1968/07/17	1972/03/01 Halifax	DISABILITY
1968/07/19	1968/07/19	1983/07/19	1992/11/14	1983/07/19	1984/06/30	1992/11/14	2013/12/27 Brockville	COMPULSORY
1943/03/08	1968/08/21	1958/03/08	1967/02/24	1958/03/08		1963/03/08	1968/08/21 Ottawa	DISABILITY
1959/07/09	1968/09/14	1968/09/14	1968/09/14			1968/09/14	1976/10/09	COMPULSORY
1968/09/26	1968/09/26	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	2010/09/29 Dartmouth	COMPULSORY
1961/09/19	1968/09/26	1976/09/19	1982/02/13	1976/09/19	1978/01/02	1981/12/29	1992/07/02 Halifax	ELECTIVE
1968/09/26	1968/09/26	1983/09/26	1983/12/11	1978/12/11	1979/01/02	1983/12/11	1998/03/01 Halifax	COMPULSORY
1968/09/26	1968/09/26	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1998/09/07 Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1959/08/18	1968/09/26	1974/08/18	1979/02/14	1974/02/14		1979/02/14	1993/10/22 Calgary	COMPULSORY
1968/10/10	1968/10/10	1983/10/10	1986/08/19	1981/08/19	1981/08/19	1983/12/16	1998/06/04 Montreal	ELECTIVE
1968/10/31	1968/10/31	1983/10/31	1984/05/29	1979/05/29	1979/06/01	1984/05/29	2000/03/11 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1968/10/31	1968/10/31	1983/10/31	1989/06/26	1983/10/31	1983/11/01	1985/04/04	1985/04/04	DEATH (RPC)
1962/10/05	1968/11/01	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	1987/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	2008/10/01 Moncton	ELECTIVE
1968/11/01	1968/11/01	1981/09/08	1981/09/08	1978/11/01	1978/11/01	1981/09/08	1998/02/10 Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1958/06/19	1968/11/01	1976/11/26	1986/11/26	1975/03/09		1968/11/01	2002/10/09	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1968/11/07	1968/11/07	1980/03/31	1980/03/31	1978/11/07		1969/08/31	1969/08/31 Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/11/14	1968/11/14	1986/09/20	1996/09/20	1986/09/20	1989/01/01	1995/01/01	2003/10/23 Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1968/11/28	1968/11/28	1992/05/23	2002/05/23	1992/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1968/11/28	1983/11/28	1990/02/28	1983/11/28	1983/11/28	1990/02/28	2005/09/28 Toronto	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1968/11/28	1987/12/28	1997/12/28	1987/12/28		1985/03/16	1985/03/16 Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/11/28	1968/11/28	1984/03/15	1994/03/15	1984/03/15		1975/04/16	1975/04/16 Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/02/16	1968/12/12	1973/10/02	1978/10/02	1977/02/16		1968/12/12	1968/12/12 Chilliwack	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/01/04	1968/12/24	1975/12/31	1975/12/31	1975/01/04		1968/12/24	1968/12/24 Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/01/09	1969/01/09	1981/01/20	1986/01/20	1981/01/20	1981/01/20	1984/12/31	2006/11/30 London	ELECTIVE
1967/06/13	1969/02/01	1978/04/15	1978/04/15	1977/06/13		1969/02/01	1969/06/24 Montreal	DISABILITY
1968/03/15	1969/02/11	1991/02/16	2001/02/16	1991/02/16		1988/06/13	2024/04/02 Cochrane	DISABILITY
1969/02/20	1969/02/20	1988/10/23	1998/10/23	1988/10/23	1988/10/24	1994/12/30	2009/08/09 Montréal	ELECTIVE

1969/02/20	1969/02/20	1979/04/11	1979/04/11	1979/02/20		1979/04/11	1990/02/18	COMPULSORY
1969/02/20	1969/02/20	1989/12/10	1999/12/10	1989/12/10		1982/10/12	1982/10/12	St. Jerome DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/02/20	1969/02/20	1984/02/20	1986/08/21	1981/08/21		1985/12/31	1985/12/31	Quebec DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/02/27	1969/02/27	1987/05/18	1997/05/18	1987/05/18	1992/07/01	1996/11/01	2008/11/27	Québec ELECTIVE
1969/02/27	1969/02/27	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09		1996/05/09	2024/03/18	Trois-Rivières ELECTIVE
1969/02/27	1969/02/27	1994/10/27	2004/10/27	1994/10/27	1994/11/01	2004/10/27		Chicoutimi COMPULSORY
1969/02/27	1969/02/27	1990/12/22	2000/12/22	1990/12/22		1989/10/15	1989/10/15	Québec DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/03/06	1969/03/06	1989/08/28	1999/08/28	1989/08/28	1992/08/28	1999/08/28	2013/12/26	Peace River, Alberta COMPULSORY
1969/03/06	1969/03/06	1985/09/29	1995/09/29	1985/09/29	1985/09/29	1992/09/30	2014/12/05	Montréal ELECTIVE
1969/03/06	1969/03/06	1984/03/06	1985/11/25	1980/11/25		1974/09/14	1974/09/14	Montreal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/11/20	1969/03/10	1964/03/10	1969/03/10			1969/03/10		 RESIGNATION (RPC)
1963/10/31	1969/03/13	1989/10/01	1999/10/01	1989/10/01	1991/11/12	1999/10/01	2018/07/17	Toronto COMPULSORY
1969/03/13	1969/03/13	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	1987/09/16	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	2012/08/07	Toronto COMPULSORY
1969/03/13	1969/03/13	1984/03/13	1985/07/16	1980/07/16		1977/09/22	1986/11/26	Toronto DISABILITY
1956/02/09	1969/03/19	1969/12/10	1974/12/10	1969/12/10		1969/03/19	1969/03/19	White Rock DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/03/27	1969/03/27	1986/02/25	1996/02/25	1986/02/25		1985/10/04	1985/10/04	Langley DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/04/03	1969/04/03	1984/04/03	1987/02/12	1982/02/12	1982/02/12	1987/02/12	1991/06/01	Montreal COMPULSORY
1969/04/03	1969/04/03	1984/04/03	1986/03/23	1981/03/23	1983/12/01	1986/03/23	1999/11/28	Montreal COMPULSORY
1960/04/15	1969/04/11	1976/08/22	1986/08/22	1976/08/22		1969/04/11	1969/04/11	Rouyn DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/06/05	1969/06/05	1986/12/26	1996/12/26	1986/12/26	1987/01/01	1996/12/26	2008/12/02	Edmonton COMPULSORY
1967/06/13	1969/06/24	1978/04/15	1978/04/15	1977/06/13		1969/02/01	1969/06/24	Montreal DISABILITY
1967/12/21	1969/07/10	1981/05/13	1986/05/13	1981/05/13	1981/06/01	1986/05/13	2000/12/22	Vancouver COMPULSORY
1946/10/30	1969/07/11	1961/10/30	1967/07/14	1961/10/30		1966/07/15	1969/07/11	Grand Prairie ELECTIVE
1960/11/02	1969/07/15	1967/11/26	1967/11/26			1967/05/16	1969/07/15	Montreal DISABILITY
1969/07/25	1969/07/25	1991/08/23	2001/08/23	1991/08/23	1991/08/23	1991/09/03	1991/09/03	Québec DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/07/25	1969/07/25	1984/07/25	1988/08/13	1983/08/13	1983/08/13	1988/08/13	2002/01/09	Quebec COMPULSORY
1968/11/07	1969/08/31	1980/03/31	1980/03/31	1978/11/07		1969/08/31	1969/08/31	Montreal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1955/04/21	1969/09/12	1969/09/12	1969/09/12	1965/04/21		1969/09/12	1981/12/28	Saint John COMPULSORY
1969/09/24	1969/09/24	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	1991/04/20	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	2015/01/10	Lethbridge COMPULSORY
1955/09/16	1969/09/24	1970/09/16	1979/10/10	1970/09/16	1975/12/01	1979/10/10	1983/03/18	 COMPULSORY
1954/01/01	1969/10/01	1974/09/09	1984/09/09	1974/09/09		1969/10/01	1970/06/03	Montreal DISABILITY
1959/06/22	1969/10/18	1964/10/18	1969/10/18	1969/06/22		1969/10/18	1986/02/03	Cobourg COMPULSORY
1969/10/21	1969/10/21	1993/10/06	2003/10/06	1993/10/06	1993/10/06	1994/09/01	2002/09/24	Québec ELECTIVE
1949/12/22	1969/10/22	1964/10/22	1969/10/22	1964/10/22		1969/10/22	1975/01/10	Summerside COMPULSORY
1951/08/15	1969/10/28	1967/01/20	1977/01/20	1967/01/20		1969/10/28	1969/10/28	Lac Megantic DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/11/13	1969/11/13	1984/11/13	1990/09/09	1984/11/13	1984/11/13	1990/09/09	2007/09/19	Sherbrooke COMPULSORY
1957/04/15	1969/11/13	1973/03/05	1983/03/05	1973/03/05		1973/12/31	1993/04/30	Meaford ELECTIVE
1969/11/27	1969/11/27	1993/12/07	2003/12/07	1993/12/07	1993/12/07	1996/09/01		Val d"Or ELECTIVE
1969/12/11	1969/12/11	1992/12/19	2003/12/19	1992/12/19		1991/02/14		Timmins DISABILITY
1969/12/19	1969/12/19	1984/12/19	1990/04/11	1984/12/19	1984/12/20	1990/04/11	2004/08/05	Montréal COMPULSORY
1969/12/19	1969/12/19	1991/06/06	2001/06/06	1991/06/06	1991/06/07	2001/01/01	2008/02/25	Montreal ELECTIVE
1969/12/19	1969/12/19	1998/07/08	2008/07/08			2000/01/07	2007/11/24	Montréal, Québec ELECTIVE
1969/12/19	1969/12/19	1984/12/19	1992/03/07	1984/12/19		1974/12/19	1974/12/19	Charlottetown DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/12/24	1969/12/24	1984/12/24	1992/12/13	1984/12/24		1982/12/31	2002/08/06	Vancouver DISABILITY
1946/01/01	1970/01/14	1961/01/01	1962/02/23	1957/02/23		1961/09/01	1970/01/14	 ELECTIVE
1970/01/29	1970/01/29	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	2015/02/14	Toronto COMPULSORY

1970/01/29	1970/01/29	1981/01/27	1981/01/27	1980/01/29		1981/01/27	2000/05/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1970/01/29	1970/01/29	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1983/01/12	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1996/12/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1970/01/29	1970/01/29	1991/02/17	2001/02/17	1991/02/17		1984/02/10	1984/02/10	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/01/29	1970/01/29	1996/04/15	2006/04/15	1996/04/15		1974/11/07	1974/11/07	Kenora	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/02/12	1970/02/12	1999/01/06	2009/01/06	1999/01/06		1997/04/02	2021/08/29	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1966/11/01	1970/02/12	1987/04/14	1997/04/14	1987/04/14	1987/04/15	1997/04/14	2012/09/19	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1970/02/12	1970/02/12	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	1985/09/30	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	2011/04/29	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1970/02/12	1970/02/12	1988/11/25	1998/11/25	1988/11/25	1988/11/25	1995/12/31	2006/05/31	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1970/02/12	1970/02/12	1982/01/07	1982/01/07	1980/02/12	1980/02/29	1982/01/07	1999/12/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1964/08/01	1970/02/12	1980/12/25	1990/12/25	1980/12/25		1975/04/23	1975/04/23	Lethbridge	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/02/26	1970/02/26	1995/11/26	2005/11/26	1995/11/26		1995/11/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1947/04/01	1970/03/23	1965/10/22	1975/10/22			1973/12/23	1980/09/14		ELECTIVE
1965/09/01	1970/03/23	1980/09/01	1987/10/05			1984/03/26	1984/03/26		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/03/05	1970/04/09	1991/06/17	2001/06/17	1991/06/17	1991/06/17	1996/12/31	2010/09/06	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1970/04/09	1970/04/09	1985/04/09	1994/12/12	1985/04/09	1985/04/10	1994/12/12	2007/08/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1970/04/17	1970/04/17	1985/04/17	1986/05/24	1981/05/24	1981/06/01	1985/10/31	2005/10/05	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1947/09/11	1970/05/01	1962/09/11	1972/04/11	1962/09/11		1970/05/01	1980/02/04	Yarmouth	ELECTIVE
1970/05/07	1970/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	1985/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	2006/02/06	London	COMPULSORY
1954/01/01	1970/06/03	1974/09/09	1984/09/09	1974/09/09		1969/10/01	1970/06/03	Montreal	DISABILITY
1970/06/11	1970/06/11	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	2008/04/03	Vanier	COMPULSORY
1935/08/14	1970/06/12	1953/07/11	1963/07/11	1953/07/11		1957/11/25	1970/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1970/07/01	1970/07/01	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1943/04/22	1970/07/07	1960/07/07	1970/07/07	1960/07/07		1970/07/07	1978/09/28		COMPULSORY
1970/07/09	1970/07/09	1985/07/09	1991/08/26	1985/07/09	1985/07/09	1988/11/01	2002/05/21	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1970/07/09	1970/07/09	1987/11/16	1997/11/16	1987/11/16		1985/05/24	1985/05/24	Charlottetown	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1942/09/01	1970/07/09	1966/12/08	1976/12/08	1966/12/08		1976/12/08	1978/06/19	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1968/11/01	1970/07/15	1981/09/08	1981/09/08	1978/11/01	1978/11/01	1981/09/08	1998/02/10	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1970/07/31	1970/07/31	1994/09/02	2004/09/02	1994/09/02	1994/09/02	1998/08/15	2013/06/27	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1933/09/18	1970/08/08	1960/08/08	1970/08/08	1960/08/08		1970/08/08	1992/06/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1970/08/08	1970/08/08	1990/01/19	2000/01/19	1990/01/19		1980/11/06	1980/11/06	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/11/17	1970/08/14	1981/11/17	1988/09/01	1981/11/17		1970/08/14	1970/08/14		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/09/01	1970/09/01	1985/09/01	1989/05/24	1984/05/24		1981/12/15	2001/03/27	Regina	DISABILITY
1957/01/17	1970/09/01	1965/09/01	1970/09/01	1967/01/17		1970/09/01	1987/04/05		COMPULSORY
1970/09/24	1970/09/24	1990/04/29	2000/04/29	1990/04/29	1990/05/01	2000/04/29	2010/08/10	Weyburn	COMPULSORY
1955/10/01	1970/10/01	1967/03/24	1972/03/24	1967/03/24		1970/10/01	1982/12/05		ELECTIVE
1970/10/29	1970/10/29	1987/04/12	1997/04/12	1987/04/12		1984/05/31	1984/05/31	Trois Rivières	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/11/27	1970/11/27	1982/06/04	1982/06/04	1980/11/27		1978/03/10	1978/03/10	Hull	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1945/05/29	1971/02/03	1961/02/03	1971/02/03	1961/02/03		1971/02/03	1971/12/03		COMPULSORY
1943/01/12	1971/02/08	1958/01/12	1964/05/07	1958/01/12		1964/05/07	1971/02/08	Penticton	COMPULSORY
1971/02/18	1971/02/18	1997/06/05	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05		Bouctouche	COMPULSORY
1971/02/18	1971/02/18	1981/07/05	1981/07/05	1981/02/18		1981/07/05	1993/09/27	St. Andrews	COMPULSORY
1930/09/23	1971/02/24	1945/09/23	1953/06/16	1945/09/23		1955/11/01	1971/02/24	Hull	Appointed for Life
1961/02/27	1971/02/26	1974/02/10	1979/02/10	1974/02/10		1971/02/26	1971/02/26	Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/08/01	1971/03/04	1974/08/01	1980/10/19	1974/08/01		1971/03/04	1971/03/04		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/04/08	1971/03/20	1973/04/16	1983/04/16	1973/04/16		1983/04/16	1993/03/06	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1963/05/24	1971/03/20	1971/03/20	1971/03/20			1971/03/20			RESIGNATION (RPC)

1971/04/08	1971/04/08	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1955/12/14	1971/04/08	1974/10/02	1984/10/02	1974/10/02	1976/10/02	1984/10/02	1991/07/05	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1971/04/08	1971/04/08	1983/05/12	1988/05/12	1983/05/12		1973/04/01	1974/01/26	Brantford	DISABILITY
1945/05/22	1971/04/12	1961/04/12	1971/04/12	1961/04/12		1971/04/12	1980/06/14	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1958/11/12	1971/04/12	1971/05/03	1976/05/03	1971/05/03		1971/04/12	1971/04/12	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/01/18	1971/05/14	1986/10/03	1996/10/03	1986/10/03		1989/04/15	1990/10/25	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1957/06/01	1971/05/14	1975/04/30	1985/04/30	1975/04/30	1977/01/31	1983/11/30	1985/06/25	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1971/05/19	1978/10/31	1980/12/13	1975/12/13		1971/05/19	1971/05/19	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/05/20	1971/05/20	1986/05/20	1993/11/24	1986/05/20		1978/02/02	1981/11/20		DISABILITY
1962/03/27	1971/06/01	1977/03/27	1984/07/26	1977/03/27		1984/07/26	1997/07/18	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1955/12/01	1971/06/01	1968/02/12	1973/02/12	1968/02/12		1972/12/01	1988/02/20	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1964/05/04	1971/06/01	1981/12/12	1991/12/12	1981/12/12		1981/12/14	1995/10/02	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1962/03/12	1971/06/01	1977/09/23	1987/09/23	1977/09/23		1975/07/04	1990/05/19		DISABILITY
1964/07/01	1971/06/01	1979/07/01	1986/06/30	1979/07/01	1984/06/01	1986/06/30	2006/11/14	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1965/03/22	1971/06/10	1986/06/15	1996/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/09/09	1989/06/16	1989/06/16	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/06/10	1971/06/10	1991/11/29	2001/11/29	1991/11/29	1991/11/29	1999/01/01	2011/05/19	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1971/06/25	1971/06/25	1981/03/13	1986/03/13	1981/06/25	1981/09/01	1986/03/13	1998/09/17	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1971/06/30	1971/06/30	1986/06/30	1994/08/27	1986/06/30	1993/01/02	1994/08/27	2010/08/08	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1971/07/01	1971/07/01	1998/02/19	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	1998/06/10	2008/02/19		Whitby	COMPULSORY
1970/01/29	1971/07/01	1981/01/27	1981/01/27	1980/01/29		1981/01/27	2000/05/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1965/03/29	1971/07/01	1980/03/29	1986/07/05	1980/03/29	1980/04/30	1984/10/31	1989/06/04	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1970/01/29	1971/07/01	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1983/01/12	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1996/12/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1971/07/08	1971/07/08	1998/11/18	2010/11/12	2000/11/12		2003/01/01	2017/12/20	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1965/04/19	1971/08/12	1980/04/19	1984/07/04	1979/07/04		1971/08/12	1971/08/12	Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/09/02	1971/09/02	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/11	1999/01/11	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/11/28	1971/09/02	1987/12/28	1997/12/28	1987/12/28		1985/03/16	1985/03/16	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1951/06/11	1971/09/11	1966/07/08	1976/07/08	1966/07/08		1971/09/11	1971/09/11	Cornwall	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/09/16	1971/09/16	1987/09/18	1997/09/18	1987/09/18	1987/11/01	1992/12/31	1996/06/27	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1936/09/18	1971/09/24	1961/09/24	1971/09/24	1961/09/24		1971/09/24	1987/11/21		COMPULSORY
1971/10/10	1971/10/10	1981/05/11	1981/05/11			1981/05/11	2000/01/11	London	COMPULSORY
1971/10/14	1971/10/14	1990/06/27	2000/06/27	1990/06/27	1990/06/27	1999/04/19	1999/04/19	Granby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/11/04	1971/11/04	1994/02/03	2004/02/03	1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1971/11/04	1971/11/04	1981/05/28	1986/05/28	1981/11/04		1981/05/28	2004/09/28	Toronto	Compulsory(County Court)
1963/12/05	1971/11/04	1978/12/05	1981/11/01	1976/11/01	1976/11/01	1981/11/01	1993/08/19	Jonquière	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1971/11/10	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	1986/11/10	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	2006/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1971/11/10	1986/11/10	1995/05/11	1986/11/10	1986/11/15	1995/05/11	2012/04/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1971/11/10	1996/03/03	2006/03/03	1996/03/03		2006/03/03		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1971/11/10	1989/10/25	1999/10/25	1989/10/25	1989/11/10	1999/10/25	2000/05/02	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1963/10/10	1971/11/10	1985/09/09	1995/09/09	1985/09/09	1985/09/10	1995/09/09	2014/09/04	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1971/11/10	1986/11/10	1987/02/01	1982/02/01	1982/02/01	1987/02/01	1993/05/21	Welland	COMPULSORY
1950/01/18	1971/11/27	1965/01/18	1971/11/27	1965/01/18		1971/11/27	1984/08/29		COMPULSORY
1971/12/02	1971/12/02	1986/12/02	1995/02/10	1986/12/02	1991/09/01	1995/02/10	2016/10/30	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1971/12/02	1971/12/02	1987/02/25	1997/02/25	1987/02/25		1972/12/09	1972/12/09	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1945/05/29	1971/12/03	1961/02/03	1971/02/03	1961/02/03		1971/02/03	1971/12/03		COMPULSORY
1971/12/09	1971/12/09	1986/12/09	1996/01/01	1986/12/09	1987/01/01	1991/10/01	1994/01/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1967/03/22	1971/12/09	1990/03/29	2000/03/29	1990/03/29		1987/05/17	1987/05/17	Fernie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1971/12/10	1971/12/10	1998/03/23	2008/03/23	1998/03/23		1983/08/27	2021/04/28	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1971/12/16	1971/12/16	1995/11/30	2005/11/30	1995/11/30	1995/11/30	1998/09/15	2014/11/09	Halifax ELECTIVE
1971/12/16	1971/12/16	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	2019/10/27	Montreal COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	1971/12/16	1997/09/01	2007/09/01	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2003/05/01	2007/01/06	Montreal ELECTIVE
1971/12/16	1971/12/16	1999/05/18	2009/05/18	1999/05/18		1993/08/26	1993/08/26	Montréal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/12/16	1971/12/16	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	1987/09/06	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	2010/03/03	St. Thomas COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1971/12/23	1986/12/23	1995/10/18	1986/12/23	1986/12/31	1995/10/18	2009/04/24	Prince George COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1971/12/23	1985/06/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23	1987/07/15	1990/06/23	2009/08/19	Toronto COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1971/12/23	1983/11/17	1988/11/17	1983/11/17		1983/11/17	2009/04/25	Guelph Compulsory(County Court)
1959/10/21	1971/12/25	1971/12/25	1971/12/25	1969/10/21		1971/12/25	1986/10/15	Winnipeg COMPULSORY
1972/01/01	1972/01/01	1991/08/14	2001/08/14	1991/08/14		1993/03/15	2014/07/25	Brandon ELECTIVE
1972/01/20	1972/01/20	1990/12/05	2000/12/05	1990/12/05		2000/12/05	2016/03/31	Calgary COMPULSORY
1972/01/20	1972/01/20	1988/03/21	1998/03/21	1988/03/21		1986/09/15	1986/09/15	Calgary DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1954/12/16	1972/01/20	1969/12/16	1974/01/01	1969/01/01	1972/01/20	1973/12/20	1982/03/13	Edmonton ELECTIVE
1958/11/12	1972/01/21	1967/01/21	1972/01/21	1968/11/12		1972/01/21	1980/06/21	Hamilton COMPULSORY
1972/01/27	1972/01/27	1988/12/06	1998/12/06	1988/12/06	1990/06/01	1998/12/06	2019/02/19	Toronto COMPULSORY
1966/06/14	1972/01/28	1981/06/14	1990/05/31	1981/06/14		1988/03/11	1988/03/11	Grand-Mère DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/01/28	1972/01/28	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	2024/04/21	Montreal, Quebec COMPULSORY
1972/01/28	1972/01/28	1987/01/28	1994/11/02	1987/01/28		1972/04/21	1972/04/21	Montreal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/02/01	1972/02/01	1987/02/01	1996/04/07	1987/02/01		1982/06/28	1982/06/28	Vancouver DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/03/01	1972/03/01	1988/06/07	1998/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/08/31	2000/05/10	Montreal ELECTIVE
1965/04/06	1972/03/01	1971/10/07	1971/10/07			1968/07/17	1972/03/01	Halifax DISABILITY
1945/10/02	1972/03/15	1952/10/16	1957/10/16	1955/10/02		1958/02/01	1972/03/15	Appointed for Life
1972/03/23	1972/03/23	1988/05/08	1998/05/08	1988/05/08	1988/05/08	1989/01/14	1989/01/14	Ottawa DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/03/23	1972/03/23	1987/03/23	1993/02/16	1987/03/23		1973/10/01	2013/05/10	Owen Sound DISABILITY
1972/03/30	1972/03/30	1987/03/30	1994/05/17	1987/03/30	1987/04/01	1994/05/17	2003/02/24	Trois-Rivières COMPULSORY
1965/05/17	1972/03/30	1980/05/17	1984/03/02	1979/03/02		1984/03/02	2006/09/24	Fredericton COMPULSORY
1944/05/02	1972/04/04	1959/05/02	1967/11/05	1959/05/02		1967/11/05	1972/04/04	COMPULSORY
1972/04/13	1972/04/13	1987/04/13	1995/11/29	1987/04/13	1988/09/30	1995/11/29	2006/02/21	St. John's COMPULSORY
1972/01/28	1972/04/21	1987/01/28	1994/11/02	1987/01/28		1972/04/21	1972/04/21	Montreal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/04/27	1972/04/27	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	1991/05/02	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	2018/05/14	Steinbach COMPULSORY
1972/04/27	1972/04/27	1987/04/27	1994/03/01	1987/04/27		1988/05/01	1988/06/13	DISABILITY
1951/01/01	1972/05/01	1966/01/01	1972/09/30	1966/01/01		1972/05/01	1977/03/21	London ELECTIVE
1956/09/01	1972/05/15	1966/07/13	1966/07/13			1966/07/13	1972/05/15	COMPULSORY
1949/09/01	1972/05/15	1964/09/01	1973/08/03	1964/09/01	1972/05/15	1973/08/03	1979/06/13	COMPULSORY
1972/05/23	1972/05/23	1987/05/23	1991/12/19	1986/12/19	1987/01/10	1991/12/19	1997/04/08	Montréal COMPULSORY
1972/05/23	1972/05/23	1996/01/30	2006/01/30	1996/01/30	1996/01/30	2006/01/30	2018/09/18	Cap-de-la-Madeleine COMPULSORY
1972/06/01	1972/06/01	1987/08/02	1992/08/02	1988/05/01		1978/05/02	1978/05/02	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/03/01	1972/07/12	1974/04/29	1974/04/29	1971/03/01	1972/07/12	1974/04/29	1991/11/23	Edmonton COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1972/07/13	1990/03/02	2000/03/02	1990/03/02	1990/03/02	1994/05/03	2012/06/04	Caraquet ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	1972/07/13	1989/10/25	1999/10/25	1989/10/25	1989/11/10	1999/10/25	2000/05/02	Moncton COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1972/07/13	1994/12/20	2004/12/20	1994/12/20		1994/12/28		Fredericton ELECTIVE
1963/10/10	1972/07/13	1985/09/09	1995/09/09	1985/09/09	1985/09/10	1995/09/09	2014/09/04	Moncton COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1972/07/13	1988/04/15	1998/04/15	1988/04/15	1988/04/15	1994/04/18	1994/04/18	London DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/07/14	1972/07/14	1987/09/18	1997/09/18	1987/09/18		1986/07/15	1986/07/15	Saint John DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1956/05/10	1972/07/24	1971/05/10	1972/07/24	1967/07/24		1972/07/24	1980/03/16	Vernon COMPULSORY

1946/11/28	1972/08/01	1967/01/11	1977/01/11	1967/01/11		1972/08/01	1983/11/15	ELECTIVE
1953/10/21	1972/08/05	1970/09/09	1980/09/09	1970/09/09		1972/08/05	1972/08/05	Barrie DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/09/01	1972/09/01	1996/09/09	2006/09/09	1996/09/09		2006/09/09	2010/04/02	Regina COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1972/09/01	1992/05/23	2002/05/23	1992/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23		Windsor COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1972/09/01	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09		1990/09/09	2002/03/27	Toronto ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1972/09/01	1990/12/08	2000/12/08	1990/12/08	1990/12/08	1997/04/29	1997/04/29	Sherbrooke DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/09/01	1972/09/01	1988/06/22	1998/06/22	1988/06/22	1988/09/06	1998/06/22	2007/04/08	Sarnia COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1972/09/01	1987/09/01	1995/03/26	1987/09/01	1987/09/01	1988/07/25	1988/07/25	Calgary DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/09/01	1972/09/01	1987/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1991/04/08	1995/01/21	2011/10/07	Hamilton COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1972/09/01	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor COMPULSORY
1946/10/30	1972/09/01	1963/12/24	1973/12/24	1963/12/24		1972/09/01	1990/04/06	ELECTIVE
1945/05/29	1972/09/01	1965/03/02	1975/03/02	1965/03/02		1972/09/01	1986/04/21	ELECTIVE
1961/03/09	1972/09/02	1976/03/09	1977/09/02	1972/09/02	1972/09/02	1977/09/02	1978/11/09	Halifax COMPULSORY
1953/03/05	1972/10/01	1968/03/05	1974/03/05	1968/03/05	1972/10/01	1973/10/15	1973/10/15	Victoria DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/10/05	1972/10/05	1998/11/18	2010/04/16	2000/04/16		2010/04/16	2023/08/04	Kamloops COMPULSORY
1952/08/27	1972/11/01	1967/08/27	1975/03/06	1967/08/27		1972/11/01	1992/06/19	Owen Sound ELECTIVE
1957/11/07	1972/11/07	1972/11/07	1979/10/22	1972/11/07		1972/11/07	1988/06/30	ELECTIVE
1952/03/04	1972/11/29	1967/10/25	1977/10/25	1967/10/25	1972/11/29	1977/10/25	1978/12/13	COMPULSORY
1955/12/01	1972/12/01	1968/02/12	1973/02/12	1968/02/12		1972/12/01	1988/02/20	Quebec ELECTIVE
1971/12/02	1972/12/09	1987/02/25	1997/02/25	1987/02/25		1972/12/09	1972/12/09	Hamilton DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/02/14	1972/12/15	1967/10/14	1977/10/14	1967/10/14	1972/12/15	1977/10/14	1984/06/08	Montreal COMPULSORY
1955/03/01	1972/12/21	1970/03/01	1977/02/17	1970/03/01	1972/12/21	1975/12/29	1977/12/03	Stratford ELECTIVE
1961/02/28	1972/12/27	1967/12/27	1972/12/27	1971/02/28		1972/12/27	1981/03/10	COMPULSORY
1957/01/17	1973/01/01	1975/09/15	1985/09/15	1975/09/15		1973/01/01	1979/11/06	Calgary DISABILITY
1951/09/21	1973/01/17	1966/09/21	1973/01/17	1966/09/21		1973/01/17	1984/04/17	Quebec COMPULSORY
1973/01/18	1973/01/18	1988/01/18	1996/04/04	1988/01/18		1996/02/15	2008/10/27	Toronto ELECTIVE
1973/01/18	1973/01/18	1987/09/29	1994/10/10			1988/04/22	2002/01/25	ELECTIVE
1973/01/25	1973/01/25	1993/02/09	2003/02/09	1993/02/09	1993/02/09	1998/08/01	2023/03/22	Chicoutimi ELECTIVE
1973/01/25	1973/01/25	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	1988/01/25	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	2005/08/16	Toronto COMPULSORY
1973/01/25	1973/01/25	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	1991/11/07	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	2016/03/01	Hamilton COMPULSORY
1968/09/26	1973/01/25	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1998/09/07	Edmonton COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1973/01/25	1985/06/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23	1987/07/15	1990/06/23	2009/08/19	Toronto COMPULSORY
1971/06/10	1973/01/25	1991/11/29	2001/11/29	1991/11/29	1991/11/29	1999/01/01	2011/05/19	Quebec, Quebec ELECTIVE
1958/10/15	1973/01/29	1973/10/15	1976/07/31	1971/07/31	1973/01/29	1976/07/31	2004/04/25	Quebec COMPULSORY
1973/02/01	1973/02/01	1992/03/27	2002/03/27			1988/11/10	1991/09/30	Unknown DISABILITY
1973/02/01	1973/02/01	1989/05/07	1999/05/07	1989/05/07	1989/05/07	1991/07/01	2023/12/27	Montréal ELECTIVE
1957/12/13	1973/02/01	1972/12/13	1975/09/09	1970/09/09	1973/02/01	1973/12/29	1990/01/17	Toronto ELECTIVE
1973/02/08	1973/02/08	1988/02/08	1996/06/25	1988/02/08	1988/02/08	1995/12/30	2019/07/18	Magog ELECTIVE
1973/02/08	1973/02/08	1993/06/27	2003/06/27	1993/06/27	1993/06/27	2003/06/27	2007/08/12	Montreal COMPULSORY
1973/02/08	1973/02/08	1992/09/07	2002/09/07			2002/07/01		Québec, Québec ELECTIVE
1973/02/08	1973/02/08	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1983/02/08		1978/12/31		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1956/01/25	1973/02/11	1970/04/10	1975/04/10	1970/04/10		1973/02/11	1973/02/11	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/02/14	1973/02/14	1988/02/14	1988/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/06/01	1988/05/17	2001/03/01	Toronto COMPULSORY
1973/02/15	1973/02/15	1988/02/15	1991/10/30	1986/10/30	1986/10/31	1991/10/30	2011/05/21	Ottawa COMPULSORY
1957/10/01	1973/03/01	1972/10/01	1973/11/29			1973/03/01	1995/11/12	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	1973/03/08	1988/03/08	1991/12/05	1986/12/05	1987/01/01	1991/11/01	2007/12/02	New Glasgow ELECTIVE

1969/07/25	1973/03/08	1984/07/25	1988/08/13	1983/08/13	1983/08/13	1988/08/13	2002/01/09	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1973/03/08	1973/03/08	1988/03/08	1996/08/28	1988/03/08	1988/03/08	1991/12/31	2007/01/07	Port Hope	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	1973/03/08	1997/11/07	2007/11/07	1997/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1966/08/26	1973/03/19	1989/04/29	1999/04/29	1989/04/29	1989/08/26	1993/12/19	1993/12/19	Vernon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/10/31	1973/03/26	1981/05/25	1991/05/25			1990/06/30	1998/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE
1971/04/08	1973/04/01	1983/05/12	1988/05/12	1983/05/12		1973/04/01	1974/01/26	Brantford	DISABILITY
1964/10/01	1973/04/05	1978/09/14	1983/09/14	1978/09/14		1973/04/05	1973/04/05	Wingham	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/11/30	1973/04/14	1981/09/10	1991/09/10	1981/09/10		1973/04/14	1973/04/14		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/04/19	1973/04/19	1988/04/19	1997/02/04	1988/04/19		1997/02/04	2012/12/03	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/04/19	1973/04/19	1988/04/19	1995/01/02	1988/04/19	1988/12/31	1990/12/15	2015/02/25	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1966/10/18	1973/05/01	1984/02/25	1994/02/25	1984/02/25	1984/02/25	1988/03/04	1988/03/04	North Battleford	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/01/18	1973/05/15	1970/03/25	1980/03/25	1970/03/25		1973/05/15	1996/12/20	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1973/05/17	1973/05/17	1988/05/17	1997/10/14	1988/05/17	1991/01/03	1993/12/31	2004/02/02	London	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1973/05/18	1994/08/17	2004/08/17	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	1999/07/12	2013/04/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1973/05/18	1988/05/18	1991/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/06/16	1991/01/17	1991/01/17	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/05/18	1973/05/18	1992/03/22	2002/03/22	1992/03/22	1992/03/22	2000/06/05	2016/08/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1973/05/18	1988/05/18	1993/11/23	1988/05/18		1987/09/24	1987/09/24	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/05/22	1973/05/22	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	1988/05/22	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	2004/08/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1970/04/09	1973/05/22	1985/04/09	1994/12/12	1985/04/09	1985/04/10	1994/12/12	2007/08/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1965/08/20	1973/06/15	1981/10/13	1991/10/13	1981/10/13		1973/06/15	2006/05/15	Kingston	DISABILITY
1973/06/21	1973/06/21	1996/05/15	2006/05/15	1996/05/15		1986/04/02	1996/10/28	Quebec	DISABILITY
1958/01/28	1973/07/10	1967/10/30	1967/10/30			1967/01/01	1973/07/10		DISABILITY
1973/07/12	1973/07/12	1989/02/24	1999/02/24	1989/02/24	1991/09/09	1999/02/24	2019/08/27	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1973/07/19	1973/07/19	1993/01/07	2003/01/07	1993/01/07	1994/01/07	2003/01/07	2020/02/21	Melville	COMPULSORY
1955/10/08	1973/07/24	1968/07/24	1973/07/24	1968/07/24		1973/07/24	1988/10/16		COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1973/08/01	1988/08/01	1995/09/21	1988/08/01	1988/12/31	1995/09/21	2014/10/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1973/08/01	1988/08/01	1996/02/22	1988/08/01	1988/08/02	1996/02/22	1997/08/09	Welland	COMPULSORY
1969/12/11	1973/08/01	1992/12/19	2003/12/19	1992/12/19		1991/02/14		Timmins	DISABILITY
1973/08/01	1973/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1999/05/09	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1973/08/01	1988/08/01	1992/05/31	1987/05/31	1987/07/14	1992/05/31	2001/08/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1952/10/01	1973/08/01	1967/10/01	1976/11/14	1967/10/01		1973/08/01	1993/04/16	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	1973/08/01	2000/07/09	2010/07/09	2000/07/09		1981/10/20		Hawkesbury	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1973/08/02	1973/08/02	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	1973/08/02	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1949/09/01	1973/08/03	1964/09/01	1973/08/03	1964/09/01	1972/05/15	1973/08/03	1979/06/13		COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1973/08/09	1976/03/01	1976/06/28	1971/06/28	1973/08/09	1976/03/01	1982/08/29		ELECTIVE
1972/01/28	1973/08/14	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	2024/04/21	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1973/08/15	1973/08/15	1995/07/09	2005/07/09	1995/07/09	1995/07/09	2004/05/01	2024/02/27	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1973/08/15	1973/08/15	1988/08/15	1991/07/26	1986/07/26		1985/07/01	2001/07/07	Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1967/06/13	1973/08/15	1985/07/10	1995/07/10	1985/07/10		1986/11/11	1986/11/11	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/03/01	1973/08/23	1988/06/07	1998/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/08/31	2000/05/10	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1953/12/10	1973/08/31	1968/12/10	1975/10/18	1968/12/10	1973/08/31	1975/10/18	1978/07/28	London	COMPULSORY
1973/09/01	1973/09/01	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	1995/08/03	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	2022/04/12	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1973/09/13	1973/09/13	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	1994/02/11	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	2008/01/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1973/09/13	1973/09/13	1994/01/20	2004/01/20	1994/01/20	1994/08/01	1994/11/01	2012/06/08	Calgary, Alberta	ELECTIVE
1973/09/14	1973/09/14	1988/09/14	1996/10/16	1988/09/14		1984/01/31	1999/05/12	Montreal	DISABILITY

1949/08/24	1973/09/14	1966/09/11	1976/09/11	1966/09/11		1976/07/31	1994/11/15	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1973/09/17	1973/09/17	1990/01/22	2000/01/22	1990/01/22	1990/01/22	1999/11/30	2014/06/11	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1967/09/21	1973/09/17	1982/09/21	1990/09/28	1982/09/21	1983/09/01	1990/09/28	1997/08/03	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1968/10/10	1973/09/17	1983/10/10	1986/08/19	1981/08/19	1981/08/19	1983/12/16	1998/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1973/09/21	1973/09/21	1988/09/21	1990/04/11	1985/04/11	1985/06/01	1990/04/11	1996/05/01	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1973/10/01	1990/03/02	2000/03/02	1990/03/02	1990/03/02	1994/05/03	2012/06/04	Caraquet	ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	1973/10/01	1989/10/25	1999/10/25	1989/10/25	1989/11/10	1999/10/25	2000/05/02	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1962/10/05	1973/10/01	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	1987/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	2008/10/01	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1972/03/23	1973/10/01	1987/03/23	1993/02/16	1987/03/23		1973/10/01	2013/05/10	Owen Sound	DISABILITY
1971/02/18	1973/10/01	1981/07/05	1981/07/05	1981/02/18		1981/07/05	1993/09/27	St. Andrews	COMPULSORY
1950/01/25	1973/10/01	1968/11/20	1978/11/20	1968/11/20		1978/11/20	1998/12/31	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1963/06/04	1973/10/01	1978/06/04	1980/12/31	1975/12/31		1973/10/01	1980/03/09	St. John's	DISABILITY
1973/10/04	1973/10/04	1986/11/24	1986/11/24	1983/10/04		1981/07/23	2004/10/19		DISABILITY
1973/10/05	1973/10/05	1998/05/09	2008/05/09	1998/05/09	1998/05/09	2008/05/09	2015/03/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1973/10/05	1973/10/05	1993/04/03	2003/04/03	1993/04/03		1984/06/02	1984/06/02		DEATH (RPC)
1973/10/11	1973/10/11	1998/11/18	2009/07/26	1999/07/26	2000/03/10	2003/11/03		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/10/11	1973/10/11	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1973/10/15	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1983/03/12	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1996/09/04	New Carlisle	COMPULSORY
1953/03/05	1973/10/15	1968/03/05	1974/03/05	1968/03/05	1972/10/01	1973/10/15	1973/10/15	Victoria	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/10/18	1973/10/18	1988/10/25	1998/10/25	1988/10/25	1988/10/25	1994/06/01	2004/02/05	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1973/10/18	1973/10/18	1996/08/02	2006/08/02	1996/08/02	1996/08/02	1998/11/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1973/10/18	1973/10/18	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	1991/08/16	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/10/14	Williams Lake	COMPULSORY
1973/10/25	1973/10/25	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1973/10/25	1973/10/25	1988/10/25	1997/07/01	1988/10/25		1987/04/29	1987/04/29	Sydney	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/11/01	1973/11/01	1988/11/01	1995/09/24	1988/11/01	1988/11/01	1991/09/10	1991/09/10	Edmonton	DEATH (RPC)
1963/10/18	1973/11/07	1978/10/18	1988/09/08	1978/10/18		1988/09/08	1997/10/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1973/11/08	1988/11/08	1998/01/18	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1998/01/18	2014/12/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1973/11/08	1988/11/08	1997/09/04	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1990/12/31	1991/01/12	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1973/11/08	1973/11/08	1991/05/29	2001/05/29	1991/05/29	1991/05/29	1995/12/31	1997/09/05	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1973/11/08	1973/11/08	1988/11/08	1998/01/11	1988/11/08	1991/11/15	1995/06/16	1995/06/16	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/01/20	1973/11/08	1983/03/15	1993/03/15			1989/02/15	2009/06/14		ELECTIVE
1956/11/14	1973/11/14	1971/11/14	1980/02/11	1971/11/14	1973/11/14	1980/02/11	1995/07/19	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1973/11/22	1973/11/22	1992/01/01	2002/01/01	1992/01/01		1991/06/02	1991/06/02	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/04/13	1973/11/30	1987/04/13	1995/11/29	1987/04/13	1988/09/30	1995/11/29	2006/02/21	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1973/12/09	1978/08/21	1982/06/13	1977/06/13		1973/12/09	1973/12/09	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/12/20	1973/12/20	1987/06/12	1992/06/12	1987/06/12		1989/08/31	2022/07/15	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1973/12/20	1973/12/20	1988/12/20	1996/01/23	1988/12/20	1992/01/15	1996/01/23	2000/12/31	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1973/12/20	1973/12/20	1988/12/20	1991/03/10	1986/03/10		1981/07/30	2000/05/22	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1967/12/21	1973/12/20	1981/05/13	1986/05/13	1981/05/13	1981/06/01	1986/05/13	2000/12/22	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1954/12/16	1973/12/20	1969/12/16	1974/01/01	1969/01/01	1972/01/20	1973/12/20	1982/03/13	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1973/12/20	1973/12/20	1988/12/20	1992/10/16	1987/10/16		1984/08/14	1984/08/14	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/04/01	1973/12/23	1965/10/22	1975/10/22			1973/12/23	1980/09/14		ELECTIVE
1954/07/01	1973/12/23	1969/07/01	1974/05/29			1973/12/23	1987/03/17		ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	1973/12/24	1981/02/17	1991/02/17	1981/02/17	1981/05/01	1991/02/17	2013/12/08	Québec	COMPULSORY
1973/12/24	1973/12/24	1988/12/24	1993/09/02	1988/09/02	1988/09/02	1991/01/01	1997/03/30	Québec	ELECTIVE
1965/09/01	1973/12/27	1980/09/01	1987/10/05			1984/03/26	1984/03/26		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1957/12/13	1973/12/29	1972/12/13	1975/09/09	1970/09/09	1973/02/01	1973/12/29	1990/01/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/10/25	1973/12/31	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1973/12/31	1973/12/31	1988/12/31	1998/11/09	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1992/12/31	2000/03/20	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1957/04/15	1973/12/31	1973/03/05	1983/03/05	1973/03/05		1973/12/31	1993/04/30	Meaford	ELECTIVE
1950/07/05	1973/12/31	1967/07/14	1977/07/14	1967/07/14		1977/07/14	1993/10/30	Kirkland	COMPULSORY
1957/11/07	1973/12/31	1972/11/07	1979/04/27	1972/11/07		1973/12/31	1981/01/09	Wallaceburg	ELECTIVE
1974/01/01	1974/01/01	1991/05/05	2001/05/05	1991/05/05	1991/05/05	1992/02/29	2015/08/10	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1973/02/01	1974/01/01	1992/03/27	2002/03/27			1988/11/10	1991/09/30	Unknown	DISABILITY
1974/01/01	1974/01/01	1997/05/23	2007/05/23	1997/05/23		1996/04/08	1996/04/08	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1954/09/01	1974/01/01	1970/07/30	1980/07/30	1970/07/30	1974/01/01	1977/09/15	1991/03/16	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1974/01/01	1974/01/01	1989/01/01	1992/02/06			1977/10/01			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1953/12/29	1974/01/03	1971/11/21	1981/11/21	1971/11/21	1974/01/03	1981/11/21	1995/08/14		COMPULSORY
1974/01/17	1974/01/17	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	2010/01/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1974/01/17	1974/01/17	1989/10/13	1999/10/13	1989/10/13	1989/10/13	1991/10/31	1991/10/31	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/01/17	1974/01/17	1993/11/18	2003/11/18	1993/11/18		1993/11/19	2005/06/26	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1974/01/24	1974/01/24	1989/01/24	1996/08/30	1989/01/24		1978/09/27	1988/11/08	Lindsay	DISABILITY
1971/04/08	1974/01/26	1983/05/12	1988/05/12	1983/05/12		1973/04/01	1974/01/26	Brantford	DISABILITY
1974/02/04	1974/02/04	1989/02/04	1994/09/22	1989/02/04	1989/09/30	1994/09/22	2009/08/19	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1962/10/24	1974/02/04	1992/06/12	2002/06/12	1992/06/12		1980/10/21	2020/01/17	Saskatoon	OTHER
1964/10/01	1974/02/28	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1974/02/28	2000/07/09	2010/07/09	2000/07/09		1981/10/20		Hawkesbury	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1973/08/02	1974/03/08	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1974/03/08	1974/03/08	1989/03/08	1991/01/04	1986/01/04	1987/07/15	1991/01/04	1997/07/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1974/03/11	1974/03/11	1989/03/11	1997/02/22	1989/03/11		1978/06/08	1996/05/07	Sherbrooke	DISABILITY
1963/08/14	1974/03/11	1974/03/11	1974/03/11	1973/08/14		1974/03/11	1990/09/19	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1974/03/13	1974/03/13	1992/11/21	2002/11/21	1992/11/21	1992/11/21	1998/10/04	2017/04/16	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1961/06/13	1974/03/13	1969/03/13	1974/03/13	1971/06/13		1974/03/13	1977/08/28	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1974/04/01	1974/04/01	1992/03/23	2002/03/23	1992/03/23	1992/03/23	1996/10/01	2005/08/12	Joliette	ELECTIVE
1965/02/01	1974/04/01	1980/02/01	1986/02/19	1980/02/01	1980/02/01	1985/12/01	2004/04/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1967/11/07	1974/04/09	1973/06/11	1978/06/11	1977/11/07		1974/04/09	1976/03/03	Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1974/04/11	1974/04/11	1989/04/11	1995/02/25	1989/04/11	1989/04/12	1994/05/31	1997/03/21	Regina	ELECTIVE
1974/04/11	1974/04/11	1989/04/11	1995/02/07	1989/04/11		1986/08/01	1994/07/08	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1974/04/15	1974/04/15	1993/03/13	2003/03/13	1993/03/13	1993/03/13	2002/01/02	2019/10/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	1974/04/29	1974/04/29	1974/04/29	1971/03/01	1972/07/12	1974/04/29	1991/11/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1974/05/02	1974/05/02	1989/05/02	1994/08/12	1989/05/02	1990/10/01	1993/04/01	1997/12/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1974/05/02	1974/05/02	1989/05/02	1992/06/29	1987/06/29	1987/07/01	1990/12/31	1995/03/05	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1945/05/29	1974/06/01	1965/09/01	1975/09/01	1965/09/01	1974/06/01	1975/09/01	1976/02/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1957/09/24	1974/06/16	1960/09/15	1965/09/15			1965/09/15	1974/06/16	Melfort	COMPULSORY
1950/01/18	1974/07/03	1965/01/18	1966/02/16	1961/02/16		1965/09/01	1974/07/03		ELECTIVE
1974/08/01	1974/08/01	1989/08/01	1998/06/21	1989/08/01	1989/08/01	1990/11/02	2009/10/26	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/05/22	1974/08/01	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	1988/05/22	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	2004/08/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	1974/08/01	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/01/24	1974/08/01	1989/01/24	1996/08/30	1989/01/24		1978/09/27	1988/11/08	Lindsay	DISABILITY
1962/10/12	1974/08/02	1969/04/08	1974/04/08	1972/10/12		1968/05/02	1974/08/02	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1958/12/29	1974/08/19	1973/12/29	1978/07/22	1973/07/22	1974/08/19	1974/10/27	1974/10/27		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/09/12	1974/09/12	1990/09/11	2000/09/11	1990/09/11	1995/01/01	1996/11/30	2015/12/28	Vancouver	ELECTIVE

1969/03/06	1974/09/14	1984/03/06	1985/11/25	1980/11/25	1974/09/14	1974/09/14	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)	
1974/10/03	1974/10/03	1989/10/03	1990/03/15	1985/03/15	1981/01/30	1984/12/17	Charlottetown	DISABILITY	
1963/09/19	1974/10/10	1978/12/04	1988/12/04	1978/12/04	1974/10/10	1974/10/10	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)	
1959/08/18	1974/10/11	1974/08/18	1980/12/02	1974/08/18	1974/10/11	1979/12/28	1989/03/30	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1974/10/17	1974/10/17	1989/06/02	1989/06/02	1984/10/17	1984/10/18	1989/06/02	2013/05/09	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1974/10/17	1974/10/17	1993/08/01	2003/08/01			2003/08/01	2009/07/17	Montréal, Québec	COMPULSORY
1974/10/17	1974/10/17	1991/02/18	2001/02/18	1991/02/18	1991/04/01	2001/02/18	2014/10/16	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1974/10/17	1974/10/17	1989/10/17	1997/06/18	1989/10/17		1982/11/01	1989/03/01		DISABILITY
1974/10/25	1974/10/25	1996/09/19	2006/09/19	1996/09/19	1996/10/01	1999/01/01	2005/03/07	Assiniboia	ELECTIVE
1958/12/29	1974/10/27	1973/12/29	1978/07/22	1973/07/22	1974/08/19	1974/10/27	1974/10/27		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/01/29	1974/11/07	1996/04/15	2006/04/15	1996/04/15		1974/11/07	1974/11/07	Kenora	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/11/14	1974/11/14	1989/11/14	1993/08/20	1988/08/20	1988/08/21	1993/08/20	2005/10/29	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1974/11/21	1974/11/21	1998/11/18	2010/09/29	2000/09/29	2000/09/29	2006/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1974/11/28	1974/11/28	1996/10/29	2006/10/29	1996/10/29	2004/06/21	2006/10/29		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1974/11/28	1974/11/28	1989/12/17	1999/12/17	1989/12/17	1990/01/01	1999/12/17	2022/07/11	Medicine Hat	COMPULSORY
1970/02/12	1974/11/28	1988/11/25	1998/11/25	1988/11/25	1988/11/25	1995/12/31	2006/05/31	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1968/03/21	1974/11/28	1978/09/03	1983/09/03	1978/09/03		1974/11/28	1974/11/28	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/11/28	1974/11/28	1989/11/28	1994/09/08	1989/09/08		1979/12/16	1979/12/16		DEATH (RPC)
1965/08/18	1974/11/29	1980/11/26	1990/11/26	1980/11/26	1980/12/01	1990/11/26	2010/02/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1974/12/05	1974/12/05	1989/12/05	1993/10/14	1988/10/14		1984/12/16	1984/12/16	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/01/08	1974/12/05	1974/01/08	1974/12/05	1969/12/05		1974/12/05	1984/04/19		COMPULSORY
1951/09/21	1974/12/08	1974/12/08	1984/12/08	1974/12/08	1974/12/08	1975/07/17	1986/01/27		ELECTIVE
1974/12/12	1974/12/12	1989/12/12	1993/11/27	1988/11/27	1988/11/27	1990/09/17	1990/09/17	Chandler	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/12/19	1974/12/19	1984/12/19	1992/03/07	1984/12/19		1974/12/19	1974/12/19	Charlottetown	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/09/01	1974/12/20	1996/09/09	2006/09/09	1996/09/09		2006/09/09	2010/04/02	Regina	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1974/12/20	1990/10/25	2000/10/25			1999/06/01	2020/04/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1974/12/20	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	1989/12/20	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	2005/08/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1969/03/13	1974/12/20	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	1987/09/16	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	2012/08/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1974/12/20	1985/10/08	1995/10/08	1985/10/08	1985/12/31	1995/10/08	1999/06/03	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1974/12/20	1990/10/13	2000/10/13	1990/10/13	1990/10/13	1999/06/01	2012/11/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1974/12/20	1987/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1991/04/08	1995/01/21	2011/10/07	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1974/12/20	1998/11/18	2010/03/08	2000/03/08	2009/10/01	2010/03/08		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1974/12/20	1993/01/01	2003/01/01	1993/01/01	1993/01/06	1996/08/21	1996/08/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/12/20	1974/12/20	1989/12/20	1996/06/22	1989/12/20		1987/06/29	1987/06/29		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/12/30	1974/12/30	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1975/01/02	1975/01/02	1992/05/04	2002/05/04	1992/05/04	1992/05/04	1999/09/01	2003/12/26	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1949/12/22	1975/01/10	1964/10/22	1969/10/22	1964/10/22		1969/10/22	1975/01/10	Summerside	COMPULSORY
1975/01/16	1975/01/16	1990/01/16	1990/03/07	1985/03/07		1990/03/07	1994/05/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1955/02/17	1975/01/20	1962/11/10	1967/11/10	1965/02/17		1967/03/16	1975/01/20	Pembroke	DISABILITY
1975/01/24	1975/01/24	1992/09/10	2002/09/10	1992/09/10	1993/11/23	2002/09/10	2011/03/30	Regina	COMPULSORY
1975/01/30	1975/01/30	1990/01/30	1993/09/15	1988/09/15	1988/09/19	1993/05/31	2003/05/27	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1975/01/30	1975/01/30	1998/11/18	2009/11/14	1999/11/14	1999/11/14	2009/11/14	2021/12/13	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1975/03/27	1975/03/27	1992/05/29	2002/05/29	1992/05/29	1992/05/29	2002/05/01	2018/12/05	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1975/04/09	1975/04/09	1991/11/06	2001/11/06	1991/11/06	1991/11/06	2001/11/06	2019/01/05	Campbellton, New Brunswick	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1975/04/16	1984/03/15	1994/03/15	1984/03/15		1975/04/16	1975/04/16	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/08/01	1975/04/23	1980/12/25	1990/12/25	1980/12/25		1975/04/23	1975/04/23	Lethbridge	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1975/05/08	1975/05/08	1990/08/20	2000/08/20	1990/08/20		1992/06/30	2011/11/12	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1975/05/22	1975/05/22	1994/02/04	2004/02/04			1987/02/06	1987/02/06		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/05/29	1975/05/29	1990/05/29	1994/06/11	1989/06/11	1989/06/12	1994/06/11	1999/12/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1975/06/02	1992/05/23	2002/05/23	1992/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1975/06/02	1975/06/02	1998/11/18	2010/06/02	2000/06/02	2000/06/02	2007/09/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1973/01/18	1975/06/02	1987/09/29	1994/10/10			1988/04/22	2002/01/25		ELECTIVE
1946/01/18	1975/06/02	1965/06/02	1975/06/02	1965/06/02		1975/06/02	1982/10/04		COMPULSORY
1975/06/17	1975/06/17	1988/12/07	1988/12/07	1985/06/17	1985/06/17	1988/12/07	1998/04/05	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1955/10/15	1975/06/25	1973/02/28	1983/02/28	1973/02/28	1975/06/25	1982/12/30	1994/08/14	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1974/05/02	1975/07/03	1989/05/02	1994/08/12	1989/05/02	1990/10/01	1993/04/01	1997/12/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1975/07/03	1991/05/09	2001/05/09	1991/05/09	1991/05/09	1999/02/05	2017/04/15	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1975/07/03	1993/06/06	2003/06/06	1993/06/06	1993/06/06	1994/08/25	1994/08/25	Prince Rupert	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/03	1975/07/03	1990/07/03	1992/11/22	1987/11/22	1987/11/22	1992/09/01	2002/05/02	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1975/07/03	1995/04/19	2005/04/19	1995/04/19	1995/04/19	1999/02/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1975/06/17	1975/07/04	1988/12/07	1988/12/07	1985/06/17	1985/06/17	1988/12/07	1998/04/05	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1962/03/12	1975/07/04	1977/09/23	1987/09/23	1977/09/23		1975/07/04	1990/05/19		DISABILITY
1949/01/19	1975/07/04	1972/09/07	1982/09/07	1972/09/07	1975/07/04	1982/09/07	1997/05/01	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1954/12/01	1975/07/04	1969/12/01	1978/11/21	1969/12/01	1978/05/24	1978/11/21	1980/03/17		COMPULSORY
1975/07/09	1975/07/09	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	1997/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	2020/05/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1965/03/02	1975/07/09	1970/07/09	1975/07/09	1975/03/02		1975/07/09	1976/12/09	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1963/07/11	1975/07/11	1978/03/05	1978/03/05	1973/07/11	1975/07/11	1978/03/05	2007/02/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1975/07/15	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	1993/06/30	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	2020/09/24	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1975/07/15	1998/11/18	2009/10/03	1999/10/03	1999/10/03	2009/06/13	2009/06/13	Downsview	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/15	1975/07/15	1990/07/15	1999/04/29	1990/07/15	1991/05/01	1993/07/29	1993/07/29	Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/15	1975/07/15	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/30	1999/11/01	2003/01/01	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1973/12/31	1975/07/15	1988/12/31	1998/11/09	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1992/12/31	2000/03/20	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	1975/07/15	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1968/03/19	1975/07/15	1990/07/31	2000/07/31	1990/07/31		1980/06/01	1980/06/01	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/11/17	1975/07/17	1974/03/14	1984/03/14	1974/03/14	1975/07/17	1978/12/29	1988/02/21	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1951/09/21	1975/07/17	1974/12/08	1984/12/08	1974/12/08	1974/12/08	1975/07/17	1986/01/27		ELECTIVE
1959/10/01	1975/07/20	1974/10/01	1976/07/31	1971/07/31	1975/07/20	1976/07/31	1987/08/28		COMPULSORY
1953/07/06	1975/07/22	1969/10/01	1979/10/01	1969/10/01		1975/07/22	1978/08/01	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1998/11/18	2012/07/14	2002/07/14	2002/07/14	2012/07/14		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1993/05/12	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	1999/02/15	2003/05/12	2004/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1996/04/03	2006/04/03	1996/04/03		1996/08/31	2022/04/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1998/05/18	2008/05/18	1998/05/18	2000/07/24	2008/05/18	2023/01/14	Ottawa, Ontario	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1990/07/24	1998/02/09	1990/07/24	1990/07/24	1997/03/05	1997/03/05	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1992/02/25	2002/02/25	1992/02/25	1992/12/01	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	1991/10/26	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	2016/07/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1994/06/17	2004/06/17	1994/06/17	1994/06/17	2000/01/04	2011/10/05	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1993/05/06	2003/05/06	1993/05/06	1993/05/06	2003/05/06	2023/05/16	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1993/09/22	2003/09/22	1993/09/22	1993/09/22	1995/10/31	2021/07/24	Arthabaska	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1975/07/24	1990/07/24	1993/06/12	1988/06/12		1976/01/27			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1964/06/15	1975/07/25	1985/06/19	1995/06/19	1985/06/19	1986/09/30	1995/06/19	2010/04/16	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1975/07/25	1975/07/25	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	1991/12/28	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	2006/09/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1975/05/29	1975/07/25	1990/05/29	1994/06/11	1989/06/11	1989/06/12	1994/06/11	1999/12/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY

1972/04/13	1975/07/25	1987/04/13	1995/11/29	1987/04/13	1988/09/30	1995/11/29	2006/02/21	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1975/07/25	1975/07/25	1998/04/09	2008/04/09	1998/04/09	1998/04/09	2002/09/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1959/05/12	1975/07/25	1974/05/12	1979/12/09	1974/05/12		1979/12/09	1996/02/09	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1951/08/15	1975/07/28	1969/12/02	1979/12/02	1969/12/02	1975/07/28	1979/12/02	1998/12/24	Hull	COMPULSORY
1951/03/08	1975/07/29	1967/05/01	1977/05/01	1967/05/01		1975/07/29	1975/07/29	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/31	1975/07/31	1990/07/31	1999/01/05	1990/07/31		1991/12/31	2015/08/05	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1975/07/31	1975/07/31	1990/07/31	2000/03/31	1990/07/31	1990/08/01	2000/03/31	2004/01/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/07/31	1975/07/31	1999/05/07	2009/05/07			1992/06/05	2021/07/07	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1965/08/20	1975/08/21	1979/01/28	1979/01/28	1975/08/20	1975/08/21	1978/12/31	1981/11/22	Sarnia	DISABILITY
1958/01/24	1975/08/22	1973/01/24	1979/06/14	1973/01/24	1975/08/22	1979/06/14	1991/05/19	St. Joseph de Beauce	COMPULSORY
1975/08/26	1975/08/26	1992/11/02	2002/11/02	1992/11/02	1992/11/02	1994/10/31	1998/03/03	Flin Flon	ELECTIVE
1962/11/23	1975/08/26	1970/08/26	1975/08/26	1972/11/23		1975/08/26	1977/06/28	Selkirk	COMPULSORY
1975/09/01	1975/09/01	1990/09/01	1997/10/11	1990/09/01	1990/09/01	1997/10/11	2014/08/08	Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1975/09/01	1975/09/01	1990/09/01	1999/11/27			1988/11/30	2007/12/18		DISABILITY
1959/01/01	1975/09/01	1972/01/16	1977/01/16	1972/01/16		1975/09/01	1991/01/29		ELECTIVE
1975/09/01	1975/09/01	1990/09/01	2000/08/11	1990/09/01		1987/10/08	1987/10/08	Sept-Iles	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1945/05/29	1975/09/01	1965/09/01	1975/09/01	1965/09/01	1974/06/01	1975/09/01	1976/02/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1950/09/12	1975/09/08	1966/10/01	1976/10/01	1966/10/01	1975/09/08	1976/10/01	1985/08/20	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1975/09/11	1975/09/11	1990/09/11	2000/05/28	1990/09/11	1991/11/08	1995/11/06	2004/06/21	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1965/12/22	1975/09/18	1983/07/23	1993/07/23	1983/07/23	1983/08/01	1992/09/22	1992/09/22	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/09/18	1975/09/18	1990/09/18	1998/03/23	1990/09/18		1989/06/01	1989/06/01	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/01/07	1975/09/22	1965/09/22	1975/09/22	1965/09/22		1975/09/22	1995/11/26	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1975/09/25	1988/11/08	1998/01/11	1988/11/08	1991/11/15	1995/06/16	1995/06/16	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/01/31	1975/09/25	1977/09/14	1987/09/14	1977/09/14	1977/09/14	1978/03/17	1978/03/17	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/02/12	1975/10/01	1999/01/06	2009/01/06	1999/01/06		1997/04/02	2021/08/29	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1973/09/13	1975/10/01	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	1994/02/11	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	2008/01/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1969/09/24	1975/10/01	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	1991/04/20	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	2015/01/10	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1975/10/02	1975/10/02	1992/06/23	2002/06/23	1992/06/23	1992/06/23	1994/12/31	2013/03/23	Trail	ELECTIVE
1975/10/09	1975/10/09	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	2016/03/27	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1953/12/10	1975/10/18	1968/12/10	1975/10/18	1968/12/10	1973/08/31	1975/10/18	1978/07/28	London	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1975/10/24	1976/10/19	1978/03/11	1973/03/11	1975/10/24	1976/12/02	1977/01/12	Oshawa	DISABILITY
1948/09/09	1975/10/26	1967/04/14	1977/04/14	1967/04/14		1975/10/26	1975/10/26	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/07/01	1975/11/01	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1963/03/18	1975/11/01	1978/03/18	1985/10/24	1978/03/18		1975/11/01	1980/06/10	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1975/11/02	1975/11/02	1990/11/02	1993/01/15	1988/01/15	1988/01/15	1990/12/31	2007/05/24	Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1963/10/01	1975/11/07	1978/10/01	1986/04/22	1978/10/01		1975/11/07	1975/11/07	Chatham	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/11/13	1975/11/13	1995/12/18	2005/12/18	1995/12/18	1996/01/01	1997/04/15	1997/12/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1975/11/13	1975/11/13	1990/11/13	1997/08/11	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1996/11/30	2003/12/15	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1963/07/01	1975/11/15	1978/07/01	1987/07/29	1978/07/01		1975/11/15	1975/11/15	Northumberland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/11/27	1975/11/27	1994/02/17	2004/02/17	1994/02/17	1997/12/17	1999/10/26	2023/04/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/11/27	1975/11/27	1990/11/27	1999/07/22	1990/11/27	1990/11/27	1999/07/22	2008/03/07	Hull	COMPULSORY
1955/09/16	1975/12/01	1970/09/16	1979/10/10	1970/09/16	1975/12/01	1979/10/10	1983/03/18		COMPULSORY
1956/08/29	1975/12/04	1978/05/05	1988/05/05	1978/05/05		1988/05/05	2020/05/27	Bridgewater, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1971/06/30	1975/12/04	1986/06/30	1994/08/27	1986/06/30	1993/01/02	1994/08/27	2010/08/08	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1972/04/27	1975/12/04	1987/04/27	1994/03/01	1987/04/27		1988/05/01	1988/06/13		DISABILITY
1942/12/15	1975/12/12	1958/11/12	1968/11/12			1958/01/15	1975/12/12		DISABILITY

1972/09/01	1975/12/18	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1970/02/12	1975/12/19	1999/01/06	2009/01/06	1999/01/06		1997/04/02	2021/08/29	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1963/09/19	1975/12/19	1978/09/19	1984/04/01	1978/09/19		1975/12/19	1986/02/02	Edmundston	Early Retirement
1975/12/23	1975/12/23	1992/02/06	2002/02/06	1992/02/06	1992/02/06	2000/05/01	2018/11/26	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1960/12/19	1975/12/28	1975/12/19	1975/12/28	1970/12/28		1975/12/28	1986/05/30		COMPULSORY
1946/01/01	1975/12/29	1966/01/24	1976/01/24	1966/01/24		1975/12/29	1983/05/26	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1955/03/01	1975/12/29	1970/03/01	1977/02/17	1970/03/01	1972/12/21	1975/12/29	1977/12/03	Stratford	ELECTIVE
1976/01/01	1976/01/01	1991/01/01	1997/09/04	1991/01/01	1991/03/01	1997/09/04	2004/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1976/01/01	1976/01/01	1992/10/24	2002/10/24	1992/10/24	1992/10/24	1998/10/13	1998/10/13	Montreal, Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/01/02	1976/01/02	1991/01/02	1994/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1994/08/31	2006/06/14	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1976/01/02	1976/01/02	1991/01/02	1998/09/18			1991/01/04	2007/04/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/01/05	1976/01/05	1991/01/05	2000/10/20	1991/01/05	1991/01/05	1998/06/01	2010/08/04	Windsor	ELECTIVE
1976/01/05	1976/01/05	1998/11/18	2015/08/31	2005/08/31	2005/09/01	2012/05/01	2023/05/12	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1959/05/20	1976/01/11	1974/05/20	1983/05/26	1974/05/20		1976/01/11	1976/01/11	Kenora	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/24	1976/01/27	1990/07/24	1993/06/12	1988/06/12		1976/01/27			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1976/01/29	1976/01/29	1991/01/29	1991/10/04	1986/10/04	1987/07/15	1991/10/04	2007/11/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1953/10/14	1976/02/01	1973/11/15	1983/11/15	1973/11/15	1976/02/01	1983/11/15	1996/04/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1976/02/20	1976/02/20	1998/06/04	2008/06/04	1998/06/04	1998/11/01	2002/04/15	2015/10/25	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1945/05/29	1976/02/23	1965/09/01	1975/09/01	1965/09/01	1974/06/01	1975/09/01	1976/02/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1962/05/12	1976/02/27	1977/01/03	1977/01/03	1972/05/12	1976/02/27	1977/01/03	1997/11/04	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1976/03/01	1976/03/01	1976/06/28	1971/06/28	1973/08/09	1976/03/01	1982/08/29		ELECTIVE
1967/11/07	1976/03/03	1973/06/11	1978/06/11	1977/11/07		1974/04/09	1976/03/03	Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1940/02/12	1976/03/23	1956/11/29	1966/11/29	1956/11/29		1964/02/01	1976/03/23		ELECTIVE
1976/03/25	1976/03/25	1991/03/25	1998/05/24	1991/03/25	1991/12/20	1998/05/24	2014/01/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1956/08/15	1976/03/30	1976/03/30	1986/03/30	1976/03/30	1976/03/30	1986/03/30	1996/08/14	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1976/04/08	1976/04/08	1998/11/18	2010/10/14	2000/10/14		2000/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1976/04/08	1976/04/08	1991/04/08	1997/08/17	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1995/11/07	2007/03/10	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1976/04/08	1976/04/08	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	1993/01/02	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	2022/06/14	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1976/04/08	1976/04/08	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	2013/10/18	Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
1976/04/08	1976/04/08	1991/04/08	1993/12/05	1988/12/05	1988/12/05	1993/12/05	2022/04/03	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1971/02/18	1976/04/15	1997/06/05	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05		Bouctouche	COMPULSORY
1961/06/16	1976/05/13	1976/06/16	1977/08/29	1972/08/29		1976/05/13	1976/05/13		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/05/17	1976/05/17	1998/05/28	2008/05/28	1998/05/28	1998/05/28	2008/05/28	2018/12/31	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1992/06/13	1987/06/13	1987/06/13	1992/06/13	2003/04/27	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1992/10/04	1987/10/04	1987/10/04	1992/10/04	2002/08/11	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	2018/04/03	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1991/05/20	2000/06/28	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/01/01	2012/03/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1991/05/20	2000/10/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1994/10/08	2009/05/23	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	2011/06/24	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1992/08/16	2002/08/16	1992/08/16	1993/01/01	2002/08/16	2017/09/25	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1998/06/29	2008/06/29	1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	2001/01/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1976/05/27	1976/05/27	1993/09/14	2003/09/14	1993/09/14	1993/09/14	2003/09/14		Vegreville	COMPULSORY
1976/05/27	1976/05/27	1989/06/05	1994/06/05	1989/06/05		1983/03/13	1983/03/13		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/05/28	1976/05/28	1995/03/05	2005/03/05	1995/03/05		2005/03/05	2021/10/14	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY

1966/05/12	1976/05/28	1976/05/28	1976/05/28	1976/05/12		1976/05/28	1995/07/30	COMPULSORY
1966/08/26	1976/05/28	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05		1980/08/13	1980/08/13	Edmonton DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1946/10/30	1976/05/31	1967/08/28	1977/08/28	1967/08/28		1976/05/31	1985/11/10	ELECTIVE
1953/06/01	1976/06/01	1971/05/08	1981/05/08	1971/05/08	1976/06/01	1976/12/29	1987/06/11	Galt ELECTIVE
1972/01/27	1976/06/14	1988/12/06	1998/12/06	1988/12/06	1990/06/01	1998/12/06	2019/02/19	Toronto COMPULSORY
1976/06/17	1976/06/17	1991/06/17	1992/01/05	1987/01/05	1987/01/06	1992/01/05	1999/01/08	Vancouver COMPULSORY
1976/06/30	1976/06/30	1991/06/30	1996/12/03	1991/06/30	1991/06/30	1994/07/31	2015/02/18	Toronto ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1976/06/30	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	1981/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	2002/09/19	Kitchener COMPULSORY
1971/11/04	1976/06/30	1994/02/03	2004/02/03	1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03		Sault Ste. Marie COMPULSORY
1966/06/09	1976/06/30	1979/05/15	1979/05/15	1976/06/09	1976/06/30	1979/05/15	1988/03/29	Toronto COMPULSORY
1976/06/30	1976/06/30	1991/06/30	2000/12/05	1991/06/30		1985/11/02	1985/11/02	DEATH (RPC)
1976/07/01	1976/07/01	1995/12/06	2005/12/06	1995/12/06	1995/12/06	1999/07/01		Vernon ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1976/07/08	1993/01/01	2003/01/01	1993/01/01	1993/01/06	1996/08/21	1996/08/21	Edmonton DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1951/12/28	1976/07/08	1974/09/01	1984/09/01	1974/09/01	1976/07/08	1981/12/28	1994/05/04	Chilliwack ELECTIVE
1976/07/12	1976/07/12	1986/09/06	1986/09/06	1986/07/12		1981/09/15		Souris RESIGNATION (RPC)
1976/07/16	1976/07/16	1996/12/25	2006/12/25	1996/12/25	1997/01/01	1998/02/22	1998/02/22	Montréal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/07/16	1976/07/16	1991/07/16	1994/06/28	1989/06/28		1980/01/06	1980/01/06	Montreal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/07/16	1976/07/16	1991/07/16	2000/05/23	1991/07/16		1978/07/24	1978/07/24	Sarnia DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/07/19	1976/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	2011/06/15	Toronto COMPULSORY
1959/08/14	1976/07/23	1976/07/23	1986/07/23	1976/07/23	1976/07/23	1986/07/23	2004/02/16	Montreal COMPULSORY
1949/08/24	1976/07/31	1966/09/11	1976/09/11	1966/09/11		1976/07/31	1994/11/15	Quebec ELECTIVE
1958/10/15	1976/07/31	1973/10/15	1976/07/31	1971/07/31	1973/01/29	1976/07/31	2004/04/25	Quebec COMPULSORY
1959/10/01	1976/07/31	1974/10/01	1976/07/31	1971/07/31	1975/07/20	1976/07/31	1987/08/28	COMPULSORY
1945/06/08	1976/08/01	1969/01/07	1979/01/07	1969/01/07	1976/08/01	1976/12/29	1982/02/14	Picton ELECTIVE
1934/05/01	1976/08/07	1964/08/24	1974/08/24	1964/08/24		1964/08/24	1976/08/07	ELECTIVE
1976/08/12	1976/08/12	1991/08/12	2000/12/10	1991/08/12	1991/08/12	1993/06/29	1993/06/29	Québec DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/10/05	1976/08/12	1993/04/03	2003/04/03	1993/04/03		1984/06/02	1984/06/02	DEATH (RPC)
1965/11/26	1976/08/15	1980/11/26	1981/08/15	1976/08/15	1976/08/15	1981/08/15	1996/07/09	St-Hyacinthe COMPULSORY
1946/05/10	1976/08/17	1966/08/17	1976/08/17	1966/08/17		1976/08/17	1988/01/02	Montreal COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1976/09/01	1982/09/21	1990/06/28	1982/09/21	1982/09/22	1990/05/17	1990/05/17	Montréal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/09/01	1976/09/01	1992/04/18	2002/04/18	1992/04/18	1992/04/19	2002/04/18	2020/10/12	Belleville COMPULSORY
1976/09/01	1976/09/01	1991/09/01	1997/03/27	1991/09/01	1991/09/01	1993/10/31	2022/12/02	Montréal ELECTIVE
1959/07/09	1976/09/01	1974/07/09	1981/03/03	1974/07/09	1976/09/01	1981/03/03	1989/10/05	COMPULSORY
1961/11/15	1976/09/01	1972/12/02	1977/12/02	1972/12/02	1976/09/01	1977/12/02	1986/06/02	COMPULSORY
1961/02/24	1976/09/01	1973/10/26	1978/10/26	1973/10/26		1976/09/01	1979/05/01	Prince Albert ELECTIVE
1976/09/01	1976/09/01	1997/06/23	2007/06/23	1997/06/23		1982/06/19	1982/06/19	Halifax DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1958/12/11	1976/09/15	1973/12/11	1983/01/23	1973/12/11	1976/09/15	1978/09/27	1981/11/07	Sudbury ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	1976/09/17	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	1993/06/30	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	2020/09/24	Vancouver COMPULSORY
1976/09/17	1976/09/17	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	1991/09/17	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	2010/02/27	Vancouver COMPULSORY
1969/03/27	1976/09/17	1986/02/25	1996/02/25	1986/02/25		1985/10/04	1985/10/04	Langley DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/11/23	1976/09/30	1981/10/04	1991/10/04	1981/10/04		1976/09/30	1976/09/30	Lindsay DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/09/12	1976/10/01	1966/10/01	1976/10/01	1966/10/01	1975/09/08	1976/10/01	1985/08/20	Montreal COMPULSORY
1955/12/14	1976/10/02	1974/10/02	1984/10/02	1974/10/02	1976/10/02	1984/10/02	1991/07/05	Niagara Falls COMPULSORY
1959/07/09	1976/10/09	1968/09/14	1968/09/14			1968/09/14	1976/10/09	COMPULSORY
1960/10/18	1976/10/11	1975/10/18	1976/10/11	1971/10/11		1976/10/11	1981/07/27	Saskatoon COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1976/10/23	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1976/10/23	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1985/04/15	COMPULSORY

1960/04/13	1976/10/25	1976/04/19	1986/04/19	1976/04/19	1976/10/25	1986/04/19	1990/09/25	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1967/02/16	1976/10/28	1982/02/16	1985/10/01	1980/10/01		1976/10/28	1989/09/02	Glace Bay	DISABILITY
1971/04/08	1976/10/28	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1976/10/28	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1976/10/28	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	1995/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	2015/07/01	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1976/10/28	1988/04/15	1998/04/15	1988/04/15	1988/04/15	1994/04/18	1994/04/18	London	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/10/28	1976/10/28	1991/10/28	2001/06/14	1991/10/28	1991/10/28	1996/08/31	2007/08/01	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1967/11/02	1976/10/28	1985/12/22	1995/12/22	1985/12/22		1982/04/03	1985/03/03	Dunnville	DISABILITY
1961/03/30	1976/10/30	1976/08/05	1986/08/05	1976/08/05	1976/10/30	1986/08/05	2005/05/16	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1963/12/05	1976/11/01	1978/12/05	1981/11/01	1976/11/01	1976/11/01	1981/11/01	1993/08/19	Jonquière	COMPULSORY
1963/09/26	1976/11/03	1978/09/26	1980/11/12	1975/11/12	1976/11/03	1980/11/12	1987/09/11	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1976/11/04	1976/11/04	1998/11/18	2009/06/24	1999/06/24	1999/06/30	2009/06/24	2020/03/08	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1976/11/10	1976/11/10	1991/11/10	1998/07/07	1991/11/10	1991/11/10	1998/07/07	2002/12/21	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1937/08/25	1976/11/21	1956/07/23	1966/07/23	1956/07/23		1965/04/01	1976/11/21		DISABILITY
1946/05/17	1976/12/01	1974/10/05	1984/10/05	1974/10/05	1976/12/01	1983/06/30	1988/08/24	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1960/05/01	1976/12/01	1985/10/11	1995/10/11	1985/10/11		1976/12/01	1982/06/30	Brandon	DISABILITY
1976/12/02	1976/12/02	1991/12/02	1998/11/03	1991/12/02		1989/01/27	1994/03/07	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1976/12/02	1976/12/02	1998/11/18	2008/12/02	1998/12/02	1998/12/02	1999/05/01	2019/06/03	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1976/12/02	1976/10/19	1978/03/11	1973/03/11	1975/10/24	1976/12/02	1977/01/12	Oshawa	DISABILITY
1942/09/01	1976/12/08	1966/12/08	1976/12/08	1966/12/08		1976/12/08	1978/06/19	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1965/03/02	1976/12/09	1970/07/09	1975/07/09	1975/03/02		1975/07/09	1976/12/09	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	1976/12/23	1998/11/18	2010/07/15	2000/07/15	2002/01/01	2004/10/21	2004/10/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/11/01	1976/12/23	1987/04/14	1997/04/14	1987/04/14	1987/04/15	1997/04/14	2012/09/19	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	1976/12/23	2002/11/28	2012/11/28	2002/11/28		1996/09/01		Regina	DISABILITY
1976/12/23	1976/12/23	1992/06/13	2002/06/13	1992/06/13	1992/12/01	2002/06/13	2022/01/18	North Battleford	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	1976/12/23	1991/12/23	1996/07/25	1991/07/25	1991/07/25	1992/02/29	1998/05/27	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1962/04/17	1976/12/23	1984/09/10	1994/09/10	1984/09/10		1976/12/23	2018/02/06	Toronto	DISABILITY
1967/11/02	1976/12/24	1989/08/14	1999/08/14	1989/08/14		1985/02/14	1985/02/14	Flin Flon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/05/02	1976/12/29	1976/12/06	1986/12/06	1976/12/06		1976/12/29	1992/03/29		ELECTIVE
1953/06/01	1976/12/29	1971/05/08	1981/05/08	1971/05/08	1976/06/01	1976/12/29	1987/06/11	Galt	ELECTIVE
1945/06/08	1976/12/29	1969/01/07	1979/01/07	1969/01/07	1976/08/01	1976/12/29	1982/02/14	Picton	ELECTIVE
1946/10/30	1976/12/29	1971/06/24	1981/06/24	1971/06/24		1976/12/29	1997/07/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1963/10/13	1976/12/30	1978/10/13	1988/06/13	1978/10/13	1985/10/01	1988/06/13	2010/05/23	Timmins	COMPULSORY
1973/01/18	1976/12/30	1987/09/29	1994/10/10			1988/04/22	2002/01/25		ELECTIVE
1963/02/04	1977/01/01	1976/12/28	1981/12/28	1976/12/28	1977/01/01	1981/12/28	1991/10/24	Fergus	COMPULSORY
1977/01/02	1977/01/02	1994/11/03	2004/11/03	1994/11/03		1994/12/31		Montréal	ELECTIVE
1962/05/12	1977/01/03	1977/01/03	1977/01/03	1972/05/12	1976/02/27	1977/01/03	1997/11/04	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/01/10	1977/01/10	1992/01/10	1996/09/05	1991/09/05	1991/09/05	1993/02/14	1993/02/14	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/10/19	1977/01/12	1976/10/19	1978/03/11	1973/03/11	1975/10/24	1976/12/02	1977/01/12	Oshawa	DISABILITY
1970/07/09	1977/01/13	1987/11/16	1997/11/16	1987/11/16		1985/05/24	1985/05/24	Charlottetown	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/01/17	1977/01/17	1998/11/18	2013/05/28	2003/05/28	2003/05/28	2005/04/04	2017/01/29	Dauphin	ELECTIVE
1977/01/20	1977/01/20	1989/09/06	1994/09/06	1989/09/06		1986/06/24	1986/06/24	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/08/11	1977/01/24	1978/05/06	1983/05/06	1978/05/06		1977/01/24	1977/01/24	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/05/14	1977/01/25	1977/01/25	1982/01/25	1977/01/25	1977/01/25	1977/09/30	1999/05/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1977/01/27	1977/01/27	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	1993/03/06	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	2020/02/12	Val d'Or	COMPULSORY
1977/01/27	1977/01/27	1992/01/27	1997/03/08	1992/01/27	1992/01/27	1995/11/30	2015/01/24	Alma	ELECTIVE

1957/06/01	1977/01/31	1975/04/30	1985/04/30	1975/04/30	1977/01/31	1983/11/30	1985/06/25	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1977/02/15	1977/02/15	1998/11/18	2012/06/24	2002/06/24		1999/11/01	2020/11/26	Cochrane	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	1977/02/17	1996/11/06	2006/11/06	1996/11/06	1997/01/01	2006/11/06	2014/05/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/02/17	1977/02/17	1995/04/24	2005/04/24	1995/04/24	1995/09/01	2005/04/24		Stratford	COMPULSORY
1977/02/17	1977/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	1992/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	2015/01/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1977/02/21	1978/08/21	1982/02/21	1977/02/21	1977/02/21	1978/09/01	1993/05/25	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1977/02/24	1977/02/24	1992/02/24	1999/06/27	1992/02/24		1987/12/10	2013/02/13	Sackville	DISABILITY
1977/02/28	1977/02/28	1997/07/05	2007/07/05	1997/07/05	1997/07/05	2002/07/01	2024/03/12	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1966/04/26	1977/03/13	1981/04/26	1982/03/13	1977/03/13	1977/03/13	1981/12/31	1991/11/19	Valleyfield	ELECTIVE
1977/03/17	1977/03/17	1995/01/07	2005/01/07	1995/01/07		1994/01/15	1994/02/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1951/01/01	1977/03/21	1966/01/01	1972/09/30	1966/01/01		1972/05/01	1977/03/21	London	ELECTIVE
1962/11/08	1977/03/28	1977/11/08	1982/03/26	1977/03/26	1977/03/28	1982/03/26	1996/12/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	1977/03/31	1998/11/18	2012/08/15	2002/08/15	2002/10/15	2012/08/15		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	1977/03/31	1998/11/18	2010/06/29	2000/06/29	2001/09/01	2010/06/29	2022/08/22	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	1977/03/31	1998/11/30	2015/07/30	2005/07/30	2008/04/01	2014/08/15	2014/08/15	Prince George	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/03/31	1977/03/31	1996/09/04	2006/09/04	1996/09/04	1996/09/04	2006/09/04	2020/09/11	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	1977/03/31	1998/05/08	2008/05/08	1998/05/08	1998/05/08	2007/01/01	2015/10/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	1977/03/31	1997/06/03	2007/06/03	1997/06/03	1997/06/03	2001/10/01		Quebec	Early Retirement
1961/03/01	1977/05/02	1976/03/01	1983/10/18	1976/03/01	1977/05/02	1977/05/27	1977/05/27	Saskatoon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/05/04	1977/05/04	1993/06/24	2003/06/24	1993/06/24	1993/11/12	1996/09/30	2018/10/13	Québec	ELECTIVE
1967/09/21	1977/05/05	1982/02/24	1982/02/24	1977/09/21		1977/05/05	1985/11/16		DISABILITY
1961/03/01	1977/05/27	1976/03/01	1983/10/18	1976/03/01	1977/05/02	1977/05/27	1977/05/27	Saskatoon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/11/23	1977/06/28	1970/08/26	1975/08/26	1972/11/23		1975/08/26	1977/06/28	Selkirk	COMPULSORY
1957/02/01	1977/06/30	1972/02/01	1978/09/26	1972/02/01	1977/06/30	1978/09/26	1983/10/22		COMPULSORY
1977/07/01	1977/07/01	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	1997/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	2012/02/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/07/01	1977/07/01	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	1992/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	2005/11/08	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1961/04/01	1977/07/01	1977/03/25	1987/03/25	1977/03/25	1977/07/01	1977/12/26	1985/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1977/07/05	1977/07/05	1998/11/18	2012/11/21	2002/11/21	2002/11/21	2012/11/21		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1950/07/05	1977/07/14	1967/07/14	1977/07/14	1967/07/14		1977/07/14	1993/10/30	Kirkland	COMPULSORY
1951/09/05	1977/07/20	1967/07/20	1977/07/20			1977/07/20	1980/06/15		COMPULSORY
1965/04/05	1977/07/28	1982/02/13	1992/02/13	1982/02/13		1983/07/06	1993/06/20	Regina	ELECTIVE
1961/06/30	1977/08/01	1977/07/31	1987/07/31	1977/07/31	1977/08/01	1987/07/31	1995/10/05	Hawkesbury	COMPULSORY
1976/04/08	1977/08/04	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	2013/10/18	Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
1973/12/20	1977/08/04	1988/12/20	1996/01/23	1988/12/20	1992/01/15	1996/01/23	2000/12/31	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1976/04/08	1977/08/04	1991/04/08	1993/12/05	1988/12/05	1988/12/05	1993/12/05	2022/04/03	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1977/08/04	1989/04/08	1999/04/08	1989/04/08		1988/12/18	1988/12/18	Grand Falls	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/06/15	1977/08/04	1984/10/22	1994/10/22	1984/10/22	1988/04/01	1994/10/22	2009/03/06	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1975/07/25	1977/08/04	1998/04/09	2008/04/09	1998/04/09	1998/04/09	2002/09/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1977/01/20	1977/08/04	1989/09/06	1994/09/06	1989/09/06		1986/06/24	1986/06/24	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/10/01	1977/08/04	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1976/10/23	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1985/04/15		COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1977/08/08	1995/04/17	2005/04/17	1995/04/17	1995/04/17	1997/04/30	2020/01/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	1977/08/08	1992/08/08	2000/12/08	1992/08/08	1992/08/08	1994/09/05	2023/12/31	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	1977/08/08	1992/05/26	1997/05/26	1992/05/26	1992/05/26	1995/11/30	2014/10/20	Oakville	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	1977/08/08	1992/08/08	1994/02/01	1989/02/01	1989/03/01	1992/08/31	2009/08/20	Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1973/10/25	1977/08/08	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	1977/08/08	1997/07/12	2007/07/12	1997/07/12		1989/12/14	2019/06/07	St. Catharines	DISABILITY

1977/08/08	1977/08/08	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1973/12/20	1977/08/08	1988/12/20	1992/10/16	1987/10/16		1984/08/14	1984/08/14 Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/02/13	1977/08/10	1970/05/12	1980/05/12	1970/05/12		1980/05/12	1994/01/12 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1962/02/02	1977/08/11	1972/08/11	1977/08/11	1972/08/11		1977/08/11	1994/12/20 Prince Albert	COMPULSORY
1961/06/13	1977/08/28	1969/03/13	1974/03/13	1971/06/13		1974/03/13	1977/08/28 Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1964/11/05	1977/09/01	1979/11/05	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1977/09/01	1982/08/23	1990/03/10 Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1961/03/09	1977/09/02	1976/03/09	1977/09/02	1972/09/02	1972/09/02	1977/09/02	1978/11/09 Halifax	COMPULSORY
1958/01/31	1977/09/14	1977/09/14	1987/09/14	1977/09/14	1977/09/14	1978/03/17	1978/03/17 Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1954/09/01	1977/09/15	1970/07/30	1980/07/30	1970/07/30	1974/01/01	1977/09/15	1991/03/16 Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1977/09/16	1972/09/16	1977/09/16	1972/09/16		1977/09/16	1986/09/15	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	1977/09/20	1996/11/23	2006/11/23	1996/11/23		2004/12/31	2016/02/15 Halifax	ELECTIVE
1977/09/20	1977/09/20	1992/09/20	2000/09/17	1992/09/20	1992/09/21	1995/09/01	2002/07/23 Truro	ELECTIVE
1974/09/12	1977/09/20	1990/09/11	2000/09/11	1990/09/11	1995/01/01	1996/11/30	2015/12/28 Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1971/07/08	1977/09/20	1998/11/18	2010/11/12	2000/11/12		2003/01/01	2017/12/20 Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1977/09/20	1977/09/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	1992/09/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	2001/11/04 New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1977/09/20	1988/11/08	1997/09/04	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1990/12/31	1991/01/12 Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1968/03/05	1977/09/20	1991/06/17	2001/06/17	1991/06/17	1991/06/17	1996/12/31	2010/09/06 Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1974/04/15	1977/09/20	1993/03/13	2003/03/13	1993/03/13	1993/03/13	2002/01/02	2019/10/09 Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1973/11/08	1977/09/20	1988/11/08	1998/01/11	1988/11/08	1991/11/15	1995/06/16	1995/06/16 Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/09/20	1977/09/20	1996/01/03	2006/01/03	1996/01/03		1982/08/15		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1977/09/22	1977/09/22	1999/11/21	2009/11/21	1999/11/21		1988/09/01	Toronto	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1969/03/13	1977/09/22	1984/03/13	1985/07/16	1980/07/16		1977/09/22	1986/11/26 Toronto	DISABILITY
1962/09/07	1977/09/27	1977/09/07	1983/04/28	1977/09/07	1977/09/27	1979/09/05	1979/09/05 Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/09/29	1977/09/29	1995/09/06	2005/09/06	1995/09/06	1995/09/06	1998/12/07	2004/07/24 Quebec	ELECTIVE
1977/09/29	1977/09/29	1992/09/29	2001/08/16	1992/09/29		1992/01/24	1992/01/24 Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/01/18	1977/09/29	1987/09/29	1994/10/10			1988/04/22	2002/01/25	ELECTIVE
1962/05/14	1977/09/30	1977/01/25	1982/01/25	1977/01/25	1977/01/25	1977/09/30	1999/05/09 Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1974/01/01	1977/10/01	1989/01/01	1992/02/06			1977/10/01		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1977/10/01	1977/10/01	1992/10/01	2000/03/07			1979/06/30	1988/06/26	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1977/10/13	1977/10/13	1992/10/13	1993/04/20	1988/04/20	1988/04/20	1993/04/20	2009/03/17 Toronto	COMPULSORY
1969/07/25	1977/10/13	1991/08/23	2001/08/23	1991/08/23	1991/08/23	1991/09/03	1991/09/03 Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/10/13	1977/10/13	1992/10/13	2000/06/17	1992/10/13	1993/04/08	1997/04/16	2021/12/12 Toronto	ELECTIVE
1950/02/14	1977/10/14	1967/10/14	1977/10/14	1967/10/14	1972/12/15	1977/10/14	1984/06/08 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1952/03/04	1977/10/25	1967/10/25	1977/10/25	1967/10/25	1972/11/29	1977/10/25	1978/12/13	COMPULSORY
1975/01/16	1977/11/04	1990/01/16	1990/03/07	1985/03/07		1990/03/07	1994/05/13 Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	1977/11/18	2002/11/28	2012/11/28	2002/11/28		1996/09/01	Regina	DISABILITY
1977/11/18	1977/11/18	1998/11/18	2009/12/01	1999/12/01	1999/12/01	2009/12/01	2022/04/20 Regina	COMPULSORY
1966/10/18	1977/11/18	1984/02/25	1994/02/25	1984/02/25	1984/02/25	1988/03/04	1988/03/04 North Battleford	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/11/23	1977/11/23	1977/11/23	1983/08/05	1977/11/23	1977/11/23	1983/08/05	1997/04/07 Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/11/24	1977/11/24	1997/05/19	2007/05/19	1997/05/19	1997/09/01	2007/05/19	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1961/11/15	1977/12/02	1972/12/02	1977/12/02	1972/12/02	1976/09/01	1977/12/02	1986/06/02	COMPULSORY
1955/03/01	1977/12/03	1970/03/01	1977/02/17	1970/03/01	1972/12/21	1975/12/29	1977/12/03 Stratford	ELECTIVE
1953/11/04	1977/12/10	1977/03/05	1987/03/05	1977/03/05		1977/12/10	1977/12/10	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/03/01	1977/12/22	1979/08/25	1989/08/25	1979/08/25		1989/08/25	2016/09/05 Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	1977/12/22	1998/11/18	2010/07/15	2000/07/15	2002/01/01	2004/10/21	2004/10/21 Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/03/15	1977/12/22	1991/02/16	2001/02/16	1991/02/16		1988/06/13	2024/04/02 Cochrane	DISABILITY

1977/12/22	1977/12/22	1993/06/10	2003/06/10	1993/06/10	1993/06/10	1994/09/15	2018/02/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/01/25	1977/12/22	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	1988/01/25	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	2005/08/16	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/12/22	1977/12/22	1992/12/22	2002/10/12	1992/12/22	1992/12/23	1998/07/01	2018/02/12	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	1977/12/22	1996/12/06	2006/12/06	1996/12/06	1996/12/06	2004/09/01		Drummondville	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	1977/12/22	2005/02/13	2015/02/13	2005/02/13		1990/06/01	1990/06/01	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/12/22	1977/12/22	1992/12/22	1999/05/12	1992/12/22		1992/12/31	2002/05/15	Newcastle	ELECTIVE
1967/03/16	1977/12/22	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	2005/08/06	Pembroke	COMPULSORY
1961/04/01	1977/12/26	1977/03/25	1987/03/25	1977/03/25	1977/07/01	1977/12/26	1985/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1961/09/19	1978/01/02	1976/09/19	1982/02/13	1976/09/19	1978/01/02	1981/12/29	1992/07/02	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1973/10/11	1978/02/02	1998/11/18	2009/07/26	1999/07/26	2000/03/10	2003/11/03		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/02/02	1978/02/02	1993/02/02	2000/09/03	1993/02/02	1993/02/02	2000/05/01	2007/01/23	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1978/02/02	1978/02/02	1998/11/18	2009/10/07	1999/10/07	2000/01/07	2009/10/07	2017/08/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/02/02	1978/02/02	1997/03/11	2007/03/11	1997/03/11	1997/04/02	2003/09/06		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1978/02/02	1978/02/02	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	1993/04/12	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	2006/12/28	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1978/02/02	1978/02/02	1995/05/05	2005/05/05	1995/05/05		1983/07/01	1987/11/25	St. John's	DISABILITY
1971/05/20	1978/02/02	1986/05/20	1993/11/24	1986/05/20		1978/02/02	1981/11/20		DISABILITY
1978/02/09	1978/02/09	1987/03/14	1992/03/14	1988/02/09		1988/01/03	1988/01/03	Liverpool	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/07/01	1978/03/02	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1978/03/02	1993/03/02	2000/02/02	1993/03/02		2000/02/02	2017/12/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1978/03/02	1998/11/18	2012/05/08	2002/05/08	2002/05/08	2005/09/29	2010/05/17	Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1978/03/02	1996/05/25	2006/05/25	1996/05/25		1991/10/03	1998/01/14	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1978/03/02	1978/03/02	1996/06/02	2006/06/02	1996/06/02	1996/06/02	1999/11/01	2017/06/03	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1978/03/02	1990/01/20	1995/01/20	1990/01/20	1991/08/02	1995/01/20	2004/09/08	Perth	COMPULSORY
1974/12/30	1978/03/02	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1978/03/02	1993/03/02	1999/04/18	1993/03/02		1991/06/06	1999/09/15	Thunder Bay	DISABILITY
1963/12/05	1978/03/02	1989/10/22	1999/10/22	1989/10/22	1990/09/05	1998/10/11	1998/10/11	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/07/11	1978/03/05	1978/03/05	1978/03/05	1973/07/11	1975/07/11	1978/03/05	2007/02/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1970/11/27	1978/03/10	1982/06/04	1982/06/04	1980/11/27		1978/03/10	1978/03/10	Hull	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/03/16	1978/03/16	2000/06/08	2010/06/08	2000/06/08		1992/11/30	2008/01/18	Shawinigan	DISABILITY
1978/03/16	1978/03/16	1998/11/18	2011/06/11	2001/06/11		2004/10/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1978/03/16	1978/03/16	1993/03/16	2002/12/10	1993/03/16	1993/03/16	1996/11/01	2020/12/05	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1969/12/19	1978/03/16	1998/07/08	2008/07/08			2000/01/07	2007/11/24	Montréal, Québec	ELECTIVE
1958/01/31	1978/03/17	1977/09/14	1987/09/14	1977/09/14	1977/09/14	1978/03/17	1978/03/17	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/10/18	1978/03/21	1978/03/21	1978/03/21	1973/10/18		1978/03/21	1984/10/03	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1978/03/23	1978/03/23	1993/03/23	2001/09/29	1993/03/23		1991/02/21	2014/02/11	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1963/09/26	1978/03/23	1979/06/20	1989/06/20	1979/06/20		1978/03/23	2001/07/27	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1963/10/31	1978/04/01	1975/01/05	1980/01/05	1975/01/05	1978/04/01	1979/12/15	1989/05/05	Prescott	ELECTIVE
1961/06/16	1978/04/01	1978/03/31	1988/03/31	1978/03/31	1978/04/01	1983/08/31	1996/06/13		ELECTIVE
1962/10/24	1978/04/03	1978/04/01	1988/04/01	1978/04/01	1978/04/03	1984/08/27	1984/08/27	Swift Current	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/04/11	1978/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/07/02	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2001/08/02	2016/02/15	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	1978/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/11/19	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2000/01/01	2005/05/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	1978/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/05/02	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/05/02		Hull	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1978/04/11	1990/12/08	2000/12/08	1990/12/08	1990/12/08	1997/04/29	1997/04/29	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/04/11	1978/04/11	1993/11/08	2003/11/08	1993/11/08	1993/11/08	2003/11/08	2015/04/02	Granby	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1978/04/13	1989/12/20	1996/06/22	1989/12/20		1987/06/29	1987/06/29		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/09/26	1978/04/20	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	2010/09/29	Dartmouth	COMPULSORY

1978/04/20	1978/04/20	1993/04/27	2003/04/27	1993/04/27		1990/04/05	1991/03/23	Halifax	DISABILITY
1978/04/27	1978/04/27	1995/07/27	2005/07/27	1995/07/27	1995/07/31	2005/07/27	2022/12/22	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1978/04/27	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	2012/12/11	Oakville	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1978/04/27	1993/04/27	2002/11/04	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1996/03/09	1996/03/09	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/04/27	1978/04/27	1993/04/27	2001/09/14	1993/04/27		1985/09/07	1985/09/07	Brampton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/05/01	1978/05/01	1993/05/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1993/05/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/05/01	1978/05/01	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	2018/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1972/06/01	1978/05/02	1987/08/02	1992/08/02	1988/05/01		1978/05/02	1978/05/02		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/03/08	1978/05/04	1983/01/24	1993/01/24	1983/01/24		1978/05/04	1989/04/13	Montreal	DISABILITY
1954/12/01	1978/05/24	1969/12/01	1978/11/21	1969/12/01	1978/05/24	1978/11/21	1980/03/17		COMPULSORY
1964/10/01	1978/05/30	1980/03/09	1990/03/09	1980/03/09		1978/05/30	1978/05/30	London	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/02/01	1978/06/01	1979/02/09	1989/02/09	1979/02/09	1980/05/14	1989/02/09	1989/09/13	Penticton	COMPULSORY
1978/06/01	1978/06/01	1993/06/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1995/12/31	1998/04/05	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1974/03/11	1978/06/08	1989/03/11	1997/02/22	1989/03/11		1978/06/08	1996/05/07	Sherbrooke	DISABILITY
1942/09/01	1978/06/19	1966/12/08	1976/12/08	1966/12/08		1976/12/08	1978/06/19	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1978/06/22	1978/06/22	1997/01/31	2007/01/31	1997/01/31	1997/01/31	2007/01/31		Antigonish	COMPULSORY
1978/06/22	1978/06/22	1996/09/22	2006/09/22	1996/09/22	1996/09/22	2001/10/01		North Bay	ELECTIVE
1968/07/19	1978/06/22	1983/07/19	1992/11/14	1983/07/19	1984/06/30	1992/11/14	2013/12/27	Brockville	COMPULSORY
1978/06/22	1978/06/22	1993/06/22	2001/09/15	1993/06/22		1983/04/23	1983/04/23	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/09/18	1978/06/28	1979/09/23	1979/09/23	1977/09/18	1978/06/28	1979/09/23	1989/03/05	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1956/06/14	1978/06/30	1978/02/11	1988/02/11	1978/02/11	1978/06/30	1988/02/11	1996/09/30	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1964/10/19	1978/06/30	1978/06/03	1983/06/03	1978/06/03	1978/06/30	1983/06/03	1989/11/13	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1978/07/01	1978/07/01	1998/11/18	2010/04/13	2000/04/13	2000/04/13	2006/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/07/01	1978/07/01	1996/08/22	2006/08/22	1996/08/22	1996/08/22	2005/12/01	2016/09/26	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1959/02/19	1978/07/01	1974/02/19	1974/09/03	1969/09/03		1967/06/13	1978/07/01		DISABILITY
1978/07/05	1978/07/05	1993/07/05	2000/08/02	1993/07/05		1988/07/21	1989/04/13	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1961/10/19	1978/07/13	1973/07/13	1978/07/13	1973/07/13		1978/07/13	2000/08/05	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1978/07/14	1978/07/14	1995/06/30	2005/06/30	1995/06/30	1995/06/30	2005/06/30	2022/07/31	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1976/07/16	1978/07/24	1991/07/16	2000/05/23	1991/07/16		1978/07/24	1978/07/24	Sarnia	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1953/12/10	1978/07/28	1968/12/10	1975/10/18	1968/12/10	1973/08/31	1975/10/18	1978/07/28	London	COMPULSORY
1978/08/01	1978/08/01	1993/08/01	1998/10/11	1993/08/01	1996/08/22	1998/10/11	2010/10/01	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1953/07/06	1978/08/01	1969/10/01	1979/10/01	1969/10/01		1975/07/22	1978/08/01	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1963/08/14	1978/08/15	1978/08/14	1986/06/05	1978/08/14	1978/08/15	1986/06/05	1989/02/27		COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1978/08/22	1978/08/21	1987/03/25	1978/08/21	1978/08/22	1987/03/25	1992/05/21	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1956/12/01	1978/08/23	1982/03/31	1992/03/31	1982/03/31		1978/08/23	1988/08/26	Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1963/08/28	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1986/07/02	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1981/09/01	1988/01/02		ELECTIVE
1963/08/28	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1986/08/17	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1986/01/19	1986/01/19		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/08/30	1978/08/30	1999/04/26	2014/12/21	2004/12/21	2004/12/21	2009/08/30	2017/01/28	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1978/08/30	1993/08/30	1998/04/18	1993/04/18	1993/04/18	1994/04/30	2002/06/13	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1978/08/30	1997/10/02	2007/10/02	1997/10/02	1997/10/02	2007/10/02		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	1978/08/30	1998/07/21	2008/07/21	1998/07/21		2001/11/01	2018/12/14	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1978/08/30	1998/11/18	2011/03/20	2001/03/20	2001/03/20	2010/01/01	2012/10/16	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1978/08/30	1993/08/30	2002/11/29	1993/08/30	1993/08/30	2000/05/01	2012/10/25	Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1978/08/30	1996/05/18	2006/05/18	1996/05/18		1995/09/19		Vancouver	OTHER
1963/08/01	1978/08/31	1978/08/01	1985/11/23	1978/08/01	1978/08/31	1983/12/25	1983/12/25		DEATH (RPC)
1975/07/03	1978/09/01	1991/05/09	2001/05/09	1991/05/09	1991/05/09	1999/02/05	2017/04/15	Kamloops	ELECTIVE

1962/12/20	1978/09/01	1987/10/14	1997/10/14	1987/10/14	1991/01/01	1997/10/14	2015/05/15	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1978/09/01	1986/12/23	1995/10/18	1986/12/23	1986/12/31	1995/10/18	2009/04/24	Prince George	COMPULSORY
1963/07/18	1978/09/01	1987/09/25	1997/09/25	1987/09/25	1987/09/25	1992/09/30	2015/10/19	Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1963/08/21	1978/09/01	1978/08/21	1982/02/21	1977/02/21	1977/02/21	1978/09/01	1993/05/25	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1967/12/21	1978/09/01	1981/05/13	1986/05/13	1981/05/13	1981/06/01	1986/05/13	2000/12/22	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1965/05/10	1978/09/19	1980/05/10	1983/09/19	1978/09/19	1978/09/19	1981/09/30	1995/01/02	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1978/09/25	1978/09/25	1988/09/25	1978/09/25	1978/09/25	1983/05/01	1989/05/25	Hull	ELECTIVE
1957/02/01	1978/09/26	1972/02/01	1978/09/26	1972/02/01	1977/06/30	1978/09/26	1983/10/22		COMPULSORY
1978/09/27	1978/09/27	1998/11/18	2009/04/29	1999/04/29		2001/09/15	2023/04/19	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1974/01/24	1978/09/27	1989/01/24	1996/08/30	1989/01/24		1978/09/27	1988/11/08	Lindsay	DISABILITY
1958/12/11	1978/09/27	1973/12/11	1983/01/23	1973/12/11	1976/09/15	1978/09/27	1981/11/07	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1943/04/22	1978/09/28	1960/07/07	1970/07/07	1960/07/07		1970/07/07	1978/09/28		COMPULSORY
1962/09/13	1978/10/01	1977/09/13	1985/11/18	1977/09/13	1978/10/01	1985/11/18	2004/02/16	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1947/01/07	1978/10/24	1969/06/11	1979/06/11	1969/06/11	1978/10/24	1979/06/11	1982/03/24	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1978/10/26	1978/10/26	1998/07/04	2008/07/04	1998/07/04	1998/08/10	2003/09/03		Yorkton	ELECTIVE
1968/11/01	1978/11/01	1981/09/08	1981/09/08	1978/11/01	1978/11/01	1981/09/08	1998/02/10	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1963/11/07	1978/11/07	1978/11/07	1987/06/27	1978/11/07	1978/11/07	1987/06/27	1995/06/22	Lachute	COMPULSORY
1961/03/09	1978/11/09	1976/03/09	1977/09/02	1972/09/02	1972/09/02	1977/09/02	1978/11/09	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1978/11/16	1978/11/16	1993/11/16	1998/06/17	1993/06/17	1993/06/17	1995/03/31	2005/11/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1978/11/16	1978/11/16	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	1989/02/19	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	2000/07/07	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1978/02/02	1978/11/16	1995/05/05	2005/05/05	1995/05/05		1983/07/01	1987/11/25	St. John's	DISABILITY
1950/01/25	1978/11/20	1968/11/20	1978/11/20	1968/11/20		1978/11/20	1998/12/31	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1954/12/01	1978/11/21	1969/12/01	1978/11/21	1969/12/01	1978/05/24	1978/11/21	1980/03/17		COMPULSORY
1978/11/30	1978/11/30	1998/12/01	2008/12/01	1998/12/01		1994/12/14		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1952/03/04	1978/12/13	1967/10/25	1977/10/25	1967/10/25	1972/11/29	1977/10/25	1978/12/13		COMPULSORY
1971/02/18	1978/12/21	1997/06/05	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05		Bouctouche	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1978/12/21	1998/09/07	2008/09/07	1998/09/07	1998/09/07	2001/01/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1978/12/21	1993/12/21	2003/10/19	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	1996/10/31	2005/01/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1978/12/21	1998/11/18	2011/11/07	2001/11/07	2002/02/28	2006/11/01	2021/12/02	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1978/12/21	1998/11/18	2009/01/13	1999/01/13	1999/01/13	2009/01/13		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1978/12/21	1998/11/18	2012/10/21	2002/10/21		1999/01/01		Owen Sound	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1978/12/21	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	2010/04/18	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1978/12/21	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	1994/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	2012/09/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/12/22	1978/12/22	1992/09/24	1992/09/24	1988/12/22	1989/10/01	1992/09/24	2011/10/01	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1960/08/16	1978/12/29	1983/01/17	1993/01/17	1983/01/17		1978/12/29	1993/11/11	Windsor	OTHER
1952/11/17	1978/12/29	1974/03/14	1984/03/14	1974/03/14	1975/07/17	1978/12/29	1988/02/21	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1950/01/07	1978/12/29	1969/03/09	1979/03/09			1978/12/29	1998/04/16		ELECTIVE
1965/08/20	1978/12/31	1979/01/28	1979/01/28	1975/08/20	1975/08/21	1978/12/31	1981/11/22	Sarnia	DISABILITY
1973/02/08	1978/12/31	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1983/02/08		1978/12/31			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1963/10/18	1979/01/01	1978/10/18	1988/09/08	1978/10/18		1988/09/08	1997/10/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	1979/01/01	1994/01/01	2001/05/20	1994/01/01		2001/05/20	2008/01/10	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	1979/01/01	1994/01/02	2004/01/02	1994/01/02	1994/01/02	2003/12/30	2022/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/03/17	1979/01/01	1995/01/07	2005/01/07	1995/01/07		1994/01/15	1994/02/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1962/09/07	1979/01/01	1978/10/24	1988/10/24	1978/10/24	1979/01/01	1988/10/24	2002/04/26	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	1979/01/01	1995/07/08	2005/07/08	1995/07/08	1995/07/08	2003/09/05	2003/09/05	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/10/11	1979/01/01	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY

1967/01/20	1979/01/01	1983/03/15	1993/03/15			1989/02/15	2009/06/14	ELECTIVE	
1961/03/01	1979/01/01	1977/01/01	1987/01/01	1977/01/01	1979/01/01	1979/04/30	1985/12/06	Winnipeg ELECTIVE	
1968/09/26	1979/01/02	1983/09/26	1983/12/11	1978/12/11	1979/01/02	1983/12/11	1998/03/01	Halifax COMPULSORY	
1965/06/14	1979/01/03	1979/01/03	1984/01/03	1979/01/03	1979/01/03	1983/06/30	1994/11/09	Nelson ELECTIVE	
1962/02/02	1979/02/02	1977/02/02	1980/06/25	1975/06/25	1979/02/02	1980/06/25	1988/11/10	Winnipeg COMPULSORY	
1959/08/18	1979/02/14	1974/08/18	1979/02/14	1974/02/14		1979/02/14	1993/10/22	Calgary COMPULSORY	
1961/10/19	1979/02/17	1979/02/17	1989/02/17	1979/02/17	1979/02/17	1987/10/31	1995/05/22	Peterborough ELECTIVE	
1979/02/20	1979/02/20	1997/02/23	2007/02/23	1997/02/23		2007/02/23	2023/06/14	Winnipeg COMPULSORY	
1979/02/20	1979/02/20	1994/02/20	2000/01/11	1994/02/20		1994/02/20	2005/12/21	Kamloops ELECTIVE	
1979/02/20	1979/02/20	1998/11/18	2009/05/27	1999/05/27	2000/07/01	2006/11/01	2020/04/15	Winnipeg ELECTIVE	
1979/02/20	1979/02/20	1995/11/01	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2001/02/12	2005/11/01	2016/07/14	Vancouver COMPULSORY	
1965/02/01	1979/02/20	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	2010/12/14	Vancouver COMPULSORY	
1979/02/20	1979/02/20	1994/02/20	2002/08/15	1994/02/20	1994/02/20	1995/01/01	2011/04/09	Montréal ELECTIVE	
1968/09/26	1979/02/22	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1998/09/07	Edmonton COMPULSORY	
1979/03/01	1979/03/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/13	2000/06/13		1999/01/01		Sudbury ELECTIVE	
1979/03/01	1979/03/01	1998/11/18	2011/03/14	2001/03/14	2005/09/01	2005/12/31	2023/03/24	Montreal ELECTIVE	
1979/03/01	1979/03/01	1994/03/01	2003/04/06	1994/03/01	1994/03/01	1995/10/29	2008/06/19	Montréal ELECTIVE	
1979/03/01	1979/03/01	1995/05/20	2005/05/20	1995/05/20	1995/05/20	2001/06/01	2006/11/28	Quebec ELECTIVE	
1969/04/03	1979/03/01	1984/04/03	1986/03/23	1981/03/23	1983/12/01	1986/03/23	1999/11/28	Montreal COMPULSORY	
1979/03/01	1979/03/01	1994/03/01	2000/08/23	1994/03/01		1983/07/01	1983/07/01	Peterborough DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)	
1970/07/31	1979/03/09	1994/09/02	2004/09/02	1994/09/02	1994/09/02	1998/08/15	2013/06/27	Halifax ELECTIVE	
1979/03/26	1979/03/26	1994/03/26	2003/06/06	1994/03/26		1989/06/22	2010/06/18	Sydney DISABILITY	
1975/07/31	1979/03/26	1990/07/31	1999/01/05	1990/07/31		1991/12/31	2015/08/05	Calgary ELECTIVE	
1979/03/26	1979/03/26	1999/06/19	2014/09/12	2004/09/12		1999/07/01		St. Paul ELECTIVE	
1979/03/26	1979/03/26	1994/03/26	1997/04/23	1992/04/23	1994/04/25	1997/04/23	2008/02/28	Calgary COMPULSORY	
1979/03/26	1979/03/26	2000/09/26	2017/03/30	2007/03/30		2001/04/06		Edmundston ELECTIVE	
1979/03/26	1979/03/26	1998/11/18	2010/04/29	2000/04/29	2000/04/29	2010/04/29		Ottawa, Ontario COMPULSORY	
1972/07/13	1979/03/26	1990/03/02	2000/03/02	1990/03/02	1990/03/02	1994/05/03	2012/06/04	Caraquet ELECTIVE	
1979/03/26	1979/03/26	1994/03/26	2003/06/15	1994/03/26	1994/03/26	2002/09/16	2015/06/16	Calgary ELECTIVE	
1940/04/25	1979/03/27	1957/03/22	1967/03/22	1957/03/22		1967/03/22	1979/03/27	Port Alberni COMPULSORY	
1962/03/01	1979/04/05	1979/04/05	1989/04/05	1979/04/05	1979/04/05	1989/04/05	2002/06/09	Farnham COMPULSORY	
1969/02/20	1979/04/11	1979/04/11	1979/04/11	1979/02/20		1979/04/11	1990/02/18		COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1979/04/30	1977/01/01	1987/01/01	1977/01/01	1979/01/01	1979/04/30	1985/12/06	Winnipeg ELECTIVE	
1979/05/01	1979/05/01	1994/10/19	2004/10/19	1994/10/19		1993/02/14	1993/02/14	Woodstock DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)	
1961/02/24	1979/05/01	1973/10/26	1978/10/26	1973/10/26		1976/09/01	1979/05/01	Prince Albert ELECTIVE	
1966/06/09	1979/05/15	1979/05/15	1979/05/15	1976/06/09	1976/06/30	1979/05/15	1988/03/29	Toronto COMPULSORY	
1968/10/31	1979/06/01	1983/10/31	1984/05/29	1979/05/29	1979/06/01	1984/05/29	2000/03/11	Montreal COMPULSORY	
1970/02/12	1979/06/06	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	1985/09/30	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	2011/04/29	Calgary COMPULSORY	
1947/01/07	1979/06/11	1969/06/11	1979/06/11	1969/06/11	1978/10/24	1979/06/11	1982/03/24	Montreal COMPULSORY	
1949/09/01	1979/06/13	1964/09/01	1973/08/03	1964/09/01	1972/05/15	1973/08/03	1979/06/13		COMPULSORY
1958/01/24	1979/06/14	1973/01/24	1979/06/14	1973/01/24	1975/08/22	1979/06/14	1991/05/19	St. Joseph de Beauce COMPULSORY	
1962/10/05	1979/06/21	1977/10/05	1983/07/18	1977/10/05	1979/06/21	1983/07/18	1986/12/15	Winnipeg COMPULSORY	
1975/07/31	1979/06/30	1990/07/31	1999/01/05	1990/07/31		1991/12/31	2015/08/05	Calgary ELECTIVE	
1979/03/26	1979/06/30	1999/06/19	2014/09/12	2004/09/12		1999/07/01		St. Paul ELECTIVE	
1979/03/26	1979/06/30	1994/03/26	1997/04/23	1992/04/23	1994/04/25	1997/04/23	2008/02/28	Calgary COMPULSORY	
1969/06/05	1979/06/30	1986/12/26	1996/12/26	1986/12/26	1987/01/01	1996/12/26	2008/12/02	Edmonton COMPULSORY	

1975/07/31	1979/06/30	1990/07/31	2000/03/31	1990/07/31	1990/08/01	2000/03/31	2004/01/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1979/06/30	1998/09/07	2008/09/07	1998/09/07	1998/09/07	2001/01/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1970/02/12	1979/06/30	1999/01/06	2009/01/06	1999/01/06		1997/04/02	2021/08/29	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1976/12/23	1979/06/30	1998/11/18	2010/07/15	2000/07/15	2002/01/01	2004/10/21	2004/10/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/31	1979/06/30	1999/05/07	2009/05/07			1992/06/05	2021/07/07	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1976/04/08	1979/06/30	1991/04/08	1997/08/17	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1995/11/07	2007/03/10	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1973/11/01	1979/06/30	1988/11/01	1995/09/24	1988/11/01	1988/11/01	1991/09/10	1991/09/10	Edmonton	DEATH (RPC)
1978/02/02	1979/06/30	1997/03/11	2007/03/11	1997/03/11	1997/04/02	2003/09/06		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1979/06/30	1988/05/18	1991/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/06/16	1991/01/17	1991/01/17	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/08/18	1979/06/30	1980/11/26	1990/11/26	1980/11/26	1980/12/01	1990/11/26	2010/02/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1965/12/22	1979/06/30	1983/07/23	1993/07/23	1983/07/23	1983/08/01	1992/09/22	1992/09/22	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/11/01	1979/06/30	1987/04/14	1997/04/14	1987/04/14	1987/04/15	1997/04/14	2012/09/19	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1960/04/07	1979/06/30	1978/10/09	1988/10/09	1978/10/09	1979/09/01	1988/10/09	1990/03/01	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1979/06/30	1987/09/01	1995/03/26	1987/09/01	1987/09/01	1988/07/25	1988/07/25	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/09/26	1979/06/30	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1998/09/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1973/09/13	1979/06/30	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	1994/02/11	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	2008/01/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1979/03/26	1979/06/30	1994/03/26	2003/06/15	1994/03/26	1994/03/26	2002/09/16	2015/06/16	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1976/04/08	1979/06/30	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	1993/01/02	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	2022/06/14	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	1979/06/30	1991/12/23	1996/07/25	1991/07/25	1991/07/25	1992/02/29	1998/05/27	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1979/06/30	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	2010/04/18	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1974/01/01	1979/06/30	1997/05/23	2007/05/23	1997/05/23		1996/04/08	1996/04/08	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/01/05	1979/06/30	1998/11/18	2015/08/31	2005/08/31	2005/09/01	2012/05/01	2023/05/12	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1974/11/28	1979/06/30	1989/12/17	1999/12/17	1989/12/17	1990/01/01	1999/12/17	2022/07/11	Medicine Hat	COMPULSORY
1976/05/27	1979/06/30	1993/09/14	2003/09/14	1993/09/14	1993/09/14	2003/09/14		Vegreville	COMPULSORY
1967/09/19	1979/06/30	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	2001/04/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1970/02/12	1979/06/30	1988/11/25	1998/11/25	1988/11/25	1988/11/25	1995/12/31	2006/05/31	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1979/06/30	1992/03/22	2002/03/22	1992/03/22	1992/03/22	2000/06/05	2016/08/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1979/06/30	1998/11/18	2010/03/08	2000/03/08	2009/10/01	2010/03/08		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1978/02/02	1979/06/30	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	1993/04/12	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	2006/12/28	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1969/09/24	1979/06/30	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	1991/04/20	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	2015/01/10	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1972/01/20	1979/06/30	1990/12/05	2000/12/05	1990/12/05		2000/12/05	2016/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1979/06/30	1993/01/01	2003/01/01	1993/01/01	1993/01/06	1996/08/21	1996/08/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/03/19	1979/06/30	1978/03/19	1985/02/21	1978/03/19	1979/10/01	1985/02/21	1991/10/06	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1979/06/30	1978/08/21	1987/03/25	1978/08/21	1978/08/22	1987/03/25	1992/05/21	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1965/03/29	1979/06/30	1980/03/29	1984/04/09	1979/04/09	1979/08/31	1984/04/09	1994/11/11	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1953/10/14	1979/06/30	1973/11/15	1983/11/15	1973/11/15	1976/02/01	1983/11/15	1996/04/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1970/02/12	1979/06/30	1982/01/07	1982/01/07	1980/02/12	1980/02/29	1982/01/07	1999/12/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1960/10/18	1979/06/30	1975/10/18	1984/01/12	1975/10/18	1979/08/01	1984/01/12	2003/06/27	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1963/08/14	1979/06/30	1978/08/14	1986/06/05	1978/08/14	1978/08/15	1986/06/05	1989/02/27		COMPULSORY
1968/03/25	1979/06/30	1983/03/25	1986/04/11	1981/04/11	1981/04/13	1986/04/11	1998/06/24	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1959/08/18	1979/06/30	1974/08/18	1980/12/02	1974/08/18	1974/10/11	1979/12/28	1989/03/30	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1972/01/20	1979/06/30	1988/03/21	1998/03/21	1988/03/21		1986/09/15	1986/09/15	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/03/11	1979/06/30	1983/03/11	1984/03/30	1979/03/30	1979/06/30	1984/03/30	1987/07/08	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/05/18	1979/06/30	1988/05/18	1993/11/23	1988/05/18		1987/09/24	1987/09/24	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/08/26	1979/06/30	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05		1980/08/13	1980/08/13	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/10/01	1979/06/30	1992/10/01	2000/03/07			1979/06/30	1988/06/26		RESIGNATION (RPC)

1968/10/31	1979/06/30	1983/10/31	1989/06/26	1983/10/31	1983/11/01	1985/04/04	1985/04/04	DEATH (RPC)
1974/11/28	1979/06/30	1989/11/28	1994/09/08	1989/09/08		1979/12/16	1979/12/16	DEATH (RPC)
1955/09/16	1979/06/30	1970/09/16	1979/10/10	1970/09/16	1975/12/01	1979/10/10	1983/03/18	COMPULSORY
1962/11/23	1979/07/08	1977/11/23	1987/08/19	1977/11/23		1979/07/08	1979/07/08	Port Arthur DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1960/10/18	1979/08/01	1975/10/18	1984/01/12	1975/10/18	1979/08/01	1984/01/12	2003/06/27	Red Deer COMPULSORY
1979/08/24	1979/08/24	1993/07/08	1993/07/08	1989/08/24	1989/08/24	1993/07/08	2013/02/12	Vancouver COMPULSORY
1979/08/31	1979/08/31	1996/07/04	2006/07/04	1996/07/04	1996/07/04	1997/05/01	1999/10/03	Penticton ELECTIVE
1965/03/29	1979/08/31	1980/03/29	1984/04/09	1979/04/09	1979/08/31	1984/04/09	1994/11/11	Edmonton COMPULSORY
1960/04/07	1979/09/01	1978/10/09	1988/10/09	1978/10/09	1979/09/01	1988/10/09	1990/03/01	Calgary COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1979/09/01	1979/08/24	1984/12/27	1979/08/24	1979/09/01	1984/12/27	1995/12/07	St. Catharines COMPULSORY
1975/05/08	1979/09/04	1990/08/20	2000/08/20	1990/08/20		1992/06/30	2011/11/12	Moncton ELECTIVE
1979/03/26	1979/09/04	2000/09/26	2017/03/30	2007/03/30		2001/04/06		Edmundston ELECTIVE
1971/02/18	1979/09/04	1997/06/05	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05		Bouctouche COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1979/09/04	1998/11/18	2009/01/13	1999/01/13	1999/01/13	2009/01/13		Saint John COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1979/09/04	1990/03/02	2000/03/02	1990/03/02	1990/03/02	1994/05/03	2012/06/04	Caraquet ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	1979/09/04	1989/10/25	1999/10/25	1989/10/25	1989/11/10	1999/10/25	2000/05/02	Moncton COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1979/09/04	1994/12/20	2004/12/20	1994/12/20		1994/12/28		Fredericton ELECTIVE
1979/05/01	1979/09/04	1994/10/19	2004/10/19	1994/10/19		1993/02/14	1993/02/14	Woodstock DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/04/26	1979/09/04	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1981/04/26	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1997/04/30	Saint John COMPULSORY
1962/10/05	1979/09/04	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	1987/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	2008/10/01	Moncton ELECTIVE
1964/12/07	1979/09/04	1986/02/23	1996/02/23	1986/02/23	1986/02/23	1994/02/23	2014/06/18	Fredericton ELECTIVE
1973/10/04	1979/09/04	1986/11/24	1986/11/24	1983/10/04		1981/07/23	2004/10/19	 DISABILITY
1971/02/18	1979/09/04	1981/07/05	1981/07/05	1981/02/18		1981/07/05	1993/09/27	St. Andrews COMPULSORY
1965/05/17	1979/09/04	1980/05/17	1984/03/02	1979/03/02		1984/03/02	2006/09/24	Fredericton COMPULSORY
1977/02/24	1979/09/04	1992/02/24	1999/06/27	1992/02/24		1987/12/10	2013/02/13	Sackville DISABILITY
1964/12/07	1979/09/04	1979/12/07	1985/05/24	1979/12/07	1979/12/10	1981/12/01	1984/05/04	Fredericton ELECTIVE
1972/07/14	1979/09/04	1987/09/18	1997/09/18	1987/09/18		1986/07/15	1986/07/15	Saint John DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/09/07	1979/09/05	1977/09/07	1983/04/28	1977/09/07	1977/09/27	1979/09/05	1979/09/05	Montreal DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/09/06	1979/09/06	1995/11/02	2005/11/02	1995/11/02	1995/11/02	2004/05/01		Montreal ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	1979/09/06	1995/03/23	2005/03/23	1995/03/23	1995/03/23	2001/01/10	2001/06/12	Montreal ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	1979/09/06	1994/09/06	1999/07/08	1994/07/08	1994/07/08	1996/11/30	2017/05/22	Montréal ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	1979/09/06	1994/09/06	1998/08/21	1993/08/21	1993/08/21	1998/08/21	2013/09/28	Montreal ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	1979/09/06	1994/09/06	2001/06/26	1994/09/06	1994/09/06	2001/06/26		Cowansville COMPULSORY
1963/10/10	1979/09/09	1985/09/09	1995/09/09	1985/09/09	1985/09/10	1995/09/09	2014/09/04	Moncton COMPULSORY
1979/09/20	1979/09/20	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie COMPULSORY
1974/12/30	1979/09/20	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie COMPULSORY
1979/09/20	1979/09/20	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton ELECTIVE
1979/09/20	1979/09/20	1994/09/20	2003/01/01	1994/09/20		1983/12/26	1983/12/26	 DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/09/18	1979/09/23	1979/09/23	1979/09/23	1977/09/18	1978/06/28	1979/09/23	1989/03/05	Vancouver COMPULSORY
1975/05/22	1979/09/24	1994/02/04	2004/02/04			1987/02/06	1987/02/06	 DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/03/19	1979/10/01	1978/03/19	1985/02/21	1978/03/19	1979/10/01	1985/02/21	1991/10/06	Edmonton COMPULSORY
1964/05/04	1979/10/01	1979/05/04	1987/06/27	1979/05/04		1979/10/01	2005/09/10	Montreal, Quebec ELECTIVE
1955/09/16	1979/10/10	1970/09/16	1979/10/10	1970/09/16	1975/12/01	1979/10/10	1983/03/18	 COMPULSORY
1973/02/08	1979/10/16	1992/09/07	2002/09/07			2002/07/01		Québec, Québec ELECTIVE
1979/10/30	1979/10/30	1985/08/14	1990/08/14	1989/10/30		1985/08/14	1985/11/09	Sudbury ELECTIVE
1964/09/01	1979/11/01	1979/09/01	1986/09/04	1979/09/01	1979/11/01	1984/10/07	1984/10/07	Penticton DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1964/11/02	1979/11/02	1979/11/02	1985/02/09	1979/11/02	1979/11/02	1981/11/30	1982/12/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1957/01/17	1979/11/06	1975/09/15	1985/09/15	1975/09/15		1973/01/01	1979/11/06	Calgary	DISABILITY
1963/10/31	1979/11/07	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1979/11/07	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1994/05/17	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1975/08/26	1979/11/08	1992/11/02	2002/11/02	1992/11/02	1992/11/02	1994/10/31	1998/03/03	Flin Flon	ELECTIVE
1979/11/08	1979/11/08	1994/11/08	2003/03/31	1994/11/08		1991/06/20	2008/03/09	Portage la Prairie	DISABILITY
1964/08/24	1979/11/13	1979/11/13	1989/11/13	1979/11/13	1979/11/13	1984/01/01	1990/08/05	Toronto	DISABILITY
1979/11/20	1979/11/20	2000/09/03	2010/09/03	2000/09/03		1996/12/13	2015/08/17	Trois-Rivières	OTHER
1973/08/01	1979/11/27	1988/08/01	1996/02/22	1988/08/01	1988/08/02	1996/02/22	1997/08/09	Welland	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1979/11/27	1992/03/19	1992/03/19	1989/11/27	1989/11/27	1992/03/19	2003/06/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1979/11/27	1994/11/27	1999/03/07	1994/03/07		1991/06/30	2012/11/27	Québec	DISABILITY
1979/11/27	1979/11/27	1994/11/27	1997/11/11	1992/11/11	1992/11/11	1997/11/11	2004/03/03	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1979/11/27	1994/11/27	2003/12/21	1994/11/27	1994/11/27	1997/09/15	2005/07/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1979/11/27	1979/11/27	1995/04/16	2005/04/16	1995/04/16	1995/04/16	2005/04/16		Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1979/11/27	1994/11/27	1998/12/08	1993/12/08	1993/12/08	1998/12/08	1999/06/11	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1951/08/15	1979/12/02	1969/12/02	1979/12/02	1969/12/02	1975/07/28	1979/12/02	1998/12/24	Hull	COMPULSORY
1979/12/09	1979/12/09	1994/12/09	2000/10/19	1994/12/09		2000/10/19	2016/01/10	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1964/06/15	1979/12/09	1985/06/19	1995/06/19	1985/06/19	1986/09/30	1995/06/19	2010/04/16	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1959/05/12	1979/12/09	1974/05/12	1979/12/09	1974/05/12		1979/12/09	1996/02/09	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1964/12/07	1979/12/10	1979/12/07	1985/05/24	1979/12/07	1979/12/10	1981/12/01	1984/05/04	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1979/12/15	1975/01/05	1980/01/05	1975/01/05	1978/04/01	1979/12/15	1989/05/05	Prescott	ELECTIVE
1974/11/28	1979/12/16	1989/11/28	1994/09/08	1989/09/08		1979/12/16	1979/12/16		DEATH (RPC)
1959/08/18	1979/12/28	1974/08/18	1980/12/02	1974/08/18	1974/10/11	1979/12/28	1989/03/30	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1965/05/03	1979/12/31	1979/12/11	1984/12/11	1979/12/11	1979/12/31	1984/12/11	2007/01/05	Milton	COMPULSORY
1953/01/01	1980/01/01	1977/07/09	1987/07/09	1977/07/09	1980/01/01	1987/07/09	2012/02/04	Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
1956/08/29	1980/01/04	1978/05/05	1988/05/05	1978/05/05		1988/05/05	2020/05/27	Bridgewater, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1976/07/16	1980/01/06	1991/07/16	1994/06/28	1989/06/28		1980/01/06	1980/01/06	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/02/01	1980/02/01	1980/02/01	1986/02/19	1980/02/01	1980/02/01	1985/12/01	2004/04/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1947/09/11	1980/02/04	1962/09/11	1972/04/11	1962/09/11		1970/05/01	1980/02/04	Yarmouth	ELECTIVE
1955/10/14	1980/02/04	1965/11/10	1965/11/10	1965/10/14		1965/11/10	1980/02/04		COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1980/02/08	1980/02/08	1980/02/08			1980/02/08	1986/02/23		COMPULSORY
1956/11/14	1980/02/11	1971/11/14	1980/02/11	1971/11/14	1973/11/14	1980/02/11	1995/07/19	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1980/02/18	1980/02/18	1998/03/04	2008/03/04	1998/03/04		1998/03/04	2005/08/21	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1970/02/12	1980/02/29	1982/01/07	1982/01/07	1980/02/12	1980/02/29	1982/01/07	1999/12/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1963/06/04	1980/03/09	1978/06/04	1980/12/31	1975/12/31		1973/10/01	1980/03/09	St. John's	DISABILITY
1965/03/15	1980/03/12	1980/03/15	1985/03/12	1980/03/12	1980/03/12	1982/08/31	1990/10/31	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1956/05/10	1980/03/16	1971/05/10	1972/07/24	1967/07/24		1972/07/24	1980/03/16	Vernon	COMPULSORY
1954/12/01	1980/03/17	1969/12/01	1978/11/21	1969/12/01	1978/05/24	1978/11/21	1980/03/17		COMPULSORY
1964/12/14	1980/03/19	1980/03/19	1990/03/19	1980/03/19	1980/03/19	1990/03/19	2004/10/29	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1969/12/19	1980/03/28	1998/07/08	2008/07/08			2000/01/07	2007/11/24	Montréal, Québec	ELECTIVE
1963/09/26	1980/04/25	1980/04/15	1990/04/15	1980/04/15	1980/04/25	1984/06/30	1984/06/30	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/03/29	1980/04/30	1980/03/29	1986/07/05	1980/03/29	1980/04/30	1984/10/31	1989/06/04	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1980/05/01	1998/11/18	2012/07/14	2002/07/14	2002/07/14	2012/07/14		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1969/02/27	1980/05/01	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09		1996/05/09	2024/03/18	Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1966/06/14	1980/05/12	1981/06/14	1990/05/31	1981/06/14		1988/03/11	1988/03/11	Grand-Mère	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1952/02/13	1980/05/12	1970/05/12	1980/05/12	1970/05/12		1980/05/12	1994/01/12	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1962/02/01	1980/05/14	1979/02/09	1989/02/09	1979/02/09	1980/05/14	1989/02/09	1989/09/13	Penticton	COMPULSORY

1973/05/22	1980/05/15	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	1988/05/22	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	2004/08/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1971/12/09	1980/05/15	1986/12/09	1996/01/01	1986/12/09	1987/01/01	1991/10/01	1994/01/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1972/10/05	1980/05/15	1998/11/18	2010/04/16	2000/04/16		2010/04/16	2023/08/04	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1974/11/21	1980/05/15	1998/11/18	2010/09/29	2000/09/29	2000/09/29	2006/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1980/05/15	1980/05/15	1995/05/15	2000/10/23	1995/05/15		1986/12/31			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1968/01/01	1980/05/31	1977/04/17	1982/04/17	1978/01/01	1980/05/31	1980/10/17	1980/10/17		DEATH (RPC)
1968/03/19	1980/06/01	1990/07/31	2000/07/31	1990/07/31		1980/06/01	1980/06/01	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/03/18	1980/06/10	1978/03/18	1985/10/24	1978/03/18		1975/11/01	1980/06/10	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1975/07/15	1980/06/11	1998/11/18	2009/10/03	1999/10/03	1999/10/03	2009/06/13	2009/06/13	Downsview	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1945/05/22	1980/06/14	1961/04/12	1971/04/12	1961/04/12		1971/04/12	1980/06/14	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1951/09/05	1980/06/15	1967/07/20	1977/07/20			1977/07/20	1980/06/15		COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1980/06/19	1982/09/21	1985/06/19	1980/06/19	1980/06/19	1985/06/19	1988/12/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1965/03/22	1980/06/21	1980/03/22	1989/12/25	1980/03/22	1980/06/21	1989/12/25	2008/06/08	Amos	COMPULSORY
1958/11/12	1980/06/21	1967/01/21	1972/01/21	1968/11/12		1972/01/21	1980/06/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1962/02/02	1980/06/25	1977/02/02	1980/06/25	1975/06/25	1979/02/02	1980/06/25	1988/11/10	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1980/07/03	1980/07/03	1997/10/30	2007/10/30	1997/10/30	1997/10/31	2007/10/30	2019/09/12	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/07/03	1980/07/03	2000/06/04	2010/06/04	2000/06/04		1991/01/11	1991/01/11	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/07/03	1980/07/03	1994/07/22	1994/07/22	1990/07/03		1986/09/25	1986/09/25	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/07/10	1980/07/10	1999/11/19	2009/11/19	1999/11/19		1997/10/31	2017/02/19	Picton	DISABILITY
1980/07/10	1980/07/10	1998/04/01	2008/04/01	1998/04/01	1998/04/01	2008/03/01	2024/01/31	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/03/16	1980/07/10	1998/11/18	2011/06/11	2001/06/11		2004/10/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	1980/07/10	1991/08/29	1996/08/29	1991/08/29	1991/08/29	1994/08/31	2005/10/16	London	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	1980/07/10	1995/07/10	2001/10/19	1995/07/10	1995/07/10	2000/06/01	2008/07/12	Sault Ste Marie	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	1980/07/10	1998/11/18	2008/12/25	1998/12/25	1998/12/25	2005/04/04	2019/12/03	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1980/07/17	1980/07/17	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	2002/09/08	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1975/05/08	1980/08/01	1990/08/20	2000/08/20	1990/08/20		1992/06/30	2011/11/12	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1966/08/26	1980/08/13	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05		1980/08/13	1980/08/13	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/03/22	1980/09/01	1980/03/22	1985/10/07	1980/03/22	1980/09/01	1985/10/07	1993/03/09	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1980/09/02	1980/09/02	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1966/05/12	1980/09/06	1981/05/12	1985/09/06	1980/09/06	1980/09/06	1985/09/06	1998/02/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1965/09/13	1980/09/13	1980/09/13	1987/04/20	1980/09/13	1980/09/13	1987/04/20	2002/02/05	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1950/09/12	1980/09/14	1970/09/14	1980/09/14	1970/09/14		1980/09/14	1999/07/23	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1947/04/01	1980/09/14	1965/10/22	1975/10/22			1973/12/23	1980/09/14		ELECTIVE
1980/09/15	1980/09/15	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1980/09/18	1980/09/18	2001/11/28	2018/02/06	2008/02/06		2002/04/08		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1980/09/18	1980/09/18	1995/09/18	2003/05/23	1995/09/18		1992/06/18	2003/03/11	Victoria	DISABILITY
1975/01/02	1980/09/18	1992/05/04	2002/05/04	1992/05/04	1992/05/04	1999/09/01	2003/12/26	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1980/09/19	1980/09/19	1995/09/19	2000/02/24	1995/02/24	1995/02/24	2000/02/24	2018/11/15	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1977/01/02	1980/10/16	1994/11/03	2004/11/03	1994/11/03		1994/12/31		Montréal	ELECTIVE
1980/10/16	1980/10/16	2000/09/04	2015/07/23	2005/07/23	2005/07/23	2006/11/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1980/10/16	1980/10/16	1998/11/18	2008/12/12	1998/12/12	1998/12/12	2007/12/01	2022/07/26	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1980/10/16	1980/10/16	1998/10/07	2008/10/07	1998/10/07	1998/10/07	2008/10/07	2022/10/04	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1968/01/01	1980/10/17	1977/04/17	1982/04/17	1978/01/01	1980/05/31	1980/10/17	1980/10/17		DEATH (RPC)
1962/10/24	1980/10/21	1992/06/12	2002/06/12	1992/06/12		1980/10/21	2020/01/17	Saskatoon	OTHER
1970/02/12	1980/10/23	1999/01/06	2009/01/06	1999/01/06		1997/04/02	2021/08/29	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1975/07/31	1980/10/23	1999/05/07	2009/05/07			1992/06/05	2021/07/07	Edmonton	DISABILITY

1980/10/23	1980/10/23	1995/10/23	2000/09/09	1995/09/09		1995/10/31	2013/11/08	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1980/10/23	1980/10/23	1995/10/23	2005/04/25	1995/10/23	1995/10/23	2002/07/16	2008/03/20	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	1980/10/23	1998/11/30	2015/07/30	2005/07/30	2008/04/01	2014/08/15	2014/08/15	Prince George	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/09	1980/10/23	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	1997/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	2020/05/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1980/10/23	1980/10/23	1995/10/23	1999/11/14	1994/11/14	1994/11/14	1999/11/14	2018/12/09	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1942/05/08	1980/10/26	1957/05/08	1966/09/09	1957/05/08		1963/10/31	1980/10/26	Arthabaska	ELECTIVE
1970/08/08	1980/11/06	1990/01/19	2000/01/19	1990/01/19		1980/11/06	1980/11/06	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/09/26	1980/11/12	1978/09/26	1980/11/12	1975/11/12	1976/11/03	1980/11/12	1987/09/11	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1980/11/27	1980/11/27	1997/09/15	2007/09/15	1997/09/15	1997/09/15	2007/09/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1980/11/27	1980/11/27	1998/11/18	2008/12/27	1998/12/27	1998/12/27	2001/09/06	2001/09/06	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/05/07	1980/11/27	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	1985/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	2006/02/06	London	COMPULSORY
1980/11/27	1980/11/27	2003/03/07	2017/09/01	2006/12/14	2007/09/01	2017/09/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1965/08/18	1980/12/01	1980/11/26	1990/11/26	1980/11/26	1980/12/01	1990/11/26	2010/02/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	2000/03/02	2014/05/15	2004/05/15	2007/01/01	2014/05/15		Regina	COMPULSORY
1964/06/01	1980/12/19	1986/08/31	1996/08/31	1986/08/31	1989/02/28	1994/04/01	2015/10/09	Humboldt	ELECTIVE
1976/12/23	1980/12/19	1998/11/18	2010/07/15	2000/07/15	2002/01/01	2004/10/21	2004/10/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/02/20	1980/12/19	1994/02/20	2000/01/11	1994/02/20		1994/02/20	2005/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	1996/01/14	2006/01/14	1996/01/14		1996/01/14	2018/12/02	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	1995/12/19	1996/08/18	1991/08/18	1991/09/01	1996/08/16	2007/06/03	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	2000/02/17	2014/04/16	2004/04/16	2006/01/01	2014/04/16	2014/11/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	1995/12/19	2000/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/14	2000/04/06		Regina	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	1999/04/04	2012/07/17	2002/07/17	2002/07/17	2012/07/17		Regina	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	1996/10/26	2006/10/26	1996/10/26	1997/01/01	2006/10/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	1995/12/19	2000/06/13	1995/06/13	1995/06/13	2000/06/13	2008/12/02	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1980/12/19	1995/12/19	1998/04/17	1993/04/17		1987/07/17	1987/07/17	Wetaskiwin	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/11/16	1980/12/20	1980/12/20	1990/12/20	1980/12/20	1980/12/20	1981/11/01	1993/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1980/12/30	1980/12/30	1996/05/03	2006/05/03	1996/05/03		1993/11/28	1993/11/28	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/12/30	1980/12/30	1995/12/30	1996/04/10	1991/04/10	1991/04/10	1996/04/10	2010/03/19	Hull	COMPULSORY
1980/12/30	1980/12/30	1999/08/04	2013/03/08	2003/03/08		2000/01/01	2020/01/09	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1957/11/07	1981/01/09	1972/11/07	1979/04/27	1972/11/07		1973/12/31	1981/01/09	Wallaceburg	ELECTIVE
1963/02/04	1981/01/13	1976/09/14	1981/09/14	1976/09/14	1981/01/13	1981/09/14	2000/09/23	Middleton	COMPULSORY
1966/01/14	1981/01/15	1981/01/14	1986/09/09	1981/01/14	1981/01/15	1982/07/16	1982/07/16	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/01/16	1981/01/16	1996/01/16	2004/11/10	1996/01/16	1996/01/16	2000/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1969/01/09	1981/01/20	1981/01/20	1986/01/20	1981/01/20	1981/01/20	1984/12/31	2006/11/30	London	ELECTIVE
1970/01/29	1981/01/27	1981/01/27	1981/01/27	1980/01/29		1981/01/27	2000/05/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1966/01/28	1981/01/28	1981/01/28	1986/11/07	1981/01/28	1981/01/28	1985/12/31	1993/01/19	Paris	ELECTIVE
1974/10/03	1981/01/30	1989/10/03	1990/03/15	1985/03/15		1981/01/30	1984/12/17	Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1966/01/28	1981/01/30	1985/03/28	1995/03/28	1985/03/28		1981/01/30	1981/01/30	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/02/12	1981/02/12	1999/10/30	2013/07/15	2003/07/15	2003/07/15	2012/01/01	2018/09/25	Rouyn	ELECTIVE
1981/02/26	1981/02/26	1996/02/26	2003/11/22	1996/02/26		1998/07/01	2016/05/21	Truro	ELECTIVE
1981/02/26	1981/02/26	1989/03/31	1994/03/31	1991/02/26		1986/04/15	1987/08/17		DISABILITY
1959/07/09	1981/03/03	1974/07/09	1981/03/03	1974/07/09	1976/09/01	1981/03/03	1989/10/05		COMPULSORY
1961/02/28	1981/03/10	1967/12/27	1972/12/27	1971/02/28		1972/12/27	1981/03/10		COMPULSORY
1966/03/30	1981/03/30	1981/03/30	1989/05/02	1981/03/30	1981/03/30	1989/05/02	2009/08/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1981/04/09	1981/04/09	2011/11/07	2018/09/07			2017/12/15		Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1981/04/09	1993/06/06	2003/06/06	1993/06/06	1993/06/06	1994/08/25	1994/08/25	Prince Rupert	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1981/04/09	1981/04/09	1999/12/19	2013/08/28	2003/08/28		2005/04/08		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1951/02/01	1981/04/09	1971/04/09	1981/04/09	1971/04/09		1981/04/09	1991/03/14	Regina	COMPULSORY
1968/03/25	1981/04/13	1983/03/25	1986/04/11	1981/04/11	1981/04/13	1986/04/11	1998/06/24	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1981/04/16	1996/09/09	2006/09/09	1996/09/09		2006/09/09	2010/04/02	Regina	COMPULSORY
1966/04/26	1981/04/26	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1981/04/26	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1997/04/30	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1981/04/28	1981/04/28	1996/04/28	2005/04/27	1996/04/28	1996/04/28	2003/10/01	2009/09/26	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1972/01/20	1981/04/28	1990/12/05	2000/12/05	1990/12/05		2000/12/05	2016/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1981/05/01	1981/02/17	1991/02/17	1981/02/17	1981/05/01	1991/02/17	2013/12/08	Québec	COMPULSORY
1971/10/10	1981/05/11	1981/05/11	1981/05/11	1981/05/11		1981/05/11	2000/01/11	London	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1981/05/12	1982/09/21	1986/05/12	1981/05/12	1981/05/12	1986/04/13	1989/09/22	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/11/27	1981/05/21	1998/11/18	2008/12/27	1998/12/27	1998/12/27	2001/09/06	2001/09/06	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/05/20	1981/05/21	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1971/07/01	1981/05/21	1998/02/19	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	1998/06/10	2008/02/19		Whitby	COMPULSORY
1976/06/30	1981/05/21	1991/06/30	2000/12/05	1991/06/30		1985/11/02	1985/11/02		DEATH (RPC)
1981/05/28	1981/05/28	1996/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	1996/05/31	2004/07/27	2020/12/22	London	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1981/05/28	1998/02/05	2008/02/05	1998/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1981/05/28	1996/05/28	2001/08/23	1996/05/28	1996/12/31	2001/08/23	2006/07/06	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1981/05/28	1996/05/28	2005/07/27	1996/05/28		1996/08/31	2013/04/06	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1971/11/04	1981/05/28	1981/05/28	1986/05/28	1981/11/04		1981/05/28	2004/09/28	Toronto	Compulsory(County Court)
1981/05/28	1981/05/28	1987/03/17	1992/03/17	1991/05/28		1985/11/28	1992/01/19	Niagara Falls	DISABILITY
1970/04/17	1981/06/01	1985/04/17	1986/05/24	1981/05/24	1981/06/01	1985/10/31	2005/10/05	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1967/12/21	1981/06/01	1981/05/13	1986/05/13	1981/05/13	1981/06/01	1986/05/13	2000/12/22	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1981/06/11	1981/06/11	1996/06/11	2001/12/07	1996/06/11		1990/07/27	1991/08/09	Digby	DISABILITY
1981/06/11	1981/06/11	1996/06/11	2001/04/01			1997/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1969/06/05	1981/06/18	1986/12/26	1996/12/26	1986/12/26	1987/01/01	1996/12/26	2008/12/02	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1981/06/18	1981/06/18	2002/07/22	2018/01/15	2006/12/14	2008/01/15	2008/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1981/06/18	1981/06/18	1998/07/02	2008/07/02	1998/07/02	1998/07/04	2005/11/10	2022/12/10	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1981/06/18	1981/06/18	2002/01/28	2017/09/09	2006/12/14	2007/09/09	2017/09/09		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1962/09/07	1981/06/25	1970/09/11	1975/09/11	1972/09/11		1968/07/01	1981/06/25	Hamilton	DISABILITY
1981/07/01	1981/07/01	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1978/08/01	1981/07/01	1993/08/01	1998/10/11	1993/08/01	1996/08/22	1998/10/11	2010/10/01	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1978/07/01	1981/07/01	1996/08/22	2006/08/22	1996/08/22	1996/08/22	2005/12/01	2016/09/26	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1973/07/19	1981/07/01	1993/01/07	2003/01/07	1993/01/07	1994/01/07	2003/01/07	2020/02/21	Melville	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1981/07/01	1995/12/19	1996/08/18	1991/08/18	1991/09/01	1996/08/16	2007/06/03	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1970/09/24	1981/07/01	1990/04/29	2000/04/29	1990/04/29	1990/05/01	2000/04/29	2010/08/10	Weyburn	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1981/07/01	2000/02/17	2014/04/16	2004/04/16	2006/01/01	2014/04/16	2014/11/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1981/07/01	1995/12/19	2000/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/14	2000/04/06		Regina	COMPULSORY
1974/10/25	1981/07/01	1996/09/19	2006/09/19	1996/09/19	1996/10/01	1999/01/01	2005/03/07	Assiniboia	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	1981/07/01	1999/04/04	2012/07/17	2002/07/17	2002/07/17	2012/07/17		Regina	COMPULSORY
1974/04/11	1981/07/01	1989/04/11	1995/02/25	1989/04/11	1989/04/12	1994/05/31	1997/03/21	Regina	ELECTIVE
1978/10/26	1981/07/01	1998/07/04	2008/07/04	1998/07/04	1998/08/10	2003/09/03		Yorkton	ELECTIVE
1974/02/04	1981/07/01	1989/02/04	1994/09/22	1989/02/04	1989/09/30	1994/09/22	2009/08/19	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1977/11/18	1981/07/01	1998/11/18	2009/12/01	1999/12/01	1999/12/01	2009/12/01	2022/04/20	Regina	COMPULSORY
1962/10/12	1981/07/01	1984/04/23	1994/04/23	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1992/10/12	2013/03/20	Orillia	ELECTIVE
1966/01/28	1981/07/01	1981/01/28	1989/04/29	1981/01/28	1981/07/01	1989/04/29	2000/05/20	Guelph	COMPULSORY
1959/07/03	1981/07/01	1979/11/23	1989/11/23	1979/11/23	1981/07/01	1988/07/03	2005/11/03	Moose Jaw	ELECTIVE

1962/10/24	1981/07/01	1981/03/25	1991/03/25	1981/03/25	1982/01/29	1991/03/25	2005/10/22	Regina	COMPULSORY
1965/09/16	1981/07/01	1980/09/16	1990/02/15	1980/09/16	1982/04/10	1990/02/15	1990/06/16	Moose Jaw	COMPULSORY
1970/09/01	1981/07/01	1985/09/01	1989/05/24	1984/05/24		1981/12/15	2001/03/27	Regina	DISABILITY
1963/09/26	1981/07/01	1978/09/26	1986/11/25	1978/09/26	1984/03/03	1986/11/25	1994/12/11	Yorkton	COMPULSORY
1961/06/13	1981/07/01	1976/06/13	1984/06/08	1976/06/13	1981/07/01	1984/06/08	1995/03/24	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1962/10/24	1981/07/01	1978/04/01	1988/04/01	1978/04/01	1978/04/03	1984/08/27	1984/08/27	Swift Current	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/11/24	1981/07/01	1988/01/14	1998/01/14	1988/01/14		1984/02/02	1984/02/02	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/02/18	1981/07/05	1981/07/05	1981/07/05	1981/02/18		1981/07/05	1993/09/27	St. Andrews	COMPULSORY
1981/07/09	1981/07/09	1996/07/09	2001/08/14	1996/07/09		1996/07/09	2013/02/21	Creston	ELECTIVE
1981/07/09	1981/07/09	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	1992/07/15	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	2014/04/19	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1981/07/16	1990/10/25	2000/10/25			1999/06/01	2020/04/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1981/07/16	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	1981/07/16	2000/02/08	2013/09/01	2003/09/01	2004/01/01	2007/06/14	2007/06/14	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/07/16	1981/07/16	1998/10/22	2008/10/22	1998/10/22		1998/10/22	2016/10/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1981/07/16	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	1992/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	2005/02/12	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1969/12/11	1981/07/16	1992/12/19	2003/12/19	1992/12/19		1991/02/14		Timmins	DISABILITY
1981/07/16	1981/07/16	1996/07/16	2002/10/06	1996/07/16	1996/07/16	1999/11/01	2015/03/21	Ottawa, Ontario	ELECTIVE
1965/07/05	1981/07/16	1980/07/05	1990/03/15	1980/07/05	1983/11/17	1984/11/30	1991/11/01	Regina	ELECTIVE
1974/01/17	1981/07/23	1989/10/13	1999/10/13	1989/10/13	1989/10/13	1991/10/31	1991/10/31	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/07/23	1981/07/23	1996/07/23	1996/11/03	1991/11/03	1991/11/03	1996/11/03	1999/05/16	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1981/07/23	1981/07/23	1996/07/23	2005/09/13	1996/07/23		1998/12/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1981/07/23	1981/07/23	1996/07/23	2005/05/07	1996/07/23		1994/01/31	1994/01/31	Saint John	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/03	1981/07/23	1995/04/19	2005/04/19	1995/04/19	1995/04/19	1999/02/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1973/10/04	1981/07/23	1986/11/24	1986/11/24	1983/10/04		1981/07/23	2004/10/19		DISABILITY
1960/10/18	1981/07/27	1975/10/18	1976/10/11	1971/10/11		1976/10/11	1981/07/27	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1981/07/28	1981/07/28	1996/02/20	2001/02/20	1996/02/20	1996/02/20	1999/01/01	2018/06/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/07/28	1981/07/28	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	2007/07/25	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1973/12/20	1981/07/30	1988/12/20	1991/03/10	1986/03/10		1981/07/30	2000/05/22	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1965/11/26	1981/08/15	1980/11/26	1981/08/15	1976/08/15	1976/08/15	1981/08/15	1996/07/09	St-Hyacinthe	COMPULSORY
1972/05/23	1981/08/19	1987/05/23	1991/12/19	1986/12/19	1987/01/10	1991/12/19	1997/04/08	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1968/10/10	1981/08/19	1983/10/10	1986/08/19	1981/08/19	1981/08/19	1983/12/16	1998/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	1981/08/31	1981/08/21	1991/08/21	1981/08/21	1981/08/31	1983/03/29	1983/03/29	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/08/28	1981/09/01	1978/08/28	1986/07/02	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1981/09/01	1988/01/02		ELECTIVE
1971/06/25	1981/09/01	1981/03/13	1986/03/13	1981/06/25	1981/09/01	1986/03/13	1998/09/17	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1981/09/04	1981/09/04	2001/06/25	2016/04/14	2006/04/14	2006/04/14	2016/04/14		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1981/04/09	1981/09/04	2011/11/07	2018/09/07			2017/12/15		Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1981/09/04	1981/09/04	2000/01/14	2013/05/25	2003/05/25	2003/06/30	2012/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1968/11/01	1981/09/08	1981/09/08	1981/09/08	1978/11/01	1978/11/01	1981/09/08	1998/02/10	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1963/02/04	1981/09/14	1976/09/14	1981/09/14	1976/09/14	1981/01/13	1981/09/14	2000/09/23	Middleton	COMPULSORY
1976/07/12	1981/09/15	1986/09/06	1986/09/06	1986/07/12		1981/09/15		Souris	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1981/09/24	1981/09/24	1998/11/18	2009/08/11	1999/08/11	1999/08/11	2009/08/11		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1981/09/24	1981/09/24	1998/11/18	2010/12/08	2000/12/08		1998/12/31		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1981/09/24	1981/09/24	1999/06/25	2009/06/25	1999/06/25		1981/11/10			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1966/08/01	1981/09/30	1981/08/01	1986/05/19	1981/05/19		1981/09/30	1988/06/11	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1966/01/05	1981/09/30	1981/01/05	1989/09/08	1981/01/05	1981/09/30	1987/10/01	1988/11/23	Truro	ELECTIVE
1965/05/10	1981/09/30	1980/05/10	1983/09/19	1978/09/19	1978/09/19	1981/09/30	1995/01/02	Montreal	ELECTIVE

1980/12/19	1981/10/13	2000/03/02	2014/05/15	2004/05/15	2007/01/01	2014/05/15		Regina	COMPULSORY
1981/10/13	1981/10/13	2002/09/03	2018/07/25	2008/07/25		2002/09/03		Swift Current	ELECTIVE
1981/10/13	1981/10/13	1999/12/13	2013/02/10	2003/02/10	2003/02/10	2013/01/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1981/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	1981/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	2002/09/19	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1981/10/20	2000/07/09	2010/07/09	2000/07/09		1981/10/20		Hawkesbury	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1966/10/01	1981/10/23	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1976/10/23	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1985/04/15		COMPULSORY
1976/03/25	1981/10/29	1991/03/25	1998/05/24	1991/03/25	1991/12/20	1998/05/24	2014/01/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	1981/10/29	1996/10/29	2000/07/17	1995/07/17	1995/07/17	2000/07/17	2006/02/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	1981/10/29	2001/01/21	2015/04/14	2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2015/04/14	2023/07/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1981/10/29	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1999/05/09	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1963/12/05	1981/11/01	1978/12/05	1981/11/01	1976/11/01	1976/11/01	1981/11/01	1993/08/19	Jonquière	COMPULSORY
1964/11/16	1981/11/01	1980/12/20	1990/12/20	1980/12/20	1980/12/20	1981/11/01	1993/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1958/12/11	1981/11/07	1973/12/11	1983/01/23	1973/12/11	1976/09/15	1978/09/27	1981/11/07	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1981/09/24	1981/11/10	1999/06/25	2009/06/25	1999/06/25		1981/11/10			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1976/11/04	1981/11/12	1998/11/18	2009/06/24	1999/06/24	1999/06/30	2009/06/24	2020/03/08	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1967/11/07	1981/11/12	1991/09/12	2001/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1994/09/30	1997/05/25	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1976/05/28	1981/11/12	1995/03/05	2005/03/05	1995/03/05		2005/03/05	2021/10/14	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1961/06/13	1981/11/15	1981/11/15	1991/11/15	1981/11/15		1981/11/15	2003/06/04	Regina	ELECTIVE
1971/05/20	1981/11/20	1986/05/20	1993/11/24	1986/05/20		1978/02/02	1981/11/20		DISABILITY
1953/12/29	1981/11/21	1971/11/21	1981/11/21	1971/11/21	1974/01/03	1981/11/21	1995/08/14		COMPULSORY
1965/08/20	1981/11/22	1979/01/28	1979/01/28	1975/08/20	1975/08/21	1978/12/31	1981/11/22	Sarnia	DISABILITY
1964/11/02	1981/11/30	1979/11/02	1985/02/09	1979/11/02	1979/11/02	1981/11/30	1982/12/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1981/12/01	1981/12/01	1996/12/01	2004/01/29	1996/12/01	1996/12/01	2002/11/01	2023/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1964/12/07	1981/12/01	1979/12/07	1985/05/24	1979/12/07	1979/12/10	1981/12/01	1984/05/04	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1964/05/04	1981/12/14	1981/12/12	1991/12/12	1981/12/12		1981/12/14	1995/10/02	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1970/09/01	1981/12/15	1985/09/01	1989/05/24	1984/05/24		1981/12/15	2001/03/27	Regina	DISABILITY
1981/12/17	1981/12/17	1996/12/17	2003/05/06	1996/12/17	1996/12/17	1997/05/01	2003/09/10	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1981/12/17	1981/12/17	1996/06/03	1996/06/03	1991/12/17	1992/09/01	1996/06/03	2012/02/12	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/12/17	1981/12/17	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	1992/01/03	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	2011/12/08	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1966/11/01	1981/12/25	1981/11/01	1991/09/10	1981/11/01		1981/12/25	1987/05/25	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1951/12/28	1981/12/28	1974/09/01	1984/09/01	1974/09/01	1976/07/08	1981/12/28	1994/05/04	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1963/02/04	1981/12/28	1976/12/28	1981/12/28	1976/12/28	1977/01/01	1981/12/28	1991/10/24	Fergus	COMPULSORY
1955/04/21	1981/12/28	1969/09/12	1969/09/12	1965/04/21		1969/09/12	1981/12/28	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1961/09/19	1981/12/29	1976/09/19	1982/02/13	1976/09/19	1978/01/02	1981/12/29	1992/07/02	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1966/04/26	1981/12/31	1981/04/26	1982/03/13	1977/03/13	1977/03/13	1981/12/31	1991/11/19	Valleyfield	ELECTIVE
1966/11/01	1982/01/01	1981/11/01	1990/08/05	1981/11/01	1982/01/01	1990/08/05	1993/03/27	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1970/02/12	1982/01/07	1982/01/07	1982/01/07	1980/02/12	1980/02/29	1982/01/07	1999/12/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1982/01/28	1982/01/28	1997/01/28	2006/10/22	1997/01/28	1997/02/01	2006/10/22	2015/07/16	Berwick	COMPULSORY
1982/01/28	1982/01/28	1997/09/19	2007/09/19	1997/09/19	1997/12/31	2007/09/19	2022/12/02	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1962/10/24	1982/01/29	1981/03/25	1991/03/25	1981/03/25	1982/01/29	1991/03/25	2005/10/22	Regina	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1982/02/01	1986/11/10	1987/02/01	1982/02/01	1982/02/01	1987/02/01	1993/05/21	Welland	COMPULSORY
1965/02/01	1982/02/05	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	2010/12/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1982/02/08	1982/02/08	1998/11/18	2009/06/23	1999/06/23	2003/03/26	2009/06/23		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1958/01/15	1982/02/10	1973/01/15	1982/02/10			1982/02/10	1997/11/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1978/11/16	1982/02/11	1993/11/16	1998/06/17	1993/06/17	1993/06/17	1995/03/31	2005/11/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1982/02/11	1982/02/11	1997/08/30	2007/08/30	1997/08/30		1991/10/03	1998/12/30	Kapuskasing	DISABILITY

1975/07/25	1982/02/11	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	1991/12/28	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	2006/09/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1982/02/11	1982/02/11	1997/08/19	2007/08/19	1997/08/19	1999/03/01	2007/08/19		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1982/02/11	1982/02/11	1998/12/15	2010/10/18	2000/10/18		1999/11/01		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1975/07/25	1982/02/11	1998/04/09	2008/04/09	1998/04/09	1998/04/09	2002/09/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1969/04/03	1982/02/12	1984/04/03	1987/02/12	1982/02/12	1982/02/12	1987/02/12	1991/06/01	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1945/06/08	1982/02/14	1969/01/07	1979/01/07	1969/01/07	1976/08/01	1976/12/29	1982/02/14	Picton	ELECTIVE
1982/02/25	1982/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	1997/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	2016/06/04	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/01/02	1982/03/04	1991/01/02	1998/09/18			1991/01/04	2007/04/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/09/20	1982/03/09	1996/11/23	2006/11/23	1996/11/23		2004/12/31	2016/02/15	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1979/03/26	1982/03/11	2000/09/26	2017/03/30	2007/03/30		2001/04/06		Edmundston	ELECTIVE
1971/02/18	1982/03/11	1997/06/05	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05		Bouctouche	COMPULSORY
1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1998/11/18	2009/10/08	1999/10/08	1999/10/08	2006/12/30	2009/12/03	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1998/11/18	2009/04/01	1999/04/01		1998/12/31		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1982/03/11	1982/03/11	2003/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Shediac	ELECTIVE
1955/07/28	1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1992/03/11	1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1991/12/30	2010/07/05	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1954/12/16	1982/03/13	1969/12/16	1974/01/01	1969/01/01	1972/01/20	1973/12/20	1982/03/13	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1982/03/18	1982/03/18	2001/11/19	2016/07/22	2006/07/22	2006/07/22	2016/07/22		Brantford	COMPULSORY
1982/03/18	1982/03/18	1997/03/18	2000/06/28	1995/06/28		1993/08/26	2000/11/22	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1947/01/07	1982/03/24	1969/06/11	1979/06/11	1969/06/11	1978/10/24	1979/06/11	1982/03/24	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1962/11/08	1982/03/26	1977/11/08	1982/03/26	1977/03/26	1977/03/28	1982/03/26	1996/12/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1967/11/02	1982/04/03	1985/12/22	1995/12/22	1985/12/22		1982/04/03	1985/03/03	Dunnville	DISABILITY
1982/04/06	1982/04/06	1997/04/06	2007/01/22	1997/04/06	1997/04/06	1998/11/01	2001/04/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1965/09/16	1982/04/10	1980/09/16	1990/02/15	1980/09/16	1982/04/10	1990/02/15	1990/06/16	Moose Jaw	COMPULSORY
1982/04/22	1982/04/22	1997/07/08	2007/07/08	1997/07/08	1997/07/08	2007/07/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1982/04/29	1982/04/29	1997/04/29	2002/05/09	1997/04/29		1996/09/17	1996/09/17	New Westminster	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/04/29	1982/04/29	2000/07/25	2010/07/25	2000/07/25		1993/05/11		Souris	DISABILITY
1968/04/23	1982/04/29	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	1989/05/17	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	2018/12/10	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1982/04/29	1996/06/02	2006/06/02	1996/06/02	1996/06/02	1999/11/01	2017/06/03	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1964/06/01	1982/05/01	1977/08/23	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1982/05/01	1982/08/23	1995/08/30	Amherst	COMPULSORY
1982/05/13	1982/05/13	2000/03/12	2013/01/10	2003/01/10	2007/01/01	2013/01/10		Regina	COMPULSORY
1982/05/13	1982/05/13	1997/05/13	2005/11/14	1997/05/13		2005/11/14	2012/03/15	Regina	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1982/05/27	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	1989/12/20	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	2005/08/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/05/27	1982/05/27	1989/09/01	1989/09/01			1989/09/01	2006/08/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/05/27	1982/05/27	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	1997/05/27	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	2020/06/20	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/06/17	1982/06/17	1997/06/17	2007/03/21	1997/06/17	1997/07/01	2006/06/04	2006/06/04	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
1976/09/01	1982/06/19	1997/06/23	2007/06/23	1997/06/23		1982/06/19	1982/06/19	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/02/01	1982/06/28	1987/02/01	1996/04/07	1987/02/01		1982/06/28	1982/06/28	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1960/05/01	1982/06/30	1985/10/11	1995/10/11	1985/10/11		1976/12/01	1982/06/30	Brandon	DISABILITY
1966/01/14	1982/07/16	1981/01/14	1986/09/09	1981/01/14	1981/01/15	1982/07/16	1982/07/16	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1992/08/05	1994/02/01	1992/08/05	1992/09/01	1994/02/01	2022/09/18	North Sydney	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	2008/12/26	Sydney	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1999/01/01	2010/05/30	2000/05/30	2000/05/30	2010/05/30	2017/05/19	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/07/25	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/07/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/09/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2003/01/01	2006/07/02	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1997/11/28	2007/11/28	1997/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28		Belleville	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1997/08/05	2006/02/12	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/12/31	2024/02/18	Hamilton	ELECTIVE

1976/05/20	1982/08/05	1998/06/29	2008/06/29	1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY	
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1999/03/02	2010/09/27	2000/09/27	2000/09/27	2006/09/27	2019/05/09	Pembroke	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1999/02/16	2010/08/30	2000/08/30		1999/03/01	2014/01/28	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1967/03/16	1982/08/05	1989/08/10	1999/08/10	1989/08/10	1989/08/10	1993/09/26	1993/09/26	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/07/28	1982/08/05	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	2007/07/25	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1982/08/05	1992/07/22	1997/07/22	1992/08/05		1986/05/30	1986/05/30	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/10/25	1982/08/05	1988/10/25	1997/07/01	1988/10/25		1987/04/29	1987/04/29	Sydney	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/08/09	1982/08/09	1997/08/09	1997/09/07	1992/09/07	1992/09/07	1996/09/07	2004/09/15	Fredericton	DISABILITY
1982/08/09	1982/08/09	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1982/08/09	1982/08/09	1997/08/09	2005/08/31	1997/08/09		1985/09/17	2016/08/05	Newcastle	DISABILITY
1977/09/20	1982/08/15	1996/01/03	2006/01/03	1996/01/03		1982/08/15			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1964/06/01	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1982/05/01	1982/08/23	1995/08/30	Amherst	COMPULSORY
1964/11/05	1982/08/23	1979/11/05	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1977/09/01	1982/08/23	1990/03/10	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1956/09/13	1982/08/25	1972/08/25	1982/08/25	1972/08/25		1982/08/25	1983/04/22	Walkerton	COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1982/08/29	1976/03/01	1976/06/28	1971/06/28	1973/08/09	1976/03/01	1982/08/29		ELECTIVE
1965/03/15	1982/08/31	1980/03/15	1985/03/12	1980/03/12	1980/03/12	1982/08/31	1990/10/31	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1982/09/01	1982/09/01	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	2020/05/21	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1967/11/07	1982/09/01	1982/09/01	1987/09/01	1982/09/01	1982/09/01	1987/09/01	1994/03/25	Dawson Creek	COMPULSORY
1966/11/22	1982/09/01	1985/10/25	1995/10/25	1985/10/25		1982/09/01	1984/04/26	Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1982/09/03	1982/09/03	1997/09/03	2006/03/22	1997/09/03	1997/10/04	2006/03/22	2009/07/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1949/01/19	1982/09/07	1972/09/07	1982/09/07	1972/09/07	1975/07/04	1982/09/07	1997/05/01	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1982/09/22	1982/09/21	1990/06/28	1982/09/21	1982/09/22	1990/05/17	1990/05/17	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/05/18	1982/09/30	1994/08/17	2004/08/17	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	1999/07/12	2013/04/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/01/30	1982/09/30	1990/01/30	1993/09/15	1988/09/15	1988/09/19	1993/05/31	2003/05/27	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1982/09/30	1982/09/30	1997/09/30	2006/01/30	1997/09/30		1997/10/05	2018/04/08	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	1982/09/30	1995/04/24	2005/04/24	1995/04/24	1995/09/01	2005/04/24		Stratford	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1982/09/30	1988/08/01	1992/05/31	1987/05/31	1987/07/14	1992/05/31	2001/08/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1946/01/18	1982/10/04	1965/06/02	1975/06/02	1965/06/02		1975/06/02	1982/10/04		COMPULSORY
1969/02/20	1982/10/12	1989/12/10	1999/12/10	1989/12/10		1982/10/12	1982/10/12	St. Jerome	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/10/26	1982/10/26	1992/10/26	1995/07/12	1992/10/26	1992/12/31	1995/07/12	1997/08/27	New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
1974/10/17	1982/11/01	1989/10/17	1997/06/18	1989/10/17		1982/11/01	1989/03/01		DISABILITY
1955/07/28	1982/11/03	1982/03/11	1992/03/11	1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1991/12/30	2010/07/05	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1968/03/12	1982/11/04	1992/12/16	2002/12/16	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	1995/02/18	2021/09/24	Drummondville	ELECTIVE
1982/11/04	1982/11/04	1999/12/20	2012/02/03	2002/02/03	2002/02/03	2012/02/03		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1982/11/04	1982/11/04	1997/11/04	2003/07/05	1997/11/04		1998/01/31	2015/04/02	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1982/11/04	1982/11/04	2000/08/24	2013/06/13	2003/06/13	2004/12/12	2013/06/13		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1982/11/18	1982/11/18	2002/06/03	2016/12/17	2006/12/14	2009/05/15	2016/12/17		Glace Bay	COMPULSORY
1982/11/18	1982/11/18	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	1992/11/18	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	2015/05/22	Meaford	COMPULSORY
1982/11/25	1982/11/25	1996/04/23	2001/04/23	1996/04/23	1996/04/24	2001/04/23		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1982/11/25	1982/11/25	1997/11/25	2006/06/19	1997/11/25	1998/01/01	2005/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1975/07/09	1982/11/25	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	1997/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	2020/05/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1981/01/16	1982/11/25	1996/01/16	2004/11/10	1996/01/16	1996/01/16	2000/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1981/04/09	1982/11/25	1999/12/19	2013/08/28	2003/08/28		2005/04/08		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1955/10/01	1982/12/05	1967/03/24	1972/03/24	1967/03/24		1970/10/01	1982/12/05		ELECTIVE
1982/12/16	1982/12/16	2001/08/11	2015/04/06	2005/04/06	2005/04/06	2012/12/31		St-Jérôme	ELECTIVE
1982/12/16	1982/12/16	2003/07/21	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2009/05/01		Sorel	ELECTIVE

1982/12/16	1982/12/16	1997/12/16	2007/08/09	1997/12/16	1997/12/16	2007/08/09	2021/05/18	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1955/10/01	1982/12/17	1977/04/29	1987/04/29	1977/04/29	1982/12/17	1987/04/29	2007/03/19	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1964/11/02	1982/12/17	1979/11/02	1985/02/09	1979/11/02	1979/11/02	1981/11/30	1982/12/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1955/10/15	1982/12/30	1973/02/28	1983/02/28	1973/02/28	1975/06/25	1982/12/30	1994/08/14	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1969/12/24	1982/12/31	1984/12/24	1992/12/13	1984/12/24		1982/12/31	2002/08/06	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1983/01/01	1983/01/01	1998/11/18	2009/07/01	1999/07/01	2000/06/30	2003/07/28	2003/07/28	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/01/29	1983/01/12	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1983/01/12	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1996/12/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1964/10/01	1983/01/17	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1983/01/27	1983/01/27	1999/11/28	2009/11/28	1999/11/28		1996/02/26	1996/02/26	Pembroke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/07/01	1983/01/27	1998/02/19	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	1998/06/10	2008/02/19		Whitby	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1983/01/27	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1963/12/05	1983/01/27	1989/10/22	1999/10/22	1989/10/22	1990/09/05	1998/10/11	1998/10/11	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/15	1983/01/27	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/01/27	1983/01/27	1998/01/27	1999/10/20	1994/10/20		1985/07/23	1985/07/23	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/02/03	1983/02/03	2001/02/13	2014/02/23	2004/02/23	2004/03/29	2009/11/20	2009/11/20	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/02/22	1983/02/07	1977/09/26	1987/09/26	1977/09/26	1983/02/07	1987/09/26	1990/07/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1983/03/12	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1983/03/12	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1996/09/04	New Carlisle	COMPULSORY
1976/05/27	1983/03/13	1989/06/05	1994/06/05	1989/06/05		1983/03/13	1983/03/13		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/01/28	1983/03/15	1982/04/15	1992/04/15	1982/04/15	1983/03/15	1992/04/15	1992/05/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1955/09/16	1983/03/18	1970/09/16	1979/10/10	1970/09/16	1975/12/01	1979/10/10	1983/03/18		COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	1983/03/24	1997/09/01	2007/09/01	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2003/05/01	2007/01/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	1983/03/29	1981/08/21	1991/08/21	1981/08/21	1981/08/31	1983/03/29	1983/03/29	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/10/31	1983/03/30	1983/03/30	1993/03/30	1983/03/30	1983/03/30	1993/03/30	2006/07/05	Thetford Mines	COMPULSORY
1983/03/30	1983/03/30	2000/11/14	2013/07/02	2003/07/02	2003/07/02	2013/07/02		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1983/03/31	1983/03/31	1998/03/31	2006/11/09	1998/03/31	1998/04/01	2000/05/01	2002/09/21	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	1983/03/31	1992/12/22	1999/05/12	1992/12/22		1992/12/31	2002/05/15	Newcastle	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	1983/03/31	2002/04/30	2016/05/29	2006/05/29	2008/01/01	2012/01/01	2019/11/13	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	1983/03/31	2005/01/14	2021/10/30	2005/01/14		2019/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1957/04/18	1983/04/16	1985/03/06	1995/03/06	1985/03/06		1990/02/01	2013/11/29	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1952/04/08	1983/04/16	1973/04/16	1983/04/16	1973/04/16		1983/04/16	1993/03/06	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1971/04/08	1983/04/21	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1976/07/19	1983/04/21	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	2011/06/15	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1970/07/01	1983/04/21	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1981/05/28	1983/04/21	1996/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	1996/05/31	2004/07/27	2020/12/22	London	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1983/04/21	1998/02/05	2008/02/05	1998/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1980/09/02	1983/04/21	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1983/04/21	1993/12/21	2003/10/19	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	1996/10/31	2005/01/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/08/02	1983/04/21	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1971/09/02	1983/04/21	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/11	1999/01/11	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/12/22	1983/04/21	2005/02/13	2015/02/13	2005/02/13		1990/06/01	1990/06/01	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/09/20	1983/04/21	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1973/10/11	1983/04/21	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1971/12/02	1983/04/21	1986/12/02	1995/02/10	1986/12/02	1991/09/01	1995/02/10	2016/10/30	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/07/01	1983/04/21	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1973/10/25	1983/04/21	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1983/04/21	1996/05/25	2006/05/25	1996/05/25		1991/10/03	1998/01/14	Sudbury	DISABILITY

1972/09/01	1983/04/21	1988/06/22	1998/06/22	1988/06/22	1988/09/06	1998/06/22	2007/04/08	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1976/01/05	1983/04/21	1991/01/05	2000/10/20	1991/01/05	1991/01/05	1998/06/01	2010/08/04	Windsor	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1983/04/21	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1983/04/21	1990/07/15	1999/04/29	1990/07/15	1991/05/01	1993/07/29	1993/07/29	Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/08/02	1983/04/21	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/08/01	1983/04/21	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1999/05/09	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1978/05/01	1983/04/21	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	2018/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/06/30	1983/04/21	1991/06/30	1996/12/03	1991/06/30	1991/06/30	1994/07/31	2015/02/18	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	1983/04/21	1997/11/07	2007/11/07	1997/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1977/02/17	1983/04/21	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	1992/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	2015/01/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1962/10/12	1983/04/21	1984/04/23	1994/04/23	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1992/10/12	2013/03/20	Orillia	ELECTIVE
1978/06/22	1983/04/21	1996/09/22	2006/09/22	1996/09/22	1996/09/22	2001/10/01		North Bay	ELECTIVE
1967/12/18	1983/04/21	1990/06/04	2000/06/04	1990/06/04	1990/06/04	1991/04/15	2013/04/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/01/30	1983/04/21	1998/11/18	2009/11/14	1999/11/14	1999/11/14	2009/11/14	2021/12/13	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1964/10/01	1983/04/21	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1974/12/30	1983/04/21	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1983/04/21	1987/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1991/04/08	1995/01/21	2011/10/07	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1965/03/22	1983/04/21	1986/06/15	1996/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/09/09	1989/06/16	1989/06/16	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/09/18	1983/04/21	1990/09/18	1998/03/23	1990/09/18		1989/06/01	1989/06/01	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1960/11/17	1983/04/21	1986/09/05	1996/09/05	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1994/11/17	2008/04/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1966/01/25	1983/04/21	1981/01/25	1990/12/09	1981/01/25		1990/12/09	1998/02/01	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1963/01/08	1983/04/21	1984/10/24	1994/10/24	1984/10/24	1984/10/24	1994/05/31	1996/11/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1971/12/23	1983/04/21	1985/06/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23	1987/07/15	1990/06/23	2009/08/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1980/07/17	1983/04/21	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	2002/09/08	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1983/04/21	1993/04/27	2002/11/04	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1996/03/09	1996/03/09	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/07/13	1983/04/21	1988/04/15	1998/04/15	1988/04/15	1988/04/15	1994/04/18	1994/04/18	London	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/01/29	1983/04/21	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	2015/02/14	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1970/06/11	1983/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	2008/04/03	Vanier	COMPULSORY
1973/12/31	1983/04/21	1988/12/31	1998/11/09	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1992/12/31	2000/03/20	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1983/04/21	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1970/01/29	1983/04/21	1991/02/17	2001/02/17	1991/02/17		1984/02/10	1984/02/10	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/03/01	1983/04/21	1994/03/01	2000/08/23	1994/03/01		1983/07/01	1983/07/01	Peterborough	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/11/28	1983/04/21	1987/12/28	1997/12/28	1987/12/28		1985/03/16	1985/03/16	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/04/22	1983/04/22	1998/04/22	2001/09/12	1996/09/12		1988/10/01	1989/01/31	Hamilton	DISABILITY
1968/04/22	1983/04/22	1983/04/22	1989/03/11	1983/04/22	1983/04/22	1986/03/11	2008/08/09	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1956/09/13	1983/04/22	1972/08/25	1982/08/25	1972/08/25		1982/08/25	1983/04/22	Walkerton	COMPULSORY
1978/06/22	1983/04/23	1993/06/22	2001/09/15	1993/06/22		1983/04/23	1983/04/23	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/05/20	1983/04/27	1979/05/20	1983/04/27	1978/04/27		1983/04/27	2006/11/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1983/05/01	1978/09/25	1988/09/25	1978/09/25	1978/09/25	1983/05/01	1989/05/25	Hull	ELECTIVE
1973/09/01	1983/05/05	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	1995/08/03	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	2022/04/12	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1979/02/20	1983/05/05	1995/11/01	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2001/02/12	2005/11/01	2016/07/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/05/05	1983/05/05	2000/11/24	2013/06/16	2003/06/16		2013/06/16	2020/08/30	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/05/05	1983/05/05	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03	2016/03/15	Chatham	COMPULSORY
1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1999/10/21	2011/03/25	2001/03/25	2002/01/01	2011/03/25		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1967/03/16	1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	2005/08/06	Pembroke	COMPULSORY
1946/01/01	1983/05/26	1966/01/24	1976/01/24	1966/01/24		1975/12/29	1983/05/26	Ottawa	ELECTIVE

1983/06/01	1983/06/01	1998/06/01	2007/08/01	1998/06/01		1993/09/15	1993/09/15	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/02/14	1983/06/01	1988/02/14	1988/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/06/01	1988/05/17	2001/03/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1964/10/19	1983/06/03	1978/06/03	1983/06/03	1978/06/03	1978/06/30	1983/06/03	1989/11/13	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1983/06/06	1983/06/06	1996/10/23	2001/10/23	1996/10/23		1999/05/03	1999/05/03	Ottawa	DEATH (RPC)
1983/06/23	1983/06/23	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	1993/06/23	1993/06/23	1995/07/28	1998/07/12	Montréal	DISABILITY
1964/06/01	1983/06/30	1986/08/31	1996/08/31	1986/08/31	1989/02/28	1994/04/01	2015/10/09	Humboldt	ELECTIVE
1960/11/02	1983/06/30	1982/12/25	1992/12/25	1982/12/25	1983/06/30	1992/12/25	2010/10/11	Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1983/06/30	1983/06/30	1998/07/12	2008/07/12	1998/07/12	1998/07/15	2008/07/12	2009/01/25	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1965/06/14	1983/06/30	1979/01/03	1984/01/03	1979/01/03	1979/01/03	1983/06/30	1994/11/09	Nelson	ELECTIVE
1946/05/17	1983/06/30	1974/10/05	1984/10/05	1974/10/05	1976/12/01	1983/06/30	1988/08/24	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1978/02/02	1983/07/01	1995/05/05	2005/05/05	1995/05/05		1983/07/01	1987/11/25	St. John's	DISABILITY
1979/03/01	1983/07/01	1994/03/01	2000/08/23	1994/03/01		1983/07/01	1983/07/01	Peterborough	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/04/05	1983/07/06	1982/02/13	1992/02/13	1982/02/13		1983/07/06	1993/06/20	Regina	ELECTIVE
1983/07/07	1983/07/07	2003/01/24	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/07/31		Bathurst	ELECTIVE
1983/07/07	1983/07/07	1998/07/07	2002/08/28	1997/08/28	1997/08/28	2002/08/28	2009/10/21	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1983/07/07	1983/07/07	1999/10/08	2011/01/08	2001/01/08	2001/01/08	2007/09/01	2020/05/19	Saint John	ELECTIVE
1982/03/11	1983/07/07	2003/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Shediac	ELECTIVE
1978/07/01	1983/07/18	1998/11/18	2010/04/13	2000/04/13	2000/04/13	2006/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/04/27	1983/07/18	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	1991/05/02	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	2018/05/14	Steinbach	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1996/09/09	1996/09/09	1993/07/18		1989/03/16	2003/05/30	St. Catharines	DISABILITY
1973/01/25	1983/07/18	1993/02/09	2003/02/09	1993/02/09	1993/02/09	1998/08/01	2023/03/22	Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2002/01/04	2015/06/23	2005/06/23	2005/06/23	2015/06/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/18	2000/07/26	1995/07/26	1995/07/26	1998/12/01	2003/07/21	Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2001/06/17	2014/05/18	2004/05/18	2004/05/18	2014/05/18		Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/31	2008/07/31	1998/07/31	2000/04/03	2004/04/05	2021/05/17	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1999/06/11	2010/05/04	2000/05/04	2000/05/04	2009/05/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2000/11/17	2013/03/20	2003/03/20	2003/03/20	2013/03/20		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/18	2005/04/06	1998/07/18		1992/12/30	1992/12/30	Cap-Chat	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/18	2004/04/29	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2002/11/20	2002/11/20	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/03/16	1983/07/18	2000/06/08	2010/06/08	2000/06/08		1992/11/30	2008/01/18	Shawinigan	DISABILITY
1977/09/29	1983/07/18	1995/09/06	2005/09/06	1995/09/06	1995/09/06	1998/12/07	2004/07/24	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2001/08/26	2014/10/05	2004/10/05	2004/10/05	2014/10/05	2016/11/26	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2005/05/22	2015/05/22	2005/05/22		1998/12/31		Moncton	OTHER
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2003/06/07	2017/01/08	2006/12/14	2007/01/08	2015/01/10	2015/01/10	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/18	2002/10/10	1997/10/10	1997/10/10	1999/09/29	2007/05/12	Baie-Comeau	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2001/04/22	2014/01/25	2004/01/25	2004/01/25	2013/12/30	2019/10/01	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2006/04/22	2016/04/22	2006/04/22		1996/02/01		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1972/01/28	1983/07/18	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	2024/04/21	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1973/09/13	1983/07/18	1994/01/20	2004/01/20	1994/01/20	1994/08/01	1994/11/01	2012/06/08	Calgary, Alberta	ELECTIVE
1975/12/23	1983/07/18	1992/02/06	2002/02/06	1992/02/06	1992/02/06	2000/05/01	2018/11/26	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/18	2004/11/19	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2004/11/19	2023/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1993/01/24	1998/01/24	1993/07/18		1990/08/31	2010/01/28	Fredericton, New Brunswick	DISABILITY
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/18	2005/08/03	1998/07/18	1998/11/09	2001/09/08	2013/01/09	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/18	2007/08/13	1998/07/18	1998/09/01	2004/05/01	2022/12/03	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1972/04/27	1983/07/18	1987/04/27	1994/03/01	1987/04/27		1988/05/01	1988/06/13		DISABILITY
1978/11/16	1983/07/18	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	1989/02/19	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	2000/07/07	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY

1983/07/18	1983/07/18	2002/03/29	2015/12/07	2005/12/07	2014/12/10	2015/12/07		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1962/11/01	1983/07/18	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	1989/05/18	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	2010/10/25	Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1983/07/18	1998/07/18	2005/09/23	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2005/09/23	2015/02/18	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1976/01/01	1983/07/18	1991/01/01	1997/09/04	1991/01/01	1991/03/01	1997/09/04	2004/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1976/01/01	1983/07/18	1992/10/24	2002/10/24	1992/10/24	1992/10/24	1998/10/13	1998/10/13	Montreal, Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/10/05	1983/07/18	1977/10/05	1983/07/18	1977/10/05	1979/06/21	1983/07/18	1986/12/15	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1983/07/27	1983/07/27	2002/02/04	2015/08/14	2005/08/14	2005/08/14	2015/08/14		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1965/12/22	1983/08/01	1983/07/23	1993/07/23	1983/07/23	1983/08/01	1992/09/22	1992/09/22	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/08/01	1983/08/01	2006/05/16	2016/05/16	2006/05/16		1984/03/15			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1962/11/23	1983/08/05	1977/11/23	1983/08/05	1977/11/23	1977/11/23	1983/08/05	1997/04/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1969/07/25	1983/08/13	1984/07/25	1988/08/13	1983/08/13	1983/08/13	1988/08/13	2002/01/09	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1972/04/27	1983/08/15	1987/04/27	1994/03/01	1987/04/27		1988/05/01	1988/06/13		DISABILITY
1972/03/01	1983/08/23	1988/06/07	1998/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/08/31	2000/05/10	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/08/24	1983/08/24	1992/07/21	1992/07/21			1992/07/21	2005/05/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1965/01/18	1983/08/26	1984/06/29	1994/06/29	1984/06/29		1983/08/26	1983/08/26	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/12/10	1983/08/27	1998/03/23	2008/03/23	1998/03/23		1983/08/27	2021/04/28		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1961/06/16	1983/08/31	1978/03/31	1988/03/31	1978/03/31	1978/04/01	1983/08/31	1996/06/13		ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1983/09/01	1996/04/03	2006/04/03	1996/04/03		1996/08/31	2022/04/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1967/09/21	1983/09/01	1982/09/21	1990/09/28	1982/09/21	1983/09/01	1990/09/28	1997/08/03	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1983/09/22	1983/09/22	1999/01/12	2009/05/03	1999/05/03	1999/05/03	2005/02/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/09/22	1983/09/22	1998/09/22	2007/01/03	1998/09/22		1995/05/30	1995/05/30	Alma	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/09/22	1983/09/22	2005/03/05	2021/08/17	2006/12/14		2010/05/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1983/10/06	1983/10/06	2004/03/10	2019/08/13	2009/08/13		2001/11/01	2004/01/07	Welland	DISABILITY
1983/10/06	1983/10/06	2000/10/08	2012/10/10	2002/10/10	2002/12/01	2004/11/05		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1983/10/06	1983/10/06	2001/07/03	2014/03/31	2004/03/31	2004/03/31	2014/03/31	2015/12/20	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1972/01/01	1983/10/13	1991/08/14	2001/08/14	1991/08/14		1993/03/15	2014/07/25	Brandon	ELECTIVE
1983/10/13	1983/10/13	1998/10/13	2007/05/18	1998/10/13	1998/10/13	2004/03/25	2004/03/25	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
1983/10/13	1983/10/13	2005/09/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2014/12/31	2023/07/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1983/10/13	1983/10/13	2003/09/16	2018/08/20	2008/08/20		2002/04/04		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
1983/06/06	1983/10/20	1996/10/23	2001/10/23	1996/10/23		1999/05/03	1999/05/03	Ottawa	DEATH (RPC)
1957/02/01	1983/10/22	1972/02/01	1978/09/26	1972/02/01	1977/06/30	1978/09/26	1983/10/22		COMPULSORY
1963/10/17	1983/10/29	1983/10/29	1993/10/29	1983/10/29	1983/10/29	1993/10/29	2005/06/16	Hull	COMPULSORY
1968/10/31	1983/11/01	1983/10/31	1989/06/26	1983/10/31	1983/11/01	1985/04/04	1985/04/04		DEATH (RPC)
1953/10/14	1983/11/15	1973/11/15	1983/11/15	1973/11/15	1976/02/01	1983/11/15	1996/04/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1946/11/28	1983/11/15	1967/01/11	1977/01/11	1967/01/11		1972/08/01	1983/11/15		ELECTIVE
1983/11/17	1983/11/17	1998/12/01	2008/12/14	1998/12/14	1998/12/14	2008/12/14		Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1982/05/13	1983/11/17	2000/03/12	2013/01/10	2003/01/10	2007/01/01	2013/01/10		Regina	COMPULSORY
1983/11/17	1983/11/17	2001/01/26	2013/04/07	2003/04/07	2003/04/07	2013/04/07		Regina	COMPULSORY
1983/11/17	1983/11/17	2000/07/21	2012/03/25	2002/03/25		2000/07/22		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1971/12/23	1983/11/17	1983/11/17	1988/11/17	1983/11/17		1983/11/17	2009/04/25	Guelph	Compulsory(County Court)
1965/07/05	1983/11/17	1980/07/05	1990/03/15	1980/07/05	1983/11/17	1984/11/30	1991/11/01	Regina	ELECTIVE
1983/11/28	1983/11/28	1998/11/28	2002/09/16	1997/09/16	1997/09/16	1999/01/01	2023/12/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1968/11/28	1983/11/28	1983/11/28	1990/02/28	1983/11/28	1983/11/28	1990/02/28	2005/09/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1957/06/01	1983/11/30	1975/04/30	1985/04/30	1975/04/30	1977/01/31	1983/11/30	1985/06/25	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1971/12/16	1983/12/01	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	2019/10/27	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1965/03/15	1983/12/01	1983/11/21	1993/11/21	1983/11/21	1983/12/01	1993/11/21	2010/03/28	Montréal	COMPULSORY

1983/12/01	1983/12/01	2000/06/21	2012/01/10	2002/01/10	2002/01/10	2012/01/01	2020/06/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1969/04/03	1983/12/01	1984/04/03	1986/03/23	1981/03/23	1983/12/01	1986/03/23	1999/11/28	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	1983/12/06	1998/12/06	2000/02/26	1995/02/26	1995/02/26	1999/04/02	2013/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	1983/12/06	1998/12/06	2006/10/13	1998/12/06	1998/12/06	2002/04/02	2004/04/05	Gatineau	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	1983/12/06	1998/12/06	2002/07/09	1997/07/09	1997/07/09	2002/07/09	2011/12/09	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	1983/12/06	2000/02/11	2011/04/17	2001/04/17		2002/09/01	2023/03/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	1983/12/06	1998/01/24	1998/01/24	1993/12/06	1993/12/31	1998/01/24	2004/11/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1982/08/09	1983/12/06	1997/08/09	2005/08/31	1997/08/09		1985/09/17	2016/08/05	Newcastle	DISABILITY
1968/09/26	1983/12/11	1983/09/26	1983/12/11	1978/12/11	1979/01/02	1983/12/11	1998/03/01	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1968/10/10	1983/12/16	1983/10/10	1986/08/19	1981/08/19	1981/08/19	1983/12/16	1998/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	1983/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	2017/01/28	London	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	1983/12/22	2000/01/06	2011/01/20	2001/01/20	2001/01/20	2011/01/20		Barrhead	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	1983/12/22	1998/12/22	2007/05/10	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2002/09/01	2016/03/25	Red Deer	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	1983/12/22	1998/12/22	2001/05/31	1996/05/31	1996/05/31	2001/04/05	2002/04/19	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	1983/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	2021/11/21	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1963/08/01	1983/12/25	1978/08/01	1985/11/23	1978/08/01	1978/08/31	1983/12/25	1983/12/25		DEATH (RPC)
1979/09/20	1983/12/26	1994/09/20	2003/01/01	1994/09/20		1983/12/26	1983/12/26		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/08/24	1984/01/01	1979/11/13	1989/11/13	1979/11/13	1979/11/13	1984/01/01	1990/08/05	Toronto	DISABILITY
1984/01/03	1984/01/03	2003/02/20	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01	2020/11/19	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1984/01/03	1984/01/03	1994/09/29	1999/09/29	1994/09/29	1994/10/01	1999/09/29	2004/12/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1984/01/03	1984/01/03	2001/11/17	2011/11/17	2001/11/17		1995/11/30		Edmonton, Alberta	DISABILITY
1960/10/18	1984/01/12	1975/10/18	1984/01/12	1975/10/18	1979/08/01	1984/01/12	2003/06/27	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1973/09/14	1984/01/31	1988/09/14	1996/10/16	1988/09/14		1984/01/31	1999/05/12	Montreal	DISABILITY
1966/11/24	1984/02/02	1988/01/14	1998/01/14	1988/01/14		1984/02/02	1984/02/02	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/01/29	1984/02/10	1991/02/17	2001/02/17	1991/02/17		1984/02/10	1984/02/10	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/09/26	1984/02/23	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1998/09/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1972/01/20	1984/02/24	1990/12/05	2000/12/05	1990/12/05		2000/12/05	2016/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1966/10/18	1984/02/25	1984/02/25	1994/02/25	1984/02/25	1984/02/25	1988/03/04	1988/03/04	North Battleford	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/12/20	1984/02/27	1993/01/01	2003/01/01	1993/01/01	1993/01/06	1996/08/21	1996/08/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/05/17	1984/03/02	1980/05/17	1984/03/02	1979/03/02		1984/03/02	2006/09/24	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1963/09/26	1984/03/03	1978/09/26	1986/11/25	1978/09/26	1984/03/03	1986/11/25	1994/12/11	Yorkton	COMPULSORY
1984/03/06	1984/03/06	1999/10/26	2010/06/15	2000/06/15	2000/06/15	2004/01/06	2007/03/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	1984/03/06	2005/01/14	2021/10/30	2005/01/14		2019/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/08/01	1984/03/15	2006/05/16	2016/05/16	2006/05/16		1984/03/15			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1984/03/23	1984/03/23	2004/08/14	2018/01/05	2006/12/14	2008/01/05	2018/01/05		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1984/03/23	1984/03/23	2005/06/09	2021/08/26	2006/12/14	2013/07/01	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1984/03/23	1984/03/23	1999/07/23	2009/11/21	1999/11/21	1999/11/21	2009/11/21	2013/10/29	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1965/09/01	1984/03/26	1980/09/01	1987/10/05			1984/03/26	1984/03/26		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/03/11	1984/03/30	1983/03/11	1984/03/30	1979/03/30	1979/06/30	1984/03/30	1987/07/08	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1938/06/21	1984/04/06	1953/06/21	1962/08/10	1953/06/21		1962/08/10	1984/04/06		COMPULSORY
1965/03/29	1984/04/09	1980/03/29	1984/04/09	1979/04/09	1979/08/31	1984/04/09	1994/11/11	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/05/08	1984/04/11	1990/08/20	2000/08/20	1990/08/20		1992/06/30	2011/11/12	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1951/09/21	1984/04/17	1966/09/21	1973/01/17	1966/09/21		1973/01/17	1984/04/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	1984/04/18	1981/05/25	1991/05/25			1990/06/30	1998/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE
1984/04/18	1984/04/18	1999/04/18	2006/11/13	1999/04/18		1999/05/01	2008/12/13	Prince Rupert	ELECTIVE
1980/10/23	1984/04/18	1995/10/23	2005/04/25	1995/10/23	1995/10/23	2002/07/16	2008/03/20	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE

1984/04/18	1984/04/18	2009/08/05	2019/08/05	2009/08/05		1994/08/16	2012/03/12	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1959/01/08	1984/04/19	1974/01/08	1974/12/05	1969/12/05		1974/12/05	1984/04/19		COMPULSORY
1981/07/01	1984/04/23	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1962/10/12	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1994/04/23	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1992/10/12	2013/03/20	Orillia	ELECTIVE
1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	2016/07/10	Stratford	COMPULSORY
1966/11/22	1984/04/26	1985/10/25	1995/10/25	1985/10/25		1982/09/01	1984/04/26	Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1964/12/07	1984/05/04	1979/12/07	1985/05/24	1979/12/07	1979/12/10	1981/12/01	1984/05/04	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1982/11/25	1984/05/24	1996/04/23	2001/04/23	1996/04/23	1996/04/24	2001/04/23		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	1984/05/24	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	1992/09/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	2001/11/04	New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1981/07/23	1984/05/24	1996/07/23	2005/09/13	1996/07/23		1998/12/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1975/09/01	1984/05/29	1990/09/01	1999/11/27			1988/11/30	2007/12/18		DISABILITY
1968/10/31	1984/05/29	1983/10/31	1984/05/29	1979/05/29	1979/06/01	1984/05/29	2000/03/11	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1970/10/29	1984/05/31	1987/04/12	1997/04/12	1987/04/12		1984/05/31	1984/05/31	Trois Rivières	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/07/01	1984/06/01	1979/07/01	1986/06/30	1979/07/01	1984/06/01	1986/06/30	2006/11/14	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1973/10/05	1984/06/02	1993/04/03	2003/04/03	1993/04/03		1984/06/02	1984/06/02		DEATH (RPC)
1961/06/13	1984/06/08	1976/06/13	1984/06/08	1976/06/13	1981/07/01	1984/06/08	1995/03/24	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1950/02/14	1984/06/08	1967/10/14	1977/10/14	1967/10/14	1972/12/15	1977/10/14	1984/06/08	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	1984/06/21	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	2023/08/23	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	1984/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/04/07	1999/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/04/07		Brandon	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1984/06/21	1997/11/28	2007/11/28	1997/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28		Belleville	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	1984/06/21	1999/03/07	2004/03/07	1999/03/07	1999/03/07	2004/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	1984/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/05/27	1999/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/05/07	2007/05/07	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/06/28	1984/06/28	2002/03/15	2014/11/30			2014/11/30	2023/06/08	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	1984/06/29	2001/09/03	2013/11/08	2003/11/08		2001/11/01		Victoriaville, Quebec	Early Retirement
1969/02/27	1984/06/29	1987/05/18	1997/05/18	1987/05/18	1992/07/01	1996/11/01	2008/11/27	Québec	ELECTIVE
1977/01/27	1984/06/29	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	1993/03/06	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	2020/02/12	Val d'Or	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	1984/06/29	1999/12/16	2010/06/02	2000/06/02	2000/06/02	2007/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	1984/06/29	2006/08/06	2016/08/06	2006/08/06		1994/11/15	2001/06/13	Québec	DISABILITY
1984/06/29	1984/06/29	1998/09/05	1998/09/05	1994/06/29	1994/06/29	1998/09/05	2004/12/28	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	1984/06/29	2006/02/15	2017/10/03	2006/12/14	2007/10/03	2014/10/01		Amos	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	1984/06/29	1999/06/29	2006/02/17	1999/06/29		1998/01/12	1998/01/12	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/06/29	1984/06/29	1994/07/19	1999/07/19	1994/07/19	1994/07/19	1999/01/01	2002/06/13	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	1984/06/29	2002/08/20	2015/10/10	2005/10/10	2005/10/10	2013/07/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1968/07/19	1984/06/30	1983/07/19	1992/11/14	1983/07/19	1984/06/30	1992/11/14	2013/12/27	Brockville	COMPULSORY
1963/09/26	1984/06/30	1980/04/15	1990/04/15	1980/04/15	1980/04/25	1984/06/30	1984/06/30	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/04/27	1984/07/01	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	1991/05/02	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	2018/05/14	Steinbach	COMPULSORY
1977/01/17	1984/07/01	1998/11/18	2013/05/28	2003/05/28	2003/05/28	2005/04/04	2017/01/29	Dauphin	ELECTIVE
1974/03/13	1984/07/01	1992/11/21	2002/11/21	1992/11/21	1992/11/21	1998/10/04	2017/04/16	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1975/08/26	1984/07/01	1992/11/02	2002/11/02	1992/11/02	1992/11/02	1994/10/31	1998/03/03	Flin Flon	ELECTIVE
1983/10/06	1984/07/01	2000/10/08	2012/10/10	2002/10/10	2002/12/01	2004/11/05		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1977/11/24	1984/07/01	1997/05/19	2007/05/19	1997/05/19	1997/09/01	2007/05/19		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	1984/07/01	1999/04/26	2014/12/21	2004/12/21	2004/12/21	2009/08/30	2017/01/28	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1980/09/18	1984/07/01	2001/11/28	2018/02/06	2008/02/06		2002/04/08		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1984/07/01	1993/08/30	1998/04/18	1993/04/18	1993/04/18	1994/04/30	2002/06/13	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1979/11/08	1984/07/01	1994/11/08	2003/03/31	1994/11/08		1991/06/20	2008/03/09	Portage la Prairie	DISABILITY
1983/07/18	1984/07/01	1998/07/31	2008/07/31	1998/07/31	2000/04/03	2004/04/05	2021/05/17	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE

1982/04/06	1984/07/01	1997/04/06	2007/01/22	1997/04/06	1997/04/06	1998/11/01	2001/04/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1966/11/01	1984/07/01	1981/11/01	1990/08/05	1981/11/01	1982/01/01	1990/08/05	1993/03/27	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1967/11/02	1984/07/01	1989/08/14	1999/08/14	1989/08/14		1985/02/14	1985/02/14	Flin Flon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/07/09	1984/07/09	1999/10/05	2009/12/30	1999/12/30	2005/02/18	2009/04/02		Scarborough	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1984/07/09	1990/01/20	1995/01/20	1990/01/20	1991/08/02	1995/01/20	2004/09/08	Perth	COMPULSORY
1984/07/09	1984/07/09	2002/05/07	2015/03/03	2005/03/03		2002/07/01		Kingsville	ELECTIVE
1984/07/26	1984/07/26	1997/04/20	2002/04/20	1997/04/20	1997/04/20	2000/09/01	2005/07/05	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1962/03/27	1984/07/26	1977/03/27	1984/07/26	1977/03/27		1984/07/26	1997/07/18	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1973/12/20	1984/08/14	1988/12/20	1992/10/16	1987/10/16		1984/08/14	1984/08/14	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/10/24	1984/08/27	1978/04/01	1988/04/01	1978/04/01	1978/04/03	1984/08/27	1984/08/27	Swift Current	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1950/01/18	1984/08/29	1965/01/18	1971/11/27	1965/01/18		1971/11/27	1984/08/29		COMPULSORY
1955/12/14	1984/10/02	1974/10/02	1984/10/02	1974/10/02	1976/10/02	1984/10/02	1991/07/05	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1963/10/18	1984/10/03	1978/03/21	1978/03/21	1973/10/18		1978/03/21	1984/10/03	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1964/09/01	1984/10/07	1979/09/01	1986/09/04	1979/09/01	1979/11/01	1984/10/07	1984/10/07	Penticton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/10/17	1984/10/18	1989/06/02	1989/06/02	1984/10/17	1984/10/18	1989/06/02	2013/05/09	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1963/01/08	1984/10/24	1984/10/24	1994/10/24	1984/10/24	1984/10/24	1994/05/31	1996/11/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1965/03/29	1984/10/31	1980/03/29	1986/07/05	1980/03/29	1980/04/30	1984/10/31	1989/06/04	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1959/05/05	1984/10/31	1975/06/19	1985/06/19			1984/10/31	1988/06/05		ELECTIVE
1969/11/13	1984/11/13	1984/11/13	1990/09/09	1984/11/13	1984/11/13	1990/09/09	2007/09/19	Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1965/07/05	1984/11/30	1980/07/05	1990/03/15	1980/07/05	1983/11/17	1984/11/30	1991/11/01	Regina	ELECTIVE
1983/06/06	1984/12/04	1996/10/23	2001/10/23	1996/10/23		1999/05/03	1999/05/03	Ottawa	DEATH (RPC)
1984/12/04	1984/12/04	1999/12/04	2002/11/04	1997/11/04	2001/06/29	2002/11/04	2008/03/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1984/12/04	1984/12/04	1999/01/01	1999/01/01	1994/12/04		1999/01/01	2002/01/01	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1965/05/03	1984/12/11	1979/12/11	1984/12/11	1979/12/11	1979/12/31	1984/12/11	2007/01/05	Milton	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	1984/12/13	1999/12/13	2000/12/28	1995/12/28	1995/12/28	1997/11/08	1997/11/08	Magog	DEATH (RPC)
1984/12/13	1984/12/13	2004/03/27	2017/04/10	2006/12/14	2007/04/10	2013/01/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1984/12/13	1984/12/13	1999/05/19	1999/05/19	1994/12/13	1995/01/01	1999/05/19	2005/11/19	Regina	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	1984/12/13	1995/04/01	1995/04/01	1994/12/13	1994/12/13	1995/04/01	2001/03/29	North Battleford	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	1984/12/13	1999/12/13	2009/10/23	1999/12/13		1985/12/02			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1974/12/05	1984/12/16	1989/12/05	1993/10/14	1988/10/14		1984/12/16	1984/12/16	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/10/03	1984/12/17	1989/10/03	1990/03/15	1985/03/15		1981/01/30	1984/12/17	Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1969/12/19	1984/12/20	1984/12/19	1990/04/11	1984/12/19	1984/12/20	1990/04/11	2004/08/05	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1984/12/21	1984/12/21	2000/03/09	2010/05/26	2000/05/26	2000/05/26	2008/12/22	2022/05/02	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1964/08/24	1984/12/27	1979/08/24	1984/12/27	1979/08/24	1979/09/01	1984/12/27	1995/12/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1969/01/09	1984/12/31	1981/01/20	1986/01/20	1981/01/20	1981/01/20	1984/12/31	2006/11/30	London	ELECTIVE
1971/04/08	1985/01/01	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1976/07/19	1985/01/01	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	2011/06/15	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1985/01/01	1988/08/01	1995/09/21	1988/08/01	1988/12/31	1995/09/21	2014/10/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1984/03/06	1985/01/01	1999/10/26	2010/06/15	2000/06/15	2000/06/15	2004/01/06	2007/03/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1970/07/01	1985/01/01	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1984/06/21	1985/01/01	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	2023/08/23	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1983/10/06	1985/01/01	2004/03/10	2019/08/13	2009/08/13		2001/11/01	2004/01/07	Welland	DISABILITY
1981/05/28	1985/01/01	1996/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	1996/05/31	2004/07/27	2020/12/22	London	COMPULSORY
1972/03/23	1985/01/01	1988/05/08	1998/05/08	1988/05/08	1988/05/08	1989/01/14	1989/01/14	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/02/15	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2012/06/24	2002/06/24		1999/11/01	2020/11/26	Cochrane	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1985/01/01	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY

1976/11/04	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2009/06/24	1999/06/24	1999/06/30	2009/06/24	2020/03/08	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1983/01/27	1985/01/01	1999/11/28	2009/11/28	1999/11/28		1996/02/26	1996/02/26	Pembroke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/15	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2009/10/03	1999/10/03	1999/10/03	2009/06/13	2009/06/13	Downsview	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/01/01	1985/01/01	1994/01/02	2004/01/02	1994/01/02	1994/01/02	2003/12/30	2022/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1985/01/01	1999/01/01	2010/05/30	2000/05/30	2000/05/30	2010/05/30	2017/05/19	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/07/28	1985/01/01	1996/02/20	2001/02/20	1996/02/20	1996/02/20	1999/01/01	2018/06/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/05/01	1985/01/01	1993/05/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1993/05/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/05/17	1985/01/01	1988/05/17	1997/10/14	1988/05/17	1991/01/03	1993/12/31	2004/02/02	London	ELECTIVE
1967/11/07	1985/01/01	1991/09/12	2001/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1994/09/30	1997/05/25	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1977/07/01	1985/01/01	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	1997/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	2012/02/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/12/01	1985/01/01	1996/12/01	2004/01/29	1996/12/01	1996/12/01	2002/11/01	2023/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	1985/01/01	1996/11/06	2006/11/06	1996/11/06	1997/01/01	2006/11/06	2014/05/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/05/18	1985/01/01	1994/08/17	2004/08/17	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	1999/07/12	2013/04/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/05/28	1985/01/01	1998/02/05	2008/02/05	1998/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/03/08	1985/01/01	1988/03/08	1996/08/28	1988/03/08	1988/03/08	1991/12/31	2007/01/07	Port Hope	ELECTIVE
1975/01/30	1985/01/01	1990/01/30	1993/09/15	1988/09/15	1988/09/19	1993/05/31	2003/05/27	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1985/01/01	1991/05/20	2000/10/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1994/10/08	2009/05/23	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/09/02	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1979/03/01	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/13	2000/06/13		1999/01/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1976/09/01	1985/01/01	1992/04/18	2002/04/18	1992/04/18	1992/04/19	2002/04/18	2020/10/12	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1977/09/22	1985/01/01	1999/11/21	2009/11/21	1999/11/21		1988/09/01		Toronto	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1978/12/21	1985/01/01	1993/12/21	2003/10/19	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	1996/10/31	2005/01/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/11/27	1985/01/01	1997/09/15	2007/09/15	1997/09/15	1997/09/15	2007/09/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/03/18	1985/01/01	2001/11/19	2016/07/22	2006/07/22	2006/07/22	2016/07/22		Brantford	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	1985/01/01	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	2017/01/28	London	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	1985/01/01	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1985/01/01	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	2011/06/24	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1971/09/02	1985/01/01	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/11	1999/01/11	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/11/17	1985/01/01	1998/12/01	2008/12/14	1998/12/14	1998/12/14	2008/12/14		Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1977/12/22	1985/01/01	2005/02/13	2015/02/13	2005/02/13		1990/06/01	1990/06/01	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/08/08	1985/01/01	1992/05/26	1997/05/26	1992/05/26	1992/05/26	1995/11/30	2014/10/20	Oakville	ELECTIVE
1979/09/20	1985/01/01	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1973/10/11	1985/01/01	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1985/01/01	1997/11/28	2007/11/28	1997/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28		Belleville	COMPULSORY
1984/07/09	1985/01/01	1999/10/05	2009/12/30	1999/12/30	2005/02/18	2009/04/02		Scarborough	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	1985/01/01	1999/11/19	2009/11/19	1999/11/19		1997/10/31	2017/02/19	Picton	DISABILITY
1977/08/08	1985/01/01	1992/08/08	1994/02/01	1989/02/01	1989/03/01	1992/08/31	2009/08/20	Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1983/05/17	1985/01/01	1999/10/21	2011/03/25	2001/03/25	2002/01/01	2011/03/25		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1971/12/02	1985/01/01	1986/12/02	1995/02/10	1986/12/02	1991/09/01	1995/02/10	2016/10/30	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1985/01/01	1992/08/16	2002/08/16	1992/08/16	1993/01/01	2002/08/16	2017/09/25	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2012/05/08	2002/05/08	2002/05/08	2005/09/29	2010/05/17	Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1981/07/01	1985/01/01	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1985/01/01	1997/08/05	2006/02/12	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/12/31	2024/02/18	Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1980/09/15	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1973/10/25	1985/01/01	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	1985/01/01	1992/12/22	1999/05/12	1992/12/22		1992/12/31	2002/05/15	Newcastle	ELECTIVE

1982/09/03	1985/01/01	1997/09/03	2006/03/22	1997/09/03	1997/10/04	2006/03/22	2009/07/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1985/01/01	1995/07/27	2005/07/27	1995/07/27	1995/07/31	2005/07/27	2022/12/22	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1985/01/01	1996/05/25	2006/05/25	1996/05/25		1991/10/03	1998/01/14	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1981/10/29	1985/01/01	2001/01/21	2015/04/14	2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2015/04/14	2023/07/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1985/01/01	1988/06/22	1998/06/22	1988/06/22	1988/09/06	1998/06/22	2007/04/08	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1980/11/27	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2008/12/27	1998/12/27	1998/12/27	2001/09/06	2001/09/06	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/11/27	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2008/12/27	1998/12/27	1998/12/27	2001/09/06	2001/09/06	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/11/18	1985/01/01	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	1992/11/18	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	2015/05/22	Meaford	COMPULSORY
1976/01/05	1985/01/01	1991/01/05	2000/10/20	1991/01/05	1991/01/05	1998/06/01	2010/08/04	Windsor	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1985/01/01	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1985/01/01	1990/07/15	1999/04/29	1990/07/15	1991/05/01	1993/07/29	1993/07/29	Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/05/20	1985/01/01	1998/06/29	2008/06/29	1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/06/21	1985/01/01	1999/03/07	2004/03/07	1999/03/07	1999/03/07	2004/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/02/25	1985/01/01	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	1997/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	2016/06/04	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1985/01/01	1999/03/02	2010/09/27	2000/09/27	2000/09/27	2006/09/27	2019/05/09	Pembroke	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	1985/01/01	1995/04/24	2005/04/24	1995/04/24	1995/09/01	2005/04/24		Stratford	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	1985/01/01	1991/08/29	1996/08/29	1991/08/29	1991/08/29	1994/08/31	2005/10/16	London	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	1985/01/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1999/05/09	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1985/01/01	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	2001/01/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	1985/01/01	1995/07/10	2001/10/19	1995/07/10	1995/07/10	2000/06/01	2008/07/12	Sault Ste Marie	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1985/01/01	1990/01/20	1995/01/20	1990/01/20	1991/08/02	1995/01/20	2004/09/08	Perth	COMPULSORY
1971/07/01	1985/01/01	1998/02/19	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	1998/06/10	2008/02/19		Whitby	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1985/01/01	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	1995/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	2015/07/01	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1985/01/01	1996/05/28	2001/08/23	1996/05/28	1996/12/31	2001/08/23	2006/07/06	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1985/01/01	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	2012/12/11	Oakville	COMPULSORY
1982/02/11	1985/01/01	1997/08/30	2007/08/30	1997/08/30		1991/10/03	1998/12/30	Kapuskasing	DISABILITY
1978/05/01	1985/01/01	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	2018/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1973/07/12	1985/01/01	1989/02/24	1999/02/24	1989/02/24	1991/09/09	1999/02/24	2019/08/27	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1985/01/01	1997/07/12	2007/07/12	1997/07/12		1989/12/14	2019/06/07	St. Catharines	DISABILITY
1976/06/30	1985/01/01	1991/06/30	1996/12/03	1991/06/30	1991/06/30	1994/07/31	2015/02/18	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/05/05	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03	2016/03/15	Chatham	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2012/10/21	2002/10/21		1999/01/01		Owen Sound	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	1985/01/01	1997/11/07	2007/11/07	1997/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1982/03/18	1985/01/01	1997/03/18	2000/06/28	1995/06/28		1993/08/26	2000/11/22	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1977/02/17	1985/01/01	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	1992/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	2015/01/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1985/01/01	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1966/01/28	1985/01/01	1982/04/15	1992/04/15	1982/04/15	1983/03/15	1992/04/15	1992/05/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/03/31	1985/01/01	2005/01/14	2021/10/30	2005/01/14		2019/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1962/10/12	1985/01/01	1984/04/23	1994/04/23	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1992/10/12	2013/03/20	Orillia	ELECTIVE
1978/06/22	1985/01/01	1996/09/22	2006/09/22	1996/09/22	1996/09/22	2001/10/01		North Bay	ELECTIVE
1966/01/28	1985/01/01	1981/01/28	1989/04/29	1981/01/28	1981/07/01	1989/04/29	2000/05/20	Guelph	COMPULSORY
1967/12/18	1985/01/01	1990/06/04	2000/06/04	1990/06/04	1990/06/04	1991/04/15	2013/04/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1985/01/01	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1979/11/07	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1994/05/17	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1975/01/30	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2009/11/14	1999/11/14	1999/11/14	2009/11/14	2021/12/13	Hamilton	COMPULSORY

1964/10/01	1985/01/01	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1977/07/05	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2012/11/21	2002/11/21	2002/11/21	2012/11/21		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1985/01/01	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	1981/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	2002/09/19	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	1985/01/01	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	1987/09/06	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	2010/03/03	St. Thomas	COMPULSORY
1971/11/04	1985/01/01	1994/02/03	2004/02/03	1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1985/01/01	1987/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1991/04/08	1995/01/21	2011/10/07	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1967/03/16	1985/01/01	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	2005/08/06	Pembroke	COMPULSORY
1983/10/06	1985/01/01	2001/07/03	2014/03/31	2004/03/31	2004/03/31	2014/03/31	2015/12/20	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1965/03/22	1985/01/01	1986/06/15	1996/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/09/09	1989/06/16	1989/06/16	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/03/02	1985/01/01	1993/03/02	1999/04/18	1993/03/02		1991/06/06	1999/09/15	Thunder Bay	DISABILITY
1968/07/19	1985/01/01	1983/07/19	1992/11/14	1983/07/19	1984/06/30	1992/11/14	2013/12/27	Brockville	COMPULSORY
1975/09/18	1985/01/01	1990/09/18	1998/03/23	1990/09/18		1989/06/01	1989/06/01	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1960/11/17	1985/01/01	1986/09/05	1996/09/05	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1994/11/17	2008/04/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/07/01	1985/01/01	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	1992/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	2005/11/08	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/01/29	1985/01/01	1991/01/29	1991/10/04	1986/10/04	1987/07/15	1991/10/04	2007/11/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1966/01/25	1985/01/01	1981/01/25	1990/12/09	1981/01/25		1990/12/09	1998/02/01	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1963/01/08	1985/01/01	1984/10/24	1994/10/24	1984/10/24	1984/10/24	1994/05/31	1996/11/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1971/12/23	1985/01/01	1985/06/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23	1987/07/15	1990/06/23	2009/08/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1980/07/17	1985/01/01	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	2002/09/08	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1985/01/01	1988/08/01	1992/05/31	1987/05/31	1987/07/14	1992/05/31	2001/08/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1985/01/01	1993/04/27	2002/11/04	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1996/03/09	1996/03/09	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/09/20	1985/01/01	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton	ELECTIVE
1974/03/08	1985/01/01	1989/03/08	1991/01/04	1986/01/04	1987/07/15	1991/01/04	1997/07/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1970/05/07	1985/01/01	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	1985/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	2006/02/06	London	COMPULSORY
1980/11/27	1985/01/01	2003/03/07	2017/09/01	2006/12/14	2007/09/01	2017/09/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1985/01/01	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/30	1999/11/01	2003/01/01	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	1985/01/01	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/30	1999/11/01	2003/01/01	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1984/07/09	1985/01/01	2002/05/07	2015/03/03	2005/03/03		2002/07/01		Kingsville	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1985/01/01	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	1994/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	2012/09/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1985/01/01	1996/05/28	2005/07/27	1996/05/28		1996/08/31	2013/04/06	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/07/13	1985/01/01	1988/04/15	1998/04/15	1988/04/15	1988/04/15	1994/04/18	1994/04/18	London	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/08/09	1985/01/01	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1984/04/23	1985/01/01	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	2016/07/10	Stratford	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1985/01/01	1991/10/28	2001/06/14	1991/10/28	1991/10/28	1996/08/31	2007/08/01	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1985/01/01	1999/02/16	2010/08/30	2000/08/30		1999/03/01	2014/01/28	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1970/01/29	1985/01/01	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	2015/02/14	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1970/06/11	1985/01/01	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	2008/04/03	Vanier	COMPULSORY
1967/03/16	1985/01/01	1989/08/10	1999/08/10	1989/08/10	1989/08/10	1993/09/26	1993/09/26	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/12/31	1985/01/01	1988/12/31	1998/11/09	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1992/12/31	2000/03/20	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1985/01/01	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1963/12/05	1985/01/01	1989/10/22	1999/10/22	1989/10/22	1990/09/05	1998/10/11	1998/10/11	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/15	1985/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1961/06/30	1985/01/01	1977/07/31	1987/07/31	1977/07/31	1977/08/01	1987/07/31	1995/10/05	Hawkesbury	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1985/01/01	1979/02/17	1989/02/17	1979/02/17	1979/02/17	1987/10/31	1995/05/22	Peterborough	ELECTIVE
1981/05/28	1985/01/01	1987/03/17	1992/03/17	1991/05/28		1985/11/28	1992/01/19	Niagara Falls	DISABILITY
1970/01/29	1985/01/01	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1983/01/12	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1996/12/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY

1971/06/25	1985/01/01	1981/03/13	1986/03/13	1981/06/25	1981/09/01	1986/03/13	1998/09/17	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1953/01/01	1985/01/01	1977/07/09	1987/07/09	1977/07/09	1980/01/01	1987/07/09	2012/02/04	Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1985/01/01	1992/07/22	1997/07/22	1992/08/05		1986/05/30	1986/05/30	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/04/27	1985/01/01	1993/04/27	2001/09/14	1993/04/27		1985/09/07	1985/09/07	Brampton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/01/02	1985/01/02	2000/01/02	2004/11/08	1999/11/08	1999/11/08	2004/11/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1981/06/11	1985/01/16	1996/06/11	2001/04/01			1997/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1962/10/24	1985/02/01	1984/08/30	1994/08/30	1984/08/30	1985/02/01	1994/08/30	2007/03/05	Dunnville	COMPULSORY
1962/10/24	1985/02/01	1984/08/30	1994/08/30	1984/08/30	1985/02/01	1994/08/30	2007/03/05	Dunnville	COMPULSORY
1975/07/31	1985/02/08	1990/07/31	1999/01/05	1990/07/31		1991/12/31	2015/08/05	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1985/02/08	1985/02/08	2000/02/08	2001/05/10	1996/05/10	1996/05/10	2001/05/10	2012/01/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1985/02/13	1985/02/13	1999/07/08	2004/07/08	1999/07/08		1997/03/14	1997/03/14	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/02/13	1985/02/13	1997/07/19	1997/07/19	1995/02/13	1995/02/13	1997/07/19	2008/09/25	Truro	COMPULSORY
1985/02/14	1985/02/14	2001/01/27	2012/01/09	2002/01/09	2002/01/09	2007/10/01	2016/05/13	Sydney	ELECTIVE
1985/02/14	1985/02/14	1995/11/04	1995/11/04	1995/02/14	1995/02/14	1995/08/16	1995/08/16	New Glasgow	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/07/16	1985/02/14	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	1992/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	2005/02/12	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1967/11/02	1985/02/14	1989/08/14	1999/08/14	1989/08/14		1985/02/14	1985/02/14	Flin Flon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/02/15	1985/02/15	2000/07/01	2010/11/14	2000/11/14	2000/11/14	2008/12/31	2021/09/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/02/17	1985/02/17	1999/12/28	1999/12/28	1995/02/17	1995/02/28	1999/12/28	2013/01/29	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1963/03/19	1985/02/21	1978/03/19	1985/02/21	1978/03/19	1979/10/01	1985/02/21	1991/10/06	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1958/11/01	1985/02/24	1967/12/20	1967/12/20			1967/12/20	1985/02/24	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1967/11/02	1985/03/03	1985/12/22	1995/12/22	1985/12/22		1982/04/03	1985/03/03	Dunnville	DISABILITY
1985/03/11	1985/03/11	1999/07/22	2004/07/22	1999/07/22	1999/10/31	2004/07/22	2008/12/07	Welland	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	1985/03/11	2000/01/28	2005/01/28	2000/01/28	2000/01/28	2001/08/02	2013/11/13	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1985/03/11	2000/03/11	2005/11/06	2000/03/11	2000/03/11	2005/10/01	2018/01/27	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1985/03/11	1995/10/17	2000/10/17	1995/10/17	1995/10/17	2000/03/01	2009/05/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1985/03/11	2000/03/11	2006/10/16	2000/03/11		2006/10/16		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	1985/03/11	2001/10/28	2013/06/16	2003/06/16	2003/06/16	2011/09/01	2022/10/22	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1985/03/11	1997/08/16	1997/08/16	1995/03/11		1991/04/02	1991/04/02	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/03/11	1985/03/11	1996/05/06	1996/05/06	1995/03/11	1995/03/11	1996/05/06	2009/06/15	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1985/03/16	1987/12/28	1997/12/28	1987/12/28		1985/03/16	1985/03/16	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/04/17	1985/03/19	1983/04/21	1993/04/21	1983/04/21		1985/03/19	1985/03/19		DEATH (RPC)
1985/03/28	1985/03/28	1994/09/25	1994/09/25			1987/02/13	1987/02/13	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/07/06	1985/03/31	1980/07/06	1989/05/29	1980/07/06	1985/03/31	1988/08/31	1989/02/26	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	1985/04/04	2000/04/04	2002/10/05	1997/10/05		1993/01/25	1993/01/25	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/04/04	1985/04/04	1999/02/14	2004/02/14	1999/02/14		1996/11/02	1997/03/31	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1971/09/02	1985/04/04	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/11	1999/01/11	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/04/04	1985/04/04	2000/04/04	2005/06/03	2000/04/04	2000/04/04	2005/06/03	2021/01/15	Edmundston	COMPULSORY
1985/04/04	1985/04/04	2000/04/04	2004/10/04	1999/10/04	1999/10/04	2004/01/01	2019/01/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	1985/04/04	2001/11/03	2013/06/04	2003/06/04	2003/06/04	2013/06/04		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1968/10/31	1985/04/04	1983/10/31	1989/06/26	1983/10/31	1983/11/01	1985/04/04	1985/04/04		DEATH (RPC)
1970/04/09	1985/04/10	1985/04/09	1994/12/12	1985/04/09	1985/04/10	1994/12/12	2007/08/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1985/04/10	1985/04/10	2000/04/10	2003/05/01	1998/05/01	1998/05/01	2001/11/21	2001/11/21	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/10/01	1985/04/15	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1976/10/23	1976/10/23	1981/10/23	1985/04/15		COMPULSORY
1983/07/07	1985/04/19	1999/10/08	2011/01/08	2001/01/08	2001/01/08	2007/09/01	2020/05/19	Saint John	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	1985/04/19	2001/11/03	2013/06/04	2003/06/04	2003/06/04	2013/06/04		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1970/05/07	1985/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	1985/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	2006/02/06	London	COMPULSORY

1985/05/10	1985/05/10	2000/08/03	2010/10/27	2000/10/27		1999/05/06	2006/07/08	Corner Brook	DISABILITY	
1970/07/09	1985/05/24	1987/11/16	1997/11/16	1987/11/16		1985/05/24	1985/05/24	Charlottetown	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)	
1985/05/28	1985/05/28	2012/06/23	2022/06/23	2012/06/23		1991/01/06		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)	
1985/05/28	1985/05/28	1993/07/24	1993/07/24			1993/07/24	2009/02/23	Victoria	COMPULSORY	
1985/05/28	1985/05/28	2000/04/07	2005/04/07	2000/04/07		2000/04/07	2001/04/24	Huntsville	ELECTIVE	
1973/09/21	1985/06/01	1988/09/21	1990/04/11	1985/04/11		1985/06/01	1990/04/11	1996/05/01	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1961/04/01	1985/06/04	1977/03/25	1987/03/25	1977/03/25		1977/07/01	1977/12/26	1985/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1947/09/11	1985/06/12	1962/09/11	1968/11/18	1962/09/11			1964/11/05	1985/06/12	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1975/06/17	1985/06/17	1988/12/07	1988/12/07	1985/06/17		1985/06/17	1988/12/07	1998/04/05	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1985/06/19	1982/09/21	1985/06/19	1980/06/19		1980/06/19	1985/06/19	1988/12/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1985/06/23	1985/06/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23		1987/07/15	1990/06/23	2009/08/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1957/06/01	1985/06/25	1975/04/30	1985/04/30	1975/04/30		1977/01/31	1983/11/30	1985/06/25	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1985/06/28	1985/06/28	2001/11/08	2013/03/20	2003/03/20			2013/03/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1973/08/15	1985/07/01	1988/08/15	1991/07/26	1986/07/26			1985/07/01	2001/07/07	Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1985/07/05	1985/07/05	2008/06/18	2018/06/18	2008/06/18			1998/09/22	1998/09/22	Quebec	DEATH (RPC)
1985/07/05	1985/07/05	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2000/07/05		2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2018/07/08	Granby	COMPULSORY
1985/07/05	1985/07/05	2005/06/13	2020/05/22	2006/12/14		2010/05/22	2020/05/22		Baie-Comeau	COMPULSORY
1985/07/05	1985/07/05	2001/12/02	2011/12/02	2001/12/02			1995/01/28	1995/01/28	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/07/05	1985/07/05	2000/07/05	2003/05/09	1998/05/09		1998/05/09	2000/12/01	2017/02/12	Laval	ELECTIVE
1970/07/09	1985/07/09	1985/07/09	1991/08/26	1985/07/09		1985/07/09	1988/11/01	2002/05/21	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/01/27	1985/07/23	1998/01/27	1999/10/20	1994/10/20			1985/07/23	1985/07/23	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/10/30	1985/08/14	1985/08/14	1990/08/14	1989/10/30			1985/08/14	1985/11/09	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1950/09/12	1985/08/20	1966/10/01	1976/10/01	1966/10/01		1975/09/08	1976/10/01	1985/08/20	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1981/02/26	1985/08/22	1996/02/26	2003/11/22	1996/02/26			1998/07/01	2016/05/21	Truro	ELECTIVE
1971/07/08	1985/08/22	1998/11/18	2010/11/12	2000/11/12			2003/01/01	2017/12/20	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	2000/09/23	2010/10/25	2000/10/25		2001/01/01	2002/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	2000/08/22	2005/02/04	2000/02/04			2005/02/04	2022/07/10	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	2000/08/22	2007/11/07	2000/08/22		2006/10/01	2007/11/07	2015/03/30	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	1999/01/10	1999/01/10	1995/08/22		1995/08/22	1999/01/10	2008/04/28	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	2004/11/16	2018/07/01	2006/12/14		2008/07/01	2013/08/31		Dauphin	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	1998/11/13	1998/11/13	1995/08/22		1995/08/22	1997/12/12	1997/12/12	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	2004/09/23	2018/10/26	2004/09/23			2018/10/26		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	2002/12/03	2015/03/15	2005/03/15			2003/04/07	2011/02/10	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	2001/05/21	2012/02/16	2002/02/16		2003/03/28	2012/02/16	2020/03/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	1985/08/22	2000/08/22	2008/10/18	2000/08/22		2001/03/31	2008/10/18		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1979/09/20	1985/08/22	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11		1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton	ELECTIVE
1966/05/12	1985/09/06	1981/05/12	1985/09/06	1980/09/06		1980/09/06	1985/09/06	1998/02/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1985/09/07	1993/04/27	2001/09/14	1993/04/27			1985/09/07	1985/09/07	Brampton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/10/10	1985/09/10	1985/09/09	1995/09/09	1985/09/09		1985/09/10	1995/09/09	2014/09/04	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1982/08/09	1985/09/17	1997/08/09	2005/08/31	1997/08/09			1985/09/17	2016/08/05	Newcastle	DISABILITY
1969/03/06	1985/09/29	1985/09/29	1995/09/29	1985/09/29		1985/09/29	1992/09/30	2014/12/05	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1970/02/12	1985/09/30	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	1985/09/30		1985/09/30	1995/09/30	2011/04/29	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1985/09/30	1985/09/30	2000/09/30	2004/04/12	1999/04/12		1999/04/12	2004/04/12	2023/07/27	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1963/10/13	1985/10/01	1978/10/13	1988/06/13	1978/10/13		1985/10/01	1988/06/13	2010/05/23	Timmins	COMPULSORY
1985/02/13	1985/10/04	1999/07/08	2004/07/08	1999/07/08			1997/03/14	1997/03/14	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2000/10/04	2007/08/21	2000/10/04		2000/10/04	2007/08/21		Kingston	COMPULSORY

1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2001/07/01	2012/03/27	2002/03/27	2002/03/27	2012/03/27		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1985/10/04	1998/09/07	2008/09/07	1998/09/07	1998/09/07	2001/01/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	1985/10/04	1979/08/25	1989/08/25	1979/08/25		1989/08/25	2016/09/05	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1977/03/17	1985/10/04	1995/01/07	2005/01/07	1995/01/07		1994/01/15	1994/02/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1985/06/28	1985/10/04	2001/11/08	2013/03/20	2003/03/20		2013/03/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2000/10/04	2003/03/28	1998/03/28	1998/06/30	2003/03/28	2015/10/23	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2006/04/19	2021/11/02	2006/04/19		2021/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2001/01/12	2011/04/21	2001/04/21	2001/04/21	2011/04/21	2021/10/06	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2000/10/04	2003/03/11	1998/03/11	1998/06/30	2003/03/11	2021/06/29	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1983/09/22	1985/10/04	2005/03/05	2021/08/17	2006/12/14		2010/05/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2004/11/15	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2014/09/01		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2002/12/23	2015/03/12	2005/03/12	2005/03/12	2015/03/12	2020/06/30	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1985/10/04	2000/10/04	2001/05/30	1996/05/30	1996/05/30	1997/06/15	1998/05/24	Lethbridge	DISABILITY
1969/03/27	1985/10/04	1986/02/25	1996/02/25	1986/02/25		1985/10/04	1985/10/04	Langley	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1965/03/22	1985/10/07	1980/03/22	1985/10/07	1980/03/22	1980/09/01	1985/10/07	1993/03/09	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1985/10/11	1985/10/11	2004/04/24	2016/12/15	2006/12/14	2006/12/15	2010/01/01		Saint John	ELECTIVE
1962/12/13	1985/10/24	1985/10/24	1995/10/24	1985/10/24	1985/10/24	1990/01/01	2006/03/25	Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
1985/10/29	1985/10/29	2000/10/29	2007/02/09	2000/10/29		1989/12/07	2009/12/09	Montreal, Quebec	DISABILITY
1985/10/29	1985/10/29	2000/10/29	2006/03/22	2000/10/29		1991/10/24	2021/05/12	Corner Brook, Newfoundland	DISABILITY
1985/10/29	1985/10/29	2000/10/29	2007/01/27	2000/10/29	2000/10/30	2007/01/27		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1970/04/17	1985/10/31	1985/04/17	1986/05/24	1981/05/24	1981/06/01	1985/10/31	2005/10/05	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/07/07	1985/11/01	1998/07/07	2002/08/28	1997/08/28	1997/08/28	2002/08/28	2009/10/21	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1985/11/01	1985/11/01	2007/11/12	2019/09/01	2007/11/12	2009/09/01	2019/09/01		Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1976/06/30	1985/11/02	1991/06/30	2000/12/05	1991/06/30		1985/11/02	1985/11/02		DEATH (RPC)
1979/10/30	1985/11/09	1985/08/14	1990/08/14	1989/10/30		1985/08/14	1985/11/09	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1946/10/30	1985/11/10	1967/08/28	1977/08/28	1967/08/28		1976/05/31	1985/11/10		ELECTIVE
1967/09/21	1985/11/16	1982/02/24	1982/02/24	1977/09/21		1977/05/05	1985/11/16		DISABILITY
1962/09/13	1985/11/18	1977/09/13	1985/11/18	1977/09/13	1978/10/01	1985/11/18	2004/02/16	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1985/11/28	1987/03/17	1992/03/17	1991/05/28		1985/11/28	1992/01/19	Niagara Falls	DISABILITY
1965/02/01	1985/12/01	1980/02/01	1986/02/19	1980/02/01	1980/02/01	1985/12/01	2004/04/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1984/12/13	1985/12/02	1999/12/13	2009/10/23	1999/12/13		1985/12/02			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1985/12/03	1985/12/03	2000/12/03	2007/02/28	2000/12/03	2000/12/03	2006/10/01	2015/09/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/12/03	1985/12/03	2000/12/03	2006/05/13	2000/12/03		1996/12/31	2019/07/09	Toronto	DISABILITY
1985/12/03	1985/12/03	2000/12/03	2005/01/18	2000/01/18	2002/09/01	2005/01/18		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1985/12/03	1985/12/03	2005/08/25	2017/02/14	2006/12/14	2007/02/14	2012/06/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/12/03	1985/12/03	2000/12/03	2010/09/28	2000/12/03	2007/01/01	2010/09/28		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1985/12/05	1985/12/05	2008/06/10	2018/06/10	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2012/05/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/12/05	1985/12/05	2003/02/12	2015/04/21	2005/04/21	2005/04/21	2015/04/21		Surrey	COMPULSORY
1981/04/09	1985/12/05	2011/11/07	2018/09/07			2017/12/15		Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1973/11/08	1985/12/05	1991/05/29	2001/05/29	1991/05/29	1991/05/29	1995/12/31	1997/09/05	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1981/04/09	1985/12/05	1999/12/19	2013/08/28	2003/08/28		2005/04/08		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/12/05	1985/12/05	2000/12/05	2005/01/13	2000/01/13		1987/03/02		Victoria	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1961/03/01	1985/12/06	1977/01/01	1987/01/01	1977/01/01	1979/01/01	1979/04/30	1985/12/06	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1968/09/26	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1998/09/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1985/12/31	1985/10/08	1995/10/08	1985/10/08	1985/12/31	1995/10/08	1999/06/03	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1966/01/28	1985/12/31	1981/01/28	1986/11/07	1981/01/28	1981/01/28	1985/12/31	1993/01/19	Paris	ELECTIVE

1969/02/20	1985/12/31	1984/02/20	1986/08/21	1981/08/21		1985/12/31	1985/12/31	Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/12/30	1986/01/01	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1986/01/04	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1974/03/08	1986/01/04	1989/03/08	1991/01/04	1986/01/04	1987/07/15	1991/01/04	1997/07/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1963/08/28	1986/01/19	1978/08/28	1986/08/17	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1986/01/19	1986/01/19		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/11/27	1986/01/24	1994/02/17	2004/02/17	1994/02/17	1997/12/17	1999/10/26	2023/04/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/01/24	1986/01/24	2004/03/04	2016/12/22	2006/12/14	2006/12/22	2007/04/17	2007/04/17	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/01/24	1986/01/24	2002/07/12	2013/12/28	2003/12/28	2003/12/28	2012/04/09		London	ELECTIVE
1986/01/24	1986/01/24	2001/01/24	2005/09/19	2000/09/19		1995/08/19	1995/08/19	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/01/24	1986/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2001/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2019/02/28	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1951/09/21	1986/01/27	1974/12/08	1984/12/08	1974/12/08	1974/12/08	1975/07/17	1986/01/27		ELECTIVE
1963/09/19	1986/02/02	1978/09/19	1984/04/01	1978/09/19		1975/12/19	1986/02/02	Edmundston	Early Retirement
1959/06/22	1986/02/03	1964/10/18	1969/10/18	1969/06/22		1969/10/18	1986/02/03	Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1986/02/23	1986/02/23	2001/02/23	2005/04/10	2000/04/10	2000/04/10	2005/04/10	2021/01/12	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1964/12/07	1986/02/23	1986/02/23	1996/02/23	1986/02/23	1986/02/23	1994/02/23	2014/06/18	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1967/09/21	1986/02/23	1980/02/08	1980/02/08			1980/02/08	1986/02/23		COMPULSORY
1986/03/11	1986/03/11	2006/08/30	2017/02/19	2006/12/14	2007/02/19	2012/12/31		Prince George	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	1986/03/11	1993/04/11	2002/11/19	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2000/01/01	2005/05/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1968/04/22	1986/03/11	1983/04/22	1989/03/11	1983/04/22	1983/04/22	1986/03/11	2008/08/09	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1971/06/25	1986/03/13	1981/03/13	1986/03/13	1981/06/25	1981/09/01	1986/03/13	1998/09/17	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1969/04/03	1986/03/23	1984/04/03	1986/03/23	1981/03/23	1983/12/01	1986/03/23	1999/11/28	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1956/08/15	1986/03/30	1976/03/30	1986/03/30	1976/03/30	1976/03/30	1986/03/30	1996/08/14	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1973/06/21	1986/04/02	1996/05/15	2006/05/15	1996/05/15		1986/04/02	1996/10/28	Quebec	DISABILITY
1968/03/25	1986/04/11	1983/03/25	1986/04/11	1981/04/11	1981/04/13	1986/04/11	1998/06/24	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1986/04/13	1982/09/21	1986/05/12	1981/05/12	1981/05/12	1986/04/13	1989/09/22	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/02/26	1986/04/15	1989/03/31	1994/03/31	1991/02/26		1986/04/15	1987/08/17		DISABILITY
1986/04/16	1986/04/16	2003/06/19	2015/08/20	2005/08/20	2005/08/20	2015/08/20		Victoriaville	COMPULSORY
1986/04/16	1986/04/16	2002/12/17	2014/08/19	2004/08/19	2004/08/19	2010/08/30		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1960/04/13	1986/04/19	1976/04/19	1986/04/19	1976/04/19	1976/10/25	1986/04/19	1990/09/25	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1945/05/29	1986/04/21	1965/03/02	1975/03/02	1965/03/02		1972/09/01	1986/04/21		ELECTIVE
1965/03/22	1986/05/07	1982/01/02	1992/01/02	1982/01/02		1986/05/07	1986/05/07		DEATH (RPC)
1967/12/21	1986/05/13	1981/05/13	1986/05/13	1981/05/13	1981/06/01	1986/05/13	2000/12/22	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1986/05/30	1992/07/22	1997/07/22	1992/08/05		1986/05/30	1986/05/30	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1960/12/19	1986/05/30	1975/12/19	1975/12/28	1970/12/28		1975/12/28	1986/05/30		COMPULSORY
1986/06/01	1986/06/01	2001/06/01	2010/08/12	2001/06/01	2001/06/01	2010/04/29		Regina	ELECTIVE
1961/11/15	1986/06/02	1972/12/02	1977/12/02	1972/12/02	1976/09/01	1977/12/02	1986/06/02		COMPULSORY
1986/06/04	1986/06/04	2001/06/04	2004/05/30	1999/05/30		1991/12/31		Summerside	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1963/08/14	1986/06/05	1978/08/14	1986/06/05	1978/08/14	1978/08/15	1986/06/05	1989/02/27		COMPULSORY
1986/06/12	1986/06/12	2008/02/27	2018/02/27	2008/02/27	2008/02/27	2018/02/27		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1986/06/12	1986/06/12	2002/05/18	2013/04/23	2003/04/23	2003/04/23	2013/01/31		Digby	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1986/06/16	1988/05/18	1991/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/06/16	1991/01/17	1991/01/17	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/06/16	1986/06/16	2001/09/30	2012/01/13	2002/01/13	2002/01/13	2012/01/13		Peace River	COMPULSORY
1977/01/20	1986/06/24	1989/09/06	1994/09/06	1989/09/06		1986/06/24	1986/06/24	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/07/01	1986/06/30	1979/07/01	1986/06/30	1979/07/01	1984/06/01	1986/06/30	2006/11/14	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1986/07/08	1986/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2013/10/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1972/07/14	1986/07/15	1987/09/18	1997/09/18	1987/09/18		1986/07/15	1986/07/15	Saint John	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1959/08/14	1986/07/23	1976/07/23	1986/07/23	1976/07/23	1976/07/23	1986/07/23	2004/02/16	Montreal	COMPULSORY	
1974/04/11	1986/08/01	1989/04/11	1995/02/07	1989/04/11		1986/08/01	1994/07/08	Ottawa	DISABILITY	
1961/03/30	1986/08/05	1976/08/05	1986/08/05	1976/08/05		1986/08/05	2005/05/16	Quebec	COMPULSORY	
1978/11/16	1986/09/02	1993/11/16	1998/06/17	1993/06/17		1993/06/17	1995/03/31	2005/11/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1976/04/08	1986/09/02	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	1991/04/08		1991/04/08	1996/09/03	2013/10/18	Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
1973/12/20	1986/09/02	1988/12/20	1996/01/23	1988/12/20		1992/01/15	1996/01/23	2000/12/31	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1976/04/08	1986/09/02	1991/04/08	1993/12/05	1988/12/05		1988/12/05	1993/12/05	2022/04/03	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1986/09/02	1989/04/08	1999/04/08	1989/04/08			1988/12/18	1988/12/18	Grand Falls	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/01/03	1986/09/02	2003/02/20	2017/01/01	2006/12/14		2007/01/01	2017/01/01	2020/11/19	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1982/02/11	1986/09/02	1998/12/15	2010/10/18	2000/10/18			1999/11/01		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1964/06/15	1986/09/02	1984/10/22	1994/10/22	1984/10/22		1988/04/01	1994/10/22	2009/03/06	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1985/05/10	1986/09/02	2000/08/03	2010/10/27	2000/10/27			1999/05/06	2006/07/08	Corner Brook	DISABILITY
1960/11/17	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1996/09/05	1986/09/05		1986/09/05	1994/11/17	2008/04/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/09/06	1986/09/06	2005/02/08	2018/07/14	2008/07/14			1999/02/08		Toronto	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1986/02/23	1986/09/08	2001/02/23	2005/04/10	2000/04/10		2000/04/10	2005/04/10	2021/01/12	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1986/09/08	1986/09/08	2007/07/18	2023/05/25	2007/07/18		2013/05/25	2023/05/25		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1965/03/22	1986/09/09	1986/06/15	1996/06/15	1986/06/15		1986/09/09	1989/06/16	1989/06/16	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/01/20	1986/09/15	1988/03/21	1998/03/21	1988/03/21			1986/09/15	1986/09/15	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/10/19	1986/09/15	1972/09/16	1977/09/16	1972/09/16			1977/09/16	1986/09/15		COMPULSORY
1980/07/03	1986/09/25	1994/07/22	1994/07/22	1990/07/03			1986/09/25	1986/09/25	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/06/15	1986/09/30	1985/06/19	1995/06/19	1985/06/19		1986/09/30	1995/06/19	2010/04/16	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1976/01/29	1986/10/04	1991/01/29	1991/10/04	1986/10/04		1987/07/15	1991/10/04	2007/11/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1959/10/21	1986/10/15	1971/12/25	1971/12/25	1969/10/21			1971/12/25	1986/10/15	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1973/02/15	1986/10/31	1988/02/15	1991/10/30	1986/10/30		1986/10/31	1991/10/30	2011/05/21	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1986/11/07	1986/11/07	2005/04/19	2018/09/30	2006/12/14		2009/01/01	2014/11/06		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1986/11/07	1986/11/07	2001/11/07	2005/03/30	2000/03/30		2000/03/30	2005/03/30	2019/02/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1986/11/07	1986/11/07	2006/11/20	2021/12/03	2006/12/14			2007/04/16		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	1986/11/10	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	1986/11/10		1986/11/10	1993/03/06	2006/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1967/06/13	1986/11/11	1985/07/10	1995/07/10	1985/07/10			1986/11/11	1986/11/11	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/11/10	1986/11/15	1986/11/10	1995/05/11	1986/11/10		1986/11/15	1995/05/11	2012/04/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/11/13	1986/11/17	1995/12/18	2005/12/18	1995/12/18		1996/01/01	1997/04/15	1997/12/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1986/11/17	1986/11/17	2001/11/17	2010/08/23	2001/11/17			2003/05/01	2023/06/28	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1986/11/17	1986/11/17	2001/11/17	2006/09/24	2001/09/24		2001/09/24	2002/02/01	2015/02/02	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1986/11/17	1986/11/17	2005/05/22	2017/01/01	2006/12/14		2007/01/01	2017/01/01		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1986/11/17	1986/11/17	2006/01/07	2017/01/01	2006/12/14		2007/01/01	2012/06/30	2012/09/29	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1986/11/17	1986/11/17	2001/11/17	2008/08/28	2001/11/17		2001/11/30	2008/08/28	2020/10/28	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1963/09/26	1986/11/25	1978/09/26	1986/11/25	1978/09/26		1984/03/03	1986/11/25	1994/12/11	Yorkton	COMPULSORY
1969/03/13	1986/11/26	1984/03/13	1985/07/16	1980/07/16			1977/09/22	1986/11/26	Toronto	DISABILITY
1952/03/04	1986/11/26	1960/01/23	1965/01/23	1962/03/04			1965/01/23	1986/11/26		COMPULSORY
1962/10/05	1986/12/15	1977/10/05	1983/07/18	1977/10/05		1979/06/21	1983/07/18	1986/12/15	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1986/12/19	2001/12/19	2003/03/07	1998/03/07		1998/03/07	2003/03/07	2018/01/12	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1986/12/19	2001/12/19	2011/03/10	2001/12/19		2001/12/19	2002/09/01	2016/11/08	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	1986/12/19	2003/07/15	2015/02/07	2005/02/07			2000/03/11	2000/03/11	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/12/19	1986/12/19	2001/12/19	2002/01/30	1997/01/30		1997/01/31	2002/01/30	2010/12/16	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1986/12/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2001/12/19		2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2021/09/04	Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1986/12/19	2001/05/27	2006/05/27	2001/05/27			2000/05/04	2000/05/04	Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1985/03/11	1986/12/31	2000/03/11	2005/11/06	2000/03/11	2000/03/11	2005/10/01	2018/01/27	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1980/10/23	1986/12/31	1995/10/23	2005/04/25	1995/10/23	1995/10/23	2002/07/16	2008/03/20	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1986/12/31	1986/12/31	2001/12/31	2008/07/30	2001/12/31	2002/01/01	2008/07/30	2023/07/27	Duncan	COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1986/12/31	1986/12/23	1995/10/18	1986/12/23	1986/12/31	1995/10/18	2009/04/24	Prince George	COMPULSORY
1980/05/15	1986/12/31	1995/05/15	2000/10/23	1995/05/15		1986/12/31			RESIGNATION (RPC)
1973/03/08	1987/01/01	1988/03/08	1991/12/05	1986/12/05	1987/01/01	1991/11/01	2007/12/02	New Glasgow	ELECTIVE
1979/03/26	1987/01/01	1999/06/19	2014/09/12	2004/09/12		1999/07/01		St. Paul	ELECTIVE
1969/06/05	1987/01/01	1986/12/26	1996/12/26	1986/12/26	1987/01/01	1996/12/26	2008/12/02	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1987/01/01	1987/01/01	2008/02/15	2018/02/15	2008/02/15	2008/02/15	2013/09/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1979/08/24	1987/01/01	1993/07/08	1993/07/08	1989/08/24	1989/08/24	1993/07/08	2013/02/12	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1971/12/09	1987/01/01	1986/12/09	1996/01/01	1986/12/09	1987/01/01	1991/10/01	1994/01/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	1987/01/01	2002/04/30	2016/05/29	2006/05/29	2008/01/01	2012/01/01	2019/11/13	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1987/01/01	1987/01/01	2004/01/18	2016/02/02	2006/02/02	2006/03/01	2016/02/02		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1976/06/17	1987/01/06	1991/06/17	1992/01/05	1987/01/05	1987/01/06	1992/01/05	1999/01/08	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1972/05/23	1987/01/10	1987/05/23	1991/12/19	1986/12/19	1987/01/10	1991/12/19	1997/04/08	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1987/02/01	1986/11/10	1987/02/01	1982/02/01	1982/02/01	1987/02/01	1993/05/21	Welland	COMPULSORY
1975/05/22	1987/02/06	1994/02/04	2004/02/04			1987/02/06	1987/02/06		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/04/03	1987/02/12	1984/04/03	1987/02/12	1982/02/12	1982/02/12	1987/02/12	1991/06/01	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1985/03/28	1987/02/13	1994/09/25	1994/09/25			1987/02/13	1987/02/13	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/12/05	1987/03/02	2000/12/05	2005/01/13	2000/01/13		1987/03/02		Victoria	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1954/07/01	1987/03/17	1969/07/01	1974/05/29			1973/12/23	1987/03/17		ELECTIVE
1987/03/25	1987/03/25	2002/03/25	2010/10/23	2002/03/25	2002/03/25	2008/10/02	2015/09/01	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1978/12/22	1987/03/25	1992/09/24	1992/09/24	1988/12/22	1989/10/01	1992/09/24	2011/10/01	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1987/03/25	1987/03/25	2003/10/14	2015/05/04	2005/05/04	2005/09/01	2015/05/04		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1987/03/25	1978/08/21	1987/03/25	1978/08/21	1978/08/22	1987/03/25	1992/05/21	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1972/03/30	1987/04/01	1987/03/30	1994/05/17	1987/03/30	1987/04/01	1994/05/17	2003/02/24	Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1957/01/17	1987/04/05	1965/09/01	1970/09/01	1967/01/17		1970/09/01	1987/04/05		COMPULSORY
1980/10/16	1987/04/15	2000/09/04	2015/07/23	2005/07/23	2005/07/23	2006/11/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/07/05	1987/04/15	2008/06/18	2018/06/18	2008/06/18		1998/09/22	1998/09/22	Quebec	DEATH (RPC)
1966/11/01	1987/04/15	1987/04/14	1997/04/14	1987/04/14	1987/04/15	1997/04/14	2012/09/19	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1977/07/05	1987/04/15	1998/11/18	2012/11/21	2002/11/21	2002/11/21	2012/11/21		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1973/02/08	1987/04/15	1992/09/07	2002/09/07			2002/07/01		Québec, Québec	ELECTIVE
1965/09/13	1987/04/20	1980/09/13	1987/04/20	1980/09/13	1980/09/13	1987/04/20	2002/02/05	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1955/10/01	1987/04/29	1977/04/29	1987/04/29	1977/04/29	1982/12/17	1987/04/29	2007/03/19	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1973/10/25	1987/04/29	1988/10/25	1997/07/01	1988/10/25		1987/04/29	1987/04/29	Sydney	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/03/22	1987/05/17	1990/03/29	2000/03/29	1990/03/29		1987/05/17	1987/05/17	Fernie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/11/01	1987/05/25	1981/11/01	1991/09/10	1981/11/01		1981/12/25	1987/05/25	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1987/05/26	1987/05/26	2007/09/01	2018/01/01	2007/09/01	2008/01/01	2013/08/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1981/09/04	1987/05/26	2000/01/14	2013/05/25	2003/05/25	2003/06/30	2012/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1962/10/05	1987/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	1987/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	2008/10/01	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	1987/05/31	1988/08/01	1992/05/31	1987/05/31	1987/07/14	1992/05/31	2001/08/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1953/06/01	1987/06/11	1971/05/08	1981/05/08	1971/05/08	1976/06/01	1976/12/29	1987/06/11	Galt	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1987/06/13	1991/05/20	1992/06/13	1987/06/13	1987/06/13	1992/06/13	2003/04/27	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1981/09/24	1987/06/17	1998/11/18	2009/08/11	1999/08/11	1999/08/11	2009/08/11		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1987/06/17	1987/06/17	2007/10/02	2018/06/01	2007/10/02	2008/06/01	2018/06/01		Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1987/06/17	1987/06/17	2003/10/31	2015/03/14	2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2012/01/17		Montreal	ELECTIVE

1987/06/17	1987/06/17	2005/06/27	2017/01/08	2006/12/14	2007/01/08	2017/01/08	Joliette	COMPULSORY
1963/11/07	1987/06/27	1978/11/07	1987/06/27	1978/11/07	1978/11/07	1987/06/27	1995/06/22 Lachute	COMPULSORY
1987/06/29	1987/06/29	2004/07/29	2016/08/29	2006/08/29	2006/09/01	2011/02/01	2020/07/12 Montreal	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1987/06/29	1989/12/20	1996/06/22	1989/12/20		1987/06/29	1987/06/29	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/05/02	1987/07/01	1989/05/02	1992/06/29	1987/06/29	1987/07/01	1990/12/31	1995/03/05 Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1968/03/11	1987/07/08	1983/03/11	1984/03/30	1979/03/30	1979/06/30	1984/03/30	1987/07/08 Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1953/01/01	1987/07/09	1977/07/09	1987/07/09	1977/07/09	1980/01/01	1987/07/09	2012/02/04 Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
1973/01/18	1987/07/13	1988/01/18	1996/04/04	1988/01/18		1996/02/15	2008/10/27 Toronto	ELECTIVE
1987/07/13	1987/07/13	2002/07/13	2006/09/17	2001/09/17	2001/09/17	2006/09/17	2007/09/20 Victoria	COMPULSORY
1987/07/13	1987/07/13	2004/03/05	2015/10/27	2005/10/27	2005/10/27	2012/09/10	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1985/05/28	1987/07/13	1993/07/24	1993/07/24			1993/07/24	2009/02/23 Victoria	COMPULSORY
1987/07/13	1987/07/13	2002/07/13	2007/11/21	2002/07/13	2002/07/13	2007/11/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1987/07/13	1987/07/13	1998/04/20	1998/04/20	1997/07/13		1997/07/01	2016/09/16 Saskatoon	DISABILITY
1973/08/01	1987/07/14	1988/08/01	1992/05/31	1987/05/31	1987/07/14	1992/05/31	2001/08/13 Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/01/29	1987/07/15	1991/01/29	1991/10/04	1986/10/04	1987/07/15	1991/10/04	2007/11/15 Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1987/07/15	1985/06/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23	1987/07/15	1990/06/23	2009/08/19 Toronto	COMPULSORY
1974/03/08	1987/07/15	1989/03/08	1991/01/04	1986/01/04	1987/07/15	1991/01/04	1997/07/29 Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1987/07/17	1995/12/19	1998/04/17	1993/04/17		1987/07/17	1987/07/17 Wetaskiwin	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1961/06/30	1987/07/31	1977/07/31	1987/07/31	1977/07/31	1977/08/01	1987/07/31	1995/10/05 Hawkesbury	COMPULSORY
1981/02/26	1987/08/17	1989/03/31	1994/03/31	1991/02/26		1986/04/15	1987/08/17	DISABILITY
1959/10/01	1987/08/28	1974/10/01	1976/07/31	1971/07/31	1975/07/20	1976/07/31	1987/08/28	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	1987/09/01	2002/09/01	2011/03/05	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2011/03/05	2018/10/13 Quebec	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	1987/09/01	2009/06/09	2019/07/01	2009/06/09	2009/07/01	2019/07/01	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	1987/09/01	2005/01/27	2016/12/19	2006/12/14	2006/12/19	2016/09/30	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1987/09/01	1987/09/01	2002/09/01	2010/12/16	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2009/10/01	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1987/09/01	1987/09/01	2002/09/01	2002/09/24	1997/09/24	1997/09/24	2002/09/24	2012/08/08 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	1987/09/01	2002/09/01	2005/01/12	2000/01/12	2000/01/12	2002/11/01	2020/07/15 Rivière-du-Loup	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1987/09/01	1987/09/01	1995/03/26	1987/09/01	1987/09/01	1988/07/25	1988/07/25 Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/11/07	1987/09/01	1982/09/01	1987/09/01	1982/09/01	1982/09/01	1987/09/01	1994/03/25 Dawson Creek	COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	1987/09/06	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	1987/09/06	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	2010/03/03 St. Thomas	COMPULSORY
1963/09/26	1987/09/11	1978/09/26	1980/11/12	1975/11/12	1976/11/03	1980/11/12	1987/09/11 Quebec	COMPULSORY
1987/09/16	1987/09/16	2002/09/16	2005/05/02	2000/05/02	2000/05/02	2005/05/02	2023/04/23 Halifax	COMPULSORY
1969/03/13	1987/09/16	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	1987/09/16	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	2012/08/07 Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/11/28	1987/09/23	1998/11/28	2002/09/16	1997/09/16	1997/09/16	1999/01/01	2023/12/27 Toronto	ELECTIVE
1987/09/23	1987/09/23	2007/04/22	2021/11/18	2007/04/22	2011/11/18	2018/10/10	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1987/09/23	1987/09/23	2000/07/24	2000/07/24	1997/09/23	1997/09/23	2000/07/24	2022/08/03 Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1986/07/08	1987/09/23	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2013/10/21 Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	1987/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2016/07/24 Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/05/18	1987/09/24	1988/05/18	1993/11/23	1988/05/18		1987/09/24	1987/09/24 Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/07/18	1987/09/25	1987/09/25	1997/09/25	1987/09/25	1987/09/25	1992/09/30	2015/10/19 Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1957/02/22	1987/09/26	1977/09/26	1987/09/26	1977/09/26	1983/02/07	1987/09/26	1990/07/15 Montreal	COMPULSORY
1966/01/05	1987/10/01	1981/01/05	1989/09/08	1981/01/05	1981/09/30	1987/10/01	1988/11/23 Truro	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	1987/10/01	2000/09/23	2010/10/25	2000/10/25	2001/01/01	2002/09/01	Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1978/11/30	1987/10/01	1998/12/01	2008/12/01	1998/12/01		1994/12/14	Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1975/11/02	1987/10/01	1990/11/02	1993/01/15	1988/01/15	1988/01/15	1990/12/31	2007/05/24 Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1981/06/18	1987/10/01	2002/07/22	2018/01/15	2006/12/14	2008/01/15	2008/09/01	Charlottetown	ELECTIVE

1977/03/31	1987/10/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/29	2000/06/29	2001/09/01	2010/06/29	2022/08/22	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1986/06/04	1987/10/01	2001/06/04	2004/05/30	1999/05/30		1991/12/31		Summerside	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1982/04/29	1987/10/01	2000/07/25	2010/07/25	2000/07/25		1993/05/11		Souris	DISABILITY
1975/06/17	1987/10/01	1988/12/07	1988/12/07	1985/06/17	1985/06/17	1988/12/07	1998/04/05	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1987/10/04	1991/05/20	1992/10/04	1987/10/04	1987/10/04	1992/10/04	2002/08/11	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1974/12/30	1987/10/06	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1975/09/01	1987/10/08	1990/09/01	2000/08/11	1990/09/01		1987/10/08	1987/10/08	Sept-Iles	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/09/12	1987/10/23	1990/09/11	2000/09/11	1990/09/11	1995/01/01	1996/11/30	2015/12/28	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1987/10/23	1987/10/23	2005/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/10/31		Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1987/10/23	1987/10/23	1996/08/23	1996/08/23			1988/08/04	1988/08/04	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1987/10/27	1987/10/27	2004/03/21	2015/08/14	2005/08/14		2015/08/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/10/23	1987/10/27	1995/10/23	2000/09/09	1995/09/09		1995/10/31	2013/11/08	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1987/10/27	1987/10/27	2002/10/27	2007/08/07	2002/08/07	2002/08/07	2007/08/07	2021/07/16	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1987/10/31	1979/02/17	1989/02/17	1979/02/17	1979/02/17	1987/10/31	1995/05/22	Peterborough	ELECTIVE
1971/09/16	1987/11/01	1987/09/18	1997/09/18	1987/09/18	1987/11/01	1992/12/31	1996/06/27	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1987/11/03	1987/11/03	2005/10/18	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1987/11/17	1987/11/17	2002/11/17	2005/09/09	2000/09/09	2000/09/09	2005/09/09		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1979/09/20	1987/11/17	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1936/09/18	1987/11/21	1961/09/24	1971/09/24	1961/09/24		1971/09/24	1987/11/21		COMPULSORY
1975/07/03	1987/11/22	1990/07/03	1992/11/22	1987/11/22	1987/11/22	1992/09/01	2002/05/02	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1978/02/02	1987/11/25	1995/05/05	2005/05/05	1995/05/05		1983/07/01	1987/11/25	St. John's	DISABILITY
1977/02/24	1987/12/10	1992/02/24	1999/06/27	1992/02/24		1987/12/10	2013/02/13	Sackville	DISABILITY
1975/07/31	1987/12/18	1990/07/31	2000/03/31	1990/07/31	1990/08/01	2000/03/31	2004/01/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/09/11	1987/12/18	1990/09/11	2000/05/28	1990/09/11	1991/11/08	1995/11/06	2004/06/21	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1987/12/18	1987/12/18	2008/06/08	2022/02/10			2004/07/01		Toronto	Early Retirement
1987/12/18	1987/12/18	2003/08/31	2014/05/13	2004/05/13	2004/05/13	2010/04/13		Penticton	ELECTIVE
1987/12/18	1987/12/18	2000/04/23	2000/04/23	1997/12/18	1997/12/18	2000/04/23	2011/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	1987/12/18	2002/08/18	2002/08/18	1997/12/18		1995/05/03	1995/05/03	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1987/12/18	1987/12/18	2007/07/07	2022/01/23	2012/01/23		2004/11/06	2004/11/06	Hamilton	DEATH (RPC)
1946/05/10	1988/01/02	1966/08/17	1976/08/17	1966/08/17		1976/08/17	1988/01/02	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1963/08/28	1988/01/02	1978/08/28	1986/07/02	1978/08/28	1978/08/28	1981/09/01	1988/01/02		ELECTIVE
1978/02/09	1988/01/03	1987/03/14	1992/03/14	1988/02/09		1988/01/03	1988/01/03	Liverpool	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/01/29	1988/01/12	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1983/01/12	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1996/12/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/11/02	1988/01/15	1990/11/02	1993/01/15	1988/01/15	1988/01/15	1990/12/31	2007/05/24	Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1973/01/25	1988/01/25	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	1988/01/25	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	2005/08/16	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1988/02/01	2001/07/01	2012/03/27	2002/03/27	2002/03/27	2012/03/27		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1973/02/08	1988/02/08	1988/02/08	1996/06/25	1988/02/08	1988/02/08	1995/12/30	2019/07/18	Magog	ELECTIVE
1956/06/14	1988/02/11	1978/02/11	1988/02/11	1978/02/11	1978/06/30	1988/02/11	1996/09/30	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1955/12/01	1988/02/20	1968/02/12	1973/02/12	1968/02/12		1972/12/01	1988/02/20	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1952/11/17	1988/02/21	1974/03/14	1984/03/14	1974/03/14	1975/07/17	1978/12/29	1988/02/21	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1966/10/18	1988/03/04	1984/02/25	1994/02/25	1984/02/25	1984/02/25	1988/03/04	1988/03/04	North Battleford	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/03/08	1988/03/08	1988/03/08	1996/08/28	1988/03/08	1988/03/08	1991/12/31	2007/01/07	Port Hope	ELECTIVE
1966/06/14	1988/03/11	1981/06/14	1990/05/31	1981/06/14		1988/03/11	1988/03/11	Grand-Mère	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/03/22	1988/03/22	2003/03/22	2011/02/02	2003/03/22	2003/04/01	2011/02/02		London	COMPULSORY
1988/03/22	1988/03/22	2003/03/22	2006/06/29	2001/06/29	2001/06/29	2006/06/29	2020/06/01	Liverpool	COMPULSORY
1966/06/09	1988/03/29	1979/05/15	1979/05/15	1976/06/09	1976/06/30	1979/05/15	1988/03/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY

1964/06/15	1988/04/01	1984/10/22	1994/10/22	1984/10/22	1988/04/01	1994/10/22	2009/03/06	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1988/04/15	1988/04/15	1998/04/15	1988/04/15	1988/04/15	1994/04/18	1994/04/18	London	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/04/19	1988/04/19	2004/11/02	2016/05/17	2006/05/17	2006/05/17	2016/05/17		Bathurst	COMPULSORY
1977/10/13	1988/04/20	1992/10/13	1993/04/20	1988/04/20	1988/04/20	1993/04/20	2009/03/17	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/01/18	1988/04/22	1987/09/29	1994/10/10			1988/04/22	2002/01/25		ELECTIVE
1988/04/27	1988/04/27	2003/04/27	2006/07/12	2001/07/12	2001/07/12	2003/05/02	2013/12/07	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1972/04/27	1988/05/01	1987/04/27	1994/03/01	1987/04/27		1988/05/01	1988/06/13		DISABILITY
1988/05/03	1988/05/03	2003/05/03	2004/05/15	1999/05/15	1999/05/15	2004/05/15	2015/04/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1988/05/03	1988/05/03	2006/02/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2016/12/14		Picton	COMPULSORY
1988/05/03	1988/05/03	2003/05/03	2011/01/10	2003/05/03	2004/01/01	2009/12/09	2017/08/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1956/08/29	1988/05/05	1978/05/05	1988/05/05	1978/05/05		1988/05/05	2020/05/27	Bridgewater, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1972/03/23	1988/05/08	1988/05/08	1998/05/08	1988/05/08	1988/05/08	1989/01/14	1989/01/14	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/02/14	1988/05/17	1988/02/14	1988/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/06/01	1988/05/17	2001/03/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/05/22	1988/05/22	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	1988/05/22	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	2004/08/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1969/02/27	1988/05/24	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09		1996/05/09	2024/03/18	Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1974/10/17	1988/05/24	1993/08/01	2003/08/01			2003/08/01	2009/07/17	Montréal, Québec	COMPULSORY
1988/05/24	1988/05/24	2003/05/24	2008/03/19			1997/11/24	1997/11/24	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/06/01	1988/06/01	2003/06/01	2004/06/15	1999/06/15	1999/08/31	2004/06/15	2019/05/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1959/05/05	1988/06/05	1975/06/19	1985/06/19			1984/10/31	1988/06/05		ELECTIVE
1972/03/01	1988/06/07	1988/06/07	1998/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/08/31	2000/05/10	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1982/08/09	1988/06/07	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1988/06/07	1988/06/07	2003/06/07	2011/10/28	2003/06/07	2003/06/07	2004/01/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1988/06/07	1988/06/07	2005/03/28	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/04/02	2021/11/22	Kirkland Lake	ELECTIVE
1966/08/01	1988/06/11	1981/08/01	1986/05/19	1981/05/19		1981/09/30	1988/06/11	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1963/10/13	1988/06/13	1978/10/13	1988/06/13	1978/10/13	1985/10/01	1988/06/13	2010/05/23	Timmins	COMPULSORY
1968/03/15	1988/06/13	1991/02/16	2001/02/16	1991/02/16		1988/06/13	2024/04/02	Cochrane	DISABILITY
1972/04/27	1988/06/13	1987/04/27	1994/03/01	1987/04/27		1988/05/01	1988/06/13		DISABILITY
1977/10/01	1988/06/26	1992/10/01	2000/03/07			1979/06/30	1988/06/26		RESIGNATION (RPC)
1957/11/07	1988/06/30	1972/11/07	1979/10/22	1972/11/07		1972/11/07	1988/06/30		ELECTIVE
1959/07/03	1988/07/03	1979/11/23	1989/11/23	1979/11/23	1981/07/01	1988/07/03	2005/11/03	Moose Jaw	ELECTIVE
1988/07/19	1988/07/19	2003/07/19	2008/05/06	2003/05/06		2002/08/19	2019/09/27	Montreal	DISABILITY
1988/07/19	1988/07/19	2003/07/19	2008/10/13	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2007/03/20	2007/03/20	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/07/19	1988/07/19	2004/03/16	2014/11/11	2004/11/11	2004/11/11	2013/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1988/07/19	1988/07/19	2006/06/12	2016/06/12	2006/06/12		1998/03/01	1998/03/01	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/07/19	1988/07/19	2003/07/19	2013/01/28	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2005/11/01	2017/05/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1988/07/19	1988/07/19	2003/07/19	2008/05/02	2003/05/02	2003/05/02	2007/06/03		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/07/05	1988/07/21	1993/07/05	2000/08/02	1993/07/05		1988/07/21	1989/04/13	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1972/09/01	1988/07/25	1987/09/01	1995/03/26	1987/09/01	1987/09/01	1988/07/25	1988/07/25	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/06/04	1988/07/26	2001/06/04	2004/05/30	1999/05/30		1991/12/31		Summerside	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1988/07/26	1988/07/26	2008/02/05	2022/08/16	2008/02/05	2017/01/01	2021/08/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1988/07/26	1988/07/26	2006/02/20	2017/03/01	2006/12/14	2007/03/01	2010/07/31		Corner Brook	ELECTIVE
1987/07/13	1988/08/01	2004/03/05	2015/10/27	2005/10/27	2005/10/27	2012/09/10		Moncton	ELECTIVE
1982/03/11	1988/08/01	2003/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Shediac	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1999/05/09	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1988/08/02	1988/08/01	1996/02/22	1988/08/01	1988/08/02	1996/02/22	1997/08/09	Welland	COMPULSORY
1987/10/23	1988/08/04	1996/08/23	1996/08/23			1988/08/04	1988/08/04	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1969/07/25	1988/08/13	1984/07/25	1988/08/13	1983/08/13	1983/08/13	1988/08/13	2002/01/09	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1974/11/14	1988/08/21	1989/11/14	1993/08/20	1988/08/20	1988/08/21	1993/08/20	2005/10/29	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1946/05/17	1988/08/24	1974/10/05	1984/10/05	1974/10/05	1976/12/01	1983/06/30	1988/08/24	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1956/12/01	1988/08/26	1982/03/31	1992/03/31	1982/03/31		1978/08/23	1988/08/26	Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1972/03/01	1988/08/31	1988/06/07	1998/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/08/31	2000/05/10	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1965/07/06	1988/08/31	1980/07/06	1989/05/29	1980/07/06	1985/03/31	1988/08/31	1989/02/26	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1977/09/22	1988/09/01	1999/11/21	2009/11/21	1999/11/21		1988/09/01		Toronto	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1981/07/16	1988/09/02	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	1988/09/02	2000/02/08	2013/09/01	2003/09/01	2004/01/01	2007/06/14	2007/06/14	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/12/24	1988/09/02	1988/12/24	1993/09/02	1988/09/02	1988/09/02	1991/01/01	1997/03/30	Québec	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2004/12/13	2016/03/24	2006/03/24	2006/03/24	2016/03/24		Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2003/09/02	2004/03/20	1999/03/20	2000/06/01	2004/03/20	2013/01/11	Halifax, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2003/09/02	2007/07/24	2002/07/24		1997/03/31	2012/12/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2003/09/02	2008/05/08	2003/05/08	2003/05/08	2004/09/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2008/12/05	2024/03/09	2008/12/05		2024/03/09		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2001/08/01	2001/08/01	1998/09/02	1998/09/02	2001/08/01	2018/12/29	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2003/09/02	2007/08/15	2002/08/15		1992/04/04	1992/04/04	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2002/06/29	2012/06/29			2004/07/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2004/04/04	2014/11/05	2004/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/09/16		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	1988/09/02	2007/08/24	2017/12/31	2007/08/24	2007/12/31	2012/05/01		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1988/09/06	1988/06/22	1998/06/22	1988/06/22	1988/09/06	1998/06/22	2007/04/08	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1988/09/06	1988/09/06	2003/09/06	2011/11/09	2003/09/06	2005/11/07	2011/11/09		London	COMPULSORY
1963/10/18	1988/09/08	1978/10/18	1988/09/08	1978/10/18		1988/09/08	1997/10/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	1988/09/08	1994/01/01	2001/05/20	1994/01/01		2001/05/20	2008/01/10	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1978/02/02	1988/09/08	1993/02/02	2000/09/03	1993/02/02	1993/02/02	2000/05/01	2007/01/23	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1987/01/01	1988/09/08	2008/02/15	2018/02/15	2008/02/15	2008/02/15	2013/09/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1981/04/09	1988/09/08	2011/11/07	2018/09/07			2017/12/15		Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1988/09/08	2000/03/11	2006/10/16	2000/03/11		2006/10/16		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1974/01/17	1988/09/08	1993/11/18	2003/11/18	1993/11/18		1993/11/19	2005/06/26	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	1988/09/08	2007/08/08	2017/08/20	2007/08/08	2007/08/20	2012/04/02		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	1988/09/08	1996/06/11	1996/06/11			1996/06/11	2011/01/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1988/09/08	1988/09/08	2006/08/31	2017/01/15	2006/12/14	2007/01/15	2011/08/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	1988/09/08	2003/09/08	2012/02/03	2003/09/08	2003/09/08	2008/07/01			ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	1988/09/08	2003/09/08	2007/04/22	2002/04/22		2001/06/21	2016/05/23	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1975/01/30	1988/09/19	1990/01/30	1993/09/15	1988/09/15	1988/09/19	1993/05/31	2003/05/27	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	1988/09/29	2009/12/15	2026/03/02			2011/08/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	1988/09/29	2003/09/29	2005/03/03	2000/03/03		2004/11/01	2007/06/29	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	1988/09/29	2003/09/29	2007/05/18	2002/05/18	2002/05/18	2005/09/01	2022/09/02	Midland	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	1988/09/29	2003/09/29	2004/12/24	1999/12/24	2001/07/01	2004/10/01	2011/03/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	1988/09/29	2004/11/17	2016/01/04	2006/01/04	2006/01/04	2008/11/15		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1972/04/13	1988/09/30	1987/04/13	1995/11/29	1987/04/13	1988/09/30	1995/11/29	2006/02/21	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1983/04/22	1988/10/01	1998/04/22	2001/09/12	1996/09/12		1988/10/01	1989/01/31	Hamilton	DISABILITY
1960/04/07	1988/10/09	1978/10/09	1988/10/09	1978/10/09	1979/09/01	1988/10/09	1990/03/01	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1955/10/08	1988/10/16	1968/07/24	1973/07/24	1968/07/24		1973/07/24	1988/10/16		COMPULSORY
1962/09/07	1988/10/24	1978/10/24	1988/10/24	1978/10/24	1979/01/01	1988/10/24	2002/04/26	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1969/02/20	1988/10/24	1988/10/23	1998/10/23	1988/10/23	1988/10/24	1994/12/30	2009/08/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE

1973/10/18	1988/10/25	1988/10/25	1998/10/25	1988/10/25	1988/10/25	1994/06/01	2004/02/05	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1970/07/09	1988/11/01	1985/07/09	1991/08/26	1985/07/09	1985/07/09	1988/11/01	2002/05/21	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1973/11/01	1988/11/01	1988/11/01	1995/09/24	1988/11/01	1988/11/01	1991/09/10	1991/09/10	Edmonton	DEATH (RPC)
1973/11/08	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1998/01/18	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1998/01/18	2014/12/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1997/09/04	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1990/12/31	1991/01/12	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1974/01/24	1988/11/08	1989/01/24	1996/08/30	1989/01/24		1978/09/27	1988/11/08	Lindsay	DISABILITY
1973/02/01	1988/11/10	1992/03/27	2002/03/27			1988/11/10	1991/09/30	Unknown	DISABILITY
1962/02/02	1988/11/10	1977/02/02	1980/06/25	1975/06/25	1979/02/02	1980/06/25	1988/11/10	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1944/10/06	1988/11/14	1962/10/20	1972/10/20	1962/10/20		1960/11/08	1988/11/14	London	DISABILITY
1966/01/05	1988/11/23	1981/01/05	1989/09/08	1981/01/05	1981/09/30	1987/10/01	1988/11/23	Truro	ELECTIVE
1970/02/12	1988/11/25	1988/11/25	1998/11/25	1988/11/25	1988/11/25	1995/12/31	2006/05/31	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1974/12/12	1988/11/27	1989/12/12	1993/11/27	1988/11/27	1988/11/27	1990/09/17	1990/09/17	Chandler	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/09/01	1988/11/30	1990/09/01	1999/11/27			1988/11/30	2007/12/18		DISABILITY
1976/04/08	1988/12/05	1991/04/08	1993/12/05	1988/12/05	1988/12/05	1993/12/05	2022/04/03	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1975/06/17	1988/12/07	1988/12/07	1988/12/07	1985/06/17	1985/06/17	1988/12/07	1998/04/05	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1988/12/15	1982/09/21	1985/06/19	1980/06/19	1980/06/19	1985/06/19	1988/12/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1988/12/18	1989/04/08	1999/04/08	1989/04/08		1988/12/18	1988/12/18	Grand Falls	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/08/01	1988/12/31	1988/08/01	1995/09/21	1988/08/01	1988/12/31	1995/09/21	2014/10/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/04/19	1988/12/31	1988/04/19	1995/01/02	1988/04/19	1988/12/31	1990/12/15	2015/02/25	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1973/12/31	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1998/11/09	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1992/12/31	2000/03/20	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1968/11/14	1989/01/01	1986/09/20	1996/09/20	1986/09/20	1989/01/01	1995/01/01	2003/10/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1972/03/23	1989/01/14	1988/05/08	1998/05/08	1988/05/08	1988/05/08	1989/01/14	1989/01/14	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/12/02	1989/01/27	1991/12/02	1998/11/03	1991/12/02		1989/01/27	1994/03/07	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1983/04/22	1989/01/31	1998/04/22	2001/09/12	1996/09/12		1988/10/01	1989/01/31	Hamilton	DISABILITY
1974/12/20	1989/02/01	1990/10/25	2000/10/25			1999/06/01	2020/04/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/10/17	1989/02/01	1993/08/01	2003/08/01			2003/08/01	2009/07/17	Montréal, Québec	COMPULSORY
1962/02/01	1989/02/09	1979/02/09	1989/02/09	1979/02/09	1980/05/14	1989/02/09	1989/09/13	Penticton	COMPULSORY
1967/01/20	1989/02/15	1983/03/15	1993/03/15			1989/02/15	2009/06/14		ELECTIVE
1978/11/16	1989/02/19	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	1989/02/19	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	2000/07/07	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1970/02/26	1989/02/21	1995/11/26	2005/11/26	1995/11/26		1995/11/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1980/11/27	1989/02/21	2003/03/07	2017/09/01	2006/12/14	2007/09/01	2017/09/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	1989/02/21	2008/06/06	2018/06/06	2008/06/06	2008/06/06	2014/04/30		Grand Falls	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	1989/02/21	2005/05/24	2016/08/23	2006/08/23	2006/08/23	2016/08/23		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	1989/02/21	2007/10/05	2021/05/18	2011/05/18		1999/11/08		St. John's	DISABILITY
1989/02/21	1989/02/21	2003/07/18	2003/07/18	1999/02/21	1999/09/01	2003/07/18	2011/07/16	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	1989/02/21	2009/12/28	2020/01/06	2009/12/28	2010/01/06	2013/01/11		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1965/07/06	1989/02/26	1980/07/06	1989/05/29	1980/07/06	1985/03/31	1988/08/31	1989/02/26	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1963/08/14	1989/02/27	1978/08/14	1986/06/05	1978/08/14	1978/08/15	1986/06/05	1989/02/27		COMPULSORY
1964/06/01	1989/02/28	1986/08/31	1996/08/31	1986/08/31	1989/02/28	1994/04/01	2015/10/09	Humboldt	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	1989/03/01	1992/08/08	1994/02/01	1989/02/01	1989/03/01	1992/08/31	2009/08/20	Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1974/10/17	1989/03/01	1989/10/17	1997/06/18	1989/10/17		1982/11/01	1989/03/01		DISABILITY
1967/09/18	1989/03/05	1979/09/23	1979/09/23	1977/09/18	1978/06/28	1979/09/23	1989/03/05	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1989/03/07	1989/03/07	2009/05/17	2019/09/01	2009/05/17	2009/09/01	2017/11/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1989/03/07	1989/03/07	2008/05/21	2022/08/04	2008/05/21		2022/07/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1989/03/16	1996/09/09	1996/09/09	1993/07/18		1989/03/16	2003/05/30	St. Catharines	DISABILITY
1981/04/09	1989/03/30	2011/11/07	2018/09/07			2017/12/15		Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE

1959/08/18	1989/03/30	1974/08/18	1980/12/02	1974/08/18	1974/10/11	1979/12/28	1989/03/30	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1962/03/01	1989/04/05	1979/04/05	1989/04/05	1979/04/05	1979/04/05	1989/04/05	2002/06/09	Farnham	COMPULSORY
1974/04/11	1989/04/12	1989/04/11	1995/02/25	1989/04/11	1989/04/12	1994/05/31	1997/03/21	Regina	ELECTIVE
1978/07/05	1989/04/13	1993/07/05	2000/08/02	1993/07/05		1988/07/21	1989/04/13	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1965/03/08	1989/04/13	1983/01/24	1993/01/24	1983/01/24		1978/05/04	1989/04/13	Montreal	DISABILITY
1965/01/18	1989/04/15	1986/10/03	1996/10/03	1986/10/03		1989/04/15	1990/10/25	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1966/01/28	1989/04/29	1981/01/28	1989/04/29	1981/01/28	1981/07/01	1989/04/29	2000/05/20	Guelph	COMPULSORY
1966/03/30	1989/05/02	1981/03/30	1989/05/02	1981/03/30	1981/03/30	1989/05/02	2009/08/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1989/05/02	1998/07/18	2005/04/06	1998/07/18		1992/12/30	1992/12/30	Cap-Chat	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/05/02	1989/05/02	2007/05/19	2020/06/04	2007/05/19	2019/09/30	2020/06/04		Gaspé	COMPULSORY
1989/05/02	1989/05/02	2004/05/02	2013/08/08	2004/05/02	2004/05/02	2009/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1989/05/05	1975/01/05	1980/01/05	1975/01/05	1978/04/01	1979/12/15	1989/05/05	Prescott	ELECTIVE
1973/02/01	1989/05/07	1989/05/07	1999/05/07	1989/05/07	1989/05/07	1991/07/01	2023/12/27	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1968/04/23	1989/05/17	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	1989/05/17	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	2018/12/10	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1962/11/01	1989/05/18	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	1989/05/18	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	2010/10/25	Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1989/05/25	1978/09/25	1988/09/25	1978/09/25	1978/09/25	1983/05/01	1989/05/25	Hull	ELECTIVE
1975/09/18	1989/06/01	1990/09/18	1998/03/23	1990/09/18		1989/06/01	1989/06/01	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/10/17	1989/06/02	1989/06/02	1989/06/02	1984/10/17	1984/10/18	1989/06/02	2013/05/09	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1965/03/29	1989/06/04	1980/03/29	1986/07/05	1980/03/29	1980/04/30	1984/10/31	1989/06/04	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/05/29	1989/06/12	1990/05/29	1994/06/11	1989/06/11	1989/06/12	1994/06/11	1999/12/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1965/03/22	1989/06/16	1986/06/15	1996/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/09/09	1989/06/16	1989/06/16	Hamilton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/03/26	1989/06/22	1994/03/26	2003/06/06	1994/03/26		1989/06/22	2010/06/18	Sydney	DISABILITY
1982/11/25	1989/06/30	1996/04/23	2001/04/23	1996/04/23	1996/04/24	2001/04/23		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/12/01	1989/06/30	2000/06/21	2012/01/10	2002/01/10	2002/01/10	2012/01/01	2020/06/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/10/13	1989/06/30	2003/09/16	2018/08/20	2008/08/20		2002/04/04		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
1973/10/18	1989/06/30	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	1991/08/16	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/10/14	Williams Lake	COMPULSORY
1979/02/20	1989/06/30	1995/11/01	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2001/02/12	2005/11/01	2016/07/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1985/04/10	1989/06/30	2000/04/10	2003/05/01	1998/05/01	1998/05/01	2001/11/21	2001/11/21	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/09/17	1989/06/30	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	1991/09/17	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	2010/02/27	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	1989/06/30	1996/05/18	2006/05/18	1996/05/18		1995/09/19		Vancouver	OTHER
1975/07/25	1989/06/30	1998/04/09	2008/04/09	1998/04/09	1998/04/09	2002/09/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2004/06/30	2005/11/19	2000/11/19	2000/11/19	2005/11/19	2011/08/02	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2006/07/19	2018/08/07	2006/12/14	2009/09/01	2018/08/07		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2004/07/26	2014/08/21	2004/08/21		2004/08/23	2007/01/14	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2004/06/30	2007/03/16	2002/03/16	2002/03/16	2007/03/16	2020/03/19	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2004/06/30	2009/02/05	2004/02/05		2001/07/02		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2008/05/30	2022/04/30	2008/05/30		2008/06/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2004/09/11	2014/11/23	2004/11/23	2004/11/23	2008/05/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2004/06/30	2007/08/11	2002/08/11	2004/03/31	2007/08/11	2021/05/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2008/04/30	2018/04/30	2008/04/30	2008/04/30	2009/11/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2016/11/22	2026/11/22	2016/11/22		1997/09/11	1997/09/11	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2006/08/21	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2004/06/30	2014/06/19	2004/06/30	2004/06/30	2014/06/19	2019/06/25	Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2004/06/30	2013/11/16			2013/08/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2007/07/27	2017/07/27	2007/07/27	2007/07/27	2011/01/01	2023/08/09	Cowansville	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1989/06/30	2007/03/12	2018/01/01	2007/03/12	2008/01/01	2018/01/01	2019/02/15	Vancouver	COMPULSORY

1989/07/26	1989/07/26	2000/08/12	2000/08/12	1999/07/26		2000/08/12	2010/06/16	Regina	COMPULSORY
1974/08/01	1989/08/01	1989/08/01	1998/06/21	1989/08/01	1989/08/01	1990/11/02	2009/10/26	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1967/03/16	1989/08/10	1989/08/10	1999/08/10	1989/08/10	1989/08/10	1993/09/26	1993/09/26	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/08/24	1989/08/24	1993/07/08	1993/07/08	1989/08/24	1989/08/24	1993/07/08	2013/02/12	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1961/03/01	1989/08/25	1979/08/25	1989/08/25	1979/08/25		1989/08/25	2016/09/05	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1966/08/26	1989/08/26	1989/04/29	1999/04/29	1989/04/29	1989/08/26	1993/12/19	1993/12/19	Vernon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/12/20	1989/08/31	1987/06/12	1992/06/12	1987/06/12		1989/08/31	2022/07/15	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1982/05/27	1989/09/01	1989/09/01	1989/09/01	1989/09/01		1989/09/01	2006/08/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1967/02/16	1989/09/02	1982/02/16	1985/10/01	1980/10/01		1976/10/28	1989/09/02	Glace Bay	DISABILITY
1962/02/01	1989/09/13	1979/02/09	1989/02/09	1979/02/09	1980/05/14	1989/02/09	1989/09/13	Penticton	COMPULSORY
1977/03/17	1989/09/15	1995/01/07	2005/01/07	1995/01/07		1994/01/15	1994/02/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1976/07/16	1989/09/15	1996/12/25	2006/12/25	1996/12/25	1997/01/01	1998/02/22	1998/02/22	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/09/15	1989/09/15	2006/04/12	2017/11/07	2006/12/14	2009/05/01	2014/04/07		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1989/09/15	1989/09/15	2007/09/15	2017/09/15	2007/09/15	2007/09/15	2012/08/30		Brandon	ELECTIVE
1989/09/15	1989/09/15	2004/09/15	2008/07/04	2003/07/04	2008/02/15	2008/07/04		Regina	COMPULSORY
1989/09/15	1989/09/15	2011/02/26	2021/02/26	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2017/09/30	2018/05/29	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1967/09/21	1989/09/22	1982/09/21	1986/05/12	1981/05/12	1981/05/12	1986/04/13	1989/09/22	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/02/04	1989/09/30	1989/02/04	1994/09/22	1989/02/04	1989/09/30	1994/09/22	2009/08/19	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1978/12/22	1989/10/01	1992/09/24	1992/09/24	1988/12/22	1989/10/01	1992/09/24	2011/10/01	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	1989/10/04	1998/01/24	1998/01/24	1993/12/06	1993/12/31	1998/01/24	2004/11/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1974/04/15	1989/10/04	1993/03/13	2003/03/13	1993/03/13	1993/03/13	2002/01/02	2019/10/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1989/10/04	2006/04/22	2016/04/22	2006/04/22		1996/02/01		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2005/03/11	2015/08/15	2005/08/15		1999/11/30	1999/11/30	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2007/12/27	2002/12/27	2002/12/27	2007/12/27	2020/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2007/04/22	2017/04/22	2007/04/22	2007/04/22	2017/04/22		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2005/04/10	2015/10/15	2005/10/15	2005/10/15	2006/05/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2007/01/13	2019/04/22	2007/01/13	2015/01/01	2019/04/22		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2009/10/20	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2006/10/04	2015/04/18	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2014/09/11	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2009/10/09	2020/09/25	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2008/12/25	2003/12/25		2001/10/04	2020/04/05	Kelowna	Early Retirement
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2007/07/21	2020/05/06	2007/07/21	2010/05/06	2020/05/06		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2010/04/19	2020/07/05	2010/04/19	2010/07/05	2020/07/05		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2006/03/03	2001/03/03	2001/03/03	2004/10/04	2015/11/24	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2012/02/15	2004/10/04	2005/01/01	2007/12/16	2007/12/16	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/10/04	1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2013/09/07	2004/10/04		1991/11/15	1991/11/15	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/07/09	1989/10/05	1974/07/09	1981/03/03	1974/07/09	1976/09/01	1981/03/03	1989/10/05		COMPULSORY
1989/10/06	1989/10/06	2010/02/01	2025/05/29	2010/02/01		2010/02/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1974/01/17	1989/10/13	1989/10/13	1999/10/13	1989/10/13	1989/10/13	1991/10/31	1991/10/31	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/02/27	1989/10/15	1990/12/22	2000/12/22	1990/12/22		1989/10/15	1989/10/15	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1970/07/01	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1989/11/07	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1979/11/07	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1994/05/17	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1989/11/10	1989/10/25	1999/10/25	1989/10/25	1989/11/10	1999/10/25	2000/05/02	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1964/10/19	1989/11/13	1978/06/03	1983/06/03	1978/06/03	1978/06/30	1983/06/03	1989/11/13	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1989/11/27	1992/03/19	1992/03/19	1989/11/27	1989/11/27	1992/03/19	2003/06/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/10/29	1989/12/07	2000/10/29	2007/02/09	2000/10/29		1989/12/07	2009/12/09	Montreal, Quebec	DISABILITY
1977/08/08	1989/12/14	1997/07/12	2007/07/12	1997/07/12		1989/12/14	2019/06/07	St. Catharines	DISABILITY

1974/12/20	1989/12/20	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	1989/12/20	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	2005/08/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1968/09/26	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	2010/09/29	Dartmouth	COMPULSORY
1976/01/02	1989/12/23	1991/01/02	1994/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1994/08/31	2006/06/14	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1965/03/22	1989/12/25	1980/03/22	1989/12/25	1980/03/22	1980/06/21	1989/12/25	2008/06/08	Amos	COMPULSORY
1974/11/28	1990/01/01	1989/12/17	1999/12/17	1989/12/17	1990/01/01	1999/12/17	2022/07/11	Medicine Hat	COMPULSORY
1962/12/13	1990/01/01	1985/10/24	1995/10/24	1985/10/24	1985/10/24	1990/01/01	2006/03/25	Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
1957/12/13	1990/01/17	1972/12/13	1975/09/09	1970/09/09	1973/02/01	1973/12/29	1990/01/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1987/09/01	1990/01/21	2009/06/09	2019/07/01	2009/06/09	2009/07/01	2019/07/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1973/09/17	1990/01/22	1990/01/22	2000/01/22	1990/01/22	1990/01/22	1999/11/30	2014/06/11	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1957/04/18	1990/02/01	1985/03/06	1995/03/06	1985/03/06		1990/02/01	2013/11/29	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1965/09/16	1990/02/15	1980/09/16	1990/02/15	1980/09/16	1982/04/10	1990/02/15	1990/06/16	Moose Jaw	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	1990/02/16	2008/06/08	2022/02/10			2004/07/01		Toronto	Early Retirement
1975/01/02	1990/02/16	1992/05/04	2002/05/04	1992/05/04	1992/05/04	1999/09/01	2003/12/26	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1982/08/09	1990/02/16	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1988/06/01	1990/02/16	2003/06/01	2004/06/15	1999/06/15	1999/08/31	2004/06/15	2019/05/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1990/02/16	1990/02/16	2005/02/16	2007/10/28	2002/10/28	2002/10/28	2007/10/28	2012/11/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1990/02/16	1990/02/16	2005/05/10	2015/07/31	2005/07/31	2005/07/31	2006/11/01		Lloydminster	ELECTIVE
1990/02/16	1990/02/16	2008/06/17	2018/06/18	2008/06/17	2008/06/18	2015/05/31		Prince George	ELECTIVE
1969/02/20	1990/02/18	1979/04/11	1979/04/11	1979/02/20		1979/04/11	1990/02/18		COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1990/02/28	1983/11/28	1990/02/28	1983/11/28	1983/11/28	1990/02/28	2005/09/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1960/04/07	1990/03/01	1978/10/09	1988/10/09	1978/10/09	1979/09/01	1988/10/09	1990/03/01	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1990/03/02	1990/03/02	2000/03/02	1990/03/02	1990/03/02	1994/05/03	2012/06/04	Caraquet	ELECTIVE
1975/01/16	1990/03/07	1990/01/16	1990/03/07	1985/03/07		1990/03/07	1994/05/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1964/11/05	1990/03/10	1979/11/05	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1977/09/01	1982/08/23	1990/03/10	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/01/18	1990/03/12	1988/01/18	1996/04/04	1988/01/18		1996/02/15	2008/10/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/09/27	1990/03/14	1998/11/18	2009/04/29	1999/04/29		2001/09/15	2023/04/19	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1990/03/14	1990/03/14	2005/03/14	2011/12/13	2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2008/09/01	2013/04/15	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1990/03/14	1990/03/14	2007/04/20	2017/04/20	2007/04/20	2007/04/20	2009/07/01		Hull	ELECTIVE
1964/12/14	1990/03/19	1980/03/19	1990/03/19	1980/03/19	1980/03/19	1990/03/19	2004/10/29	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1990/03/29	2004/04/04	2014/11/05	2004/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/09/16		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1990/03/29	1990/03/29	2011/07/01	2027/10/02			2012/08/07		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1990/03/29	1990/03/29	2005/03/29	2014/08/03	2005/03/29	2005/04/01	2014/08/03		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1990/03/29	1990/03/29	2010/12/02	2026/08/07	2010/12/02		2009/04/08		Quebec	Early Retirement
1977/02/28	1990/03/30	1997/07/05	2007/07/05	1997/07/05	1997/07/05	2002/07/01	2024/03/12	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1990/03/30	1990/03/30	2006/10/06	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2016/10/31		Church Point	ELECTIVE
1978/04/20	1990/04/05	1993/04/27	2003/04/27	1993/04/27		1990/04/05	1991/03/23	Halifax	DISABILITY
1946/10/30	1990/04/06	1963/12/24	1973/12/24	1963/12/24		1972/09/01	1990/04/06		ELECTIVE
1973/09/21	1990/04/11	1988/09/21	1990/04/11	1985/04/11	1985/06/01	1990/04/11	1996/05/01	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1969/12/19	1990/04/11	1984/12/19	1990/04/11	1984/12/19	1984/12/20	1990/04/11	2004/08/05	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1973/10/11	1990/04/12	1998/11/18	2009/07/26	1999/07/26	2000/03/10	2003/11/03		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	1990/04/12	2005/04/12	2013/06/09	2005/04/12	2005/04/12	2013/06/09		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1990/04/12	2005/04/12	2012/05/20	2005/04/12		1998/03/05	1998/03/05	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/04/12	1990/04/12	2005/04/12	2007/06/18	2002/06/18	2006/06/01	2007/06/18		Saskatoon, Sask.	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1990/04/12	2005/04/12	2014/04/21	2005/04/12		2002/01/12	2020/07/02	Ottawa	Early Retirement
1990/04/12	1990/04/12	1999/09/18	1999/09/18			1994/10/24	1994/10/24	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/04/12	1990/04/12	2006/05/10	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2013/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE

1990/04/12	1990/04/12	2005/04/12	2015/01/02	2005/04/12		1993/11/05	1993/11/05	Orillia	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/04/12	1990/04/12	2009/02/16	2022/12/23			2022/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	1990/04/12	2009/12/01	2024/07/22	2009/12/01	2014/07/22			Toronto	Not Provided
1970/06/11	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	2008/04/03	Vanier	COMPULSORY
1970/09/24	1990/05/01	1990/04/29	2000/04/29	1990/04/29	1990/05/01	2000/04/29	2010/08/10	Weyburn	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1990/05/14	2004/12/13	2016/03/24	2006/03/24	2006/03/24	2016/03/24		Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1990/05/17	1982/09/21	1990/06/28	1982/09/21	1982/09/22	1990/05/17	1990/05/17	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/03/12	1990/05/19	1977/09/23	1987/09/23	1977/09/23		1975/07/04	1990/05/19		DISABILITY
1972/01/27	1990/06/01	1988/12/06	1998/12/06	1988/12/06	1990/06/01	1998/12/06	2019/02/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/12/22	1990/06/01	2005/02/13	2015/02/13	2005/02/13		1990/06/01	1990/06/01	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/12/18	1990/06/04	1990/06/04	2000/06/04	1990/06/04	1990/06/04	1991/04/15	2013/04/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1965/09/16	1990/06/16	1980/09/16	1990/02/15	1980/09/16	1982/04/10	1990/02/15	1990/06/16	Moose Jaw	COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23	1987/07/15	1990/06/23	2009/08/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1971/10/14	1990/06/27	1990/06/27	2000/06/27	1990/06/27	1990/06/27	1999/04/19	1999/04/19	Granby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/10/31	1990/06/30	1981/05/25	1991/05/25			1990/06/30	1998/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE
1974/09/12	1990/07/01	1990/09/11	2000/09/11	1990/09/11	1995/01/01	1996/11/30	2015/12/28	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1977/01/10	1990/07/01	1992/01/10	1996/09/05	1991/09/05	1991/09/05	1993/02/14	1993/02/14	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/07/01	1990/07/01	1995/12/06	2005/12/06	1995/12/06	1995/12/06	1999/07/01		Vernon	ELECTIVE
1985/12/05	1990/07/01	2008/06/10	2018/06/10	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2012/05/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1982/11/25	1990/07/01	1996/04/23	2001/04/23	1996/04/23	1996/04/24	2001/04/23		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1990/07/01	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	1993/06/30	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	2020/09/24	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1986/03/11	1990/07/01	2006/08/30	2017/02/19	2006/12/14	2007/02/19	2012/12/31		Prince George	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1990/07/01	2000/01/28	2005/01/28	2000/01/28	2000/01/28	2001/08/02	2013/11/13	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1990/07/01	2000/03/11	2005/11/06	2000/03/11	2000/03/11	2005/10/01	2018/01/27	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1984/04/18	1990/07/01	1999/04/18	2006/11/13	1999/04/18		1999/05/01	2008/12/13	Prince Rupert	ELECTIVE
1977/09/20	1990/07/01	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	1992/09/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	2001/11/04	New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1985/05/28	1990/07/01	2012/06/23	2022/06/23	2012/06/23		1991/01/06		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1979/08/31	1990/07/01	1996/07/04	2006/07/04	1996/07/04	1996/07/04	1997/05/01	1999/10/03	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1981/07/09	1990/07/01	1996/07/09	2001/08/14	1996/07/09		1996/07/09	2013/02/21	Creston	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	1990/07/01	1993/04/11	2002/11/19	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2000/01/01	2005/05/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1982/04/29	1990/07/01	1997/04/29	2002/05/09	1997/04/29		1996/09/17	1996/09/17	New Westminster	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/02/20	1990/07/01	1994/02/20	2000/01/11	1994/02/20		1994/02/20	2005/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1982/11/25	1990/07/01	1997/11/25	2006/06/19	1997/11/25	1998/01/01	2005/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1980/10/23	1990/07/01	1995/10/23	2005/04/25	1995/10/23	1995/10/23	2002/07/16	2008/03/20	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1982/03/11	1990/07/01	1998/11/18	2009/10/08	1999/10/08	1999/10/08	2006/12/30	2009/12/03	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	1990/07/01	1998/03/31	2006/11/09	1998/03/31	1998/04/01	2000/05/01	2002/09/21	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	1990/07/01	1998/11/30	2015/07/30	2005/07/30	2008/04/01	2014/08/15	2014/08/15	Prince George	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/10/18	1990/07/01	1988/10/25	1998/10/25	1988/10/25	1988/10/25	1994/06/01	2004/02/05	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1985/12/05	1990/07/01	2003/02/12	2015/04/21	2005/04/21	2005/04/21	2015/04/21		Surrey	COMPULSORY
1974/05/02	1990/07/01	1989/05/02	1994/08/12	1989/05/02	1990/10/01	1993/04/01	1997/12/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1987/10/23	1990/07/01	2005/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/10/31		Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1990/07/01	1998/11/18	2011/11/07	2001/11/07	2002/02/28	2006/11/01	2021/12/02	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1990/07/01	1991/05/09	2001/05/09	1991/05/09	1991/05/09	1999/02/05	2017/04/15	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1981/07/09	1990/07/01	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	1992/07/15	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	2014/04/19	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1987/07/13	1990/07/01	2002/07/13	2006/09/17	2001/09/17	2001/09/17	2006/09/17	2007/09/20	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	1990/07/01	2003/08/31	2014/05/13	2004/05/13	2004/05/13	2010/04/13		Penticton	ELECTIVE

1981/12/17	1990/07/01	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	1992/01/03	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	2011/12/08	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1987/05/26	1990/07/01	2007/09/01	2018/01/01	2007/09/01	2008/01/01	2013/08/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	1990/07/01	1996/01/14	2006/01/14	1996/01/14		1996/01/14	2018/12/02	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1980/09/18	1990/07/01	1995/09/18	2003/05/23	1995/09/18		1992/06/18	2003/03/11	Victoria	DISABILITY
1986/12/31	1990/07/01	2001/12/31	2008/07/30	2001/12/31	2002/01/01	2008/07/30	2023/07/27	Duncan	COMPULSORY
1962/12/20	1990/07/01	1987/10/14	1997/10/14	1987/10/14	1991/01/01	1997/10/14	2015/05/15	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1978/03/23	1990/07/01	1993/03/23	2001/09/29	1993/03/23		1991/02/21	2014/02/11	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1975/10/02	1990/07/01	1992/06/23	2002/06/23	1992/06/23	1992/06/23	1994/12/31	2013/03/23	Trail	ELECTIVE
1981/09/04	1990/07/01	2001/06/25	2016/04/14	2006/04/14	2006/04/14	2016/04/14		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1990/07/01	1996/06/02	2006/06/02	1996/06/02	1996/06/02	1999/11/01	2017/06/03	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1975/07/09	1990/07/01	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	1997/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	2020/05/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	1990/07/01	1986/12/23	1995/10/18	1986/12/23	1986/12/31	1995/10/18	2009/04/24	Prince George	COMPULSORY
1978/06/01	1990/07/01	1993/06/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1995/12/31	1998/04/05	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1990/07/01	1990/07/03	1992/11/22	1987/11/22	1987/11/22	1992/09/01	2002/05/02	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1963/07/18	1990/07/01	1987/09/25	1997/09/25	1987/09/25	1987/09/25	1992/09/30	2015/10/19	Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1969/12/19	1990/07/01	1998/07/08	2008/07/08			2000/01/07	2007/11/24	Montréal, Québec	ELECTIVE
1988/05/03	1990/07/01	2003/05/03	2011/01/10	2003/05/03	2004/01/01	2009/12/09	2017/08/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	1990/07/01	2007/08/08	2017/08/20	2007/08/08	2007/08/20	2012/04/02		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	1990/07/01	1996/06/11	1996/06/11			1996/06/11	2011/01/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1988/09/08	1990/07/01	2003/09/08	2007/04/22	2002/04/22		2001/06/21	2016/05/23	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1989/06/30	1990/07/01	2004/06/30	2009/02/05	2004/02/05		2001/07/02		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1989/06/30	1990/07/01	2008/04/30	2018/04/30	2008/04/30	2008/04/30	2009/11/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1990/07/01	2007/04/22	2017/04/22	2007/04/22	2007/04/22	2017/04/22		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1990/07/01	2004/10/04	2008/12/25	2003/12/25		2001/10/04	2020/04/05	Kelowna	Early Retirement
1978/02/02	1990/07/05	1998/11/18	2009/10/07	1999/10/07	2000/01/07	2009/10/07	2017/08/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	1990/07/05	2010/08/04	2025/09/03	2010/08/04		2010/08/04		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	1990/07/05	2008/01/25	2018/01/25	2008/01/25	2008/01/25	2017/12/31	2022/05/23	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	1990/07/05	2006/03/12	2016/11/17	2006/11/17		2006/09/30	2008/12/21	Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	1990/07/05	2005/07/05	2007/03/17	2002/03/17	2002/03/17	2007/03/17	2016/05/22	Truro	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	1990/07/05	2005/07/05	2013/08/15	2005/07/05	2005/07/05	2013/08/15		New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	1990/07/05	2005/10/22	2016/02/08	2006/02/08	2006/02/08	2016/02/08		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	1990/07/05	2005/07/05	2009/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/12/01	2009/11/05	2022/05/05	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1957/02/22	1990/07/15	1977/09/26	1987/09/26	1977/09/26	1983/02/07	1987/09/26	1990/07/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1990/07/24	1990/07/24	1998/02/09	1990/07/24	1990/07/24	1997/03/05	1997/03/05	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/06/11	1990/07/27	1996/06/11	2001/12/07	1996/06/11		1990/07/27	1991/08/09	Digby	DISABILITY
1985/06/28	1990/07/31	2001/11/08	2013/03/20	2003/03/20		2013/03/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1990/07/31	1990/07/31	2005/09/17	2015/11/03	2005/11/03	2005/11/03	2009/12/12	2009/12/12	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/07/31	1990/07/31	2005/07/31	2008/05/19	2003/05/19	2003/05/19	2008/05/19		London	COMPULSORY
1990/07/31	1990/07/31	2009/08/14	2019/08/14	2009/08/14	2009/08/14	2010/03/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
1990/07/31	1990/07/31	2009/11/02	2019/11/02	2009/11/02	2009/11/02	2019/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/07/31	1990/08/01	1990/07/31	2000/03/31	1990/07/31	1990/08/01	2000/03/31	2004/01/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1988/03/22	1990/08/01	2003/03/22	2006/06/29	2001/06/29	2001/06/29	2006/06/29	2020/06/01	Liverpool	COMPULSORY
1966/11/01	1990/08/05	1981/11/01	1990/08/05	1981/11/01	1982/01/01	1990/08/05	1993/03/27	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1990/08/05	1979/11/13	1989/11/13	1979/11/13	1979/11/13	1984/01/01	1990/08/05	Toronto	DISABILITY
1987/09/23	1990/08/31	2007/04/22	2021/11/18	2007/04/22	2011/11/18	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1990/08/31	1993/01/24	1998/01/24	1993/07/18		1990/08/31	2010/01/28	Fredericton, New Brunswick	DISABILITY

1974/01/17	1990/09/01	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	2010/01/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1976/01/02	1990/09/01	1991/01/02	1994/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1994/08/31	2006/06/14	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1990/09/01	1989/10/01	1999/10/01	1989/10/01	1991/11/12	1999/10/01	2018/07/17	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/10/13	1990/09/01	1992/10/13	1993/04/20	1988/04/20	1988/04/20	1993/04/20	2009/03/17	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1990/09/01	2001/12/19	2003/03/07	1998/03/07	1998/03/07	2003/03/07	2018/01/12	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1986/09/06	1990/09/01	2005/02/08	2018/07/14	2008/07/14		1999/02/08		Toronto	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1985/04/04	1990/09/01	2000/04/04	2002/10/05	1997/10/05		1993/01/25	1993/01/25	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/04/08	1990/09/01	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1985/12/03	1990/09/01	2000/12/03	2007/02/28	2000/12/03	2000/12/03	2006/10/01	2015/09/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/01/18	1990/09/01	1988/01/18	1996/04/04	1988/01/18		1996/02/15	2008/10/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/07/19	1990/09/01	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	2011/06/15	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1990/09/01	1988/08/01	1995/09/21	1988/08/01	1988/12/31	1995/09/21	2014/10/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1984/12/04	1990/09/01	1999/12/04	2002/11/04	1997/11/04	2001/06/29	2002/11/04	2008/03/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1984/03/06	1990/09/01	1999/10/26	2010/06/15	2000/06/15	2000/06/15	2004/01/06	2007/03/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	1990/09/01	1988/08/01	1996/02/22	1988/08/01	1988/08/02	1996/02/22	1997/08/09	Welland	COMPULSORY
1970/07/01	1990/09/01	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1990/09/01	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	1989/12/20	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	2005/08/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	1990/09/01	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	2023/08/23	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1983/10/06	1990/09/01	2004/03/10	2019/08/13	2009/08/13		2001/11/01	2004/01/07	Welland	DISABILITY
1975/09/11	1990/09/01	1990/09/11	2000/05/28	1990/09/11	1991/11/08	1995/11/06	2004/06/21	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/11/27	1990/09/01	1994/02/17	2004/02/17	1994/02/17	1997/12/17	1999/10/26	2023/04/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/05/28	1990/09/01	1996/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	1996/05/31	2004/07/27	2020/12/22	London	COMPULSORY
1983/11/28	1990/09/01	1998/11/28	2002/09/16	1997/09/16	1997/09/16	1999/01/01	2023/12/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/10/11	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2009/07/26	1999/07/26	2000/03/10	2003/11/03		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/02/15	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2012/06/24	2002/06/24		1999/11/01	2020/11/26	Cochrane	ELECTIVE
1976/03/25	1990/09/01	1991/03/25	1998/05/24	1991/03/25	1991/12/20	1998/05/24	2014/01/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	1990/09/01	1999/07/22	2004/07/22	1999/07/22	1999/10/31	2004/07/22	2008/12/07	Welland	COMPULSORY
1983/06/01	1990/09/01	1998/06/01	2007/08/01	1998/06/01		1993/09/15	1993/09/15	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/07/16	1990/09/01	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1976/11/04	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2009/06/24	1999/06/24	1999/06/30	2009/06/24	2020/03/08	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1990/09/01	1992/05/23	2002/05/23	1992/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1983/01/27	1990/09/01	1999/11/28	2009/11/28	1999/11/28		1996/02/26	1996/02/26	Pembroke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/15	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2009/10/03	1999/10/03	1999/10/03	2009/06/13	2009/06/13	Downsview	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/01/01	1990/09/01	1994/01/02	2004/01/02	1994/01/02	1994/01/02	2003/12/30	2022/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/03/17	1990/09/01	1995/01/07	2005/01/07	1995/01/07		1994/01/15	1994/02/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1982/08/05	1990/09/01	1999/01/01	2010/05/30	2000/05/30	2000/05/30	2010/05/30	2017/05/19	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/07/28	1990/09/01	1996/02/20	2001/02/20	1996/02/20	1996/02/20	1999/01/01	2018/06/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1987/12/18	1990/09/01	2008/06/08	2022/02/10			2004/07/01		Toronto	Early Retirement
1978/05/01	1990/09/01	1993/05/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1993/05/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/01/27	1990/09/01	1988/12/06	1998/12/06	1988/12/06	1990/06/01	1998/12/06	2019/02/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/05/17	1990/09/01	1988/05/17	1997/10/14	1988/05/17	1991/01/03	1993/12/31	2004/02/02	London	ELECTIVE
1986/01/24	1990/09/01	2004/03/04	2016/12/22	2006/12/14	2006/12/22	2007/04/17	2007/04/17	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/08/08	1990/09/01	1995/04/17	2005/04/17	1995/04/17	1995/04/17	1997/04/30	2020/01/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1969/03/13	1990/09/01	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	1987/09/16	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	2012/08/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1990/09/01	1985/10/08	1995/10/08	1985/10/08	1985/12/31	1995/10/08	1999/06/03	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	1990/09/01	2000/02/08	2013/09/01	2003/09/01	2004/01/01	2007/06/14	2007/06/14	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1985/08/22	1990/09/01	2000/08/22	2005/02/04	2000/02/04		2005/02/04	2022/07/10	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1990/09/01	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	1986/11/10	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	2006/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1991/05/20	1992/06/13	1987/06/13	1987/06/13	1992/06/13	2003/04/27	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1973/02/15	1990/09/01	1988/02/15	1991/10/30	1986/10/30	1986/10/31	1991/10/30	2011/05/21	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1991/05/20	1992/10/04	1987/10/04	1987/10/04	1992/10/04	2002/08/11	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1990/09/01	1986/11/10	1995/05/11	1986/11/10	1986/11/15	1995/05/11	2012/04/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/04/04	1990/09/01	1999/02/14	2004/02/14	1999/02/14		1996/11/02	1997/03/31	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1985/12/03	1990/09/01	2000/12/03	2006/05/13	2000/12/03		1996/12/31	2019/07/09	Toronto	DISABILITY
1967/11/07	1990/09/01	1991/09/12	2001/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1994/09/30	1997/05/25	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1977/07/01	1990/09/01	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	1997/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	2012/02/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/12/22	1990/09/01	1993/06/10	2003/06/10	1993/06/10	1993/06/10	1994/09/15	2018/02/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1990/09/01	2002/01/04	2015/06/23	2005/06/23	2005/06/23	2015/06/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1970/02/26	1990/09/01	1995/11/26	2005/11/26	1995/11/26		1995/11/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1979/11/27	1990/09/01	1992/03/19	1992/03/19	1989/11/27	1989/11/27	1992/03/19	2003/06/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1966/06/21	1990/09/01	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	1991/01/03	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	2022/06/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1990/09/01	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09		1990/09/09	2002/03/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/01/25	1990/09/01	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	1988/01/25	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	2005/08/16	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/06/02	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/02	2000/06/02	2000/06/02	2007/09/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1987/09/23	1990/09/01	2007/04/22	2021/11/18	2007/04/22	2011/11/18	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1990/09/01	1993/05/12	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	1999/02/15	2003/05/12	2004/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1990/09/01	1993/05/12	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	1999/02/15	2003/05/12	2004/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1990/09/01	2001/12/19	2011/03/10	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2002/09/01	2016/11/08	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1990/09/01	1997/08/05	2005/07/25	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/07/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1990/09/01	1992/08/08	2000/12/08	1992/08/08	1992/08/08	1994/09/05	2023/12/31	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1990/09/01	1998/10/22	2008/10/22	1998/10/22		1998/10/22	2016/10/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	1990/09/01	1996/03/03	2006/03/03	1996/03/03		2006/03/03		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/01/25	1990/09/01	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	1991/11/07	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	2016/03/01	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/12/01	1990/09/01	1996/12/01	2004/01/29	1996/12/01	1996/12/01	2002/11/01	2023/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/09/27	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2009/04/29	1999/04/29		2001/09/15	2023/04/19	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	1990/09/01	2003/07/15	2015/02/07	2005/02/07		2000/03/11	2000/03/11	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/02/17	1990/09/01	1996/11/06	2006/11/06	1996/11/06	1997/01/01	2006/11/06	2014/05/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	1990/09/01	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	1992/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	2005/02/12	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	1990/09/01	1996/10/29	2000/07/17	1995/07/17	1995/07/17	2000/07/17	2006/02/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1974/08/01	1990/09/01	1989/08/01	1998/06/21	1989/08/01	1989/08/01	1990/11/02	2009/10/26	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1990/09/01	1994/08/17	2004/08/17	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	1999/07/12	2013/04/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	1990/09/01	1998/12/06	2000/02/26	1995/02/26	1995/02/26	1999/04/02	2013/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	2018/04/03	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1990/09/01	1998/02/05	2008/02/05	1998/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/10/13	1990/09/01	1992/10/13	2000/06/17	1992/10/13	1993/04/08	1997/04/16	2021/12/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1990/09/01	1997/08/05	2005/09/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2003/01/01	2006/07/02	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	1990/09/01	1988/03/08	1996/08/28	1988/03/08	1988/03/08	1991/12/31	2007/01/07	Port Hope	ELECTIVE
1969/12/11	1990/09/01	1992/12/19	2003/12/19	1992/12/19		1991/02/14		Timmins	DISABILITY
1975/01/30	1990/09/01	1990/01/30	1993/09/15	1988/09/15	1988/09/19	1993/05/31	2003/05/27	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1990/09/01	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	1991/10/26	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	2016/07/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1991/05/20	2000/06/28	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/01/01	2012/03/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1982/05/27	1990/09/01	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	1997/05/27	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	2020/06/20	Toronto	COMPULSORY

1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1991/05/20	2000/10/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1994/10/08	2009/05/23	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1979/01/01	1990/09/01	1995/07/08	2005/07/08	1995/07/08	1995/07/08	2003/09/05	2003/09/05	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/01/01	1990/09/01	1995/07/08	2005/07/08	1995/07/08	1995/07/08	2003/09/05	2003/09/05	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/03/11	1990/09/01	1995/10/17	2000/10/17	1995/10/17	1995/10/17	2000/03/01	2009/05/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/09/02	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1990/09/01	1993/03/02	2000/02/02	1993/03/02		2000/02/02	2017/12/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1979/03/01	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/13	2000/06/13		1999/01/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	1990/09/01	2006/04/19	2021/11/02	2006/04/19		2021/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/12/17	1990/09/01	1996/06/03	1996/06/03	1991/12/17	1992/09/01	1996/06/03	2012/02/12	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/12/17	1990/09/01	1996/06/03	1996/06/03	1991/12/17	1992/09/01	1996/06/03	2012/02/12	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/09/01	1990/09/01	1992/04/18	2002/04/18	1992/04/18	1992/04/19	2002/04/18	2020/10/12	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	1990/09/01	2000/07/24	2000/07/24	1997/09/23	1997/09/23	2000/07/24	2022/08/03	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1990/09/01	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2021/09/04	Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1990/09/01	1993/12/21	2003/10/19	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	1996/10/31	2005/01/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/11/27	1990/09/01	1997/09/15	2007/09/15	1997/09/15	1997/09/15	2007/09/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/03/18	1990/09/01	2001/11/19	2016/07/22	2006/07/22	2006/07/22	2016/07/22		Brantford	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	1990/09/01	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	2017/01/28	London	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	1990/09/01	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	2011/06/24	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1971/09/02	1990/09/01	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/11	1999/01/11	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/11/17	1990/09/01	1998/12/01	2008/12/14	1998/12/14	1998/12/14	2008/12/14		Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1987/11/17	1990/09/01	2002/11/17	2005/09/09	2000/09/09	2000/09/09	2005/09/09		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1990/09/01	1992/05/26	1997/05/26	1992/05/26	1992/05/26	1995/11/30	2014/10/20	Oakville	ELECTIVE
1979/09/20	1990/09/01	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1973/10/11	1990/09/01	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1990/09/01	1997/11/28	2007/11/28	1997/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28		Belleville	COMPULSORY
1984/07/09	1990/09/01	1999/10/05	2009/12/30	1999/12/30	2005/02/18	2009/04/02		Scarborough	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	1990/09/01	1999/11/19	2009/11/19	1999/11/19		1997/10/31	2017/02/19	Picton	DISABILITY
1977/08/08	1990/09/01	1992/08/08	1994/02/01	1989/02/01	1989/03/01	1992/08/31	2009/08/20	Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1983/05/17	1990/09/01	1999/10/21	2011/03/25	2001/03/25	2002/01/01	2011/03/25		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1971/12/02	1990/09/01	1986/12/02	1995/02/10	1986/12/02	1991/09/01	1995/02/10	2016/10/30	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1992/08/16	2002/08/16	1992/08/16	1993/01/01	2002/08/16	2017/09/25	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2012/05/08	2002/05/08	2002/05/08	2005/09/29	2010/05/17	Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1981/07/01	1990/09/01	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1990/09/01	1997/08/05	2006/02/12	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/12/31	2024/02/18	Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1986/07/08	1990/09/01	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2013/10/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1980/09/15	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1973/10/25	1990/09/01	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1973/10/25	1990/09/01	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	1990/09/01	1992/12/22	1999/05/12	1992/12/22		1992/12/31	2002/05/15	Newcastle	ELECTIVE
1982/09/03	1990/09/01	1997/09/03	2006/03/22	1997/09/03	1997/10/04	2006/03/22	2009/07/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1990/09/01	1995/07/27	2005/07/27	1995/07/27	1995/07/31	2005/07/27	2022/12/22	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1990/09/01	1996/05/25	2006/05/25	1996/05/25		1991/10/03	1998/01/14	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1981/10/29	1990/09/01	2001/01/21	2015/04/14	2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2015/04/14	2023/07/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1990/09/01	1988/06/22	1998/06/22	1988/06/22	1988/09/06	1998/06/22	2007/04/08	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY

1980/11/27	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2008/12/27	1998/12/27	1998/12/27	2001/09/06	2001/09/06	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/09/01	1990/09/01	1990/09/01	1997/10/11	1990/09/01	1990/09/01	1997/10/11	2014/08/08	Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1986/01/24	1990/09/01	2002/07/12	2013/12/28	2003/12/28	2003/12/28	2012/04/09		London	ELECTIVE
1982/11/18	1990/09/01	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	1992/11/18	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	2015/05/22	Meaford	COMPULSORY
1976/01/05	1990/09/01	1991/01/05	2000/10/20	1991/01/05	1991/01/05	1998/06/01	2010/08/04	Windsor	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1990/09/01	1990/07/15	1999/04/29	1990/07/15	1991/05/01	1993/07/29	1993/07/29	Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1998/06/29	2008/06/29	1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/06/21	1990/09/01	1999/03/07	2004/03/07	1999/03/07	1999/03/07	2004/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/02/25	1990/09/01	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	1997/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	2016/06/04	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1990/09/01	1999/03/02	2010/09/27	2000/09/27	2000/09/27	2006/09/27	2019/05/09	Pembroke	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	1990/09/01	1995/04/24	2005/04/24	1995/04/24	1995/09/01	2005/04/24		Stratford	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	1990/09/01	1991/08/29	1996/08/29	1991/08/29	1991/08/29	1994/08/31	2005/10/16	London	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	1990/09/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1999/05/09	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1990/09/01	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	2001/01/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	1990/09/01	1995/07/10	2001/10/19	1995/07/10	1995/07/10	2000/06/01	2008/07/12	Sault Ste Marie	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	1990/09/01	2001/05/27	2006/05/27	2001/05/27		2000/05/04	2000/05/04	Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/03/02	1990/09/01	1990/01/20	1995/01/20	1990/01/20	1991/08/02	1995/01/20	2004/09/08	Perth	COMPULSORY
1971/07/01	1990/09/01	1998/02/19	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	1998/06/10	2008/02/19		Whitby	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1990/09/01	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	1995/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	2015/07/01	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1990/09/01	1996/05/28	2001/08/23	1996/05/28	1996/12/31	2001/08/23	2006/07/06	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1990/09/01	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	2012/12/11	Oakville	COMPULSORY
1982/02/11	1990/09/01	1997/08/30	2007/08/30	1997/08/30		1991/10/03	1998/12/30	Kapuskasing	DISABILITY
1978/05/01	1990/09/01	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	2018/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1973/07/12	1990/09/01	1989/02/24	1999/02/24	1989/02/24	1991/09/09	1999/02/24	2019/08/27	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1976/06/30	1990/09/01	1991/06/30	1996/12/03	1991/06/30	1991/06/30	1994/07/31	2015/02/18	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/05/05	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03	2016/03/15	Chatham	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2012/10/21	2002/10/21		1999/01/01		Owen Sound	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	1990/09/01	1997/11/07	2007/11/07	1997/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1982/03/18	1990/09/01	1997/03/18	2000/06/28	1995/06/28		1993/08/26	2000/11/22	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1977/02/17	1990/09/01	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	1992/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	2015/01/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	1990/09/01	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2016/07/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1990/09/01	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1990/09/01	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1966/01/28	1990/09/01	1982/04/15	1992/04/15	1982/04/15	1983/03/15	1992/04/15	1992/05/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/03/31	1990/09/01	2005/01/14	2021/10/30	2005/01/14		2019/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1962/10/12	1990/09/01	1984/04/23	1994/04/23	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1992/10/12	2013/03/20	Orillia	ELECTIVE
1978/06/22	1990/09/01	1996/09/22	2006/09/22	1996/09/22	1996/09/22	2001/10/01		North Bay	ELECTIVE
1967/12/18	1990/09/01	1990/06/04	2000/06/04	1990/06/04	1990/06/04	1991/04/15	2013/04/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/01/30	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2009/11/14	1999/11/14	1999/11/14	2009/11/14	2021/12/13	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1964/10/01	1990/09/01	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	1990/09/01	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	1981/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	2002/09/19	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	1990/09/01	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	1987/09/06	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	2010/03/03	St. Thomas	COMPULSORY
1971/11/04	1990/09/01	1994/02/03	2004/02/03	1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1974/12/30	1990/09/01	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY

1972/09/01	1990/09/01	1987/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1991/04/08	1995/01/21	2011/10/07	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1967/03/16	1990/09/01	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	2005/08/06	Pembroke	COMPULSORY
1983/10/06	1990/09/01	2001/07/03	2014/03/31	2004/03/31	2004/03/31	2014/03/31	2015/12/20	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	1990/09/01	2001/05/21	2012/02/16	2002/02/16	2003/03/28	2012/02/16	2020/03/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/05/28	1990/09/01	2000/04/07	2005/04/07	2000/04/07		2000/04/07	2001/04/24	Huntsville	ELECTIVE
1962/10/24	1990/09/01	1984/08/30	1994/08/30	1984/08/30	1985/02/01	1994/08/30	2007/03/05	Dunnville	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1990/09/01	1993/03/02	1999/04/18	1993/03/02		1991/06/06	1999/09/15	Thunder Bay	DISABILITY
1968/07/19	1990/09/01	1983/07/19	1992/11/14	1983/07/19	1984/06/30	1992/11/14	2013/12/27	Brockville	COMPULSORY
1960/11/17	1990/09/01	1986/09/05	1996/09/05	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1994/11/17	2008/04/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/07/01	1990/09/01	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	1992/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	2005/11/08	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/01/29	1990/09/01	1991/01/29	1991/10/04	1986/10/04	1987/07/15	1991/10/04	2007/11/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1966/01/25	1990/09/01	1981/01/25	1990/12/09	1981/01/25		1990/12/09	1998/02/01	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1963/01/08	1990/09/01	1984/10/24	1994/10/24	1984/10/24	1984/10/24	1994/05/31	1996/11/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/07/17	1990/09/01	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	2002/09/08	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1990/09/01	1988/08/01	1992/05/31	1987/05/31	1987/07/14	1992/05/31	2001/08/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1990/09/01	1993/04/27	2002/11/04	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1996/03/09	1996/03/09	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/09/20	1990/09/01	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton	ELECTIVE
1979/09/20	1990/09/01	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton	ELECTIVE
1974/03/08	1990/09/01	1989/03/08	1991/01/04	1986/01/04	1987/07/15	1991/01/04	1997/07/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1970/05/07	1990/09/01	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	1985/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	2006/02/06	London	COMPULSORY
1980/11/27	1990/09/01	2003/03/07	2017/09/01	2006/12/14	2007/09/01	2017/09/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1990/09/01	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/30	1999/11/01	2003/01/01	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1984/07/09	1990/09/01	2002/05/07	2015/03/03	2005/03/03		2002/07/01		Kingsville	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1990/09/01	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	1994/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	2012/09/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1990/09/01	1996/05/28	2005/07/27	1996/05/28		1996/08/31	2013/04/06	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/07/13	1990/09/01	1988/04/15	1998/04/15	1988/04/15	1988/04/15	1994/04/18	1994/04/18	London	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/08/09	1990/09/01	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1982/08/09	1990/09/01	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1984/04/23	1990/09/01	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	2016/07/10	Stratford	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1990/09/01	1991/10/28	2001/06/14	1991/10/28	1991/10/28	1996/08/31	2007/08/01	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1990/09/01	1999/02/16	2010/08/30	2000/08/30		1999/03/01	2014/01/28	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1970/01/29	1990/09/01	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	2015/02/14	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1970/06/11	1990/09/01	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	2008/04/03	Vanier	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1990/09/01	2002/12/23	2015/03/12	2005/03/12	2005/03/12	2015/03/12	2020/06/30	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1967/03/16	1990/09/01	1989/08/10	1999/08/10	1989/08/10	1989/08/10	1993/09/26	1993/09/26	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/12/31	1990/09/01	1988/12/31	1998/11/09	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1992/12/31	2000/03/20	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1990/09/01	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1986/01/24	1990/09/01	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2001/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2019/02/28	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	1990/09/01	2007/07/07	2022/01/23	2012/01/23		2004/11/06	2004/11/06	Hamilton	DEATH (RPC)
1963/12/05	1990/09/01	1989/10/22	1999/10/22	1989/10/22	1990/09/05	1998/10/11	1998/10/11	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/15	1990/09/01	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1988/03/22	1990/09/01	2003/03/22	2011/02/02	2003/03/22	2003/04/01	2011/02/02		London	COMPULSORY
1988/05/03	1990/09/01	2003/05/03	2004/05/15	1999/05/15	1999/05/15	2004/05/15	2015/04/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1988/05/03	1990/09/01	2006/02/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2016/12/14		Picton	COMPULSORY
1988/06/07	1990/09/01	2003/06/07	2011/10/28	2003/06/07	2003/06/07	2004/01/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1988/06/07	1990/09/01	2005/03/28	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/04/02	2021/11/22	Kirkland Lake	ELECTIVE

1988/09/06	1990/09/01	2003/09/06	2011/11/09	2003/09/06	2005/11/07	2011/11/09		London	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1990/09/01	2004/12/13	2016/03/24	2006/03/24	2006/03/24	2016/03/24		Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1990/09/01	2003/09/02	2007/07/24	2002/07/24		1997/03/31	2012/12/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1988/09/02	1990/09/01	2003/09/02	2008/05/08	2003/05/08	2003/05/08	2004/09/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	1990/09/01	2008/12/05	2024/03/09	2008/12/05		2024/03/09		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1990/09/01	2001/08/01	2001/08/01	1998/09/02	1998/09/02	2001/08/01	2018/12/29	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1990/09/01	2003/09/02	2007/08/15	2002/08/15		1992/04/04	1992/04/04	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/09/29	1990/09/01	2009/12/15	2026/03/02			2011/08/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	1990/09/01	2005/05/24	2016/08/23	2006/08/23	2006/08/23	2016/08/23		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	1990/09/01	2003/07/18	2003/07/18	1999/02/21	1999/09/01	2003/07/18	2011/07/16	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	1990/09/01	2009/12/28	2020/01/06	2009/12/28	2010/01/06	2013/01/11		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1990/09/01	2005/03/11	2015/08/15	2005/08/15		1999/11/30	1999/11/30	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/10/04	1990/09/01	2004/10/04	2007/12/27	2002/12/27	2002/12/27	2007/12/27	2020/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1990/09/01	2005/04/10	2015/10/15	2005/10/15	2005/10/15	2006/05/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1990/09/01	2007/01/13	2019/04/22	2007/01/13	2015/01/01	2019/04/22		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1990/09/01	2007/07/21	2020/05/06	2007/07/21	2010/05/06	2020/05/06		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1990/09/01	2010/04/19	2020/07/05	2010/04/19	2010/07/05	2020/07/05		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1990/09/01	2005/04/12	2013/06/09	2005/04/12	2005/04/12	2013/06/09		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1990/09/01	1999/09/18	1999/09/18			1994/10/24	1994/10/24	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/04/12	1990/09/01	2006/05/10	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2013/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	1990/09/01	2005/04/12	2015/01/02	2005/04/12		1993/11/05	1993/11/05	Orillia	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/04/12	1990/09/01	2009/02/16	2022/12/23			2022/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	1990/09/01	2009/12/01	2024/07/22	2009/12/01	2014/07/22			Toronto	Not Provided
1990/07/31	1990/09/01	2005/09/17	2015/11/03	2005/11/03	2005/11/03	2009/12/12	2009/12/12	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/07/31	1990/09/01	2005/07/31	2008/05/19	2003/05/19	2003/05/19	2008/05/19		London	COMPULSORY
1990/07/31	1990/09/01	2009/11/02	2019/11/02	2009/11/02	2009/11/02	2019/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1963/12/05	1990/09/05	1989/10/22	1999/10/22	1989/10/22	1990/09/05	1998/10/11	1998/10/11	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/11/13	1990/09/09	1984/11/13	1990/09/09	1984/11/13	1984/11/13	1990/09/09	2007/09/19	Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1990/09/09	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09		1990/09/09	2002/03/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1967/09/19	1990/09/09	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	2001/04/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/07/31	1990/09/17	1999/05/07	2009/05/07			1992/06/05	2021/07/07	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1974/12/12	1990/09/17	1989/12/12	1993/11/27	1988/11/27	1988/11/27	1990/09/17	1990/09/17	Chandler	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/08/14	1990/09/19	1974/03/11	1974/03/11	1973/08/14		1974/03/11	1990/09/19	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1960/04/13	1990/09/25	1976/04/19	1986/04/19	1976/04/19	1976/10/25	1986/04/19	1990/09/25	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1990/09/28	1982/09/21	1990/09/28	1982/09/21	1983/09/01	1990/09/28	1997/08/03	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1974/05/02	1990/10/01	1989/05/02	1994/08/12	1989/05/02	1990/10/01	1993/04/01	1997/12/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1990/10/13	1990/10/13	2000/10/13	1990/10/13	1990/10/13	1999/06/01	2012/11/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1965/01/18	1990/10/25	1986/10/03	1996/10/03	1986/10/03		1989/04/15	1990/10/25	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1965/03/15	1990/10/31	1980/03/15	1985/03/12	1980/03/12	1980/03/12	1982/08/31	1990/10/31	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1974/08/01	1990/11/02	1989/08/01	1998/06/21	1989/08/01	1989/08/01	1990/11/02	2009/10/26	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1966/04/26	1990/11/11	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1981/04/26	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1997/04/30	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1975/11/13	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1997/08/11	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1996/11/30	2003/12/15	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1980/07/17	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	2002/09/08	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1965/08/18	1990/11/26	1980/11/26	1990/11/26	1980/11/26	1980/12/01	1990/11/26	2010/02/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/11/27	1990/11/27	1990/11/27	1999/07/22	1990/11/27	1990/11/27	1999/07/22	2008/03/07	Hull	COMPULSORY
1990/11/28	1990/11/28	2005/02/17	2005/02/17	2000/11/28	2000/11/28	2005/02/17		Bridgewater	COMPULSORY

1990/11/28	1990/11/28	2010/05/09	2024/10/17	2010/05/09	2014/12/12	2020/09/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1990/12/05	1990/12/05	2005/12/05	2005/12/29	2000/12/29	2000/12/29	2005/12/29	2020/04/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1990/12/08	1990/12/08	2000/12/08	1990/12/08	1990/12/08	1997/04/29	1997/04/29	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/01/25	1990/12/09	1981/01/25	1990/12/09	1981/01/25		1990/12/09	1998/02/01	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1973/04/19	1990/12/15	1988/04/19	1995/01/02	1988/04/19	1988/12/31	1990/12/15	2015/02/25	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	1990/12/24	2004/11/16	2018/07/01	2006/12/14	2008/07/01	2013/08/31		Dauphin	ELECTIVE
1990/12/24	1990/12/24	2011/04/01	2023/02/02	2011/04/01	2013/02/02	2021/09/01		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1990/12/24	1990/12/24	2007/01/04	2017/01/15	2007/01/04	2007/01/15	2014/04/02		Hull	ELECTIVE
1990/12/24	1990/12/24	2007/08/10	2019/03/25	2007/08/10	2009/03/25	2019/03/25		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1990/12/24	1990/12/24	2009/12/29	2024/01/03	2009/12/29	2020/01/01	2023/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1990/12/24	1990/12/24	2005/12/24	2011/04/28	2005/12/24		2003/03/02	2003/03/02	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/11/02	1990/12/31	1990/11/02	1993/01/15	1988/01/15	1988/01/15	1990/12/31	2007/05/24	Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1973/11/08	1990/12/31	1988/11/08	1997/09/04	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1990/12/31	1991/01/12	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1974/05/02	1990/12/31	1989/05/02	1992/06/29	1987/06/29	1987/07/01	1990/12/31	1995/03/05	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1973/12/24	1991/01/01	1988/12/24	1993/09/02	1988/09/02	1988/09/02	1991/01/01	1997/03/30	Québec	ELECTIVE
1962/12/20	1991/01/01	1987/10/14	1997/10/14	1987/10/14	1991/01/01	1997/10/14	2015/05/15	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1973/05/17	1991/01/03	1988/05/17	1997/10/14	1988/05/17	1991/01/03	1993/12/31	2004/02/02	London	ELECTIVE
1966/06/21	1991/01/03	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	1991/01/03	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	2022/06/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/01/02	1991/01/04	1991/01/02	1998/09/18			1991/01/04	2007/04/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/03/08	1991/01/04	1989/03/08	1991/01/04	1986/01/04	1987/07/15	1991/01/04	1997/07/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/01/05	1991/01/05	1991/01/05	2000/10/20	1991/01/05	1991/01/05	1998/06/01	2010/08/04	Windsor	ELECTIVE
1985/05/28	1991/01/06	2012/06/23	2022/06/23	2012/06/23		1991/01/06		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1988/09/02	1991/01/07	2002/06/29	2012/06/29			2004/07/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1980/07/03	1991/01/11	2000/06/04	2010/06/04	2000/06/04		1991/01/11	1991/01/11	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/11/08	1991/01/12	1988/11/08	1997/09/04	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1990/12/31	1991/01/12	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1991/01/17	1988/05/18	1991/06/15	1986/06/15	1986/06/16	1991/01/17	1991/01/17	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1959/01/01	1991/01/29	1972/01/16	1977/01/16	1972/01/16		1975/09/01	1991/01/29		ELECTIVE
1969/12/11	1991/02/14	1992/12/19	2003/12/19	1992/12/19		1991/02/14		Timmins	DISABILITY
1961/03/01	1991/02/17	1981/02/17	1991/02/17	1981/02/17	1981/05/01	1991/02/17	2013/12/08	Québec	COMPULSORY
1978/03/23	1991/02/21	1993/03/23	2001/09/29	1993/03/23		1991/02/21	2014/02/11	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1976/01/01	1991/03/01	1991/01/01	1997/09/04	1991/01/01	1991/03/01	1997/09/04	2004/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1988/07/19	1991/03/01	2003/07/19	2008/10/13	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2007/03/20	2007/03/20	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/03/07	1991/03/01	2008/05/21	2022/08/04	2008/05/21		2022/07/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1989/09/15	1991/03/01	2007/09/15	2017/09/15	2007/09/15	2007/09/15	2012/08/30		Brandon	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	1991/03/01	2006/03/01	2008/06/17	2003/06/17	2003/06/17	2008/06/17	2022/09/11	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	1991/03/01	2006/03/01	2016/01/03	2006/03/01	2006/03/01	2012/06/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	1991/03/01	2006/03/01	2007/05/07	2002/05/07	2002/05/07	2006/04/07	2007/06/05	Morden	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	1991/03/01	2006/03/01	2006/11/02	2001/11/02	2001/11/02	2006/11/02	2016/01/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	1991/03/01	2009/06/10	2019/06/10	2009/06/10	2009/06/10	2015/05/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	1991/03/01	2008/10/02	2018/10/02	2008/10/02	2008/10/02	2015/04/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	1991/03/01	2010/05/25	2024/08/18	2010/05/25		2009/06/01		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1967/02/16	1991/03/06	1982/02/16	1991/03/06	1982/02/16		1991/03/06	2005/05/21	Antigonish	COMPULSORY
1949/08/31	1991/03/08	1961/07/24	1966/07/24	1961/07/24		1964/08/31	1991/03/08	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1951/02/01	1991/03/14	1971/04/09	1981/04/09	1971/04/09		1981/04/09	1991/03/14	Regina	COMPULSORY
1954/09/01	1991/03/16	1970/07/30	1980/07/30	1970/07/30	1974/01/01	1977/09/15	1991/03/16	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2010/10/17	2024/04/15	2010/10/17	2014/04/15	2024/04/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY

1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2009/09/02	2004/09/02	2004/09/02	2009/09/02	2018/12/19	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2004/08/11	2004/08/11	2001/03/22	2001/03/22	2004/08/11	2016/07/14	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2015/09/18	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/07/18	2013/07/18	Brampton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2009/01/16	2019/01/16	2009/01/16	2009/01/16	2016/04/02		London	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2007/05/31	2002/05/31		2007/05/31	2024/03/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2014/09/13	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2010/01/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2010/10/12	2005/10/12	2005/10/12	2010/10/12		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2022/04/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2014/09/20	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2014/09/20		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2009/06/02	2004/06/02	2004/06/02	2009/06/02	2017/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2008/02/26	2003/02/26	2003/02/26	2008/02/26	2018/01/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1991/03/22	2007/01/10	2017/10/30	2007/01/10	2013/07/01	2017/10/30		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/04/20	1991/03/23	1993/04/27	2003/04/27	1993/04/27		1990/04/05	1991/03/23	Halifax	DISABILITY
1962/10/24	1991/03/25	1981/03/25	1991/03/25	1981/03/25	1982/01/29	1991/03/25	2005/10/22	Regina	COMPULSORY
1991/03/28	1991/03/28	2006/03/28	2011/07/09	2006/03/28		2002/08/08		Kitchener	DISABILITY
1974/10/17	1991/04/01	1991/02/18	2001/02/18	1991/02/18	1991/04/01	2001/02/18	2014/10/16	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	1991/04/02	1997/08/16	1997/08/16	1995/03/11		1991/04/02	1991/04/02	Calgary	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/04/08	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1997/08/17	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1995/11/07	2007/03/10	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1976/04/08	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	2013/10/18	Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1991/04/08	1987/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1991/04/08	1995/01/21	2011/10/07	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	1991/04/08	2004/06/30	2005/11/19	2000/11/19	2000/11/19	2005/11/19	2011/08/02	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1991/04/08	1991/04/08	2009/08/29	2023/01/20	2009/08/29		2022/12/17		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1980/12/30	1991/04/10	1995/12/30	1996/04/10	1991/04/10	1991/04/10	1996/04/10	2010/03/19	Hull	COMPULSORY
1967/12/18	1991/04/15	1990/06/04	2000/06/04	1990/06/04	1990/06/04	1991/04/15	2013/04/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1969/09/24	1991/04/20	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	1991/04/20	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	2015/01/10	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1991/05/01	1990/07/15	1999/04/29	1990/07/15	1991/05/01	1993/07/29	1993/07/29	Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/04/27	1991/05/02	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	1991/05/02	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	2018/05/14	Steinbach	COMPULSORY
1974/01/01	1991/05/05	1991/05/05	2001/05/05	1991/05/05	1991/05/05	1992/02/29	2015/08/10	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1991/05/09	1991/05/09	2001/05/09	1991/05/09	1991/05/09	1999/02/05	2017/04/15	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1958/01/24	1991/05/19	1973/01/24	1979/06/14	1973/01/24	1975/08/22	1979/06/14	1991/05/19	St. Joseph de Beauce	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	2018/04/03	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	2000/06/28	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/01/01	2012/03/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	2000/10/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1994/10/08	2009/05/23	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	2011/06/24	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	2001/01/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1991/05/29	1991/05/29	2001/05/29	1991/05/29	1991/05/29	1995/12/31	1997/09/05	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1969/04/03	1991/06/01	1984/04/03	1987/02/12	1982/02/12	1982/02/12	1987/02/12	1991/06/01	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1973/11/22	1991/06/02	1992/01/01	2002/01/01	1992/01/01		1991/06/02	1991/06/02	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/03/02	1991/06/06	1993/03/02	1999/04/18	1993/03/02		1991/06/06	1999/09/15	Thunder Bay	DISABILITY
1969/12/19	1991/06/07	1991/06/06	2001/06/06	1991/06/06	1991/06/07	2001/01/01	2008/02/25	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1968/03/05	1991/06/17	1991/06/17	2001/06/17	1991/06/17	1991/06/17	1996/12/31	2010/09/06	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1979/11/08	1991/06/20	1994/11/08	2003/03/31	1994/11/08		1991/06/20	2008/03/09	Portage la Prairie	DISABILITY
1991/06/21	1991/06/21	2006/06/21	2007/02/12	2002/02/12	2002/09/01	2006/11/01	2020/01/13	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1991/06/21	1991/06/21	2006/06/21	2015/04/22	2006/06/21	2006/06/21	2014/08/31		Rivière-du-Loup	ELECTIVE
1991/06/21	1991/06/21	2006/06/21	2008/07/14	2003/07/14		2008/07/14	2022/06/08	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/06/21	1991/06/21	2004/10/10	2004/10/10	2001/06/21	2001/06/21	2004/10/10	2013/03/25	Calgary	COMPULSORY

1985/04/04	1991/06/30	1999/02/14	2004/02/14	1999/02/14		1996/11/02	1997/03/31	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1979/11/27	1991/06/30	1994/11/27	1999/03/07	1994/03/07		1991/06/30	2012/11/27	Québec	DISABILITY
1976/06/30	1991/06/30	1991/06/30	1996/12/03	1991/06/30	1991/06/30	1994/07/31	2015/02/18	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1987/09/23	1991/06/30	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2016/07/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1991/06/30	2010/04/19	2020/07/05	2010/04/19	2010/07/05	2020/07/05		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1973/02/01	1991/07/01	1989/05/07	1999/05/07	1989/05/07	1989/05/07	1991/07/01	2023/12/27	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1955/12/14	1991/07/05	1974/10/02	1984/10/02	1974/10/02	1976/10/02	1984/10/02	1991/07/05	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1991/07/09	1991/07/09	2006/07/09	2016/07/09	2006/07/09		2004/09/04		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1988/07/19	1991/07/11	2003/07/19	2008/10/13	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2007/03/20	2007/03/20	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/07/11	1991/07/11	2007/02/19	2017/02/19	2007/02/19	2007/02/19	2013/01/02		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	1991/07/11	2010/05/04	2020/05/10	2010/05/04	2010/05/10	2020/05/10		Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	1991/07/11	2007/08/01	2017/08/01	2007/08/01	2007/08/01	2012/11/01		Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	1991/07/11	2006/07/11	2013/09/17	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2011/04/02	2015/03/12	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	1991/07/11	2002/11/13	2006/02/20			2005/12/25		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	1991/07/11	2010/09/18	2024/11/26	2010/09/18	2019/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1991/07/11	1991/07/11	2006/07/11	2014/05/15	2006/07/11	2006/08/01	2014/05/15		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	1991/07/11	2007/11/25	2017/11/25	2007/11/25	2007/11/25	2012/05/21	2023/12/27	London	ELECTIVE
1976/07/19	1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	2011/06/15	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1999/07/01	1999/07/01			1999/07/01	2012/03/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	1991/07/25	1991/12/23	1996/07/25	1991/07/25	1991/07/25	1992/02/29	1998/05/27	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1991/08/02	1990/01/20	1995/01/20	1990/01/20	1991/08/02	1995/01/20	2004/09/08	Perth	COMPULSORY
1981/06/11	1991/08/09	1996/06/11	2001/12/07	1996/06/11		1990/07/27	1991/08/09	Digby	DISABILITY
1976/08/12	1991/08/12	1991/08/12	2000/12/10	1991/08/12	1991/08/12	1993/06/29	1993/06/29	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/10/18	1991/08/16	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	1991/08/16	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/10/14	Williams Lake	COMPULSORY
1969/07/25	1991/08/23	1991/08/23	2001/08/23	1991/08/23	1991/08/23	1991/09/03	1991/09/03	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/07/10	1991/08/29	1991/08/29	1996/08/29	1991/08/29	1991/08/29	1994/08/31	2005/10/16	London	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1991/09/01	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	1992/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	2005/02/12	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1971/12/02	1991/09/01	1986/12/02	1995/02/10	1986/12/02	1991/09/01	1995/02/10	2016/10/30	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1991/09/01	2005/05/22	2015/05/22	2005/05/22		1998/12/31		Moncton	OTHER
1976/09/01	1991/09/01	1991/09/01	1997/03/27	1991/09/01	1991/09/01	1993/10/31	2022/12/02	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	1991/09/01	1995/12/19	1996/08/18	1991/08/18	1991/09/01	1996/08/16	2007/06/03	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1969/07/25	1991/09/03	1991/08/23	2001/08/23	1991/08/23	1991/08/23	1991/09/03	1991/09/03	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/01/10	1991/09/05	1992/01/10	1996/09/05	1991/09/05	1991/09/05	1993/02/14	1993/02/14	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/07/12	1991/09/09	1989/02/24	1999/02/24	1989/02/24	1991/09/09	1999/02/24	2019/08/27	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1973/11/01	1991/09/10	1988/11/01	1995/09/24	1988/11/01	1988/11/01	1991/09/10	1991/09/10	Edmonton	DEATH (RPC)
1991/09/10	1991/09/10	2012/03/11	2027/09/09	2012/03/11	2018/12/15			Regina	Not Provided
1991/09/10	1991/09/10	2007/01/05	2017/05/02	2007/01/05	2011/01/01	2017/05/02		Regina	COMPULSORY
1978/05/01	1991/09/12	1993/05/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1993/05/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1967/11/07	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	2001/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1994/09/30	1997/05/25	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1978/06/01	1991/09/12	1993/06/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1995/12/31	1998/04/05	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1991/09/13	1991/09/13	2006/09/13	2014/11/03	2006/09/13		2004/04/02	2008/07/17	Barrie	DISABILITY
1991/09/13	1991/09/13	2006/09/13	2016/01/13	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2016/01/13		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/09/13	1991/09/13	2006/09/13	2015/01/24	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2012/04/04		Red Deer	ELECTIVE
1991/09/13	1991/09/13	2010/11/15	2025/01/16	2010/11/15		2011/07/01		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
1964/10/01	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1991/09/16	2009/12/01	2024/07/22	2009/12/01	2014/07/22			Toronto	Not Provided

1991/09/16	1991/09/16	2012/05/12	2026/04/22	2012/05/12	2016/04/22			Brampton	Not Provided
1976/09/17	1991/09/17	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	1991/09/17	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	2010/02/27	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/02/01	1991/09/30	1992/03/27	2002/03/27			1988/11/10	1991/09/30	Unknown	DISABILITY
1971/12/09	1991/10/01	1986/12/09	1996/01/01	1986/12/09	1987/01/01	1991/10/01	1994/01/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1991/10/03	1996/05/25	2006/05/25	1996/05/25		1991/10/03	1998/01/14	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1982/02/11	1991/10/03	1997/08/30	2007/08/30	1997/08/30		1991/10/03	1998/12/30	Kapuskasing	DISABILITY
1976/01/29	1991/10/04	1991/01/29	1991/10/04	1986/10/04	1987/07/15	1991/10/04	2007/11/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1963/03/19	1991/10/06	1978/03/19	1985/02/21	1978/03/19	1979/10/01	1985/02/21	1991/10/06	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1983/03/31	1991/10/11	2002/04/30	2016/05/29	2006/05/29	2008/01/01	2012/01/01	2019/11/13	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2006/10/11	2014/12/14	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2009/10/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2008/06/24	2019/04/30	2008/06/24	2009/04/30	2019/04/30		Dryden	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2012/07/24	2028/05/07	2012/07/24	2019/01/01	2023/10/01		Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2008/12/27	2018/12/27	2008/12/27	2008/12/27	2018/12/27		Prince George	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2022/04/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/02/06	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2011/11/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2010/08/05	2020/08/05	2010/08/05	2010/08/05	2017/07/31		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2006/10/11	2007/12/28	2002/12/28		2002/06/20	2019/09/11	Victoria	DISABILITY
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2008/01/18	2019/04/25	2008/01/18	2011/01/01	2018/06/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2009/11/17	2022/12/24	2009/11/17		2009/02/01		Gravenhurst	Early Retirement
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2008/08/20	2020/06/30	2010/06/30		1997/04/15		Ottawa	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2008/01/07	2018/01/07	2008/01/07	2008/01/07	2016/06/18		Ontario	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1991/10/11	2006/10/11	2015/03/06	2006/10/11		1998/06/04		Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1961/10/19	1991/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	1981/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	2002/09/19	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1985/05/28	1991/10/21	1993/07/24	1993/07/24			1993/07/24	2009/02/23	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1985/10/29	1991/10/24	2000/10/29	2006/03/22	2000/10/29		1991/10/24	2021/05/12	Corner Brook, Newfoundland	DISABILITY
1963/02/04	1991/10/24	1976/12/28	1981/12/28	1976/12/28	1977/01/01	1981/12/28	1991/10/24	Fergus	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1991/10/26	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	1991/10/26	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	2016/07/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1991/10/28	1991/10/28	2001/06/14	1991/10/28	1991/10/28	1996/08/31	2007/08/01	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1973/02/15	1991/10/30	1988/02/15	1991/10/30	1986/10/30	1986/10/31	1991/10/30	2011/05/21	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1974/01/17	1991/10/31	1989/10/13	1999/10/13	1989/10/13	1989/10/13	1991/10/31	1991/10/31	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/03/08	1991/11/01	1988/03/08	1991/12/05	1986/12/05	1987/01/01	1991/11/01	2007/12/02	New Glasgow	ELECTIVE
1965/07/05	1991/11/01	1980/07/05	1990/03/15	1980/07/05	1983/11/17	1984/11/30	1991/11/01	Regina	ELECTIVE
1981/07/23	1991/11/03	1996/07/23	1996/11/03	1991/11/03	1991/11/03	1996/11/03	1999/05/16	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1970/05/07	1991/11/03	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	1985/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	2006/02/06	London	COMPULSORY
1975/04/09	1991/11/06	1991/11/06	2001/11/06	1991/11/06	1991/11/06	2001/11/06	2019/01/05	Campbellton, New Brunswick	COMPULSORY
1973/01/25	1991/11/07	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	1991/11/07	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	2016/03/01	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1975/09/11	1991/11/08	1990/09/11	2000/05/28	1990/09/11	1991/11/08	1995/11/06	2004/06/21	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/11/10	1991/11/10	1991/11/10	1998/07/07	1991/11/10	1991/11/10	1998/07/07	2002/12/21	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1984/04/23	1991/11/11	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	2016/07/10	Stratford	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1991/11/11	2006/05/10	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2013/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1991/11/12	1989/10/01	1999/10/01	1989/10/01	1991/11/12	1999/10/01	2018/07/17	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1991/11/15	1988/11/08	1998/01/11	1988/11/08	1991/11/15	1995/06/16	1995/06/16	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/10/04	1991/11/15	2004/10/04	2013/09/07	2004/10/04		1991/11/15	1991/11/15	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/04/26	1991/11/19	1981/04/26	1982/03/13	1977/03/13	1977/03/13	1981/12/31	1991/11/19	Valleyfield	ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	1991/11/23	1974/04/29	1974/04/29	1971/03/01	1972/07/12	1974/04/29	1991/11/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1971/06/10	1991/11/29	1991/11/29	2001/11/29	1991/11/29	1991/11/29	1999/01/01	2011/05/19	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE

1991/11/29	1991/11/29	2011/02/24	2021/02/24	2011/02/24	2011/02/24	2012/09/01		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1991/11/29	1991/11/29	2010/12/15	2020/12/15	2010/12/15	2010/12/15	2013/08/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/11/29	1991/11/29	2006/11/29	2008/08/25	2003/08/25	2003/08/25	2008/08/25	2016/06/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	1991/11/29	2000/05/19	2000/05/19			2000/05/19	2018/09/14	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	1991/11/29	2008/03/06	2018/03/06	2008/03/06	2008/03/06	2018/03/06		Cochrane	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	1991/11/29	2006/11/29	2007/06/20	2002/06/20	2002/06/20	2007/06/15		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/12/05	1991/12/05	2006/12/05	2015/06/03	2006/12/05	2006/12/05	2015/06/03		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1972/05/23	1991/12/19	1987/05/23	1991/12/19	1986/12/19	1987/01/10	1991/12/19	1997/04/08	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1976/03/25	1991/12/20	1991/03/25	1998/05/24	1991/03/25	1991/12/20	1998/05/24	2014/01/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1984/12/21	1991/12/23	2000/03/09	2010/05/26	2000/05/26	2000/05/26	2008/12/22	2022/05/02	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1981/02/12	1991/12/23	1999/10/30	2013/07/15	2003/07/15	2003/07/15	2012/01/01	2018/09/25	Rouyn	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2016/08/12	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2016/08/12		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2010/11/11	2005/11/11	2005/11/11	2007/11/01	2012/12/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2014/02/11	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2014/02/11		Val d'Or	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2008/10/10	2018/10/10	2008/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/04/30		Longueuil	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2008/08/24	2018/08/24	2008/08/24	2008/08/24	2012/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2009/10/17	2022/08/12	2012/08/12		2002/08/21	2002/08/21	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2010/03/28	2020/03/28	2010/03/28	2010/03/28	2018/09/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2011/03/24	2021/09/01	2011/03/24	2011/09/01	2017/12/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2012/05/09	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2012/05/09		Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2011/01/02	2021/01/02	2011/01/02	2011/01/02	2014/08/31		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2010/10/17	2024/08/11	2010/10/17	2022/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2013/07/11	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2008/05/01	2009/09/04	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2009/01/20	2019/01/20	2009/01/20	2009/01/20	2012/01/01		Valleyfield	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2015/10/22	2006/12/23		2012/10/01		Kingston	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2009/10/14	2004/10/14	2004/10/14	2009/01/01	2009/11/14	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	1991/12/24	2003/07/18	2003/07/18	1999/02/21	1999/09/01	2003/07/18	2011/07/16	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1975/07/25	1991/12/28	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	1991/12/28	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	2006/09/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1955/07/28	1991/12/30	1982/03/11	1992/03/11	1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1991/12/30	2010/07/05	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1975/07/31	1991/12/31	1990/07/31	1999/01/05	1990/07/31		1991/12/31	2015/08/05	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	1991/12/31	1988/03/08	1996/08/28	1988/03/08	1988/03/08	1991/12/31	2007/01/07	Port Hope	ELECTIVE
1986/06/04	1991/12/31	2001/06/04	2004/05/30	1999/05/30		1991/12/31		Summerside	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1991/03/22	1992/01/01	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2022/04/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/12/17	1992/01/03	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	1992/01/03	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	2011/12/08	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1992/01/03	1992/01/03	2007/01/03	2010/08/03	2005/08/03		2002/11/01		Kamloops	Early Retirement
1976/06/17	1992/01/05	1991/06/17	1992/01/05	1987/01/05	1987/01/06	1992/01/05	1999/01/08	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	1992/01/15	1998/11/30	2015/07/30	2005/07/30	2008/04/01	2014/08/15	2014/08/15	Prince George	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/12/20	1992/01/15	1988/12/20	1996/01/23	1988/12/20	1992/01/15	1996/01/23	2000/12/31	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1984/01/03	1992/01/15	2003/02/20	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01	2020/11/19	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1992/01/19	1987/03/17	1992/03/17	1991/05/28		1985/11/28	1992/01/19	Niagara Falls	DISABILITY
1977/09/29	1992/01/24	1992/09/29	2001/08/16	1992/09/29		1992/01/24	1992/01/24	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/01/27	1992/01/27	1992/01/27	1997/03/08	1992/01/27	1992/01/27	1995/11/30	2015/01/24	Alma	ELECTIVE
1965/02/01	1992/02/05	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	2010/12/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1975/12/23	1992/02/06	1992/02/06	2002/02/06	1992/02/06	1992/02/06	2000/05/01	2018/11/26	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	1992/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	1992/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	2015/01/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1974/01/01	1992/02/29	1991/05/05	2001/05/05	1991/05/05	1991/05/05	1992/02/29	2015/08/10	Halifax	ELECTIVE

1976/12/23	1992/02/29	1991/12/23	1996/07/25	1991/07/25	1991/07/25	1992/02/29	1998/05/27	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1980/11/27	1992/03/12	2003/03/07	2017/09/01	2006/12/14	2007/09/01	2017/09/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/03/07	1992/03/12	2008/05/21	2022/08/04	2008/05/21		2022/07/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1992/03/12	1992/03/12	2009/05/07	2021/07/01			2021/07/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/03/12	1992/03/12	2007/05/12	2017/07/10	2007/05/12	2007/07/10	2015/07/31		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1970/01/29	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	2015/02/14	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1992/03/19	1992/03/19	1992/03/19	1989/11/27	1989/11/27	1992/03/19	2003/06/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/05/18	1992/03/22	1992/03/22	2002/03/22	1992/03/22	1992/03/22	2000/06/05	2016/08/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1974/04/01	1992/03/23	1992/03/23	2002/03/23	1992/03/23	1992/03/23	1996/10/01	2005/08/12	Joliette	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1992/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	1992/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	2005/02/12	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1950/05/02	1992/03/29	1976/12/06	1986/12/06	1976/12/06		1976/12/29	1992/03/29		ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	1992/04/04	2003/09/02	2007/08/15	2002/08/15		1992/04/04	1992/04/04	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/01/28	1992/04/15	1982/04/15	1992/04/15	1982/04/15	1983/03/15	1992/04/15	1992/05/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/09/01	1992/04/19	1992/04/18	2002/04/18	1992/04/18	1992/04/19	2002/04/18	2020/10/12	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1975/01/02	1992/05/04	1992/05/04	2002/05/04	1992/05/04	1992/05/04	1999/09/01	2003/12/26	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	1992/05/06	2001/12/19	2003/03/07	1998/03/07	1998/03/07	2003/03/07	2018/01/12	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/09/22	1992/05/06	1998/09/22	2007/01/03	1998/09/22		1995/05/30	1995/05/30	Alma	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/09/22	1992/05/06	2005/03/05	2021/08/17	2006/12/14		2010/05/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1990/03/29	1992/05/06	2011/07/01	2027/10/02			2012/08/07		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2012/06/08	2007/05/06	2007/05/15	2012/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2009/02/19	2019/03/01	2009/02/19	2009/03/01	2015/08/15	2015/08/15	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2009/11/01	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2017/12/01	2022/04/28		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2009/07/15	2019/07/31	2009/07/15	2009/07/31	2011/08/31		Antigonish	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2008/02/03	2003/02/03	2003/02/03	2008/02/03	2023/08/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2013/05/23	2007/05/06	2008/01/01	2013/05/23		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2016/03/10	2007/05/06	2007/05/07	2016/03/10		Georgetown	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2016/06/23	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2016/06/23		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2009/11/27	2020/01/01	2009/11/27	2010/01/01	2020/01/01		London	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2008/01/15	2018/09/25	2008/01/15	2008/09/25	2018/09/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2009/04/01	2019/04/01	2009/04/01	2009/04/01	2019/04/01		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2012/07/10	2022/07/10	2012/07/10	2012/07/10	2022/07/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2004/05/15	2004/05/15	2002/05/06		2004/05/15	2012/04/25	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2008/10/22	2020/04/08	2008/10/22		2020/04/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2012/11/25	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2012/11/25		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2009/11/19	2022/06/03	2009/11/19		2009/01/07		Montreal	DISABILITY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2009/07/26	2019/07/26	2009/07/26	2009/07/26	2019/07/26		Alma	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2014/05/14	2007/05/06		2003/07/01	2003/07/01	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/01/28	1992/05/07	1982/04/15	1992/04/15	1982/04/15	1983/03/15	1992/04/15	1992/05/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	1992/05/11	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1992/05/13	1992/05/13	2008/12/13	2018/12/13	2008/12/13	2008/12/13	2012/12/31		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	1992/05/13	2010/12/03	2024/06/24	2010/12/03		2014/08/31		Fredericton, N.B.	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	1992/05/13	2012/03/03	2026/12/23	2016/12/23		2003/05/15		Ottawa	DISABILITY
1992/05/13	1992/05/13	2007/05/13	2015/05/10	2007/05/13	2007/05/13	2014/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1963/08/21	1992/05/21	1978/08/21	1987/03/25	1978/08/21	1978/08/22	1987/03/25	1992/05/21	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1992/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23	1992/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1988/03/22	1992/05/23	2003/03/22	2011/02/02	2003/03/22	2003/04/01	2011/02/02		London	COMPULSORY

1977/08/08	1992/05/26	1992/05/26	1997/05/26	1992/05/26	1992/05/26	1995/11/30	2014/10/20	Oakville	ELECTIVE
1975/03/27	1992/05/29	1992/05/29	2002/05/29	1992/05/29	1992/05/29	2002/05/01	2018/12/05	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	1992/05/31	1988/08/01	1992/05/31	1987/05/31	1987/07/14	1992/05/31	2001/08/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/07/31	1992/06/05	1999/05/07	2009/05/07			1992/06/05	2021/07/07	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1976/05/20	1992/06/13	1991/05/20	1992/06/13	1987/06/13	1987/06/13	1992/06/13	2003/04/27	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1980/09/18	1992/06/18	1995/09/18	2003/05/23	1995/09/18		1992/06/18	2003/03/11	Victoria	DISABILITY
1952/08/27	1992/06/19	1967/08/27	1975/03/06	1967/08/27		1972/11/01	1992/06/19	Owen Sound	ELECTIVE
1975/10/02	1992/06/23	1992/06/23	2002/06/23	1992/06/23	1992/06/23	1994/12/31	2013/03/23	Trail	ELECTIVE
1987/01/01	1992/06/24	2008/02/15	2018/02/15	2008/02/15	2008/02/15	2013/09/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1986/11/07	1992/06/24	2005/04/19	2018/09/30	2006/12/14	2009/01/01	2014/11/06		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1989/10/06	1992/06/24	2010/02/01	2025/05/29	2010/02/01		2010/02/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	1992/06/24	2007/06/24	2016/01/02	2007/06/24	2007/06/24	2016/01/02		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1992/06/24	1992/06/24	2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2002/06/24	2002/06/24	2007/04/27	2015/03/07	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1992/06/24	1992/06/24	2010/08/28	2023/10/31	2010/08/28		2023/08/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	1992/06/24	2011/12/22	2022/01/01	2011/12/22	2012/01/01	2022/01/01		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1992/06/24	1992/06/24	2008/10/30	2018/10/30	2008/10/30	2008/10/30	2013/05/01	2022/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	1992/06/24	2008/12/03	2020/05/14	2008/12/03		2009/09/07	2011/03/12	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	1992/06/24	2007/06/24	2015/12/25			2015/08/31		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1983/02/03	1992/06/26	2001/02/13	2014/02/23	2004/02/23	2004/03/29	2009/11/20	2009/11/20	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/07/18	1992/06/26	1999/06/11	2010/05/04	2000/05/04	2000/05/04	2009/05/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1933/09/18	1992/06/26	1960/08/08	1970/08/08	1960/08/08		1970/08/08	1992/06/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/05/08	1992/06/30	1990/08/20	2000/08/20	1990/08/20		1992/06/30	2011/11/12	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1969/02/27	1992/07/01	1987/05/18	1997/05/18	1987/05/18	1992/07/01	1996/11/01	2008/11/27	Québec	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1992/07/01	1998/07/21	2008/07/21	1998/07/21		2001/11/01	2018/12/14	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1961/09/19	1992/07/02	1976/09/19	1982/02/13	1976/09/19	1978/01/02	1981/12/29	1992/07/02	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1981/07/09	1992/07/15	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	1992/07/15	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	2014/04/19	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1983/08/24	1992/07/21	1992/07/21	1992/07/21			1992/07/21	2005/05/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1992/07/21	1996/04/03	2006/04/03	1996/04/03		1996/08/31	2022/04/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	1992/07/31	2008/09/25	2018/09/25	2008/09/25	2008/09/25	2015/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	1992/07/31	2014/01/31	2029/01/01	2014/01/31	2019/01/01			London	Not Provided
1992/07/31	1992/07/31	2007/07/31	2014/10/05	2007/07/31	2007/07/31	2011/12/22	2011/12/22	Oakville	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1992/07/31	1992/07/31	2009/06/12	2021/04/24	2009/06/12	2012/05/31	2021/04/24		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	1992/07/31	2008/11/05	2020/02/09	2008/11/05		2008/11/08		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	1992/08/08	1992/08/08	2000/12/08	1992/08/08	1992/08/08	1994/09/05	2023/12/31	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1969/03/06	1992/08/28	1989/08/28	1999/08/28	1989/08/28	1992/08/28	1999/08/28	2013/12/26	Peace River, Alberta	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1992/08/31	1992/08/08	1994/02/01	1989/02/01	1989/03/01	1992/08/31	2009/08/20	Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1990/02/16	1992/08/31	2008/06/17	2018/06/18	2008/06/17	2008/06/18	2015/05/31		Prince George	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1992/09/01	1992/08/05	1994/02/01	1992/08/05	1992/09/01	1994/02/01	2022/09/18	North Sydney	COMPULSORY
1981/12/17	1992/09/01	1996/06/03	1996/06/03	1991/12/17	1992/09/01	1996/06/03	2012/02/12	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1986/07/08	1992/09/01	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2013/10/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1992/09/01	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1975/07/03	1992/09/01	1990/07/03	1992/11/22	1987/11/22	1987/11/22	1992/09/01	2002/05/02	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	1992/09/01	2005/05/24	2016/08/23	2006/08/23	2006/08/23	2016/08/23		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	1992/09/04	2000/02/11	2011/04/17	2001/04/17		2002/09/01	2023/03/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/09/04	1992/09/04	2007/09/04	2013/03/26	2007/09/04	2007/09/04	2012/09/04		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1982/08/09	1992/09/07	1997/08/09	1997/09/07	1992/09/07	1992/09/07	1996/09/07	2004/09/15	Fredericton	DISABILITY

1977/09/20	1992/09/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	1992/09/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	2001/11/04	New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	1992/09/21	1992/09/20	2000/09/17	1992/09/20	1992/09/21	1995/09/01	2002/07/23	Truro	ELECTIVE
1965/12/22	1992/09/22	1983/07/23	1993/07/23	1983/07/23	1983/08/01	1992/09/22	1992/09/22	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/12/22	1992/09/24	1992/09/24	1992/09/24	1988/12/22	1989/10/01	1992/09/24	2011/10/01	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1969/03/06	1992/09/30	1985/09/29	1995/09/29	1985/09/29	1985/09/29	1992/09/30	2014/12/05	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1963/07/18	1992/09/30	1987/09/25	1997/09/25	1987/09/25	1987/09/25	1992/09/30	2015/10/19	Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1992/10/04	1991/05/20	1992/10/04	1987/10/04	1987/10/04	1992/10/04	2002/08/11	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1974/12/30	1992/10/06	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1962/10/12	1992/10/12	1984/04/23	1994/04/23	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1992/10/12	2013/03/20	Orillia	ELECTIVE
1977/07/01	1992/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	1992/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	2005/11/08	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/01/01	1992/10/24	1992/10/24	2002/10/24	1992/10/24	1992/10/24	1998/10/13	1998/10/13	Montreal, Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/08/26	1992/11/02	1992/11/02	2002/11/02	1992/11/02	1992/11/02	1994/10/31	1998/03/03	Flin Flon	ELECTIVE
1979/11/27	1992/11/11	1994/11/27	1997/11/11	1992/11/11	1992/11/11	1997/11/11	2004/03/03	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	1992/11/13	2002/11/13	2006/02/20			2005/12/25		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1968/07/19	1992/11/14	1983/07/19	1992/11/14	1983/07/19	1984/06/30	1992/11/14	2013/12/27	Brockville	COMPULSORY
1982/11/18	1992/11/18	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	1992/11/18	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	2015/05/22	Meaford	COMPULSORY
1974/03/13	1992/11/21	1992/11/21	2002/11/21	1992/11/21	1992/11/21	1998/10/04	2017/04/16	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2011/05/14	2022/01/01	2011/05/14	2012/01/01	2019/02/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2007/11/27	2017/03/26	2007/11/27	2008/07/01	2017/03/26	2019/06/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2011/04/29	2024/09/27	2011/04/29		2011/09/06		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2012/12/11	2027/12/25	2012/12/11	2019/01/01			Thompson	Not Provided
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2011/06/07	2021/06/07	2011/06/07	2011/06/07	2017/11/30		Kentville	ELECTIVE
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2007/11/27	2015/05/22	2007/11/27		2006/05/01		Edmonton	Early Retirement
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2006/09/15	2006/09/15	2002/11/27	2002/11/27	2006/09/15	2017/09/04	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2010/04/23	2020/04/23	2010/04/23	2010/04/23	2020/04/23		Sydney	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2008/02/13	2018/05/01	2008/02/13	2010/12/31	2018/05/01		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	1992/11/27	2008/04/06	2018/04/06	2008/04/06	2008/04/06	2011/12/31		Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1978/03/16	1992/11/30	2000/06/08	2010/06/08	2000/06/08		1992/11/30	2008/01/18	Shawinigan	DISABILITY
1975/07/24	1992/12/01	1992/02/25	2002/02/25	1992/02/25	1992/12/01	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
1976/12/23	1992/12/01	1992/06/13	2002/06/13	1992/06/13	1992/12/01	2002/06/13	2022/01/18	North Battleford	COMPULSORY
1991/09/13	1992/12/15	2006/09/13	2015/01/24	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2012/04/04		Red Deer	ELECTIVE
1968/03/12	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	2002/12/16	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	1995/02/18	2021/09/24	Drummondville	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1992/12/16	1992/02/25	2002/02/25	1992/02/25	1992/12/01	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
1977/12/22	1992/12/23	1992/12/22	2002/10/12	1992/12/22	1992/12/23	1998/07/01	2018/02/12	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1960/11/02	1992/12/25	1982/12/25	1992/12/25	1982/12/25	1983/06/30	1992/12/25	2010/10/11	Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1992/12/30	1998/07/18	2005/04/06	1998/07/18		1992/12/30	1992/12/30	Cap-Chat	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/10/26	1992/12/31	1992/10/26	1995/07/12	1992/10/26	1992/12/31	1995/07/12	1997/08/27	New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
1971/09/16	1992/12/31	1987/09/18	1997/09/18	1987/09/18	1987/11/01	1992/12/31	1996/06/27	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	1992/12/31	1992/12/22	1999/05/12	1992/12/22		1992/12/31	2002/05/15	Newcastle	ELECTIVE
1973/12/31	1992/12/31	1988/12/31	1998/11/09	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1992/12/31	2000/03/20	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1993/01/01	1992/08/16	2002/08/16	1992/08/16	1993/01/01	2002/08/16	2017/09/25	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1971/06/30	1993/01/02	1986/06/30	1994/08/27	1986/06/30	1993/01/02	1994/08/27	2010/08/08	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1976/04/08	1993/01/02	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	1993/01/02	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	2022/06/14	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1993/01/06	1993/01/01	2003/01/01	1993/01/01	1993/01/06	1996/08/21	1996/08/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1966/01/28	1993/01/19	1981/01/28	1986/11/07	1981/01/28	1981/01/28	1985/12/31	1993/01/19	Paris	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	1993/01/25	2000/04/04	2002/10/05	1997/10/05		1993/01/25	1993/01/25	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1985/02/13	1993/01/30	1999/07/08	2004/07/08	1999/07/08		1997/03/14	1997/03/14	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/12/16	1993/01/30	1995/11/30	2005/11/30	1995/11/30	1995/11/30	1998/09/15	2014/11/09	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1986/06/12	1993/01/30	2008/02/27	2018/02/27	2008/02/27	2008/02/27	2018/02/27		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1986/06/12	1993/01/30	2002/05/18	2013/04/23	2003/04/23	2003/04/23	2013/01/31		Digby	ELECTIVE
1982/01/28	1993/01/30	1997/01/28	2006/10/22	1997/01/28	1997/02/01	2006/10/22	2015/07/16	Berwick	COMPULSORY
1982/11/18	1993/01/30	2002/06/03	2016/12/17	2006/12/14	2009/05/15	2016/12/17		Glace Bay	COMPULSORY
1982/10/26	1993/01/30	1992/10/26	1995/07/12	1992/10/26	1992/12/31	1995/07/12	1997/08/27	New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1993/01/30	1992/08/05	1994/02/01	1992/08/05	1992/09/01	1994/02/01	2022/09/18	North Sydney	COMPULSORY
1981/02/26	1993/01/30	1996/02/26	2003/11/22	1996/02/26		1998/07/01	2016/05/21	Truro	ELECTIVE
1987/09/16	1993/01/30	2002/09/16	2005/05/02	2000/05/02	2000/05/02	2005/05/02	2023/04/23	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1968/09/26	1993/01/30	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	2010/09/29	Dartmouth	COMPULSORY
1970/07/31	1993/01/30	1994/09/02	2004/09/02	1994/09/02	1994/09/02	1998/08/15	2013/06/27	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1985/02/13	1993/01/30	1997/07/19	1997/07/19	1995/02/13	1995/02/13	1997/07/19	2008/09/25	Truro	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	1993/01/30	1996/11/23	2006/11/23	1996/11/23		2004/12/31	2016/02/15	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1987/03/25	1993/01/30	2002/03/25	2010/10/23	2002/03/25	2002/03/25	2008/10/02	2015/09/01	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1977/09/20	1993/01/30	1992/09/20	2000/09/17	1992/09/20	1992/09/21	1995/09/01	2002/07/23	Truro	ELECTIVE
1977/02/28	1993/01/30	1997/07/05	2007/07/05	1997/07/05	1997/07/05	2002/07/01	2024/03/12	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1985/02/14	1993/01/30	2001/01/27	2012/01/09	2002/01/09	2002/01/09	2007/10/01	2016/05/13	Sydney	ELECTIVE
1985/02/14	1993/01/30	1995/11/04	1995/11/04	1995/02/14	1995/02/14	1995/08/16	1995/08/16	New Glasgow	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/08/05	1993/01/30	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	2008/12/26	Sydney	COMPULSORY
1982/09/01	1993/01/30	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	2020/05/21	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1978/06/22	1993/01/30	1997/01/31	2007/01/31	1997/01/31	1997/01/31	2007/01/31		Antigonish	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1993/01/30	2000/10/04	2007/08/21	2000/10/04	2000/10/04	2007/08/21		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1988/03/22	1993/01/30	2003/03/22	2006/06/29	2001/06/29	2001/06/29	2006/06/29	2020/06/01	Liverpool	COMPULSORY
1989/10/06	1993/01/30	2010/02/01	2025/05/29	2010/02/01		2010/02/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1990/03/30	1993/01/30	2006/10/06	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2016/10/31		Church Point	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	1993/01/30	2010/08/04	2025/09/03	2010/08/04		2010/08/04		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	1993/01/30	2005/07/05	2007/03/17	2002/03/17	2002/03/17	2007/03/17	2016/05/22	Truro	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	1993/01/30	2005/07/05	2009/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/12/01	2009/11/05	2022/05/05	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1990/11/28	1993/01/30	2005/02/17	2005/02/17	2000/11/28	2000/11/28	2005/02/17		Bridgewater	COMPULSORY
1990/11/28	1993/01/30	2010/05/09	2024/10/17	2010/05/09	2014/12/12	2020/09/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	1993/01/30	2009/07/15	2019/07/31	2009/07/15	2009/07/31	2011/08/31		Antigonish	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	1993/01/30	2007/06/24	2016/01/02	2007/06/24	2007/06/24	2016/01/02		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	1993/01/30	2011/06/07	2021/06/07	2011/06/07	2011/06/07	2017/11/30		Kentville	ELECTIVE
1992/11/27	1993/01/30	2010/04/23	2020/04/23	2010/04/23	2010/04/23	2020/04/23		Sydney	COMPULSORY
1993/01/30	1993/01/30	2008/01/30	2008/09/28	2003/09/28		2000/05/07	2000/05/07	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/02/20	1993/02/01	1998/11/18	2009/05/27	1999/05/27	2000/07/01	2006/11/01	2020/04/15	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1981/07/23	1993/02/01	1996/07/23	2005/09/13	1996/07/23		1998/12/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1976/01/05	1993/02/01	1998/11/18	2015/08/31	2005/08/31	2005/09/01	2012/05/01	2023/05/12	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1993/02/01	1998/11/18	2010/03/08	2000/03/08	2009/10/01	2010/03/08		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	1993/02/01	2008/02/01	2008/09/10	2003/09/10	2003/09/10	2008/09/10	2016/12/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	1993/02/01	2008/02/01	2015/09/07	2008/02/01	2008/02/01	2015/09/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	1993/02/01	2008/05/18	2018/05/18	2008/05/18	2008/05/18	2016/11/06		Penetanguishene	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	1993/02/01	2011/04/09	2024/06/14	2014/06/14		2001/12/05	2001/12/05	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1993/02/01	1993/02/01	2008/02/01	2008/12/21	2003/12/21	2003/12/21	2008/12/21	2011/08/16	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	1993/02/01	2008/02/01	2015/04/24	2008/02/01	2013/06/30	2015/04/24		Regina	COMPULSORY

1993/02/01	1993/02/01	2011/04/22	2021/05/01	2011/04/22	2011/05/01	2013/05/01		Barrhead	ELECTIVE
1978/02/02	1993/02/02	1993/02/02	2000/09/03	1993/02/02	1993/02/02	2000/05/01	2007/01/23	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1993/02/02	1993/02/02	2009/08/30	2021/03/26	2009/08/30		2007/11/05	2007/11/05	Victoria	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/01/25	1993/02/09	1993/02/09	2003/02/09	1993/02/09	1993/02/09	1998/08/01	2023/03/22	Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1993/02/10	1993/02/10	2007/04/09	2007/04/09	2003/02/10		2003/09/01	2005/01/14	Victoria	DISABILITY
1993/02/10	1993/02/10	2008/02/10	2009/06/22	2004/06/22	2004/06/22	2008/09/15	2019/10/19	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1993/02/10	1993/02/10	2009/05/01	2020/07/19	2009/05/01	2014/06/01	2020/07/19		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1977/01/10	1993/02/14	1992/01/10	1996/09/05	1991/09/05	1991/09/05	1993/02/14	1993/02/14	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/05/01	1993/02/14	1994/10/19	2004/10/19	1994/10/19		1993/02/14	1993/02/14	Woodstock	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1993/03/03	1993/03/03	2010/04/18	2022/06/02	2012/06/02		1999/04/13		Montreal	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1990/07/05	1993/03/04	2008/01/25	2018/01/25	2008/01/25	2008/01/25	2017/12/31	2022/05/23	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	1993/03/06	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	1986/11/10	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	2006/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1977/01/27	1993/03/06	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	1993/03/06	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	2020/02/12	Val d'Or	COMPULSORY
1952/04/08	1993/03/06	1973/04/16	1983/04/16	1973/04/16		1983/04/16	1993/03/06	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1965/03/22	1993/03/09	1980/03/22	1985/10/07	1980/03/22	1980/09/01	1985/10/07	1993/03/09	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1993/03/12	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1983/03/12	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1996/09/04	New Carlisle	COMPULSORY
1974/04/15	1993/03/13	1993/03/13	2003/03/13	1993/03/13	1993/03/13	2002/01/02	2019/10/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1972/01/01	1993/03/15	1991/08/14	2001/08/14	1991/08/14		1993/03/15	2014/07/25	Brandon	ELECTIVE
1978/03/16	1993/03/16	1993/03/16	2002/12/10	1993/03/16	1993/03/16	1996/11/01	2020/12/05	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1993/03/24	1993/03/24	2008/03/24	2010/01/30	2005/01/30	2005/01/30	2008/08/31		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1993/03/24	1993/03/24	2011/04/23	2021/04/23	2011/04/23	2011/04/23	2021/04/23		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1966/11/01	1993/03/27	1981/11/01	1990/08/05	1981/11/01	1982/01/01	1990/08/05	1993/03/27	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	1993/03/30	1983/03/30	1993/03/30	1983/03/30	1983/03/30	1993/03/30	2006/07/05	Thetford Mines	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1993/04/01	2001/12/19	2011/03/10	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2002/09/01	2016/11/08	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/05/02	1993/04/01	1989/05/02	1994/08/12	1989/05/02	1990/10/01	1993/04/01	1997/12/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1980/11/27	1993/04/01	1998/11/18	2008/12/27	1998/12/27	1998/12/27	2001/09/06	2001/09/06	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/09/15	1993/04/01	2006/04/12	2017/11/07	2006/12/14	2009/05/01	2014/04/07		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	1993/04/01	2008/04/01	2010/04/09	2005/04/09	2005/04/09	2010/04/09		Ontario	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	1993/04/01	2008/04/01	2015/04/14	2008/04/01	2008/05/01	2015/04/14		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	1993/04/01	2010/11/26	2023/07/21	2010/11/26		2013/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	1993/04/01	2008/04/01	2011/09/22	2006/09/22	2006/09/23	2011/09/22		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	1993/04/01	2008/04/01	2010/05/27	2005/05/27	2005/06/01	2008/08/31	2022/08/07	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	1993/04/01	2008/04/01	2016/08/24	2008/04/01		2006/10/02	2011/12/06	Quebec	Early Retirement
1993/04/01	1993/04/01	2008/04/21	2018/05/11	2008/05/11		2001/10/16	2001/10/16	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/10/13	1993/04/08	1992/10/13	2000/06/17	1992/10/13	1993/04/08	1997/04/16	2021/12/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/07/02	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2001/08/02	2016/02/15	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/11/19	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2000/01/01	2005/05/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/05/02	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/05/02		Hull	ELECTIVE
1978/02/02	1993/04/12	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	1993/04/12	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	2006/12/28	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1952/10/01	1993/04/16	1967/10/01	1976/11/14	1967/10/01		1973/08/01	1993/04/16	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1993/04/18	1993/08/30	1998/04/18	1993/04/18	1993/04/18	1994/04/30	2002/06/13	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1977/10/13	1993/04/20	1992/10/13	1993/04/20	1988/04/20	1988/04/20	1993/04/20	2009/03/17	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	2012/12/11	Oakville	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	2002/11/04	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1996/03/09	1996/03/09	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1957/04/15	1993/04/30	1973/03/05	1983/03/05	1973/03/05		1973/12/31	1993/04/30	Meaford	ELECTIVE
1978/05/01	1993/05/01	1993/05/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1993/05/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE

1993/05/05	1993/05/05	2008/05/05	2013/02/21	2008/02/21	2008/02/21	2013/02/21	2023/11/08	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1993/05/05	1993/05/05	2005/10/19	2005/10/19	2003/05/05	2003/05/05	2005/10/19	2019/10/26	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1993/05/05	1993/05/05	2008/10/12	2019/03/20	2008/10/12		2019/03/20		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1993/05/05	1993/05/05	2011/12/06	2025/07/07	2011/12/06		2007/05/04		Calgary	Early Retirement
1975/07/24	1993/05/06	1993/05/06	2003/05/06	1993/05/06	1993/05/06	2003/05/06	2023/05/16	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1982/04/29	1993/05/11	2000/07/25	2010/07/25	2000/07/25		1993/05/11		Souris	DISABILITY
1967/03/16	1993/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	2005/08/06	Pembroke	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1993/05/21	1986/11/10	1987/02/01	1982/02/01	1982/02/01	1987/02/01	1993/05/21	Welland	COMPULSORY
1963/08/21	1993/05/25	1978/08/21	1982/02/21	1977/02/21	1977/02/21	1978/09/01	1993/05/25	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/05/05	1993/05/28	2000/11/24	2013/06/16	2003/06/16		2013/06/16	2020/08/30	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1993/05/28	1993/05/28	2008/05/28	2014/05/23	2008/05/28	2008/05/28	2012/10/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	1993/05/28	2008/11/20	2018/11/20	2008/11/20	2008/11/20	2016/03/02	2016/03/02	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
1993/05/28	1993/05/28	2013/04/21	2023/04/22	2013/04/21	2013/04/22	2016/08/31		New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	1993/05/28	2008/05/28	2015/12/29	2008/05/28	2008/07/01	2015/12/29		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1993/05/28	1993/05/28	2011/03/29	2024/01/27	2011/03/29	2021/10/31	2024/01/27		Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1993/05/28	1993/05/28	2014/11/23	2026/09/06	2014/11/23	2016/09/06			Pictou	Not Provided
1975/01/30	1993/05/31	1990/01/30	1993/09/15	1988/09/15	1988/09/19	1993/05/31	2003/05/27	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1964/11/16	1993/06/04	1980/12/20	1990/12/20	1980/12/20	1980/12/20	1981/11/01	1993/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1993/06/06	1993/06/06	2003/06/06	1993/06/06	1993/06/06	1994/08/25	1994/08/25	Prince Rupert	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/01/24	1993/06/10	2004/03/04	2016/12/22	2006/12/14	2006/12/22	2007/04/17	2007/04/17	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/12/22	1993/06/10	1993/06/10	2003/06/10	1993/06/10	1993/06/10	1994/09/15	2018/02/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1979/01/01	1993/06/10	1995/07/08	2005/07/08	1995/07/08	1995/07/08	2003/09/05	2003/09/05	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/03/29	1993/06/10	2010/12/02	2026/08/07	2010/12/02		2009/04/08		Quebec	Early Retirement
1993/06/10	1993/06/10	2011/07/25	2021/07/25	2011/07/25	2011/07/25	2021/07/25		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	1993/06/10	2015/05/19	2032/04/25	2015/05/19		2021/08/31		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	1993/06/10	2008/06/10	2015/03/24	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2015/03/24		Oakville	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	1993/06/10	2011/11/03	2025/03/28	2011/11/03	2015/04/03			Smiths Falls	Not Provided
1993/06/10	1993/06/10	2011/10/14	2025/02/15	2011/10/14	2020/01/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
1993/06/10	1993/06/10	2011/02/21	2021/10/11	2011/02/21	2011/10/11	2021/10/11		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	1993/06/10	2011/07/02	2022/06/10	2011/07/02	2012/06/10	2022/06/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	1993/06/16	2010/06/10	2022/06/03	2012/06/03		1999/01/12		Ottawa	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1993/06/16	1993/06/16	2008/06/16	2009/07/27	2004/07/27	2004/07/27	2009/07/27	2017/09/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	1993/06/16	2008/06/16	2013/12/10	2008/06/16		2013/12/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	1993/06/16	2008/06/16	2015/09/13	2008/06/16	2008/06/16	2013/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1993/06/16	1993/06/16	2008/06/16	2017/01/21	2008/06/16		1999/01/21		Baie Comeau	DISABILITY
1993/06/16	1993/06/16	2013/08/26	2023/11/04	2013/08/26	2013/11/04	2018/04/30		Hull	ELECTIVE
1993/06/16	1993/06/16	2010/02/23	2020/02/23	2010/02/23	2010/02/23	2017/09/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1978/11/16	1993/06/17	1993/11/16	1998/06/17	1993/06/17	1993/06/17	1995/03/31	2005/11/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	1993/06/17	2009/11/01	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2017/12/01	2022/04/28		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1993/06/17	1993/06/17	2012/03/10	2025/01/01	2012/03/10	2015/01/01	2018/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/06/17	1993/06/17	2008/06/17	2018/03/15	2008/06/17	2008/06/17	2012/04/13		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1993/06/17	1993/06/17	2012/04/13	2024/02/07	2012/04/13	2014/02/07	2024/02/07		Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1965/04/05	1993/06/20	1982/02/13	1992/02/13	1982/02/13		1983/07/06	1993/06/20	Regina	ELECTIVE
1983/06/23	1993/06/23	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	1993/06/23	1993/06/23	1995/07/28	1998/07/12	Montréal	DISABILITY
1985/07/05	1993/06/23	2001/12/02	2011/12/02	2001/12/02		1995/01/28	1995/01/28	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1993/06/23	1993/06/23	2010/01/27	2020/01/27	2010/01/27	2010/01/27	2016/11/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/06/23	1993/06/23	2009/07/31	2020/09/07	2009/07/31		2009/08/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1993/06/23	1993/06/23	2008/06/23	2014/01/28	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1993/06/24	1993/06/24	2011/12/18	2025/06/11	2011/12/18		2017/01/01		Toronto	Not Provided
1973/02/08	1993/06/27	1993/06/27	2003/06/27	1993/06/27	1993/06/27	2003/06/27	2007/08/12	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1976/08/12	1993/06/29	1991/08/12	2000/12/10	1991/08/12	1991/08/12	1993/06/29	1993/06/29	Québec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/15	1993/06/30	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	1993/06/30	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	2020/09/24	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/08/24	1993/07/08	1993/07/08	1993/07/08	1989/08/24	1989/08/24	1993/07/08	2013/02/12	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1985/05/28	1993/07/24	1993/07/24	1993/07/24			1993/07/24	2009/02/23	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1993/07/29	1990/07/15	1999/04/29	1990/07/15	1991/05/01	1993/07/29	1993/07/29	Barrie	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/12/05	1993/08/19	1978/12/05	1981/11/01	1976/11/01	1976/11/01	1981/11/01	1993/08/19	Jonquière	COMPULSORY
1974/11/14	1993/08/20	1989/11/14	1993/08/20	1988/08/20	1988/08/21	1993/08/20	2005/10/29	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1979/09/06	1993/08/21	1994/09/06	1998/08/21	1993/08/21	1993/08/21	1998/08/21	2013/09/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1971/12/16	1993/08/26	1999/05/18	2009/05/18	1999/05/18		1993/08/26	1993/08/26	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/03/18	1993/08/26	1997/03/18	2000/06/28	1995/06/28		1993/08/26	2000/11/22	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1973/01/25	1993/08/28	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	1988/01/25	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	2005/08/16	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	1993/08/30	1993/08/30	2002/11/29	1993/08/30	1993/08/30	2000/05/01	2012/10/25	Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1984/01/03	1993/08/31	2003/02/20	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01	2020/11/19	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1993/09/01	2007/07/21	2020/05/06	2007/07/21	2010/05/06	2020/05/06		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/05/27	1993/09/14	1993/09/14	2003/09/14	1993/09/14	1993/09/14	2003/09/14		Vegreville	COMPULSORY
1983/06/01	1993/09/15	1998/06/01	2007/08/01	1998/06/01		1993/09/15	1993/09/15	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/07/09	1993/09/20	2002/05/07	2015/03/03	2005/03/03		2002/07/01		Kingsville	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1993/09/22	1993/09/22	2003/09/22	1993/09/22	1993/09/22	1995/10/31	2021/07/24	Arthabska	ELECTIVE
1967/03/16	1993/09/26	1989/08/10	1999/08/10	1989/08/10	1989/08/10	1993/09/26	1993/09/26	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/02/18	1993/09/27	1981/07/05	1981/07/05	1981/02/18		1981/07/05	1993/09/27	St. Andrews	COMPULSORY
1971/04/08	1993/09/30	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1969/10/21	1993/10/06	1993/10/06	2003/10/06	1993/10/06	1993/10/06	1994/09/01	2002/09/24	Québec	ELECTIVE
1959/08/18	1993/10/22	1974/08/18	1979/02/14	1974/02/14		1979/02/14	1993/10/22	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1963/10/17	1993/10/29	1983/10/29	1993/10/29	1983/10/29	1983/10/29	1993/10/29	2005/06/16	Hull	COMPULSORY
1950/07/05	1993/10/30	1967/07/14	1977/07/14	1967/07/14		1977/07/14	1993/10/30	Kirkland	COMPULSORY
1976/09/01	1993/10/31	1991/09/01	1997/03/27	1991/09/01	1991/09/01	1993/10/31	2022/12/02	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	1993/11/05	2005/04/12	2015/01/02	2005/04/12		1993/11/05	1993/11/05	Orillia	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/04/11	1993/11/08	1993/11/08	2003/11/08	1993/11/08	1993/11/08	2003/11/08	2015/04/02	Granby	COMPULSORY
1960/08/16	1993/11/11	1983/01/17	1993/01/17	1983/01/17		1978/12/29	1993/11/11	Windsor	OTHER
1977/05/04	1993/11/12	1993/06/24	2003/06/24	1993/06/24	1993/11/12	1996/09/30	2018/10/13	Québec	ELECTIVE
1974/01/17	1993/11/19	1993/11/18	2003/11/18	1993/11/18		1993/11/19	2005/06/26	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1965/03/15	1993/11/21	1983/11/21	1993/11/21	1983/11/21	1983/12/01	1993/11/21	2010/03/28	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1975/01/24	1993/11/23	1992/09/10	2002/09/10	1992/09/10	1993/11/23	2002/09/10	2011/03/30	Regina	COMPULSORY
1980/12/30	1993/11/28	1996/05/03	2006/05/03	1996/05/03		1993/11/28	1993/11/28	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/04/08	1993/12/05	1991/04/08	1993/12/05	1988/12/05	1988/12/05	1993/12/05	2022/04/03	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1969/11/27	1993/12/07	1993/12/07	2003/12/07	1993/12/07	1993/12/07	1996/09/01		Val d"Or	ELECTIVE
1979/11/27	1993/12/08	1994/11/27	1998/12/08	1993/12/08	1993/12/08	1998/12/08	1999/06/11	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1966/08/26	1993/12/19	1989/04/29	1999/04/29	1989/04/29	1989/08/26	1993/12/19	1993/12/19	Vernon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/12/21	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	2003/10/19	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	1996/10/31	2005/01/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	2010/04/18	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY

1973/05/17	1993/12/31	1988/05/17	1997/10/14	1988/05/17	1991/01/03	1993/12/31	2004/02/02	London	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	1993/12/31	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	2017/01/28	London	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	1993/12/31	1998/01/24	1998/01/24	1993/12/06	1993/12/31	1998/01/24	2004/11/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	1994/01/02	1994/01/02	2004/01/02	1994/01/02	1994/01/02	2003/12/30	2022/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/10/28	1994/01/05	1991/10/28	2001/06/14	1991/10/28	1991/10/28	1996/08/31	2007/08/01	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1973/07/19	1994/01/07	1993/01/07	2003/01/07	1993/01/07	1994/01/07	2003/01/07	2020/02/21	Melville	COMPULSORY
1952/02/13	1994/01/12	1970/05/12	1980/05/12	1970/05/12		1980/05/12	1994/01/12	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1977/03/17	1994/01/15	1995/01/07	2005/01/07	1995/01/07		1994/01/15	1994/02/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1971/12/09	1994/01/17	1986/12/09	1996/01/01	1986/12/09	1987/01/01	1991/10/01	1994/01/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1964/01/20	1994/01/20	1988/08/25	1998/08/25	1988/08/25	1994/01/20	1998/02/03	2012/09/08	Gravelbourg	ELECTIVE
1987/05/26	1994/01/27	2007/09/01	2018/01/01	2007/09/01	2008/01/01	2013/08/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	1994/01/27	2007/03/12	2018/01/01	2007/03/12	2008/01/01	2018/01/01	2019/02/15	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2012/01/23	2025/01/17	2012/01/23		2008/11/29		Hull, Quebec	Early Retirement
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2009/01/27	2011/12/28	2006/12/28	2006/12/28	2011/12/28		Prince George	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2010/06/15	2021/10/31	2010/06/15	2012/06/30	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2009/01/27	2009/05/12	2004/05/12	2004/05/12	2009/05/12	2021/06/25	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2009/01/27	2018/03/19	2009/01/27	2016/09/01	2018/03/19		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2013/04/25	2023/04/26	2013/04/25	2013/04/26	2023/04/26		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2011/03/09	2023/04/18	2011/03/09		2011/04/02		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2011/08/12	2021/08/12	2011/08/12		1994/07/31		Montreal	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2006/10/17	2006/10/17	2004/01/27		2000/11/30	2014/01/12	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2011/04/02	2021/04/04	2011/04/02	2011/04/04	2017/08/18		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2009/01/27	2015/09/15	2009/01/27	2009/01/28	2013/01/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2012/08/16	2022/09/14	2012/08/16	2012/09/14	2021/01/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	1994/01/27	2013/07/11	2023/07/11	2013/07/11	2013/07/11	2022/12/31		Orillia	ELECTIVE
1981/07/23	1994/01/31	1996/07/23	2005/05/07	1996/07/23		1994/01/31	1994/01/31	Saint John	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/08/05	1994/02/01	1992/08/05	1994/02/01	1992/08/05	1992/09/01	1994/02/01	2022/09/18	North Sydney	COMPULSORY
1971/11/04	1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03	1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1994/02/03	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	1994/02/03	2006/03/22	2007/05/31	2002/05/31		2007/05/31	2024/03/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2013/08/04	2023/08/04	2013/08/04	2013/08/04	2023/08/04		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2009/02/03	2014/09/15	2009/02/03		2009/04/02		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2009/02/03	2018/07/23	2009/02/03	2009/02/03	2014/08/31		Medicine Hat	ELECTIVE
1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2012/12/20	2026/09/06	2012/12/20	2016/09/06			Edmonton	Not Provided
1973/09/13	1994/02/11	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	1994/02/11	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	2008/01/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1994/02/11	1994/02/11	2011/05/18	2021/05/18	2011/05/18	2011/05/18	2021/05/15		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1986/09/08	1994/02/16	2007/07/18	2023/05/25	2007/07/18	2013/05/25	2023/05/25		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1978/11/16	1994/02/19	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	1989/02/19	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	2000/07/07	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1979/02/20	1994/02/20	1994/02/20	2000/01/11	1994/02/20		1994/02/20	2005/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1979/02/20	1994/02/20	1994/02/20	2002/08/15	1994/02/20	1994/02/20	1995/01/01	2011/04/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	1994/02/20	2008/10/30	2018/10/30	2008/10/30	2008/10/30	2013/05/01	2022/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1977/03/17	1994/02/23	1995/01/07	2005/01/07	1995/01/07		1994/01/15	1994/02/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1964/12/07	1994/02/23	1986/02/23	1996/02/23	1986/02/23	1986/02/23	1994/02/23	2014/06/18	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1979/03/01	1994/03/01	1994/03/01	2003/04/06	1994/03/01	1994/03/01	1995/10/29	2008/06/19	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1976/12/02	1994/03/07	1991/12/02	1998/11/03	1991/12/02		1989/01/27	1994/03/07	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1992/11/27	1994/03/14	2011/05/14	2022/01/01	2011/05/14	2012/01/01	2019/02/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE

1967/11/07	1994/03/25	1982/09/01	1987/09/01	1982/09/01	1982/09/01	1987/09/01	1994/03/25	Dawson Creek	COMPULSORY
1979/03/26	1994/03/26	1994/03/26	2003/06/15	1994/03/26	1994/03/26	2002/09/16	2015/06/16	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1964/06/01	1994/04/01	1986/08/31	1996/08/31	1986/08/31	1989/02/28	1994/04/01	2015/10/09	Humboldt	ELECTIVE
1972/07/13	1994/04/18	1988/04/15	1998/04/15	1988/04/15	1988/04/15	1994/04/18	1994/04/18	London	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1994/04/22	1994/04/22	2012/11/01	2022/11/01	2012/11/01	2012/11/01	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/04/22	1994/04/22	2009/04/22	2010/09/29	2005/09/29	2005/09/29	2010/09/29	2020/04/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1994/04/22	1994/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/08/03	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/08/03		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1994/04/22	1994/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/01/11	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/01/11		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1979/03/26	1994/04/25	1994/03/26	1997/04/23	1992/04/23	1994/04/25	1997/04/23	2008/02/28	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	1994/04/30	1993/08/30	1998/04/18	1993/04/18	1993/04/18	1994/04/30	2002/06/13	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1970/07/01	1994/05/01	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1972/07/13	1994/05/03	1990/03/02	2000/03/02	1990/03/02	1990/03/02	1994/05/03	2012/06/04	Caraquet	ELECTIVE
1951/12/28	1994/05/04	1974/09/01	1984/09/01	1974/09/01	1976/07/08	1981/12/28	1994/05/04	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1975/01/16	1994/05/13	1990/01/16	1990/03/07	1985/03/07		1990/03/07	1994/05/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1972/03/30	1994/05/17	1987/03/30	1994/05/17	1987/03/30	1987/04/01	1994/05/17	2003/02/24	Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	1994/05/17	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1979/11/07	1979/11/07	1989/11/07	1994/05/17	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1994/05/21	1994/05/21	2009/05/21	2018/04/26	2009/05/21	2009/07/01	2018/04/26		Barrie	COMPULSORY
1974/04/11	1994/05/31	1989/04/11	1995/02/25	1989/04/11	1989/04/12	1994/05/31	1997/03/21	Regina	ELECTIVE
1963/01/08	1994/05/31	1984/10/24	1994/10/24	1984/10/24	1984/10/24	1994/05/31	1996/11/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/05/31	1994/05/31	2012/11/11	2022/11/11	2012/11/11	2012/11/11	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/10/18	1994/06/01	1988/10/25	1998/10/25	1988/10/25	1988/10/25	1994/06/01	2004/02/05	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1975/05/29	1994/06/11	1990/05/29	1994/06/11	1989/06/11	1989/06/12	1994/06/11	1999/12/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	1994/06/17	1994/06/17	2004/06/17	1994/06/17	1994/06/17	2000/01/04	2011/10/05	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	1994/06/29	1998/09/05	1998/09/05	1994/06/29	1994/06/29	1998/09/05	2004/12/28	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1994/07/05	1994/07/05	2009/07/05	2009/07/15	2004/07/15	2004/07/15	2009/07/15	2018/04/06	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1994/07/05	1994/07/05	2009/07/05	2019/03/21	2009/07/05	2009/07/05	2019/01/01		New Carlisle	ELECTIVE
1994/07/05	1994/07/05	2011/07/11	2021/09/29	2011/07/11	2011/09/29	2014/08/31		Saint-Jérôme	ELECTIVE
1994/07/05	1994/07/05	2010/07/16	2021/07/27	2010/07/16		2010/07/31	2019/07/12	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	1994/07/08	1994/09/06	1999/07/08	1994/07/08	1994/07/08	1996/11/30	2017/05/22	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1974/04/11	1994/07/08	1989/04/11	1995/02/07	1989/04/11		1986/08/01	1994/07/08	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1994/07/09	1994/07/09	2010/06/21	2021/06/02	2010/06/21	2020/05/15	2021/06/02		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	1994/07/19	1994/07/19	1999/07/19	1994/07/19	1994/07/19	1999/01/01	2002/06/13	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1994/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	1994/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	2012/09/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/06/30	1994/07/31	1991/06/30	1996/12/03	1991/06/30	1991/06/30	1994/07/31	2015/02/18	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	1994/07/31	2011/08/12	2021/08/12	2011/08/12		1994/07/31		Montreal	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1979/09/20	1994/08/01	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton	ELECTIVE
1973/09/13	1994/08/01	1994/01/20	2004/01/20	1994/01/20	1994/08/01	1994/11/01	2012/06/08	Calgary, Alberta	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1994/08/01	2009/11/17	2022/12/24	2009/11/17		2009/02/01		Gravenhurst	Early Retirement
1955/10/15	1994/08/14	1973/02/28	1983/02/28	1973/02/28	1975/06/25	1982/12/30	1994/08/14	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1980/09/02	1994/08/16	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1984/04/18	1994/08/16	2009/08/05	2019/08/05	2009/08/05		1994/08/16	2012/03/12	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1973/05/18	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	2004/08/17	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	1999/07/12	2013/04/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1994/08/25	1993/06/06	2003/06/06	1993/06/06	1993/06/06	1994/08/25	1994/08/25	Prince Rupert	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/06/30	1994/08/27	1986/06/30	1994/08/27	1986/06/30	1993/01/02	1994/08/27	2010/08/08	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1962/10/24	1994/08/30	1984/08/30	1994/08/30	1984/08/30	1985/02/01	1994/08/30	2007/03/05	Dunnville	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1994/08/30	1998/07/18	2007/08/13	1998/07/18	1998/09/01	2004/05/01	2022/12/03	Ottawa	ELECTIVE

1994/08/30	1994/08/30	2009/07/30	2009/07/30	2004/08/30		2009/07/30		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/01/02	1994/08/31	1991/01/02	1994/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1994/08/31	2006/06/14	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	1994/08/31	1991/08/29	1996/08/29	1991/08/29	1991/08/29	1994/08/31	2005/10/16	London	ELECTIVE
1969/10/21	1994/09/01	1993/10/06	2003/10/06	1993/10/06	1993/10/06	1994/09/01	2002/09/24	Québec	ELECTIVE
1970/07/31	1994/09/02	1994/09/02	2004/09/02	1994/09/02	1994/09/02	1998/08/15	2013/06/27	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	1994/09/05	1992/08/08	2000/12/08	1992/08/08	1992/08/08	1994/09/05	2023/12/31	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	1994/09/06	1994/09/06	2001/06/26	1994/09/06	1994/09/06	2001/06/26		Cowansville	COMPULSORY
1977/12/22	1994/09/15	1993/06/10	2003/06/10	1993/06/10	1993/06/10	1994/09/15	2018/02/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	1994/09/16	2008/05/18	2018/05/18	2008/05/18	2008/05/18	2016/11/06		Penetanguishene	ELECTIVE
1994/09/20	1994/09/20	2009/09/20	2018/02/09	2009/09/20	2009/09/20	2018/02/09		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1994/09/20	1994/09/20	2009/09/20	2010/08/01	2005/08/01	2005/08/01	2007/09/18	2016/06/06	Montreal	DISABILITY
1994/09/20	1994/09/20	2009/12/08	2020/02/24	2009/12/08	2010/05/01	2016/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1979/09/20	1994/09/21	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1974/02/04	1994/09/22	1989/02/04	1994/09/22	1989/02/04	1989/09/30	1994/09/22	2009/08/19	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	1994/09/27	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	2021/11/21	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	1994/09/27	2007/11/27	2015/05/22	2007/11/27		2006/05/01		Edmonton	Early Retirement
1994/09/27	1994/09/27	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2018/06/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1994/09/27	1994/09/27	2009/09/27	2018/03/05	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2018/03/05		Sainte-Foy	COMPULSORY
1967/11/07	1994/09/30	1991/09/12	2001/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1994/09/30	1997/05/25	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1984/01/03	1994/10/01	1994/09/29	1999/09/29	1994/09/29	1994/10/01	1999/09/29	2004/12/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1994/10/04	1994/10/04	2013/01/21	2023/01/21	2013/01/21	2013/01/21	2023/01/21		Edmonton, Alberta	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1994/10/08	1991/05/20	2000/10/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1994/10/08	2009/05/23	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1964/06/15	1994/10/22	1984/10/22	1994/10/22	1984/10/22	1988/04/01	1994/10/22	2009/03/06	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1994/10/24	1999/09/18	1999/09/18			1994/10/24	1994/10/24	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/08/26	1994/10/31	1992/11/02	2002/11/02	1992/11/02	1992/11/02	1994/10/31	1998/03/03	Flin Flon	ELECTIVE
1969/02/27	1994/11/01	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09		1996/05/09	2024/03/18	Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1969/02/27	1994/11/01	1994/10/27	2004/10/27	1994/10/27	1994/11/01	2004/10/27		Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
1973/09/13	1994/11/01	1994/01/20	2004/01/20	1994/01/20	1994/08/01	1994/11/01	2012/06/08	Calgary, Alberta	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2009/11/01	2011/05/27	2006/05/27	2006/05/27	2007/10/16	2007/10/16	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2012/05/06	2024/11/09	2012/05/06	2015/12/31			Saskatoon	Not Provided
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2009/11/01	2011/03/21	2006/03/21	2006/04/01	2007/05/07	2007/05/07	Swift Current	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2009/11/01	2015/10/03	2009/11/01	2012/01/01	2015/10/03	2020/10/10	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2011/02/28	2021/02/28	2011/02/28	2011/02/28	2016/04/19		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2010/10/20	2020/10/20	2010/10/20	2010/10/20	2017/12/15		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2011/10/27	2021/10/27	2011/10/27	2011/10/27	2013/04/02		St-Hyacinthe	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2012/10/24	2022/10/24	2012/10/24	2012/10/24	2021/06/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2012/06/27	2022/06/27	2012/06/27	2012/06/27	2017/12/05		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2016/01/24	2028/11/01	2016/01/24	2018/11/01			Weyburn	Not Provided
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2015/07/20	2025/07/20	2015/07/20	2015/07/20	2023/06/02		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	1994/11/01	2010/09/27	2020/09/27	2010/09/27	2010/09/27	2019/11/15		Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1965/06/14	1994/11/09	1979/01/03	1984/01/03	1979/01/03	1979/01/03	1983/06/30	1994/11/09	Nelson	ELECTIVE
1965/03/29	1994/11/11	1980/03/29	1984/04/09	1979/04/09	1979/08/31	1984/04/09	1994/11/11	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/10/23	1994/11/14	1995/10/23	1999/11/14	1994/11/14	1994/11/14	1999/11/14	2018/12/09	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	1994/11/15	2006/08/06	2016/08/06	2006/08/06		1994/11/15	2001/06/13	Québec	DISABILITY
1983/12/06	1994/11/15	2000/02/11	2011/04/17	2001/04/17		2002/09/01	2023/03/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1949/08/24	1994/11/15	1966/09/11	1976/09/11	1966/09/11		1976/07/31	1994/11/15	Quebec	ELECTIVE

1960/11/17	1994/11/17	1986/09/05	1996/09/05	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1994/11/17	2008/04/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/11/18	1994/11/23	1998/11/18	2009/12/01	1999/12/01	1999/12/01	2009/12/01	2022/04/20	Regina	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1994/11/27	1994/11/27	2003/12/21	1994/11/27	1994/11/27	1997/09/15	2005/07/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1978/03/16	1994/11/29	1998/11/18	2011/06/11	2001/06/11		2004/10/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	1994/11/29	2010/09/10	2020/09/10	2010/09/10	2010/09/10	2013/09/01		Rouyn-Noranda	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	1994/11/29	2010/11/26	2021/02/11	2010/11/26	2011/02/11	2018/12/31		Lethbridge	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	1994/11/29	2015/08/14	2031/04/28	2015/08/14				Edmonton	Not Provided
1994/11/29	1994/11/29	2013/07/26	2023/07/26	2013/07/26	2013/07/26	2021/09/04		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	1994/11/29	2011/04/23	2021/04/23	2011/04/23	2011/04/23	2016/01/05		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	1994/11/29	2010/09/21	2021/07/14	2010/09/21	2011/07/14	2021/07/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1992/05/13	1994/12/05	2007/05/13	2015/05/10	2007/05/13	2007/05/13	2014/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1963/09/26	1994/12/11	1978/09/26	1986/11/25	1978/09/26	1984/03/03	1986/11/25	1994/12/11	Yorkton	COMPULSORY
1970/04/09	1994/12/12	1985/04/09	1994/12/12	1985/04/09	1985/04/10	1994/12/12	2007/08/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1971/02/18	1994/12/13	1997/06/05	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05		Bouctouche	COMPULSORY
1982/02/08	1994/12/13	1998/11/18	2009/06/23	1999/06/23	2003/03/26	2009/06/23		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	1994/12/13	1995/04/01	1995/04/01	1994/12/13	1994/12/13	1995/04/01	2001/03/29	North Battleford	COMPULSORY
1978/11/30	1994/12/14	1998/12/01	2008/12/01	1998/12/01		1994/12/14		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1962/02/02	1994/12/20	1972/08/11	1977/08/11	1972/08/11		1977/08/11	1994/12/20	Prince Albert	COMPULSORY
1972/07/13	1994/12/28	1994/12/20	2004/12/20	1994/12/20		1994/12/28		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1969/02/20	1994/12/30	1988/10/23	1998/10/23	1988/10/23	1988/10/24	1994/12/30	2009/08/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1977/01/02	1994/12/31	1994/11/03	2004/11/03	1994/11/03		1994/12/31		Montréal	ELECTIVE
1975/10/02	1994/12/31	1992/06/23	2002/06/23	1992/06/23	1992/06/23	1994/12/31	2013/03/23	Trail	ELECTIVE
1974/09/12	1995/01/01	1990/09/11	2000/09/11	1990/09/11	1995/01/01	1996/11/30	2015/12/28	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1968/11/14	1995/01/01	1986/09/20	1996/09/20	1986/09/20	1989/01/01	1995/01/01	2003/10/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1979/02/20	1995/01/01	1994/02/20	2002/08/15	1994/02/20	1994/02/20	1995/01/01	2011/04/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1984/12/13	1995/01/01	1999/05/19	1999/05/19	1994/12/13	1995/01/01	1999/05/19	2005/11/19	Regina	COMPULSORY
1982/08/09	1995/01/01	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1988/06/07	1995/01/01	2003/06/07	2011/10/28	2003/06/07	2003/06/07	2004/01/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1995/01/01	1995/01/01	2010/01/01	2013/03/25	2008/03/25		2003/01/01	2016/10/19	Prince Albert	DISABILITY
1965/05/10	1995/01/02	1980/05/10	1983/09/19	1978/09/19	1978/09/19	1981/09/30	1995/01/02	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1995/01/20	1990/01/20	1995/01/20	1990/01/20	1991/08/02	1995/01/20	2004/09/08	Perth	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1991/04/08	1995/01/21	2011/10/07	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1985/07/05	1995/01/28	2001/12/02	2011/12/02	2001/12/02		1995/01/28	1995/01/28	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1972/10/05	1995/02/07	1998/11/18	2010/04/16	2000/04/16		2010/04/16	2023/08/04	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1995/02/07	1995/02/07	2010/02/07	2017/09/26	2010/02/07		2005/01/17	2005/01/17	Ganges	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/12/02	1995/02/10	1986/12/02	1995/02/10	1986/12/02	1991/09/01	1995/02/10	2016/10/30	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1985/02/13	1995/02/13	1997/07/19	1997/07/19	1995/02/13	1995/02/13	1997/07/19	2008/09/25	Truro	COMPULSORY
1985/02/14	1995/02/14	1995/11/04	1995/11/04	1995/02/14	1995/02/14	1995/08/16	1995/08/16	New Glasgow	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/03/12	1995/02/18	1992/12/16	2002/12/16	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	1995/02/18	2021/09/24	Drummondville	ELECTIVE
1980/09/19	1995/02/24	1995/09/19	2000/02/24	1995/02/24	1995/02/24	2000/02/24	2018/11/15	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1959/08/14	1995/02/25	1981/12/10	1991/12/10	1981/12/10		1963/12/05	1995/02/25	La Malbaie	DISABILITY
1983/12/06	1995/02/26	1998/12/06	2000/02/26	1995/02/26	1995/02/26	1999/04/02	2013/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/02/17	1995/02/28	1999/12/28	1999/12/28	1995/02/17	1995/02/28	1999/12/28	2013/01/29	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1995/02/28	1995/02/28	2010/07/18	2020/12/04	2010/07/18	2013/06/30	2020/02/28		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/02/28	1995/02/28	2012/05/05	2024/07/10	2012/05/05	2018/09/01	2021/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1979/03/26	1995/03/01	2000/09/26	2017/03/30	2007/03/30		2001/04/06		Edmundston	ELECTIVE

1995/03/01	1995/03/01	2007/09/30	2022/06/10			2008/07/01		Moncton, N.B.	ELECTIVE
1974/05/02	1995/03/05	1989/05/02	1992/06/29	1987/06/29	1987/07/01	1990/12/31	1995/03/05	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1985/11/01	1995/03/06	2007/11/12	2019/09/01	2007/11/12	2009/09/01	2019/09/01		Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1995/03/06	1995/03/06	2012/02/25	2022/02/25	2012/02/25	2012/02/25	2013/08/31		Campbellton	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1995/03/11	1996/05/06	1996/05/06	1995/03/11	1995/03/11	1996/05/06	2009/06/15	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1995/03/19	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	1989/12/20	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	2005/08/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/03/21	1995/03/21	2010/03/21	2017/08/01	2010/03/21	2010/03/21	2017/08/01		Peterborough	COMPULSORY
1995/03/21	1995/03/21	2014/08/25	2024/08/25	2014/08/25	2014/08/25			St. Catharines	Not Provided
1979/09/06	1995/03/23	1995/03/23	2005/03/23	1995/03/23	1995/03/23	2001/01/10	2001/06/12	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1961/06/13	1995/03/24	1976/06/13	1984/06/08	1976/06/13	1981/07/01	1984/06/08	1995/03/24	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	1995/03/27	2011/11/03	2025/03/28	2011/11/03	2015/04/03			Smiths Falls	Not Provided
1994/01/27	1995/03/27	2010/06/15	2021/10/31	2010/06/15	2012/06/30	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/11/16	1995/03/31	1993/11/16	1998/06/17	1993/06/17	1993/06/17	1995/03/31	2005/11/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1984/12/13	1995/04/01	1995/04/01	1995/04/01	1994/12/13	1994/12/13	1995/04/01	2001/03/29	North Battleford	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	1995/04/04	2010/08/04	2025/09/03	2010/08/04		2010/08/04		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1995/04/04	1995/04/04	2012/10/06	2022/11/11	2012/10/06	2012/11/11	2022/11/11		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1995/04/04	1995/04/04	2015/02/16	2029/12/31	2015/02/16		2019/02/01		Sydney	ELECTIVE
1995/04/04	1995/04/04	2010/04/04	2012/02/26	2007/02/26		2002/11/26	2002/11/26	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1995/04/04	1995/04/04	2010/04/04	2020/01/27	2010/04/04		1996/11/09	1996/11/09	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1995/04/04	1995/04/04	2010/04/04	2017/05/27	2010/04/04	2010/04/04	2014/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1971/12/16	1995/04/06	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	2019/10/27	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1995/04/14	1995/12/19	2000/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/14	2000/04/06		Regina	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1995/04/16	1995/04/16	2005/04/16	1995/04/16	1995/04/16	2005/04/16		Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	1995/04/17	1995/04/17	2005/04/17	1995/04/17	1995/04/17	1997/04/30	2020/01/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1995/04/19	1995/04/19	2005/04/19	1995/04/19	1995/04/19	1999/02/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1987/01/01	1995/04/25	2004/01/18	2016/02/02	2006/02/02	2006/03/01	2016/02/02		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	1995/04/25	2011/01/02	2021/01/02	2011/01/02	2011/01/02	2014/08/31		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2010/04/25	2019/11/05	2010/04/25		2003/06/28		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2012/10/20	2022/10/20	2012/10/20	2012/10/20	2021/06/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2010/04/25	2017/11/18	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2014/04/30	2021/03/23	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2010/04/25	2018/12/29	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2017/11/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2012/06/17	2024/08/09	2012/06/17	2014/08/31			Calgary	Not Provided
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2014/04/27	2024/05/01	2014/04/27	2014/05/01	2022/12/29		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2010/04/25	2013/06/18	2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2013/06/18		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2010/04/25	2016/01/17	2010/04/25		2007/06/15	2007/06/15	Edmonton	DEATH (RPC)
1995/04/25	1995/04/25	2007/01/07	2007/01/07	2005/04/25	2005/04/25	2007/01/07	2020/05/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/04/28	1995/04/28	2010/04/28	2013/08/21	2008/08/21		2001/06/18	2016/10/19	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1987/12/18	1995/05/03	2002/08/18	2002/08/18	1997/12/18		1995/05/03	1995/05/03	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1995/05/09	1995/05/09	2014/11/04	2029/05/01	2014/11/04		2014/11/04		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/05/09	1995/05/09	2009/12/01	2009/12/01	2005/05/09	2005/05/09	2009/12/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1995/05/09	1995/05/09	2010/05/09	2013/01/29	2008/01/29		2011/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/05/09	1995/05/09	2010/09/14	2021/01/20	2010/09/14		2008/12/01		Montreal	Early Retirement
1995/05/09	1995/05/09	2010/05/09	2019/04/08	2010/05/09	2010/05/09	2019/04/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1995/05/09	1995/05/09	2010/05/09	2015/09/25	2010/05/09	2010/05/09	2014/04/02		Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	1995/05/11	1986/11/10	1995/05/11	1986/11/10	1986/11/15	1995/05/11	2012/04/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/05/12	1995/05/12	2014/04/08	2028/03/05	2014/04/08	2018/04/01			Toronto	Not Provided

1979/03/01	1995/05/20	1995/05/20	2005/05/20	1995/05/20	1995/05/20	2001/06/01	2006/11/28	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	1995/05/22	1979/02/17	1989/02/17	1979/02/17	1979/02/17	1987/10/31	1995/05/22	Peterborough	ELECTIVE
1976/10/28	1995/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	1995/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	2015/07/01	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1983/09/22	1995/05/30	1998/09/22	2007/01/03	1998/09/22		1995/05/30	1995/05/30	Alma	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/12/19	1995/06/13	1995/12/19	2000/06/13	1995/06/13	1995/06/13	2000/06/13	2008/12/02	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1995/06/16	1988/11/08	1998/01/11	1988/11/08	1991/11/15	1995/06/16	1995/06/16	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/06/15	1995/06/19	1985/06/19	1995/06/19	1985/06/19	1986/09/30	1995/06/19	2010/04/16	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1963/11/07	1995/06/22	1978/11/07	1987/06/27	1978/11/07	1978/11/07	1987/06/27	1995/06/22	Lachute	COMPULSORY
1995/06/22	1995/06/22	2012/02/20	2023/10/19	2012/02/20		2009/01/01		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
1995/06/22	1995/06/22	2010/06/22	2014/02/23	2009/02/23	2009/02/23	2014/02/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1978/07/14	1995/06/30	1995/06/30	2005/06/30	1995/06/30	1995/06/30	2005/06/30	2022/07/31	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	1995/07/08	1995/07/08	2005/07/08	1995/07/08	1995/07/08	2003/09/05	2003/09/05	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/08/15	1995/07/09	1995/07/09	2005/07/09	1995/07/09	1995/07/09	2004/05/01	2024/02/27	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	1995/07/10	1995/07/10	2001/10/19	1995/07/10	1995/07/10	2000/06/01	2008/07/12	Sault Ste Marie	ELECTIVE
1971/09/02	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/11	1999/01/11	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/10/25	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1982/10/26	1995/07/12	1992/10/26	1995/07/12	1992/10/26	1992/12/31	1995/07/12	1997/08/27	New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	1995/07/17	1996/10/29	2000/07/17	1995/07/17	1995/07/17	2000/07/17	2006/02/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1956/11/14	1995/07/19	1971/11/14	1980/02/11	1971/11/14	1973/11/14	1980/02/11	1995/07/19	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1977/02/15	1995/07/26	1998/11/18	2012/06/24	2002/06/24		1999/11/01	2020/11/26	Cochrane	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1995/07/26	1998/07/18	2000/07/26	1995/07/26	1995/07/26	1998/12/01	2003/07/21	Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1973/05/22	1995/07/26	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	1988/05/22	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	2004/08/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	1995/07/26	2013/12/27	2024/01/01	2013/12/27	2014/01/01	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1995/07/26	1995/07/26	2010/07/26	2011/09/16	2006/09/16	2006/09/16	2011/09/16	2023/06/23	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	1995/07/26	2010/07/26	2014/03/01	2009/03/01	2009/03/01	2012/02/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1995/07/26	1995/07/26	2010/07/26	2019/09/23	2010/07/26	2010/07/26	2019/09/23		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	1995/07/26	2010/07/26	2011/06/01	2006/06/01	2006/06/01	2011/06/01		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1983/06/23	1995/07/28	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	1993/06/23	1993/06/23	1995/07/28	1998/07/12	Montréal	DISABILITY
1966/05/12	1995/07/30	1976/05/28	1976/05/28	1976/05/12	1976/05/12	1976/05/28	1995/07/30		COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1995/07/31	1995/07/27	2005/07/27	1995/07/27	1995/07/31	2005/07/27	2022/12/22	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1995/07/31	1995/07/31	2010/07/31	2015/08/02	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2015/08/02		Richmond Hill	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	1995/08/01	2012/01/02	2023/04/30	2012/01/02	2013/04/30	2023/04/30		London	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	1995/08/01	2010/08/01	2019/05/19	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2017/06/30		Guelph	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	1995/08/01	2010/08/01	2018/12/10	2010/08/01		2005/10/25	2018/10/24	Kingston	DISABILITY
1995/08/01	1995/08/01	2011/11/23	2021/11/23	2011/11/23	2011/11/23	2015/10/10		Chatham	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	1995/08/01	2010/08/01	2016/07/18	2010/08/01		1995/08/11	1995/08/11	Barrie	DEATH (RPC)
1995/08/01	1995/08/01	2011/04/18	2021/05/01	2011/04/18	2011/05/01	2017/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	1995/08/01	2015/08/06	2027/04/10	2015/08/06	2017/04/10			Hamilton	Not Provided
1995/08/01	1995/08/01	2010/08/01	2019/03/10	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2019/03/10		London	COMPULSORY
1973/09/01	1995/08/03	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	1995/08/03	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	2022/04/12	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1984/03/23	1995/08/03	2005/06/09	2021/08/26	2006/12/14	2013/07/01	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	1995/08/11	2010/08/01	2016/07/18	2010/08/01		1995/08/11	1995/08/11	Barrie	DEATH (RPC)
1953/12/29	1995/08/14	1971/11/21	1981/11/21	1971/11/21	1974/01/03	1981/11/21	1995/08/14		COMPULSORY
1995/08/15	1995/08/15	2014/02/02	2024/02/02	2014/02/02	2014/02/02	2019/07/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
1985/02/14	1995/08/16	1995/11/04	1995/11/04	1995/02/14	1995/02/14	1995/08/16	1995/08/16	New Glasgow	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/01/24	1995/08/19	2001/01/24	2005/09/19	2000/09/19		1995/08/19	1995/08/19	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1985/08/22	1995/08/22	1999/01/10	1999/01/10	1995/08/22	1995/08/22	1999/01/10	2008/04/28	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	1995/08/22	1998/11/13	1998/11/13	1995/08/22	1995/08/22	1997/12/12	1997/12/12	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/06/01	1995/08/30	1977/08/23	1982/08/23	1977/08/23	1982/05/01	1982/08/23	1995/08/30	Amherst	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	1995/09/01	1992/09/20	2000/09/17	1992/09/20	1992/09/21	1995/09/01	2002/07/23	Truro	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	1995/09/01	1995/04/24	2005/04/24	1995/04/24	1995/09/01	2005/04/24		Stratford	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	1995/09/01	2007/07/31	2014/10/05	2007/07/31	2007/07/31	2011/12/22	2011/12/22	Oakville	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/09/29	1995/09/06	1995/09/06	2005/09/06	1995/09/06	1995/09/06	1998/12/07	2004/07/24	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1975/10/09	1995/09/08	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	2016/03/27	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1995/09/08	1995/09/08	2014/03/11	2027/09/10	2014/03/11		2010/12/31		Montreal	Early Retirement
1963/10/10	1995/09/09	1985/09/09	1995/09/09	1985/09/09	1985/09/10	1995/09/09	2014/09/04	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1995/09/15	1995/09/15	2010/10/10	2020/11/01	2010/10/10	2010/11/01	2020/11/01		Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	1995/09/19	1996/05/18	2006/05/18	1996/05/18		1995/09/19		Vancouver	OTHER
1973/08/01	1995/09/21	1988/08/01	1995/09/21	1988/08/01	1988/12/31	1995/09/21	2014/10/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	1995/09/26	2010/09/18	2024/11/26	2010/09/18	2019/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1995/09/26	1995/09/26	2012/01/08	2022/01/08	2012/01/08	2012/01/08	2014/12/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1970/02/12	1995/09/30	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	1985/09/30	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	2011/04/29	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1995/09/30	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/30	1999/11/01	2003/01/01	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1964/05/04	1995/10/02	1981/12/12	1991/12/12	1981/12/12		1981/12/14	1995/10/02	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1995/10/03	1995/10/03	2011/10/19	2022/11/03	2011/10/19	2012/11/05	2015/06/15	2015/06/15	Sillery	DEATH (RPC)
1995/10/03	1995/10/03	2012/06/07	2022/06/07	2012/06/07	2012/06/07	2017/04/03		Alma	ELECTIVE
1995/10/03	1995/10/03	2014/02/10	2024/05/01	2014/02/10	2014/05/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided
1995/10/03	1995/10/03	2014/04/02	2024/04/04	2014/04/02	2014/04/04	2024/04/04		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1961/06/30	1995/10/05	1977/07/31	1987/07/31	1977/07/31	1977/08/01	1987/07/31	1995/10/05	Hawkesbury	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1995/10/08	1985/10/08	1995/10/08	1985/10/08	1985/12/31	1995/10/08	1999/06/03	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1995/10/15	1995/10/15	2007/09/14	2007/09/14	2005/10/15		2000/05/01		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1985/03/11	1995/10/17	1995/10/17	2000/10/17	1995/10/17	1995/10/17	2000/03/01	2009/05/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1971/12/23	1995/10/18	1986/12/23	1995/10/18	1986/12/23	1986/12/31	1995/10/18	2009/04/24	Prince George	COMPULSORY
1980/10/23	1995/10/23	1995/10/23	2005/04/25	1995/10/23	1995/10/23	2002/07/16	2008/03/20	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1995/10/24	1995/10/24	2015/01/25	2029/04/28	2015/01/25		2015/04/30		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
1979/03/01	1995/10/29	1994/03/01	2003/04/06	1994/03/01	1994/03/01	1995/10/29	2008/06/19	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1980/10/23	1995/10/31	1995/10/23	2000/09/09	1995/09/09		1995/10/31	2013/11/08	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1995/10/31	1993/09/22	2003/09/22	1993/09/22	1993/09/22	1995/10/31	2021/07/24	Arthabska	ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	1995/11/02	1995/11/02	2005/11/02	1995/11/02	1995/11/02	2004/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/11/03	1995/11/03	2011/05/18	2021/11/30	2011/11/30		2002/09/01		Nanaimo	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1975/09/11	1995/11/06	1990/09/11	2000/05/28	1990/09/11	1991/11/08	1995/11/06	2004/06/21	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/04/08	1995/11/07	1991/04/08	1997/08/17	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1995/11/07	2007/03/10	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1957/10/01	1995/11/12	1972/10/01	1973/11/29			1973/03/01	1995/11/12		ELECTIVE
1980/07/17	1995/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	2002/09/08	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1995/11/15	1995/11/15	2010/11/15	2015/01/07	2010/01/07	2010/01/07	2015/01/07	2023/09/23	Burnaby	COMPULSORY
1995/11/20	1995/11/20	2010/11/20	2017/07/14	2010/11/20		2006/01/08	2006/01/08		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1947/01/07	1995/11/26	1965/09/22	1975/09/22	1965/09/22		1975/09/22	1995/11/26	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1995/11/28	1995/11/28	2010/11/28	2018/03/07	2010/11/28	2010/11/28	2013/04/06		Sorel	ELECTIVE
1995/11/28	1995/11/28	2013/08/02	2023/08/02	2013/08/02	2013/08/02	2023/08/02		Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
1995/11/28	1995/11/28	2012/05/21	2022/06/01	2012/05/21	2012/06/01	2022/06/01		Rimouski	COMPULSORY
1995/11/28	1995/11/28	2018/05/15	2035/10/30	2018/05/15		2018/05/15			Early Retirement
1972/04/13	1995/11/29	1987/04/13	1995/11/29	1987/04/13	1988/09/30	1995/11/29	2006/02/21	St. John's	COMPULSORY

1971/12/16	1995/11/30	1995/11/30	2005/11/30	1995/11/30	1995/11/30	1998/09/15	2014/11/09	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1970/02/26	1995/11/30	1995/11/26	2005/11/26	1995/11/26		1995/11/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	1995/11/30	1992/05/26	1997/05/26	1992/05/26	1992/05/26	1995/11/30	2014/10/20	Oakville	ELECTIVE
1977/01/27	1995/11/30	1992/01/27	1997/03/08	1992/01/27	1992/01/27	1995/11/30	2015/01/24	Alma	ELECTIVE
1984/01/03	1995/11/30	2001/11/17	2011/11/17	2001/11/17		1995/11/30		Edmonton, Alberta	DISABILITY
1995/11/30	1995/11/30	2010/11/30	2011/11/12	2006/11/12	2006/11/12	2011/11/12	2019/07/01	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/07/01	1995/12/06	1995/12/06	2005/12/06	1995/12/06	1995/12/06	1999/07/01		Vernon	ELECTIVE
1995/12/06	1995/12/06	2011/08/03	2022/03/31	2011/08/03	2016/08/31	2022/03/31		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1964/08/24	1995/12/07	1979/08/24	1984/12/27	1979/08/24	1979/09/01	1984/12/27	1995/12/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1995/12/08	1995/12/08	2010/12/08	2020/08/27	2010/12/08	2011/01/01	2020/08/27		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1974/01/01	1995/12/12	1997/05/23	2007/05/23	1997/05/23		1996/04/08	1996/04/08	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/09/29	1995/12/12	2009/12/15	2026/03/02			2011/08/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1995/12/12	1995/12/12	2010/05/29	2010/05/29	2005/12/12	2005/12/12	2010/05/29		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/12/12	1995/12/12	2012/12/23	2024/03/05	2012/12/23	2014/03/05	2015/08/27	2015/08/27	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/09/26	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1998/09/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1995/12/19	1995/12/19	2010/12/19	2017/07/01	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2015/12/31		Peace River	ELECTIVE
1995/12/19	1995/12/19	2014/08/17	2028/04/15	2014/08/17	2023/12/31			Edmonton	Not Provided
1995/12/19	1995/12/19	2010/12/19	2020/05/03	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2016/05/03		Welland	ELECTIVE
1995/12/19	1995/12/19	2013/05/04	2023/05/04	2013/05/04	2013/05/04	2018/11/01		Dartmouth	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	1995/12/22	2009/02/16	2022/12/23			2022/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1984/06/21	1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	2023/08/23	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2011/01/06	2021/01/06	2011/01/06	2011/01/06	2018/07/31	2023/10/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1984/12/13	1995/12/28	1999/12/13	2000/12/28	1995/12/28	1995/12/28	1997/11/08	1997/11/08	Magog	DEATH (RPC)
1995/12/28	1995/12/28	2015/05/30	2025/06/01	2015/05/30	2015/06/01	2021/04/02		Granby	ELECTIVE
1973/02/08	1995/12/30	1988/02/08	1996/06/25	1988/02/08	1988/02/08	1995/12/30	2019/07/18	Magog	ELECTIVE
1978/06/01	1995/12/31	1993/06/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1995/12/31	1998/04/05	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1973/11/08	1995/12/31	1991/05/29	2001/05/29	1991/05/29	1991/05/29	1995/12/31	1997/09/05	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1970/02/12	1995/12/31	1988/11/25	1998/11/25	1988/11/25	1988/11/25	1995/12/31	2006/05/31	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1975/11/13	1996/01/01	1995/12/18	2005/12/18	1995/12/18	1996/01/01	1997/04/15	1997/12/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1973/08/02	1996/01/01	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1996/01/01	1996/01/01	2011/01/01	2019/12/26	2011/01/01	2011/01/01	2013/11/04	2013/11/04	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1996/01/10	1996/01/10	2011/11/07	2022/09/04	2011/11/07	2012/09/04	2022/09/04		Kelowna	COMPULSORY
1995/07/31	1996/01/11	2010/07/31	2015/08/02	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2015/08/02		Richmond Hill	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1996/01/14	1996/01/14	2006/01/14	1996/01/14		1996/01/14	2018/12/02	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1981/01/16	1996/01/16	1996/01/16	2004/11/10	1996/01/16	1996/01/16	2000/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1973/12/20	1996/01/23	1988/12/20	1996/01/23	1988/12/20	1992/01/15	1996/01/23	2000/12/31	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1996/01/23	1996/01/23	2013/02/05	2023/02/05	2013/02/05	2013/02/05	2023/01/31		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1972/05/23	1996/01/30	1996/01/30	2006/01/30	1996/01/30	1996/01/30	2006/01/30	2018/09/18	Cap-de-la-Madeleine	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1996/02/01	2006/04/22	2016/04/22	2006/04/22		1996/02/01		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1987/09/23	1996/02/06	2007/04/22	2021/11/18	2007/04/22	2011/11/18	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/07/01	1996/02/06	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1996/02/06	1996/02/06	2011/02/06	2014/12/09	2009/12/09	2009/12/09	2011/02/06		Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1978/05/01	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	2018/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1959/05/12	1996/02/09	1974/05/12	1979/12/09	1974/05/12		1979/12/09	1996/02/09	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1996/02/13	1996/02/13	2015/04/27	2029/07/09	2015/04/27		2014/12/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1996/02/13	1996/02/13	2011/02/13	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/31	2014/07/14		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY

1973/01/18	1996/02/15	1988/01/18	1996/04/04	1988/01/18		1996/02/15	2008/10/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/10/11	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1996/02/16	1996/02/16	2013/08/27	2024/09/01	2013/08/27	2014/09/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1981/07/28	1996/02/20	1996/02/20	2001/02/20	1996/02/20	1996/02/20	1999/01/01	2018/06/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	1996/02/20	2005/01/14	2021/10/30	2005/01/14		2019/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	1996/02/20	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	1996/02/20	2006/03/22	2007/05/31	2002/05/31		2007/05/31	2024/03/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	1996/02/20	2011/02/20	2019/11/13	2011/02/20	2011/02/20	2018/11/13		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1996/02/20	1996/02/20	2011/10/13	2021/10/13	2011/10/13	2011/10/13	2017/12/31	2019/11/06	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1996/02/20	1996/02/20	2011/02/20	2012/01/04	2007/01/04	2007/01/04	2012/01/04		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	1996/02/20	2011/02/20	2012/07/14	2007/07/14	2007/07/14	2012/07/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	1996/02/20	2013/10/07	2026/05/25	2016/05/25		2006/04/15	2006/04/15	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/08/01	1996/02/22	1988/08/01	1996/02/22	1988/08/01	1988/08/02	1996/02/22	1997/08/09	Welland	COMPULSORY
1983/01/27	1996/02/26	1999/11/28	2009/11/28	1999/11/28		1996/02/26	1996/02/26	Pembroke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1996/02/26	1996/02/26	2011/02/26	2016/08/22	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2014/12/31		Windsor	ELECTIVE
1978/04/27	1996/03/09	1993/04/27	2002/11/04	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1996/03/09	1996/03/09	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/02/20	1996/03/19	1998/06/04	2008/06/04	1998/06/04	1998/11/01	2002/04/15	2015/10/25	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1981/09/04	1996/03/19	2000/01/14	2013/05/25	2003/05/25	2003/06/30	2012/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1996/03/19	1996/03/19	2011/03/19	2018/07/08	2011/03/19	2011/03/19	2018/07/08	2022/11/05	Vernon	COMPULSORY
1982/11/18	1996/04/01	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	1992/11/18	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	2015/05/22	Meaford	COMPULSORY
1981/12/17	1996/04/08	1996/12/17	2003/05/06	1996/12/17	1996/12/17	1997/05/01	2003/09/10	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1974/01/01	1996/04/08	1997/05/23	2007/05/23	1997/05/23		1996/04/08	1996/04/08	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/12/30	1996/04/10	1995/12/30	1996/04/10	1991/04/10	1991/04/10	1996/04/10	2010/03/19	Hull	COMPULSORY
1982/11/25	1996/04/24	1996/04/23	2001/04/23	1996/04/23	1996/04/24	2001/04/23		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1953/10/14	1996/04/25	1973/11/15	1983/11/15	1973/11/15	1976/02/01	1983/11/15	1996/04/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1981/04/28	1996/04/28	1996/04/28	2005/04/27	1996/04/28	1996/04/28	2003/10/01	2009/09/26	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1973/09/21	1996/05/01	1988/09/21	1990/04/11	1985/04/11	1985/06/01	1990/04/11	1996/05/01	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	1996/05/06	1996/05/06	1996/05/06	1995/03/11	1995/03/11	1996/05/06	2009/06/15	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1974/03/11	1996/05/07	1989/03/11	1997/02/22	1989/03/11		1978/06/08	1996/05/07	Sherbrooke	DISABILITY
1996/05/07	1996/05/07	2010/12/26	2010/12/26	2006/05/07	2006/05/07	2010/12/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1996/05/07	1996/05/07	2011/05/07	2019/06/19	2011/05/07	2011/05/07	2019/06/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/05/07	1996/05/07	2014/01/10	2026/09/15	2014/01/10	2023/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1996/05/07	1996/05/07	2012/02/01	2022/10/27	2012/02/01	2017/12/01	2022/10/27		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1974/01/17	1996/05/09	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	2010/01/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1969/02/27	1996/05/09	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09		1996/05/09	2024/03/18	Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1982/12/16	1996/05/09	2001/08/11	2015/04/06	2005/04/06	2005/04/06	2012/12/31		St-Jérôme	ELECTIVE
1996/05/09	1996/05/09	2013/08/21	2025/07/01	2013/08/21	2015/07/01	2015/08/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/02/08	1996/05/10	2000/02/08	2001/05/10	1996/05/10	1996/05/10	2001/05/10	2012/01/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1996/05/30	2000/10/04	2001/05/30	1996/05/30	1996/05/30	1997/06/15	1998/05/24	Lethbridge	DISABILITY
1981/05/28	1996/05/31	1996/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	1996/05/31	2004/07/27	2020/12/22	London	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	1996/05/31	1998/12/22	2001/05/31	1996/05/31	1996/05/31	2001/04/05	2002/04/19	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1996/06/02	1996/06/02	2006/06/02	1996/06/02	1996/06/02	1999/11/01	2017/06/03	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1981/12/17	1996/06/03	1996/06/03	1996/06/03	1991/12/17	1992/09/01	1996/06/03	2012/02/12	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1988/09/08	1996/06/11	1996/06/11	1996/06/11			1996/06/11	2011/01/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1961/06/16	1996/06/13	1978/03/31	1988/03/31	1978/03/31	1978/04/01	1983/08/31	1996/06/13		ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	1996/06/20	2004/09/23	2018/10/26	2004/09/23		2018/10/26		Edmonton	COMPULSORY

1992/05/06	1996/06/20	2009/11/01	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2017/12/01	2022/04/28		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1994/10/04	1996/06/20	2013/01/21	2023/01/21	2013/01/21	2013/01/21	2023/01/21		Edmonton, Alberta	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2013/10/15	2024/11/30	2013/10/15	2014/11/30			Vancouver	Not Provided
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2012/09/06	2022/09/06	2012/09/06	2012/09/06	2022/09/06		New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2013/04/28	2025/03/05	2013/04/28		2023/10/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2011/06/20	2017/09/18	2011/06/20	2011/06/20	2017/07/31		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2011/06/20	2020/06/01	2011/06/20	2011/06/20	2020/06/01		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2012/04/19	2022/06/30	2012/04/19	2012/06/30	2022/05/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2016/02/23	2027/06/30	2016/02/23	2017/06/30	2023/04/29		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2014/09/15	2024/09/15	2014/09/15		1997/09/01	1998/03/18	Saskatoon	DISABILITY
1996/06/20	1996/06/20	2013/06/02	2023/06/02	2013/06/02	2013/06/02	2019/06/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
1971/09/16	1996/06/27	1987/09/18	1997/09/18	1987/09/18	1987/11/01	1992/12/31	1996/06/27	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1979/08/31	1996/07/04	1996/07/04	2006/07/04	1996/07/04	1996/07/04	1997/05/01	1999/10/03	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1981/07/09	1996/07/09	1996/07/09	2001/08/14	1996/07/09		1996/07/09	2013/02/21	Creston	ELECTIVE
1965/11/26	1996/07/09	1980/11/26	1981/08/15	1976/08/15	1976/08/15	1981/08/15	1996/07/09	St-Hyacinthe	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	1996/07/16	1996/07/16	2002/10/06	1996/07/16	1996/07/16	1999/11/01	2015/03/21	Ottawa, Ontario	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	1996/07/16	2006/03/01	2007/05/07	2002/05/07	2002/05/07	2006/04/07	2007/06/05	Morden	ELECTIVE
1981/07/28	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	2007/07/25	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1973/10/18	1996/08/02	1996/08/02	2006/08/02	1996/08/02	1996/08/02	1998/11/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	1996/08/07	2012/08/04	2022/08/31	2012/08/04	2012/08/31	2022/08/31		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1996/08/07	1996/08/07	2011/08/07	2012/05/20	2007/05/20	2007/05/20	2011/08/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	1996/08/07	2014/05/27	2027/03/15	2014/05/27		2020/09/01		Trail	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	1996/08/07	2016/11/26	2026/11/27	2016/11/26	2016/11/27			Kelowna	Not Provided
1996/08/07	1996/08/07	2011/08/07	2018/11/21	2011/08/07	2011/10/01	2012/05/23		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	1996/08/07	2017/01/22	2027/09/01	2017/01/22	2017/09/01			Dauphin	Not Provided
1956/08/15	1996/08/14	1976/03/30	1986/03/30	1976/03/30	1976/03/30	1986/03/30	1996/08/14	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	1996/08/16	1995/12/19	1996/08/18	1991/08/18	1991/09/01	1996/08/16	2007/06/03	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	1996/08/19	2008/06/10	2015/03/24	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2015/03/24		Oakville	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	1996/08/21	1993/01/01	2003/01/01	1993/01/01	1993/01/06	1996/08/21	1996/08/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/08/01	1996/08/22	1993/08/01	1998/10/11	1993/08/01	1996/08/22	1998/10/11	2010/10/01	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1978/07/01	1996/08/22	1996/08/22	2006/08/22	1996/08/22	1996/08/22	2005/12/01	2016/09/26	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1996/08/31	1996/04/03	2006/04/03	1996/04/03		1996/08/31	2022/04/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1978/03/16	1996/08/31	1998/11/18	2011/06/11	2001/06/11		2004/10/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1981/05/28	1996/08/31	1996/05/28	2005/07/27	1996/05/28		1996/08/31	2013/04/06	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/10/28	1996/08/31	1991/10/28	2001/06/14	1991/10/28	1991/10/28	1996/08/31	2007/08/01	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1969/11/27	1996/09/01	1993/12/07	2003/12/07	1993/12/07	1993/12/07	1996/09/01		Val d'Or	ELECTIVE
1976/12/23	1996/09/01	2002/11/28	2012/11/28	2002/11/28		1996/09/01		Regina	DISABILITY
1976/04/08	1996/09/03	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	2013/10/18	Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
1966/10/01	1996/09/04	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1983/03/12	1983/03/12	1993/03/12	1996/09/04	New Carlisle	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	1996/09/04	1996/09/04	2006/09/04	1996/09/04	1996/09/04	2006/09/04	2020/09/11	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1982/08/09	1996/09/07	1997/08/09	1997/09/07	1992/09/07	1992/09/07	1996/09/07	2004/09/15	Fredericton	DISABILITY
1982/04/29	1996/09/17	1997/04/29	2002/05/09	1997/04/29		1996/09/17	1996/09/17	New Westminster	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/03/01	1996/09/18	1998/11/18	2011/03/14	2001/03/14	2005/09/01	2005/12/31	2023/03/24	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/06/22	1996/09/22	1996/09/22	2006/09/22	1996/09/22	1996/09/22	2001/10/01		North Bay	ELECTIVE
1996/09/24	1996/09/24	2012/04/21	2022/04/30	2012/04/21	2012/04/30	2018/09/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1977/05/04	1996/09/30	1993/06/24	2003/06/24	1993/06/24	1993/11/12	1996/09/30	2018/10/13	Québec	ELECTIVE

1979/02/20	1996/09/30	1995/11/01	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2001/02/12	2005/11/01	2016/07/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1956/06/14	1996/09/30	1978/02/11	1988/02/11	1978/02/11	1978/06/30	1988/02/11	1996/09/30	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1995/10/15	1996/09/30	2007/09/14	2007/09/14	2005/10/15		2000/05/01		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1974/04/01	1996/10/01	1992/03/23	2002/03/23	1992/03/23	1992/03/23	1996/10/01	2005/08/12	Joliette	ELECTIVE
1974/10/25	1996/10/01	1996/09/19	2006/09/19	1996/09/19	1996/10/01	1999/01/01	2005/03/07	Assiniboia	ELECTIVE
1979/02/20	1996/10/02	1995/11/01	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2001/02/12	2005/11/01	2016/07/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1956/10/10	1996/10/04	1975/02/23	1985/02/23	1975/02/23		1967/06/08	1996/10/04		OTHER
1987/12/18	1996/10/24	2007/07/07	2022/01/23	2012/01/23		2004/11/06	2004/11/06	Hamilton	DEATH (RPC)
1996/10/24	1996/10/24	2012/08/22	2022/09/01	2012/08/22	2012/09/01	2018/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1996/10/24	1996/10/24	2013/02/02	2024/05/13	2013/02/02		2009/10/01		Hamilton	DISABILITY
1973/06/21	1996/10/28	1996/05/15	2006/05/15	1996/05/15		1986/04/02	1996/10/28	Quebec	DISABILITY
1986/01/24	1996/10/29	2004/03/04	2016/12/22	2006/12/14	2006/12/22	2007/04/17	2007/04/17	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/02/21	1996/10/29	2009/12/28	2020/01/06	2009/12/28	2010/01/06	2013/01/11		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1996/10/31	1993/12/21	2003/10/19	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	1996/10/31	2005/01/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1969/02/27	1996/11/01	1987/05/18	1997/05/18	1987/05/18	1992/07/01	1996/11/01	2008/11/27	Québec	ELECTIVE
1978/03/16	1996/11/01	1993/03/16	2002/12/10	1993/03/16	1993/03/16	1996/11/01	2020/12/05	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1996/02/13	1996/11/01	2015/04/27	2029/07/09	2015/04/27		2014/12/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1996/06/20	1996/11/01	2013/10/15	2024/11/30	2013/10/15	2014/11/30			Vancouver	Not Provided
1985/04/04	1996/11/02	1999/02/14	2004/02/14	1999/02/14		1996/11/02	1997/03/31	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1981/07/23	1996/11/03	1996/07/23	1996/11/03	1991/11/03	1991/11/03	1996/11/03	1999/05/16	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1996/11/08	1996/11/08	2014/06/24	2024/06/24	2014/06/24	2014/06/24	2020/11/07		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/11/08	1996/11/08	2013/01/18	2024/03/30	2013/01/18		2013/01/19		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1996/11/08	1996/11/08	2016/10/28	2027/09/01	2016/10/28	2017/09/01			Quebec	Not Provided
1996/11/08	1996/11/08	2011/11/08	2020/06/22	2011/11/08	2011/11/08	2020/06/22		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1996/11/08	1996/11/08	2015/05/16	2025/05/16	2015/05/16	2015/05/16	2022/01/01		Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
1996/11/08	1996/11/08	2015/04/05	2028/08/30	2015/04/05		2013/08/31		Saskatoon	Early Retirement
1995/04/04	1996/11/09	2010/04/04	2020/01/27	2010/04/04		1996/11/09	1996/11/09	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1963/01/08	1996/11/17	1984/10/24	1994/10/24	1984/10/24	1984/10/24	1994/05/31	1996/11/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/09/12	1996/11/30	1990/09/11	2000/09/11	1990/09/11	1995/01/01	1996/11/30	2015/12/28	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1975/11/13	1996/11/30	1990/11/13	1997/08/11	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1996/11/30	2003/12/15	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	1996/11/30	1994/09/06	1999/07/08	1994/07/08	1994/07/08	1996/11/30	2017/05/22	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1981/12/01	1996/12/01	1996/12/01	2004/01/29	1996/12/01	1996/12/01	2002/11/01	2023/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	1996/12/06	1996/12/06	2006/12/06	1996/12/06	1996/12/06	2004/09/01		Drummondville	ELECTIVE
1979/11/20	1996/12/13	2000/09/03	2010/09/03	2000/09/03		1996/12/13	2015/08/17	Trois-Rivières	OTHER
1981/12/17	1996/12/17	1996/12/17	2003/05/06	1996/12/17	1996/12/17	1997/05/01	2003/09/10	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1990/12/05	1996/12/19	2005/12/05	2005/12/29	2000/12/29	2000/12/29	2005/12/29	2020/04/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	1996/12/19	2006/07/11	2014/05/15	2006/07/11	2006/08/01	2014/05/15		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1996/12/19	1996/12/19	2011/12/19	2017/11/17	2011/12/19	2014/01/31	2014/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/12/19	1996/12/19	2014/06/18	2026/12/16	2014/06/18	2015/09/01	2019/12/31		Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1996/12/19	1996/12/19	2011/12/19	2019/05/25	2011/12/19	2011/12/19	2019/05/25		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1950/01/18	1996/12/20	1970/03/25	1980/03/25	1970/03/25		1973/05/15	1996/12/20	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1969/06/05	1996/12/26	1986/12/26	1996/12/26	1986/12/26	1987/01/01	1996/12/26	2008/12/02	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1962/11/08	1996/12/30	1977/11/08	1982/03/26	1977/03/26	1977/03/28	1982/03/26	1996/12/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/12/03	1996/12/31	2000/12/03	2006/05/13	2000/12/03		1996/12/31	2019/07/09	Toronto	DISABILITY
1968/03/05	1996/12/31	1991/06/17	2001/06/17	1991/06/17	1991/06/17	1996/12/31	2010/09/06	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1981/05/28	1996/12/31	1996/05/28	2001/08/23	1996/05/28	1996/12/31	2001/08/23	2006/07/06	Windsor	COMPULSORY

1970/01/29	1996/12/31	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1983/01/12	1983/01/12	1988/01/12	1996/12/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/02/17	1997/01/01	1996/11/06	2006/11/06	1996/11/06	1997/01/01	2006/11/06	2014/05/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/07/16	1997/01/01	1996/12/25	2006/12/25	1996/12/25	1997/01/01	1998/02/22	1998/02/22	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/12/19	1997/01/01	1996/10/26	2006/10/26	1996/10/26	1997/01/01	2006/10/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1981/12/17	1997/01/03	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	1992/01/03	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	2011/12/08	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1997/01/29	1997/01/29	2014/04/16	2026/07/02	2014/04/16	2016/07/02			Shawinigan	Not Provided
1997/01/29	1997/01/29	2012/08/31	2022/09/01	2012/08/31	2012/09/01	2022/09/01		Victoriaville	COMPULSORY
1997/01/29	1997/01/29	2012/12/21	2022/12/21	2012/12/21	2012/12/21	2013/09/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/06/22	1997/01/31	1997/01/31	2007/01/31	1997/01/31	1997/01/31	2007/01/31		Antigonish	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1997/01/31	2001/12/19	2002/01/30	1997/01/30	1997/01/31	2002/01/30	2010/12/16	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1982/01/28	1997/02/01	1997/01/28	2006/10/22	1997/01/28	1997/02/01	2006/10/22	2015/07/16	Berwick	COMPULSORY
1973/04/19	1997/02/04	1988/04/19	1997/02/04	1988/04/19		1997/02/04	2012/12/03	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1976/09/17	1997/02/13	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	1991/09/17	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	2010/02/27	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1982/02/25	1997/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	1997/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	2016/06/04	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1997/03/04	1997/03/04	2012/11/29	2022/11/29	2012/11/29	2012/11/29	2015/12/31		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1997/03/04	1997/03/04	2012/03/04	2017/05/11	2012/03/04		2010/06/30		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1975/07/24	1997/03/05	1990/07/24	1998/02/09	1990/07/24	1990/07/24	1997/03/05	1997/03/05	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/02/13	1997/03/14	1999/07/08	2004/07/08	1999/07/08		1997/03/14	1997/03/14	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1997/03/18	1997/03/18	2014/05/09	2026/06/30	2014/05/09	2016/01/01	2021/07/01		Truro	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	1997/03/18	2012/12/02	2023/01/02	2012/12/02	2013/01/02	2022/06/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	1997/03/18	2012/03/18	2021/09/18	2012/03/18	2012/04/01	2021/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	1997/03/18	2014/05/04	2026/06/20	2014/05/04	2016/06/20			Toronto	Not Provided
1997/03/18	1997/03/18	2013/11/30	2023/11/30	2013/11/30	2013/11/30	2022/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/04/11	1997/03/21	1989/04/11	1995/02/25	1989/04/11	1989/04/12	1994/05/31	1997/03/21	Regina	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1997/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	1992/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	2005/02/12	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1977/07/01	1997/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	1997/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	2012/02/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/12/24	1997/03/30	1988/12/24	1993/09/02	1988/09/02	1988/09/02	1991/01/01	1997/03/30	Québec	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	1997/03/31	1999/02/14	2004/02/14	1999/02/14		1996/11/02	1997/03/31	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1988/09/02	1997/03/31	2003/09/02	2007/07/24	2002/07/24		1997/03/31	2012/12/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1970/02/12	1997/04/02	1999/01/06	2009/01/06	1999/01/06		1997/04/02	2021/08/29	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1978/02/02	1997/04/02	1997/03/11	2007/03/11	1997/03/11	1997/04/02	2003/09/06		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1975/07/09	1997/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	1997/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	2020/05/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1982/04/06	1997/04/06	1997/04/06	2007/01/22	1997/04/06	1997/04/06	1998/11/01	2001/04/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1962/11/23	1997/04/07	1977/11/23	1983/08/05	1977/11/23	1977/11/23	1983/08/05	1997/04/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1972/05/23	1997/04/08	1987/05/23	1991/12/19	1986/12/19	1987/01/10	1991/12/19	1997/04/08	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1997/04/08	1997/04/08	2010/10/30	2010/10/30	2007/04/08	2007/04/08	2010/10/30	2021/12/13	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1966/11/01	1997/04/14	1987/04/14	1997/04/14	1987/04/14	1987/04/15	1997/04/14	2012/09/19	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/11/13	1997/04/15	1995/12/18	2005/12/18	1995/12/18	1996/01/01	1997/04/15	1997/12/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1997/04/15	2008/08/20	2020/06/30	2010/06/30		1997/04/15		Ottawa	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1997/04/15	1997/04/15	2012/04/15	2016/01/25	2011/01/25		2007/11/01	2022/11/04	Vancouver	Early Retirement
1997/04/15	1997/04/15	2012/04/15	2020/04/20	2012/04/15		2019/05/01		Bridgewater	ELECTIVE
1997/04/15	1997/04/15	2013/03/04	2024/01/20	2013/03/04		2010/08/16		Toronto	Early Retirement
1977/10/13	1997/04/16	1992/10/13	2000/06/17	1992/10/13	1993/04/08	1997/04/16	2021/12/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1984/07/26	1997/04/20	1997/04/20	2002/04/20	1997/04/20	1997/04/20	2000/09/01	2005/07/05	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1979/03/26	1997/04/23	1994/03/26	1997/04/23	1992/04/23	1994/04/25	1997/04/23	2008/02/28	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1997/04/29	1990/12/08	2000/12/08	1990/12/08	1990/12/08	1997/04/29	1997/04/29	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1977/08/08	1997/04/30	1995/04/17	2005/04/17	1995/04/17	1995/04/17	1997/04/30	2020/01/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1966/04/26	1997/04/30	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1981/04/26	1981/04/26	1990/11/11	1997/04/30	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1981/12/17	1997/05/01	1996/12/17	2003/05/06	1996/12/17	1996/12/17	1997/05/01	2003/09/10	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1979/08/31	1997/05/01	1996/07/04	2006/07/04	1996/07/04	1996/07/04	1997/05/01	1999/10/03	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1949/01/19	1997/05/01	1972/09/07	1982/09/07	1972/09/07	1975/07/04	1982/09/07	1997/05/01	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1967/11/07	1997/05/25	1991/09/12	2001/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1994/09/30	1997/05/25	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1982/05/27	1997/05/27	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	1997/05/27	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	2020/06/20	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1962/10/05	1997/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	1987/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	2008/10/01	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	1997/06/03	1997/06/03	2007/06/03	1997/06/03	1997/06/03	2001/10/01		Quebec	Early Retirement
1971/02/18	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05		Bouctouche	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1997/06/15	2000/10/04	2001/05/30	1996/05/30	1996/05/30	1997/06/15	1998/05/24	Lethbridge	DISABILITY
1982/06/17	1997/07/01	1997/06/17	2007/03/21	1997/06/17	1997/07/01	2006/06/04	2006/06/04	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
1987/07/13	1997/07/01	1998/04/20	1998/04/20	1997/07/13		1997/07/01	2016/09/16	Saskatoon	DISABILITY
1982/11/04	1997/07/03	2000/08/24	2013/06/13	2003/06/13	2004/12/12	2013/06/13		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1997/04/15	1997/07/03	2012/04/15	2020/04/20	2012/04/15		2019/05/01		Bridgewater	ELECTIVE
1997/07/03	1997/07/03	2014/06/06	2026/05/09	2016/05/09		2007/02/15		Edmonton	DISABILITY
1977/02/28	1997/07/05	1997/07/05	2007/07/05	1997/07/05	1997/07/05	2002/07/01	2024/03/12	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1982/04/22	1997/07/08	1997/07/08	2007/07/08	1997/07/08	1997/07/08	2007/07/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	1997/07/09	1998/12/06	2002/07/09	1997/07/09	1997/07/09	2002/07/09	2011/12/09	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/10/06	1997/07/11	2001/07/03	2014/03/31	2004/03/31	2004/03/31	2014/03/31	2015/12/20	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1981/07/09	1997/07/15	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	1992/07/15	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	2014/04/19	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1962/03/27	1997/07/18	1977/03/27	1984/07/26	1977/03/27		1984/07/26	1997/07/18	Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1985/02/13	1997/07/19	1997/07/19	1997/07/19	1995/02/13	1995/02/13	1997/07/19	2008/09/25	Truro	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1997/07/21	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2021/09/04	Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1946/10/30	1997/07/25	1971/06/24	1981/06/24	1971/06/24		1976/12/29	1997/07/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/03/08	1997/07/29	1989/03/08	1991/01/04	1986/01/04	1987/07/15	1991/01/04	1997/07/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1967/09/21	1997/08/03	1982/09/21	1990/09/28	1982/09/21	1983/09/01	1990/09/28	1997/08/03	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	2008/12/26	Sydney	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/07/25	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/07/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/09/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2003/01/01	2006/07/02	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2006/02/12	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/12/31	2024/02/18	Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	1997/08/09	1988/08/01	1996/02/22	1988/08/01	1988/08/02	1996/02/22	1997/08/09	Welland	COMPULSORY
1982/10/26	1997/08/27	1992/10/26	1995/07/12	1992/10/26	1992/12/31	1995/07/12	1997/08/27	New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
1997/08/27	1997/08/27	2015/10/12	2026/09/01	2015/10/12	2016/09/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided
1997/08/27	1997/08/27	2014/01/30	2025/07/04	2014/01/30	2016/01/01			Calgary	Not Provided
1997/08/27	1997/08/27	2014/12/31	2027/05/05			2016/09/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1997/08/27	1997/08/27	2017/01/20	2027/02/01	2017/01/20	2017/02/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1983/07/07	1997/08/28	1998/07/07	2002/08/28	1997/08/28	1997/08/28	2002/08/28	2009/10/21	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1982/09/01	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	2020/05/21	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2007/09/01	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2003/05/01	2007/01/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1977/11/24	1997/09/01	1997/05/19	2007/05/19	1997/05/19	1997/09/01	2007/05/19		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1989/05/02	1997/09/01	2007/05/19	2020/06/04	2007/05/19	2019/09/30	2020/06/04		Gaspé	COMPULSORY
1990/03/29	1997/09/01	2010/12/02	2026/08/07	2010/12/02		2009/04/08		Quebec	Early Retirement
1996/06/20	1997/09/01	2014/09/15	2024/09/15	2014/09/15		1997/09/01	1998/03/18	Saskatoon	DISABILITY
1976/01/01	1997/09/04	1991/01/01	1997/09/04	1991/01/01	1991/03/01	1997/09/04	2004/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1973/11/08	1997/09/05	1991/05/29	2001/05/29	1991/05/29	1991/05/29	1995/12/31	1997/09/05	Vancouver	ELECTIVE

1971/12/16	1997/09/06	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	1987/09/06	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	2010/03/03	St. Thomas	COMPULSORY
1997/09/09	1997/09/09	2012/09/09	2022/04/27	2012/09/09		2007/06/29		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1989/06/30	1997/09/11	2016/11/22	2026/11/22	2016/11/22		1997/09/11	1997/09/11	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/11/27	1997/09/15	1997/09/15	2007/09/15	1997/09/15	1997/09/15	2007/09/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	1997/09/15	1994/11/27	2003/12/21	1994/11/27	1994/11/27	1997/09/15	2005/07/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1983/11/28	1997/09/16	1998/11/28	2002/09/16	1997/09/16	1997/09/16	1999/01/01	2023/12/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1969/03/13	1997/09/16	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	1987/09/16	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	2012/08/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/09/16	1997/09/16	2014/05/26	2024/05/26	2014/05/26	2014/05/26	2021/12/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1987/09/23	1997/09/23	2000/07/24	2000/07/24	1997/09/23	1997/09/23	2000/07/24	2022/08/03	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1997/09/23	1997/09/23	2012/10/02	2022/10/02	2012/10/02	2012/10/02	2022/09/30		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1997/09/23	1997/09/23	2012/09/23	2020/04/19	2012/09/23	2012/09/23	2020/04/19		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	1997/09/24	2002/09/01	2002/09/24	1997/09/24	1997/09/24	2002/09/24	2012/08/08	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1981/06/11	1997/09/30	1996/06/11	2001/04/01			1997/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1995/03/01	1997/09/30	2007/09/30	2022/06/10			2008/07/01		Moncton, N.B.	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	1997/10/02	1997/10/02	2007/10/02	1997/10/02	1997/10/02	2007/10/02		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1982/09/03	1997/10/04	1997/09/03	2006/03/22	1997/09/03	1997/10/04	2006/03/22	2009/07/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1982/09/30	1997/10/05	1997/09/30	2006/01/30	1997/09/30		1997/10/05	2018/04/08	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1997/10/07	1997/10/07	2012/10/07	2020/03/30	2012/10/07	2012/10/07	2018/08/31		Rimouski	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1997/10/10	1998/07/18	2002/10/10	1997/10/10	1997/10/10	1999/09/29	2007/05/12	Baie-Comeau	ELECTIVE
1975/09/01	1997/10/11	1990/09/01	1997/10/11	1990/09/01	1990/09/01	1997/10/11	2014/08/08	Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1962/12/20	1997/10/14	1987/10/14	1997/10/14	1987/10/14	1991/01/01	1997/10/14	2015/05/15	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1963/10/18	1997/10/21	1978/10/18	1988/09/08	1978/10/18		1988/09/08	1997/10/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1980/07/03	1997/10/31	1997/10/30	2007/10/30	1997/10/30	1997/10/31	2007/10/30	2019/09/12	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	1997/10/31	1999/11/19	2009/11/19	1999/11/19		1997/10/31	2017/02/19	Picton	DISABILITY
1962/05/12	1997/11/04	1977/01/03	1977/01/03	1972/05/12	1976/02/27	1977/01/03	1997/11/04	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/11/04	1997/11/04	2012/11/04	2016/03/06	2011/03/06	2011/03/06	2012/12/31		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1997/11/04	1997/11/04	2014/04/19	2025/10/02	2014/04/19	2016/12/31			Saskatoon	Not Provided
1997/11/04	1997/11/04	2016/06/27	2030/02/17	2016/06/27	2021/02/01			Montreal	Not Provided
1997/11/04	1997/11/04	2013/05/23	2023/09/30	2013/05/23	2013/09/30	2023/09/30		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1997/11/04	1997/11/04	2012/11/04	2018/06/29	2012/11/04		2000/07/12	2000/07/12	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1997/11/04	1997/11/04	2012/11/04	2019/02/23	2012/11/04	2012/11/04	2018/11/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	1997/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07	1997/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	1997/11/08	1999/12/13	2000/12/28	1995/12/28	1995/12/28	1997/11/08	1997/11/08	Magog	DEATH (RPC)
1979/11/27	1997/11/11	1994/11/27	1997/11/11	1992/11/11	1992/11/11	1997/11/11	2004/03/03	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1997/11/18	1998/11/18	2009/10/03	1999/10/03	1999/10/03	2009/06/13	2009/06/13	Downsview	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/07/24	1997/11/18	1993/05/12	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	1999/02/15	2003/05/12	2004/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1997/11/18	2010/03/25	2010/03/25	2007/11/18	2007/11/18	2010/03/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1997/11/18	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2007/11/18	2007/12/12	2010/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1997/11/18	2012/11/18	2017/09/17	2012/09/17	2014/07/31	2017/09/17		Lindsay	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1997/11/18	2012/11/18	2021/08/10	2012/11/18	2012/11/18	2021/08/10		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1997/11/18	2015/02/14	2025/11/20	2015/02/14	2015/11/20			Toronto	Not Provided
1997/11/18	1997/11/18	2013/07/08	2023/07/08	2013/07/08	2013/07/08	2023/07/08		Mississauga	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1997/11/18	2013/12/11	2023/12/11	2013/12/11	2013/12/11	2022/01/01		Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1958/01/15	1997/11/20	1973/01/15	1982/02/10			1982/02/10	1997/11/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1988/05/24	1997/11/24	2003/05/24	2008/03/19			1997/11/24	1997/11/24	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/08/05	1997/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28	1997/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28		Belleville	COMPULSORY

1976/05/20	1997/11/29	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	2018/04/03	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/11/13	1997/12/12	1995/12/18	2005/12/18	1995/12/18	1996/01/01	1997/04/15	1997/12/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	1997/12/12	1998/11/13	1998/11/13	1995/08/22	1995/08/22	1997/12/12	1997/12/12	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/12/16	1997/12/16	1997/12/16	2007/08/09	1997/12/16	1997/12/16	2007/08/09	2021/05/18	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1975/11/27	1997/12/17	1994/02/17	2004/02/17	1994/02/17	1997/12/17	1999/10/26	2023/04/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/05/02	1997/12/17	1989/05/02	1994/08/12	1989/05/02	1990/10/01	1993/04/01	1997/12/17	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1987/12/18	1997/12/18	2000/04/23	2000/04/23	1997/12/18	1997/12/18	2000/04/23	2011/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	1997/12/23	2008/06/24	2019/04/30	2008/06/24	2009/04/30	2019/04/30		Dryden	COMPULSORY
1997/12/23	1997/12/23	2014/12/28	2027/01/01	2014/12/28	2018/01/01			Edmonton	Not Provided
1997/12/23	1997/12/23	2016/04/15	2026/07/01	2016/04/15	2016/07/01			Calgary	Not Provided
1982/01/28	1997/12/31	1997/09/19	2007/09/19	1997/09/19	1997/12/31	2007/09/19	2022/12/02	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1998/01/01	1991/05/20	2000/06/28	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/01/01	2012/03/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1982/11/25	1998/01/01	1997/11/25	2006/06/19	1997/11/25	1998/01/01	2005/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1998/01/08	1998/01/08	2008/01/08	2014/04/14			2011/10/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	1998/01/12	1999/06/29	2006/02/17	1999/06/29		1998/01/12	1998/01/12	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/03/02	1998/01/14	1996/05/25	2006/05/25	1996/05/25		1991/10/03	1998/01/14	Sudbury	DISABILITY
1973/11/08	1998/01/18	1988/11/08	1998/01/18	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1998/01/18	2014/12/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	1998/01/24	1998/01/24	1998/01/24	1993/12/06	1993/12/31	1998/01/24	2004/11/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1998/01/29	1998/01/29	2015/01/04	2026/12/10	2015/01/04	2018/04/27			Moncton	Not Provided
1998/01/29	1998/01/29	2014/11/10	2024/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2022/11/19	2022/11/19	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/01/29	1998/01/29	2013/10/09	2024/06/18	2013/10/09	2014/07/01	2022/04/16		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1982/11/04	1998/01/31	1997/11/04	2003/07/05	1997/11/04		1998/01/31	2015/04/02	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1966/01/25	1998/02/01	1981/01/25	1990/12/09	1981/01/25		1990/12/09	1998/02/01	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1964/01/20	1998/02/03	1988/08/25	1998/08/25	1988/08/25	1994/01/20	1998/02/03	2012/09/08	Gravelbourg	ELECTIVE
1966/05/12	1998/02/03	1981/05/12	1985/09/06	1980/09/06	1980/09/06	1985/09/06	1998/02/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1998/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05	1998/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1998/02/07	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	2011/06/24	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1968/11/01	1998/02/10	1981/09/08	1981/09/08	1978/11/01	1978/11/01	1981/09/08	1998/02/10	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1998/02/10	1998/02/10	2014/06/22	2024/07/01	2014/06/22	2014/07/01	2020/04/03		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1998/02/10	1998/02/10	2013/02/10	2018/05/24	2013/02/10	2013/02/10	2017/06/28		Port Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1998/02/10	1998/02/10	2017/03/02	2027/03/02	2017/03/02	2017/03/02	2019/08/04	2019/08/04	Brandon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/07/16	1998/02/22	1996/12/25	2006/12/25	1996/12/25	1997/01/01	1998/02/22	1998/02/22	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1994/01/27	1998/02/24	2009/01/27	2011/12/28	2006/12/28	2006/12/28	2011/12/28		Prince George	COMPULSORY
1998/02/24	1998/02/24	2013/02/24	2022/04/22	2013/02/24		2010/07/01	2018/06/19	Prince George	Early Retirement
1968/09/26	1998/03/01	1983/09/26	1983/12/11	1978/12/11	1979/01/02	1983/12/11	1998/03/01	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1988/07/19	1998/03/01	2006/06/12	2016/06/12	2006/06/12		1998/03/01	1998/03/01	Montréal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/08/26	1998/03/03	1992/11/02	2002/11/02	1992/11/02	1992/11/02	1994/10/31	1998/03/03	Flin Flon	ELECTIVE
1980/02/18	1998/03/04	1998/03/04	2008/03/04	1998/03/04		1998/03/04	2005/08/21	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	1998/03/05	2005/04/12	2012/05/20	2005/04/12		1998/03/05	1998/03/05	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/12/19	1998/03/07	2001/12/19	2003/03/07	1998/03/07	1998/03/07	2003/03/07	2018/01/12	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1996/05/07	1998/03/17	2010/12/26	2010/12/26	2006/05/07	2006/05/07	2010/12/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1998/03/17	1998/03/17	2013/03/17	2014/06/28	2009/06/28	2009/06/28	2014/06/16	2014/06/16	St. Catharines	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/03/17	1998/03/17	2013/03/17	2017/03/30	2012/03/30	2012/03/30	2015/10/16		Kingston	ELECTIVE
1998/03/17	1998/03/17	2015/08/20	2027/09/01	2015/08/20	2017/09/01			Tillsonburg	Not Provided
1998/03/17	1998/03/17	2013/11/24	2024/01/01	2013/11/24	2014/01/01	2019/09/26	2019/09/26	Whitby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/03/17	1998/03/17	2014/07/10	2025/11/02	2014/07/10	2016/01/01			Oshawa	Not Provided

1998/03/17	1998/03/17	2013/03/17	2021/12/24	2013/03/17	2013/03/31	2021/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	1998/03/18	2014/09/15	2024/09/15	2014/09/15		1997/09/01	1998/03/18	Saskatoon	DISABILITY
1983/03/31	1998/04/01	1998/03/31	2006/11/09	1998/03/31	1998/04/01	2000/05/01	2002/09/21	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	1998/04/01	1998/04/01	2008/04/01	1998/04/01	1998/04/01	2008/03/01	2024/01/31	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1981/07/23	1998/04/02	1996/07/23	2005/09/13	1996/07/23		1998/12/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1982/02/08	1998/04/02	1998/11/18	2009/06/23	1999/06/23	2003/03/26	2009/06/23		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1985/11/01	1998/04/02	2007/11/12	2019/09/01	2007/11/12	2009/09/01	2019/09/01		Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1993/05/05	1998/04/02	2008/10/12	2019/03/20	2008/10/12		2019/03/20		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1998/04/02	1998/04/02	2013/04/02	2020/12/08	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2020/09/15		Saint John	ELECTIVE
1998/04/02	1998/04/02	2013/04/02	2020/01/02	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2019/12/31		Moncton	ELECTIVE
1975/06/17	1998/04/05	1988/12/07	1988/12/07	1985/06/17	1985/06/17	1988/12/07	1998/04/05	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1978/06/01	1998/04/05	1993/06/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1995/12/31	1998/04/05	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1975/07/25	1998/04/09	1998/04/09	2008/04/09	1998/04/09	1998/04/09	2002/09/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	1998/04/15	2010/06/15	2021/10/31	2010/06/15	2012/06/30	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1950/01/07	1998/04/16	1969/03/09	1979/03/09			1978/12/29	1998/04/16		ELECTIVE
1985/04/10	1998/05/01	2000/04/10	2003/05/01	1998/05/01	1998/05/01	2001/11/21	2001/11/21	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/03/31	1998/05/08	1998/05/08	2008/05/08	1998/05/08	1998/05/08	2007/01/01	2015/10/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1973/10/05	1998/05/09	1998/05/09	2008/05/09	1998/05/09	1998/05/09	2008/05/09	2015/03/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1985/07/05	1998/05/09	2000/07/05	2003/05/09	1998/05/09	1998/05/09	2000/12/01	2017/02/12	Laval	ELECTIVE
1976/03/25	1998/05/24	1991/03/25	1998/05/24	1991/03/25	1991/12/20	1998/05/24	2014/01/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1998/05/24	2000/10/04	2001/05/30	1996/05/30	1996/05/30	1997/06/15	1998/05/24	Lethbridge	DISABILITY
1976/10/28	1998/05/26	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1988/03/22	1998/05/26	2003/03/22	2011/02/02	2003/03/22	2003/04/01	2011/02/02		London	COMPULSORY
1998/05/26	1998/05/26	2013/12/11	2024/06/28	2013/12/11		2009/06/30		New Westminster	Early Retirement
1998/05/26	1998/05/26	2012/11/09	2012/11/09	2008/05/26	2009/03/01	2012/11/09		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	1998/05/27	1991/12/23	1996/07/25	1991/07/25	1991/07/25	1992/02/29	1998/05/27	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1976/05/17	1998/05/28	1998/05/28	2008/05/28	1998/05/28	1998/05/28	2008/05/28	2018/12/31	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1998/05/28	1998/05/28	2013/05/28	2017/05/21	2012/05/21	2012/05/21	2015/08/31		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1976/01/05	1998/06/01	1991/01/05	2000/10/20	1991/01/05	1991/01/05	1998/06/01	2010/08/04	Windsor	ELECTIVE
1978/04/27	1998/06/01	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	2012/12/11	Oakville	COMPULSORY
1968/10/10	1998/06/04	1983/10/10	1986/08/19	1981/08/19	1981/08/19	1983/12/16	1998/06/04	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1998/06/04	2006/10/11	2015/03/06	2006/10/11		1998/06/04		Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1971/07/01	1998/06/10	1998/02/19	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	1998/06/10	2008/02/19		Whitby	COMPULSORY
1986/01/24	1998/06/11	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2001/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2019/02/28	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1990/12/24	1998/06/11	2009/12/29	2024/01/03	2009/12/29	2020/01/01	2023/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/06/11	1998/06/11	2013/06/11	2016/06/20	2011/06/20		2012/12/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
1998/06/11	1998/06/11	2015/07/06	2025/07/06	2015/07/06	2015/07/06	2021/05/01		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1998/06/11	1998/06/11	2013/11/29	2024/05/18	2013/11/29	2016/09/01			Calgary	Not Provided
1998/06/19	1998/06/19	2013/06/19	2015/08/27	2010/08/27	2010/08/27	2013/09/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	1998/06/22	1988/06/22	1998/06/22	1988/06/22	1988/09/06	1998/06/22	2007/04/08	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1972/01/28	1998/06/23	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	2024/04/21	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1998/06/23	2007/05/06	2012/06/08	2007/05/06	2007/05/15	2012/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	1998/06/23	2010/08/28	2023/10/31	2010/08/28		2023/08/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/08/30	1998/06/23	2009/07/30	2009/07/30	2004/08/30		2009/07/30		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2015/01/10	2026/07/29	2015/01/10		2012/12/10		Montreal	Early Retirement
1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2013/06/23	2023/04/03	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2023/04/03		Quebec	COMPULSORY

1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2013/09/26	2023/12/30	2013/09/26		2014/06/23		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2011/10/28	2011/10/28	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2011/10/28	2019/11/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2014/04/11	2024/04/11	2014/04/11	2014/04/11	2024/04/11		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2013/06/23	2020/04/01	2013/06/23		2013/06/23		Bedford	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2013/06/23	2022/02/01	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2021/02/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2015/04/17	2025/04/17	2015/04/17	2015/04/17	2023/06/05		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	1998/06/23	2013/06/23	2020/12/27	2013/06/23		2012/09/07		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1968/03/25	1998/06/24	1983/03/25	1986/04/11	1981/04/11	1981/04/13	1986/04/11	1998/06/24	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1998/06/26	1998/06/26	2013/06/26	2017/08/04	2012/08/04	2012/08/04	2013/12/31		North York	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29	1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2013/06/29	2015/05/29	2010/05/29		2009/06/20	2009/06/20	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2013/07/31	2023/07/31	2013/07/31	2013/07/31	2023/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1998/06/30	2000/10/04	2003/03/28	1998/03/28	1998/06/30	2003/03/28	2015/10/23	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1998/06/30	2000/10/04	2003/03/11	1998/03/11	1998/06/30	2003/03/11	2021/06/29	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1998/06/30	1998/06/30	2013/06/30	2021/08/05	2013/06/30	2013/06/30	2021/08/05		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1981/02/26	1998/07/01	1996/02/26	2003/11/22	1996/02/26		1998/07/01	2016/05/21	Truro	ELECTIVE
1977/09/20	1998/07/01	1996/11/23	2006/11/23	1996/11/23		2004/12/31	2016/02/15	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	1998/07/01	1992/12/22	2002/10/12	1992/12/22	1992/12/23	1998/07/01	2018/02/12	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1984/01/03	1998/07/01	2003/02/20	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01	2020/11/19	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1995/04/04	1998/07/01	2015/02/16	2029/12/31	2015/02/16		2019/02/01		Sydney	ELECTIVE
1997/04/15	1998/07/01	2012/04/15	2020/04/20	2012/04/15		2019/05/01		Bridgewater	ELECTIVE
1998/07/01	1998/07/01	2013/07/01	2022/10/20	2013/07/01	2013/07/01	2021/02/11	2021/02/11	Halifax	DEATH (RPC)
1981/06/18	1998/07/04	1998/07/02	2008/07/02	1998/07/02	1998/07/04	2005/11/10	2022/12/10	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1976/11/10	1998/07/07	1991/11/10	1998/07/07	1991/11/10	1991/11/10	1998/07/07	2002/12/21	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1983/06/23	1998/07/12	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	1993/06/23	1993/06/23	1995/07/28	1998/07/12	Montréal	DISABILITY
1983/06/30	1998/07/15	1998/07/12	2008/07/12	1998/07/12	1998/07/15	2008/07/12	2009/01/25	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1998/07/15	1998/07/15	2015/04/18	2025/04/20	2015/04/18	2015/04/20			Sainte-Foy	Not Provided
1983/07/18	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2004/04/29	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2002/11/20	2002/11/20	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/07/18	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2004/11/19	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2004/11/19	2023/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2005/09/23	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2005/09/23	2015/02/18	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1999/05/09	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1972/01/28	1998/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	2024/04/21	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1973/01/25	1998/08/01	1993/02/09	2003/02/09	1993/02/09	1993/02/09	1998/08/01	2023/03/22	Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1973/08/02	1998/08/03	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1978/10/26	1998/08/10	1998/07/04	2008/07/04	1998/07/04	1998/08/10	2003/09/03		Yorkton	ELECTIVE
1970/07/31	1998/08/15	1994/09/02	2004/09/02	1994/09/02	1994/09/02	1998/08/15	2013/06/27	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	1998/08/15	2012/05/06	2024/11/09	2012/05/06	2015/12/31			Saskatoon	Not Provided
1977/08/08	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1995/12/06	1998/08/18	2011/08/03	2022/03/31	2011/08/03	2016/08/31	2022/03/31		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1979/09/06	1998/08/21	1994/09/06	1998/08/21	1993/08/21	1993/08/21	1998/08/21	2013/09/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1976/07/19	1998/08/23	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	2011/06/15	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1998/09/01	1998/07/18	2007/08/13	1998/07/18	1998/09/01	2004/05/01	2022/12/03	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	1998/09/02	2001/08/01	2001/08/01	1998/09/02	1998/09/02	2001/08/01	2018/12/29	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	1998/09/05	1998/09/05	1998/09/05	1994/06/29	1994/06/29	1998/09/05	2004/12/28	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	1998/09/07	1998/09/07	2008/09/07	1998/09/07	1998/09/07	2001/01/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1968/09/26	1998/09/07	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1985/12/18	1985/12/18	1995/12/18	1998/09/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY

1979/09/20	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton	ELECTIVE
1971/12/16	1998/09/15	1995/11/30	2005/11/30	1995/11/30	1995/11/30	1998/09/15	2014/11/09	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1971/06/25	1998/09/17	1981/03/13	1986/03/13	1981/06/25	1981/09/01	1986/03/13	1998/09/17	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1985/07/05	1998/09/22	2008/06/18	2018/06/18	2008/06/18		1998/09/22	1998/09/22	Quebec	DEATH (RPC)
1974/03/13	1998/10/04	1992/11/21	2002/11/21	1992/11/21	1992/11/21	1998/10/04	2017/04/16	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1977/02/15	1998/10/06	1998/11/18	2012/06/24	2002/06/24		1999/11/01	2020/11/26	Cochrane	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	1998/10/06	2006/07/11	2013/09/17	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2011/04/02	2015/03/12	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	1998/10/06	2017/01/22	2027/09/01	2017/01/22	2017/09/01			Dauphin	Not Provided
1998/10/06	1998/10/06	2013/10/06	2018/09/22	2013/09/22	2013/09/22	2017/11/30		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1998/10/06	1998/10/06	2013/10/06	2015/11/14	2010/11/14	2010/11/15	2015/11/14		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1998/10/06	1998/10/06	2015/03/09	2025/04/03	2015/03/09	2015/04/03	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1980/10/16	1998/10/07	1998/10/07	2008/10/07	1998/10/07	1998/10/07	2008/10/07	2022/10/04	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1978/08/01	1998/10/11	1993/08/01	1998/10/11	1993/08/01	1996/08/22	1998/10/11	2010/10/01	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1963/12/05	1998/10/11	1989/10/22	1999/10/22	1989/10/22	1990/09/05	1998/10/11	1998/10/11	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/10/13	1998/10/13	1998/10/13	2007/05/18	1998/10/13	1998/10/13	2004/03/25	2004/03/25	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
1976/01/01	1998/10/13	1992/10/24	2002/10/24	1992/10/24	1992/10/24	1998/10/13	1998/10/13	Montreal, Quebec	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/10/13	1998/10/13	2014/01/19	2024/04/27	2014/01/19		2014/04/14		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	1998/10/17	1981/05/25	1991/05/25			1990/06/30	1998/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE
1998/10/20	1998/10/20	2013/10/20	2022/12/26	2013/10/20	2013/10/20	2019/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/10/20	1998/10/20	2013/10/20	2022/11/05	2013/10/20	2013/10/20	2021/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1998/10/22	1998/10/22	2008/10/22	1998/10/22		1998/10/22	2016/10/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/02/20	1998/11/01	1998/06/04	2008/06/04	1998/06/04	1998/11/01	2002/04/15	2015/10/25	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1982/04/06	1998/11/01	1997/04/06	2007/01/22	1997/04/06	1997/04/06	1998/11/01	2001/04/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1973/10/18	1998/11/01	1996/08/02	2006/08/02	1996/08/02	1996/08/02	1998/11/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1998/11/09	1998/07/18	2005/08/03	1998/07/18	1998/11/09	2001/09/08	2013/01/09	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1998/11/17	1998/11/17	2014/08/09	2025/05/01	2014/08/09		2009/02/12		Radville	DISABILITY
1998/11/17	1998/11/17	2013/11/17	2018/01/02	2013/01/02	2013/09/02	2018/01/02		Regina	COMPULSORY
1998/11/17	1998/11/17	2014/11/12	2024/11/12	2014/11/12	2014/11/12	2022/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1998/11/17	1998/11/17	2013/11/17	2018/08/05	2013/08/05	2013/08/05	2018/08/05		North Battleford	COMPULSORY
1998/11/24	1998/11/24	2013/11/24	2021/01/26	2013/11/24	2013/11/24	2021/01/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1998/11/24	1998/11/24	2015/03/24	2026/06/30	2015/03/24	2016/06/30			Toronto	Not Provided
1983/07/18	1998/12/01	1998/07/18	2000/07/26	1995/07/26	1995/07/26	1998/12/01	2003/07/21	Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1981/07/23	1998/12/01	1996/07/23	2005/09/13	1996/07/23		1998/12/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1993/05/05	1998/12/01	2011/12/06	2025/07/07	2011/12/06		2007/05/04		Calgary	Early Retirement
1994/01/27	1998/12/01	2013/04/25	2023/04/26	2013/04/25	2013/04/26	2023/04/26		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1998/12/01	1998/12/01	2013/12/01	2020/12/22	2013/12/01		2009/04/14		Quebec	Early Retirement
1998/12/01	1998/12/01	2013/12/01	2018/11/18	2013/11/18	2013/11/18	2018/09/01	2020/09/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1998/12/01	1998/12/01	2013/12/01	2018/03/01	2013/03/01	2013/03/01	2018/03/01		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1998/12/01	1998/12/01	2013/12/01	2021/01/14	2013/12/01	2013/12/01	2016/01/03		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1998/12/01	1998/12/01	2013/12/01	2017/06/25	2012/06/25	2012/06/30	2017/06/25		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1976/12/02	1998/12/02	1998/11/18	2008/12/02	1998/12/02	1998/12/02	1999/05/01	2019/06/03	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1972/01/27	1998/12/06	1988/12/06	1998/12/06	1988/12/06	1990/06/01	1998/12/06	2019/02/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	1998/12/06	1998/12/06	2006/10/13	1998/12/06	1998/12/06	2002/04/02	2004/04/05	Gatineau	ELECTIVE
1977/09/29	1998/12/07	1995/09/06	2005/09/06	1995/09/06	1995/09/06	1998/12/07	2004/07/24	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1979/11/27	1998/12/08	1994/11/27	1998/12/08	1993/12/08	1993/12/08	1998/12/08	1999/06/11	Calgary	COMPULSORY

1980/10/16	1998/12/12	1998/11/18	2008/12/12	1998/12/12	1998/12/12	2007/12/01	2022/07/26	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/11/17	1998/12/14	1998/12/01	2008/12/14	1998/12/14	1998/12/14	2008/12/14		Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	2017/01/28	London	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2007/05/10	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2002/09/01	2016/03/25	Red Deer	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	2021/11/21	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1951/08/15	1998/12/24	1969/12/02	1979/12/02	1969/12/02	1975/07/28	1979/12/02	1998/12/24	Hull	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	1998/12/25	1998/11/18	2008/12/25	1998/12/25	1998/12/25	2005/04/04	2019/12/03	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1980/11/27	1998/12/27	1998/11/18	2008/12/27	1998/12/27	1998/12/27	2001/09/06	2001/09/06	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/02/11	1998/12/30	1997/08/30	2007/08/30	1997/08/30		1991/10/03	1998/12/30	Kapuskasing	DISABILITY
1982/03/11	1998/12/31	1998/11/18	2009/04/01	1999/04/01		1998/12/31		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1998/12/31	2005/05/22	2015/05/22	2005/05/22		1998/12/31		Moncton	OTHER
1981/09/24	1998/12/31	1998/11/18	2010/12/08	2000/12/08		1998/12/31		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1950/01/25	1998/12/31	1968/11/20	1978/11/20	1968/11/20		1978/11/20	1998/12/31	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1983/06/06	1999/01/01	1996/10/23	2001/10/23	1996/10/23		1999/05/03	1999/05/03	Ottawa	DEATH (RPC)
1983/11/28	1999/01/01	1998/11/28	2002/09/16	1997/09/16	1997/09/16	1999/01/01	2023/12/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/07/28	1999/01/01	1996/02/20	2001/02/20	1996/02/20	1996/02/20	1999/01/01	2018/06/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1979/03/01	1999/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/13	2000/06/13		1999/01/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1973/10/25	1999/01/01	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE
1974/10/25	1999/01/01	1996/09/19	2006/09/19	1996/09/19	1996/10/01	1999/01/01	2005/03/07	Assiniboia	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1999/01/01	1998/11/18	2012/10/21	2002/10/21		1999/01/01		Owen Sound	ELECTIVE
1979/09/20	1999/01/01	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton	ELECTIVE
1971/06/10	1999/01/01	1991/11/29	2001/11/29	1991/11/29	1991/11/29	1999/01/01	2011/05/19	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	1999/01/01	1994/07/19	1999/07/19	1994/07/19	1994/07/19	1999/01/01	2002/06/13	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1984/12/04	1999/01/01	1999/01/01	1999/01/01	1994/12/04		1999/01/01	2002/01/01	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1980/09/15	1999/01/03	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1983/05/05	1999/01/03	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03	2016/03/15	Chatham	COMPULSORY
1976/06/17	1999/01/08	1991/06/17	1992/01/05	1987/01/05	1987/01/06	1992/01/05	1999/01/08	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	1999/01/08	2008/03/06	2018/03/06	2008/03/06	2008/03/06	2018/03/06		Cochrane	COMPULSORY
1998/05/26	1999/01/08	2012/11/09	2012/11/09	2008/05/26	2009/03/01	2012/11/09		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1999/01/08	1999/01/08	2014/01/08	2022/07/05	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2022/07/05		Timmins	COMPULSORY
1999/01/08	1999/01/08	2014/01/08	2020/08/03	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2019/08/31		Mississauga	ELECTIVE
1999/01/08	1999/01/08	2015/06/17	2026/11/24	2015/06/17	2017/12/01	2021/05/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/01/08	1999/01/08	2016/10/08	2027/01/01	2016/10/08	2017/01/01			London	Not Provided
1985/08/22	1999/01/10	1999/01/10	1999/01/10	1995/08/22	1995/08/22	1999/01/10	2008/04/28	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1971/09/02	1999/01/11	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/11	1999/01/11	Welland	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1993/06/16	1999/01/12	2010/06/10	2022/06/03	2012/06/03		1999/01/12		Ottawa	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1978/12/21	1999/01/13	1998/11/18	2009/01/13	1999/01/13	1999/01/13	2009/01/13		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1992/06/24	1999/01/21	2007/06/24	2015/12/25			2015/08/31		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1993/06/16	1999/01/21	2008/06/16	2017/01/21	2008/06/16		1999/01/21		Baie Comeau	DISABILITY
1999/01/21	1999/01/21	2012/10/05	2012/10/05	2009/01/21	2009/01/21	2012/10/05		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/01/21	1999/01/21	2014/11/26	2025/10/01	2014/11/26		2014/09/30		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1975/07/03	1999/02/01	1995/04/19	2005/04/19	1995/04/19	1995/04/19	1999/02/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	1999/02/05	1991/05/09	2001/05/09	1991/05/09	1991/05/09	1999/02/05	2017/04/15	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1986/09/06	1999/02/08	2005/02/08	2018/07/14	2008/07/14		1999/02/08		Toronto	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1999/02/10	1999/02/10	2014/02/10	2018/11/20	2013/11/20	2013/11/20	2018/11/20		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1999/02/10	1999/02/10	2016/05/08	2026/05/08	2016/05/08	2016/05/08	2021/07/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE

1999/02/10	1999/02/10	2014/02/10	2016/09/10	2011/09/10	2011/09/10	2016/09/10		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1988/09/29	1999/02/11	2003/09/29	2005/03/03	2000/03/03		2004/11/01	2007/06/29	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1999/02/15	1993/05/12	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	1999/02/15	2003/05/12	2004/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1999/02/16	1999/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/11/10	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/11/10		Hull	COMPULSORY
1999/02/16	1999/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/12/04	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/09/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1999/02/16	1999/02/16	2014/02/16	2020/07/12	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2016/04/30		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1999/02/24	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	2001/01/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1973/07/12	1999/02/24	1989/02/24	1999/02/24	1989/02/24	1991/09/09	1999/02/24	2019/08/27	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1977/02/17	1999/03/01	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	1992/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	2015/01/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/02/11	1999/03/01	1997/08/19	2007/08/19	1997/08/19	1999/03/01	2007/08/19		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1999/03/01	1999/02/16	2010/08/30	2000/08/30		1999/03/01	2014/01/28	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1984/06/21	1999/03/07	1999/03/07	2004/03/07	1999/03/07	1999/03/07	2004/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/07/26	1999/03/09	2006/02/20	2017/03/01	2006/12/14	2007/03/01	2010/07/31		Corner Brook	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	1999/03/09	2012/08/04	2022/08/31	2012/08/04	2012/08/31	2022/08/31		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1999/03/09	1999/03/09	2014/03/09	2023/10/26	2014/03/09	2014/03/09	2017/12/31		Clarenceville	ELECTIVE
1999/03/09	1999/03/09	2014/03/09	2022/10/22	2014/03/09	2021/03/31	2022/10/22		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1999/03/15	1999/03/15	2014/03/15	2022/04/30	2014/03/15		2015/04/02			ELECTIVE
1977/09/20	1999/03/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	1992/09/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	2001/11/04	New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1999/03/23	1999/03/23	2014/04/14	2024/04/14	2014/04/14	2014/04/14	2015/12/31		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1999/03/30	1999/03/30	2016/04/16	2026/04/16	2016/04/16	2016/04/16			Dartmouth	Not Provided
1999/03/30	1999/03/30	2015/04/18	2025/04/18	2015/04/18	2015/04/18			Dartmouth	Not Provided
1999/03/30	1999/03/30	2015/01/20	2025/01/20	2015/01/20	2015/01/20	2018/07/31		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1999/03/30	1999/03/30	2014/07/21	2024/07/21	2014/07/21	2014/07/21	2016/05/31		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1999/03/30	1999/03/30	2015/06/19	2025/06/19	2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2018/01/27		Sydney	ELECTIVE
1999/03/30	1999/03/30	2012/10/06	2012/10/06	2009/03/30	2011/01/01	2012/10/06		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1999/03/30	1999/03/30	2014/03/30	2023/09/09	2014/03/30		2005/05/10		Sydney	DISABILITY
1999/03/30	1999/03/30	2014/03/30	2023/06/20	2014/03/30	2014/03/30	2018/12/01		Sydney	ELECTIVE
1999/04/01	1999/04/01	2016/01/25	2026/01/25	2016/01/25	2016/01/25	2021/01/04	2021/03/24	Iqaluit	ELECTIVE
1999/04/01	1999/04/01	2016/09/30	2029/04/01	2016/09/30		2016/09/30		Smithers, B.C.	ELECTIVE
1999/04/01	1999/04/01	2018/06/13	2031/06/04	2018/06/13	2021/06/04				Not Provided
1973/10/11	1999/04/02	1998/11/18	2009/07/26	1999/07/26	2000/03/10	2003/11/03		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	1999/04/02	1998/12/06	2000/02/26	1995/02/26	1995/02/26	1999/04/02	2013/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/04/01	1999/04/02	2016/01/25	2026/01/25	2016/01/25	2016/01/25	2021/01/04	2021/03/24	Iqaluit	ELECTIVE
1994/04/22	1999/04/06	2012/11/01	2022/11/01	2012/11/01	2012/11/01	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/09/30	1999/04/12	2000/09/30	2004/04/12	1999/04/12	1999/04/12	2004/04/12	2023/07/27	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1993/03/03	1999/04/13	2010/04/18	2022/06/02	2012/06/02		1999/04/13		Montreal	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1999/04/13	1999/04/13	2014/04/13	2022/07/17	2014/04/13	2014/04/22	2021/01/01		Saint John	ELECTIVE
1999/04/13	1999/04/13	2016/02/17	2026/05/02	2016/02/17	2016/05/02			Toronto	Not Provided
1999/04/13	1999/04/13	2015/04/18	2026/04/22	2015/04/18	2022/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1987/11/17	1999/04/15	2002/11/17	2005/09/09	2000/09/09	2000/09/09	2005/09/09		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1980/09/15	1999/04/15	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	1999/04/15	2010/07/26	2019/09/23	2010/07/26	2010/07/26	2019/09/23		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	1999/04/15	2011/04/18	2021/05/01	2011/04/18	2011/05/01	2017/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/02/03	1999/04/19	2001/02/13	2014/02/23	2004/02/23	2004/03/29	2009/11/20	2009/11/20	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/04/08	1999/04/19	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1985/12/03	1999/04/19	2000/12/03	2007/02/28	2000/12/03	2000/12/03	2006/10/01	2015/09/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE

1984/03/06	1999/04/19	1999/10/26	2010/06/15	2000/06/15	2000/06/15	2004/01/06	2007/03/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1984/06/21	1999/04/19	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	2023/08/23	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1983/10/06	1999/04/19	2004/03/10	2019/08/13	2009/08/13		2001/11/01	2004/01/07	Welland	DISABILITY
1981/05/28	1999/04/19	1996/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	1996/05/31	2004/07/27	2020/12/22	London	COMPULSORY
1977/02/15	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2012/06/24	2002/06/24		1999/11/01	2020/11/26	Cochrane	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1999/04/19	1999/07/22	2004/07/22	1999/07/22	1999/10/31	2004/07/22	2008/12/07	Welland	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	1999/04/19	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1976/11/04	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2009/06/24	1999/06/24	1999/06/30	2009/06/24	2020/03/08	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	1999/04/19	1992/05/23	2002/05/23	1992/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	1999/04/19	1994/01/02	2004/01/02	1994/01/02	1994/01/02	2003/12/30	2022/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1999/04/19	1999/01/01	2010/05/30	2000/05/30	2000/05/30	2010/05/30	2017/05/19	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1986/01/24	1999/04/19	2004/03/04	2016/12/22	2006/12/14	2006/12/22	2007/04/17	2007/04/17	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/08/22	1999/04/19	2000/08/22	2005/02/04	2000/02/04		2005/02/04	2022/07/10	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1977/07/01	1999/04/19	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	1997/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	2012/02/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	1999/04/19	2002/01/04	2015/06/23	2005/06/23	2005/06/23	2015/06/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1966/06/21	1999/04/19	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	1991/01/03	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	2022/06/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	1999/04/19	2007/04/22	2021/11/18	2007/04/22	2011/11/18	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1999/04/19	1993/05/12	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	1999/02/15	2003/05/12	2004/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1999/04/19	1997/08/05	2005/07/25	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/07/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1999/04/19	1996/03/03	2006/03/03	1996/03/03		2006/03/03		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/01/25	1999/04/19	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	1991/11/07	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	2016/03/01	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/12/01	1999/04/19	1996/12/01	2004/01/29	1996/12/01	1996/12/01	2002/11/01	2023/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	1999/04/19	2003/07/15	2015/02/07	2005/02/07		2000/03/11	2000/03/11	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/02/17	1999/04/19	1996/11/06	2006/11/06	1996/11/06	1997/01/01	2006/11/06	2014/05/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	1999/04/19	1996/10/29	2000/07/17	1995/07/17	1995/07/17	2000/07/17	2006/02/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/05/18	1999/04/19	1994/08/17	2004/08/17	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	1999/07/12	2013/04/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/05/28	1999/04/19	1998/02/05	2008/02/05	1998/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1999/04/19	1997/08/05	2005/09/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2003/01/01	2006/07/02	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	1999/04/19	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	1991/10/26	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	2016/07/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/05/27	1999/04/19	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	1997/05/27	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	2020/06/20	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	1999/04/19	1995/07/08	2005/07/08	1995/07/08	1995/07/08	2003/09/05	2003/09/05	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/03/11	1999/04/19	1995/10/17	2000/10/17	1995/10/17	1995/10/17	2000/03/01	2009/05/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/09/02	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1999/04/19	1993/03/02	2000/02/02	1993/03/02		2000/02/02	2017/12/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1999/04/19	2006/04/19	2021/11/02	2006/04/19		2021/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/09/01	1999/04/19	1992/04/18	2002/04/18	1992/04/18	1992/04/19	2002/04/18	2020/10/12	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	1999/04/19	2000/07/24	2000/07/24	1997/09/23	1997/09/23	2000/07/24	2022/08/03	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	1999/04/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2021/09/04	Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1982/03/18	1999/04/19	2001/11/19	2016/07/22	2006/07/22	2006/07/22	2016/07/22		Brantford	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	1999/04/19	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1983/11/17	1999/04/19	1998/12/01	2008/12/14	1998/12/14	1998/12/14	2008/12/14		Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1979/09/20	1999/04/19	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1973/10/11	1999/04/19	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1999/04/19	1997/11/28	2007/11/28	1997/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28		Belleville	COMPULSORY
1984/07/09	1999/04/19	1999/10/05	2009/12/30	1999/12/30	2005/02/18	2009/04/02		Scarborough	ELECTIVE
1983/05/17	1999/04/19	1999/10/21	2011/03/25	2001/03/25	2002/01/01	2011/03/25		Windsor	COMPULSORY

1976/05/20	1999/04/19	1992/08/16	2002/08/16	1992/08/16	1993/01/01	2002/08/16	2017/09/25	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2012/05/08	2002/05/08	2002/05/08	2005/09/29	2010/05/17	Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1981/07/01	1999/04/19	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	1999/04/19	1997/08/05	2006/02/12	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/12/31	2024/02/18	Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1986/07/08	1999/04/19	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2013/10/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1982/09/03	1999/04/19	1997/09/03	2006/03/22	1997/09/03	1997/10/04	2006/03/22	2009/07/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	1999/04/19	1995/07/27	2005/07/27	1995/07/27	1995/07/31	2005/07/27	2022/12/22	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	1999/04/19	2001/01/21	2015/04/14	2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2015/04/14	2023/07/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1986/01/24	1999/04/19	2002/07/12	2013/12/28	2003/12/28	2003/12/28	2012/04/09		London	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	1999/04/19	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	1999/04/19	1998/06/29	2008/06/29	1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/06/21	1999/04/19	1999/03/07	2004/03/07	1999/03/07	1999/03/07	2004/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/02/25	1999/04/19	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	1997/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	2016/06/04	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	1999/04/19	1999/03/02	2010/09/27	2000/09/27	2000/09/27	2006/09/27	2019/05/09	Pembroke	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	1999/04/19	1995/04/24	2005/04/24	1995/04/24	1995/09/01	2005/04/24		Stratford	COMPULSORY
1971/10/14	1999/04/19	1990/06/27	2000/06/27	1990/06/27	1990/06/27	1999/04/19	1999/04/19	Granby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1980/07/10	1999/04/19	1995/07/10	2001/10/19	1995/07/10	1995/07/10	2000/06/01	2008/07/12	Sault Ste Marie	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	1999/04/19	2001/05/27	2006/05/27	2001/05/27		2000/05/04	2000/05/04	Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/10/28	1999/04/19	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	1995/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	2015/07/01	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	1999/04/19	1996/05/28	2001/08/23	1996/05/28	1996/12/31	2001/08/23	2006/07/06	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1978/05/01	1999/04/19	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	2018/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1983/05/05	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03	2016/03/15	Chatham	COMPULSORY
1973/03/08	1999/04/19	1997/11/07	2007/11/07	1997/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	1999/04/19	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2016/07/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/03/31	1999/04/19	2005/01/14	2021/10/30	2005/01/14		2019/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/06/22	1999/04/19	1996/09/22	2006/09/22	1996/09/22	1996/09/22	2001/10/01		North Bay	ELECTIVE
1975/01/30	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2009/11/14	1999/11/14	1999/11/14	2009/11/14	2021/12/13	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1977/07/05	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2012/11/21	2002/11/21	2002/11/21	2012/11/21		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1977/07/05	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2012/11/21	2002/11/21	2002/11/21	2012/11/21		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1971/11/04	1999/04/19	1994/02/03	2004/02/03	1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1983/10/06	1999/04/19	2001/07/03	2014/03/31	2004/03/31	2004/03/31	2014/03/31	2015/12/20	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	1999/04/19	2001/05/21	2012/02/16	2002/02/16	2003/03/28	2012/02/16	2020/03/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/05/28	1999/04/19	2000/04/07	2005/04/07	2000/04/07		2000/04/07	2001/04/24	Huntsville	ELECTIVE
1977/07/01	1999/04/19	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	1992/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	2005/11/08	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1999/04/19	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/30	1999/11/01	2003/01/01	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1984/07/09	1999/04/19	2002/05/07	2015/03/03	2005/03/03		2002/07/01		Kingsville	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	1999/04/19	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	1994/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	2012/09/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/08/09	1999/04/19	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1984/04/23	1999/04/19	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	2016/07/10	Stratford	COMPULSORY
1970/01/29	1999/04/19	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	2015/02/14	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1970/06/11	1999/04/19	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	2008/04/03	Vanier	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	1999/04/19	2002/12/23	2015/03/12	2005/03/12	2005/03/12	2015/03/12	2020/06/30	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	1999/04/19	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1986/01/24	1999/04/19	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2001/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2019/02/28	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY

1987/12/18	1999/04/19	2007/07/07	2022/01/23	2012/01/23		2004/11/06	2004/11/06	Hamilton	DEATH (RPC)
1975/07/15	1999/04/19	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1988/03/22	1999/04/19	2003/03/22	2011/02/02	2003/03/22	2003/04/01	2011/02/02		London	COMPULSORY
1988/05/03	1999/04/19	2003/05/03	2004/05/15	1999/05/15	1999/05/15	2004/05/15	2015/04/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1988/05/03	1999/04/19	2006/02/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2016/12/14		Picton	COMPULSORY
1988/06/07	1999/04/19	2003/06/07	2011/10/28	2003/06/07	2003/06/07	2004/01/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1988/06/07	1999/04/19	2005/03/28	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/04/02	2021/11/22	Kirkland Lake	ELECTIVE
1988/09/06	1999/04/19	2003/09/06	2011/11/09	2003/09/06	2005/11/07	2011/11/09		London	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1999/04/19	2004/12/13	2016/03/24	2006/03/24	2006/03/24	2016/03/24		Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	1999/04/19	2001/08/01	2001/08/01	1998/09/02	1998/09/02	2001/08/01	2018/12/29	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	1999/04/19	2005/05/24	2016/08/23	2006/08/23	2006/08/23	2016/08/23		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	1999/04/19	2009/12/28	2020/01/06	2009/12/28	2010/01/06	2013/01/11		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1999/04/19	2005/03/11	2015/08/15	2005/08/15		1999/11/30	1999/11/30	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1989/10/04	1999/04/19	2004/10/04	2007/12/27	2002/12/27	2002/12/27	2007/12/27	2020/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1999/04/19	2005/04/10	2015/10/15	2005/10/15	2005/10/15	2006/05/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1999/04/19	2007/01/13	2019/04/22	2007/01/13	2015/01/01	2019/04/22		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1999/04/19	2007/07/21	2020/05/06	2007/07/21	2010/05/06	2020/05/06		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	1999/04/19	2010/04/19	2020/07/05	2010/04/19	2010/07/05	2020/07/05		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1999/04/19	2005/04/12	2013/06/09	2005/04/12	2005/04/12	2013/06/09		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	1999/04/19	2006/05/10	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2013/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	1999/04/19	2009/12/01	2024/07/22	2009/12/01	2014/07/22			Toronto	Not Provided
1990/07/31	1999/04/19	2005/09/17	2015/11/03	2005/11/03	2005/11/03	2009/12/12	2009/12/12	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/07/31	1999/04/19	2005/07/31	2008/05/19	2003/05/19	2003/05/19	2008/05/19		London	COMPULSORY
1990/07/31	1999/04/19	2009/11/02	2019/11/02	2009/11/02	2009/11/02	2019/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1990/12/24	1999/04/19	2007/08/10	2019/03/25	2007/08/10	2009/03/25	2019/03/25		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1990/12/24	1999/04/19	2005/12/24	2011/04/28	2005/12/24		2003/03/02	2003/03/02	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2010/10/17	2024/04/15	2010/10/17	2014/04/15	2024/04/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2006/03/22	2009/09/02	2004/09/02	2004/09/02	2009/09/02	2018/12/19	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2004/08/11	2004/08/11	2001/03/22	2001/03/22	2004/08/11	2016/07/14	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2006/03/22	2015/09/18	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/07/18	2013/07/18	Brampton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2009/01/16	2019/01/16	2009/01/16	2009/01/16	2016/04/02		London	ELECTIVE
1991/03/28	1999/04/19	2006/03/28	2011/07/09	2006/03/28		2002/08/08		Kitchener	DISABILITY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2006/03/22	2010/10/12	2005/10/12	2005/10/12	2010/10/12		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2022/04/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2006/03/22	2014/09/20	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2014/09/20		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2006/03/22	2009/06/02	2004/06/02	2004/06/02	2009/06/02	2017/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2006/03/22	2008/02/26	2003/02/26	2003/02/26	2008/02/26	2018/01/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	1999/04/19	2007/01/10	2017/10/30	2007/01/10	2013/07/01	2017/10/30		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	1999/04/19	2007/02/19	2017/02/19	2007/02/19	2007/02/19	2013/01/02		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	1999/04/19	2006/07/11	2013/09/17	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2011/04/02	2015/03/12	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	1999/04/19	2007/11/25	2017/11/25	2007/11/25	2007/11/25	2012/05/21	2023/12/27	London	ELECTIVE
1991/09/13	1999/04/19	2006/09/13	2014/11/03	2006/09/13		2004/04/02	2008/07/17	Barrie	DISABILITY
1991/09/13	1999/04/19	2006/09/13	2016/01/13	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2016/01/13		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/09/16	1999/04/19	2012/05/12	2026/04/22	2012/05/12	2016/04/22			Brampton	Not Provided
1991/10/11	1999/04/19	2008/06/24	2019/04/30	2008/06/24	2009/04/30	2019/04/30		Dryden	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	1999/04/19	2012/07/24	2028/05/07	2012/07/24	2019/01/01	2023/10/01		Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE

1991/10/11	1999/04/19	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2022/04/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	1999/04/19	2006/10/11	2012/02/06	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2011/11/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	1999/04/19	2009/11/17	2022/12/24	2009/11/17		2009/02/01		Gravenhurst	Early Retirement
1991/10/11	1999/04/19	2008/01/07	2018/01/07	2008/01/07	2008/01/07	2016/06/18		Ontario	ELECTIVE
1991/11/29	1999/04/19	2010/12/15	2020/12/15	2010/12/15	2010/12/15	2013/08/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/11/29	1999/04/19	2000/05/19	2000/05/19			2000/05/19	2018/09/14	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	1999/04/19	2008/03/06	2018/03/06	2008/03/06	2008/03/06	2018/03/06		Cochrane	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	1999/04/19	2006/11/29	2007/06/20	2002/06/20	2002/06/20	2007/06/15		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/12/05	1999/04/19	2006/12/05	2015/06/03	2006/12/05	2006/12/05	2015/06/03		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	1999/04/19	2006/12/23	2016/08/12	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2016/08/12		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	1999/04/19	2006/12/23	2013/07/11	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2008/05/01	2009/09/04	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	1999/04/19	2006/12/23	2015/10/22	2006/12/23		2012/10/01		Kingston	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2007/05/06	2008/02/03	2003/02/03	2003/02/03	2008/02/03	2023/08/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2007/05/06	2013/05/23	2007/05/06	2008/01/01	2013/05/23		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2007/05/06	2016/03/10	2007/05/06	2007/05/07	2016/03/10		Georgetown	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2007/05/06	2016/06/23	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2016/06/23		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2009/11/27	2020/01/01	2009/11/27	2010/01/01	2020/01/01		London	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2008/01/15	2018/09/25	2008/01/15	2008/09/25	2018/09/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2009/04/01	2019/04/01	2009/04/01	2009/04/01	2019/04/01		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2012/07/10	2022/07/10	2012/07/10	2012/07/10	2022/07/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	1999/04/19	2007/05/06	2014/05/14	2007/05/06		2003/07/01	2003/07/01	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1992/05/13	1999/04/19	2007/05/13	2015/05/10	2007/05/13	2007/05/13	2014/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	1999/04/19	2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2002/06/24	2002/06/24	2007/04/27	2015/03/07	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	1999/04/19	2008/09/25	2018/09/25	2008/09/25	2008/09/25	2015/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	1999/04/19	2014/01/31	2029/01/01	2014/01/31	2019/01/01			London	Not Provided
1992/07/31	1999/04/19	2007/07/31	2014/10/05	2007/07/31	2007/07/31	2011/12/22	2011/12/22	Oakville	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1992/07/31	1999/04/19	2009/06/12	2021/04/24	2009/06/12	2012/05/31	2021/04/24		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	1999/04/19	2008/11/05	2020/02/09	2008/11/05		2008/11/08		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	1999/04/19	2008/02/01	2008/09/10	2003/09/10	2003/09/10	2008/09/10	2016/12/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	1999/04/19	2008/02/01	2015/09/07	2008/02/01	2008/02/01	2015/09/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	1999/04/19	2008/05/18	2018/05/18	2008/05/18	2008/05/18	2016/11/06		Penetanguishene	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	1999/04/19	2008/04/01	2010/04/09	2005/04/09	2005/04/09	2010/04/09		Ontario	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	1999/04/19	2008/04/01	2015/04/14	2008/04/01	2008/05/01	2015/04/14		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	1999/04/19	2008/06/10	2015/03/24	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2015/03/24		Oakville	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	1999/04/19	2011/11/03	2025/03/28	2011/11/03	2015/04/03			Smiths Falls	Not Provided
1993/06/10	1999/04/19	2011/10/14	2025/02/15	2011/10/14	2020/01/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
1993/06/16	1999/04/19	2008/06/16	2009/07/27	2004/07/27	2004/07/27	2009/07/27	2017/09/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	1999/04/19	2008/06/16	2013/12/10	2008/06/16		2013/12/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/17	1999/04/19	2012/03/10	2025/01/01	2012/03/10	2015/01/01	2018/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/06/23	1999/04/19	2010/01/27	2020/01/27	2010/01/27	2010/01/27	2016/11/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/06/24	1999/04/19	2011/12/18	2025/06/11	2011/12/18	2017/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1994/01/27	1999/04/19	2012/01/23	2025/01/17	2012/01/23		2008/11/29		Hull, Quebec	Early Retirement
1994/01/27	1999/04/19	2010/06/15	2021/10/31	2010/06/15	2012/06/30	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	1999/04/19	2009/01/27	2009/05/12	2004/05/12	2004/05/12	2009/05/12	2021/06/25	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	1999/04/19	2013/07/11	2023/07/11	2013/07/11	2013/07/11	2022/12/31		Orillia	ELECTIVE
1994/04/22	1999/04/19	2012/11/01	2022/11/01	2012/11/01	2012/11/01	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE

1994/04/22	1999/04/19	2009/04/22	2010/09/29	2005/09/29	2005/09/29	2010/09/29	2020/04/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1994/04/22	1999/04/19	2009/04/22	2018/08/03	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/08/03		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1994/04/22	1999/04/19	2009/04/22	2018/01/11	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/01/11		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1994/05/21	1999/04/19	2009/05/21	2018/04/26	2009/05/21	2009/07/01	2018/04/26		Barrie	COMPULSORY
1994/05/31	1999/04/19	2012/11/11	2022/11/11	2012/11/11	2012/11/11	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/02/28	1999/04/19	2010/07/18	2020/12/04	2010/07/18	2013/06/30	2020/02/28		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/02/28	1999/04/19	2012/05/05	2024/07/10	2012/05/05	2018/09/01	2021/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/03/21	1999/04/19	2010/03/21	2017/08/01	2010/03/21	2010/03/21	2017/08/01		Peterborough	COMPULSORY
1995/03/21	1999/04/19	2014/08/25	2024/08/25	2014/08/25	2014/08/25			St. Catharines	Not Provided
1995/04/04	1999/04/19	2010/04/04	2017/05/27	2010/04/04	2010/04/04	2014/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	1999/04/19	2010/04/25	2013/06/18	2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2013/06/18		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/04/25	1999/04/19	2007/01/07	2007/01/07	2005/04/25	2005/04/25	2007/01/07	2020/05/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/05/12	1999/04/19	2014/04/08	2028/03/05	2014/04/08	2018/04/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1995/06/22	1999/04/19	2010/06/22	2014/02/23	2009/02/23	2009/02/23	2014/02/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	1999/04/19	2010/07/26	2014/03/01	2009/03/01	2009/03/01	2012/02/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1995/07/31	1999/04/19	2010/07/31	2015/08/02	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2015/08/02		Richmond Hill	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	1999/04/19	2012/01/02	2023/04/30	2012/01/02	2013/04/30	2023/04/30		London	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	1999/04/19	2010/08/01	2019/05/19	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2017/06/30		Guelph	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	1999/04/19	2010/08/01	2018/12/10	2010/08/01		2005/10/25	2018/10/24	Kingston	DISABILITY
1995/08/01	1999/04/19	2011/11/23	2021/11/23	2011/11/23	2011/11/23	2015/10/10		Chatham	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	1999/04/19	2015/08/06	2027/04/10	2015/08/06	2017/04/10			Hamilton	Not Provided
1995/08/01	1999/04/19	2010/08/01	2019/03/10	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2019/03/10		London	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	1999/04/19	2010/07/26	2011/06/01	2006/06/01	2006/06/01	2011/06/01		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1995/09/15	1999/04/19	2010/10/10	2020/11/01	2010/10/10	2010/11/01	2020/11/01		Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
1995/12/12	1999/04/19	2010/05/29	2010/05/29	2005/12/12	2005/12/12	2010/05/29		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/12/23	1999/04/19	2011/01/06	2021/01/06	2011/01/06	2011/01/06	2018/07/31	2023/10/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/01/01	1999/04/19	2011/01/01	2019/12/26	2011/01/01	2011/01/01	2013/11/04	2013/11/04	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1995/12/19	1999/04/19	2010/12/19	2020/05/03	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2016/05/03		Welland	ELECTIVE
1996/01/23	1999/04/19	2013/02/05	2023/02/05	2013/02/05	2013/02/05	2023/01/31		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1996/02/13	1999/04/19	2011/02/13	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/31	2014/07/14		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	1999/04/19	2011/02/20	2019/11/13	2011/02/20	2011/02/20	2018/11/13		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1996/02/20	1999/04/19	2011/10/13	2021/10/13	2011/10/13	2011/10/13	2017/12/31	2019/11/06	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1996/02/20	1999/04/19	2011/02/20	2012/01/04	2007/01/04	2007/01/04	2012/01/04		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1996/02/26	1999/04/19	2011/02/26	2016/08/22	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2014/12/31		Windsor	ELECTIVE
1996/05/07	1999/04/19	2010/12/26	2010/12/26	2006/05/07	2006/05/07	2010/12/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1996/05/07	1999/04/19	2011/05/07	2019/06/19	2011/05/07	2011/05/07	2019/06/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/05/07	1999/04/19	2014/01/10	2026/09/15	2014/01/10	2023/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1996/05/07	1999/04/19	2012/02/01	2022/10/27	2012/02/01	2017/12/01	2022/10/27		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1996/10/24	1999/04/19	2013/02/02	2024/05/13	2013/02/02		2009/10/01		Hamilton	DISABILITY
1996/11/08	1999/04/19	2014/06/24	2024/06/24	2014/06/24	2014/06/24	2020/11/07		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	1999/04/19	2012/12/02	2023/01/02	2012/12/02	2013/01/02	2022/06/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	1999/04/19	2012/03/18	2021/09/18	2012/03/18	2012/04/01	2021/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	1999/04/19	2014/05/04	2026/06/20	2014/05/04	2016/06/20			Toronto	Not Provided
1997/03/18	1999/04/19	2013/11/30	2023/11/30	2013/11/30	2013/11/30	2022/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1997/04/08	1999/04/19	2010/10/30	2010/10/30	2007/04/08	2007/04/08	2010/10/30	2021/12/13	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1997/04/15	1999/04/19	2013/03/04	2024/01/20	2013/03/04		2010/08/16		Toronto	Early Retirement

1997/11/18	1999/04/19	2010/03/25	2010/03/25	2007/11/18	2007/11/18	2010/03/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1999/04/19	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2007/11/18	2007/12/12	2010/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1999/04/19	2012/11/18	2017/09/17	2012/09/17	2014/07/31	2017/09/17		Lindsay	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1999/04/19	2012/11/18	2021/08/10	2012/11/18	2012/11/18	2021/08/10		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1999/04/19	2015/02/14	2025/11/20	2015/02/14	2015/11/20			Toronto	Not Provided
1997/11/18	1999/04/19	2013/07/08	2023/07/08	2013/07/08	2013/07/08	2023/07/08		Mississauga	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	1999/04/19	2013/12/11	2023/12/11	2013/12/11	2013/12/11	2022/01/01		Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1998/03/17	1999/04/19	2013/03/17	2014/06/28	2009/06/28	2009/06/28	2014/06/16	2014/06/16	St. Catharines	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/03/17	1999/04/19	2013/03/17	2017/03/30	2012/03/30	2012/03/30	2015/10/16		Kingston	ELECTIVE
1998/03/17	1999/04/19	2015/08/20	2027/09/01	2015/08/20	2017/09/01			Tillsonburg	Not Provided
1998/03/17	1999/04/19	2013/11/24	2024/01/01	2013/11/24	2014/01/01	2019/09/26	2019/09/26	Whitby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/03/17	1999/04/19	2014/07/10	2025/11/02	2014/07/10	2016/01/01			Oshawa	Not Provided
1998/03/17	1999/04/19	2013/03/17	2021/12/24	2013/03/17	2013/03/31	2021/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/06/19	1999/04/19	2013/06/19	2015/08/27	2010/08/27	2010/08/27	2013/09/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/06/11	1999/04/19	2015/07/06	2025/07/06	2015/07/06	2015/07/06	2021/05/01		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	1999/04/19	2014/04/11	2024/04/11	2014/04/11	2014/04/11	2024/04/11		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1998/06/29	1999/04/19	2013/06/29	2015/05/29	2010/05/29		2009/06/20	2009/06/20	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/06/29	1999/04/19	2013/07/31	2023/07/31	2013/07/31	2013/07/31	2023/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1998/11/24	1999/04/19	2013/11/24	2021/01/26	2013/11/24	2013/11/24	2021/01/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1998/11/24	1999/04/19	2015/03/24	2026/06/30	2015/03/24	2016/06/30			Toronto	Not Provided
1999/01/08	1999/04/19	2014/01/08	2022/07/05	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2022/07/05		Timmins	COMPULSORY
1999/01/08	1999/04/19	2014/01/08	2020/08/03	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2019/08/31		Mississauga	ELECTIVE
1999/01/08	1999/04/19	2015/06/17	2026/11/24	2015/06/17	2017/12/01	2021/05/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/01/08	1999/04/19	2016/10/08	2027/01/01	2016/10/08	2017/01/01			London	Not Provided
1999/03/23	1999/04/19	2014/04/14	2024/04/14	2014/04/14	2014/04/14	2015/12/31		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1999/04/13	1999/04/19	2016/02/17	2026/05/02	2016/02/17	2016/05/02			Toronto	Not Provided
1999/04/13	1999/04/19	2015/04/18	2026/04/22	2015/04/18	2022/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1984/04/23	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	2016/07/10	Stratford	COMPULSORY
1980/09/15	1999/04/26	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1984/04/18	1999/05/01	1999/04/18	2006/11/13	1999/04/18		1999/05/01	2008/12/13	Prince Rupert	ELECTIVE
1976/12/02	1999/05/01	1998/11/18	2008/12/02	1998/12/02	1998/12/02	1999/05/01	2019/06/03	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1983/06/06	1999/05/03	1996/10/23	2001/10/23	1996/10/23		1999/05/03	1999/05/03	Ottawa	DEATH (RPC)
1983/09/22	1999/05/03	1999/01/12	2009/05/03	1999/05/03	1999/05/03	2005/02/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/09/27	1999/05/04	1998/11/18	2009/04/29	1999/04/29		2001/09/15	2023/04/19	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1999/05/04	1999/05/04	2014/05/04	2020/02/05	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2020/02/05		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1999/05/04	1999/05/04	2014/05/04	2021/04/07	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2021/04/07		Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1999/05/04	1999/05/04	2016/08/03	2026/08/03	2016/08/03	2016/08/03	2023/08/26		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1999/05/04	1999/05/04	2014/05/04	2021/02/18	2014/05/04		2012/11/05		Thetford Mines	Early Retirement
1999/05/04	1999/05/04	2014/12/01	2025/06/30	2014/12/01		2014/04/15	2022/08/28	Quebec	Early Retirement
1985/05/10	1999/05/06	2000/08/03	2010/10/27	2000/10/27		1999/05/06	2006/07/08	Corner Brook	DISABILITY
1973/08/01	1999/05/09	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1988/08/01	1988/08/01	1998/07/19	1999/05/09	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1962/05/14	1999/05/09	1977/01/25	1982/01/25	1977/01/25	1977/01/25	1977/09/30	1999/05/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	1999/05/10	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	2017/01/28	London	COMPULSORY
1973/09/14	1999/05/12	1988/09/14	1996/10/16	1988/09/14		1984/01/31	1999/05/12	Montreal	DISABILITY
1988/05/03	1999/05/15	2003/05/03	2004/05/15	1999/05/15	1999/05/15	2004/05/15	2015/04/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1981/07/23	1999/05/16	1996/07/23	1996/11/03	1991/11/03	1991/11/03	1996/11/03	1999/05/16	Montréal	COMPULSORY

1968/04/23	1999/05/17	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	1989/05/17	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	2018/12/10	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1962/11/01	1999/05/18	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	1989/05/18	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	2010/10/25	Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	1999/05/19	1999/05/19	1999/05/19	1994/12/13	1995/01/01	1999/05/19	2005/11/19	Regina	COMPULSORY
1993/06/24	1999/05/25	2011/12/18	2025/06/11	2011/12/18	2017/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1995/02/28	1999/05/25	2010/07/18	2020/12/04	2010/07/18	2013/06/30	2020/02/28		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/05/25	1999/05/25	2014/05/25	2024/01/13	2014/05/25	2014/05/25	2018/09/01	2019/01/25	Guelph	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1999/06/01	1990/10/25	2000/10/25			1999/06/01	2020/04/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	1999/06/01	1990/10/13	2000/10/13	1990/10/13	1990/10/13	1999/06/01	2012/11/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1999/06/01	1999/06/01	2011/12/14	2011/12/14	2009/06/01		2001/08/29	2001/08/29	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1999/06/01	1999/06/01	2014/06/01	2016/12/10	2011/12/10	2012/01/01	2016/12/10		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1995/03/21	1999/06/02	2014/08/25	2024/08/25	2014/08/25	2014/08/25			St. Catharines	Not Provided
1964/08/24	1999/06/03	1985/10/08	1995/10/08	1985/10/08	1985/12/31	1995/10/08	1999/06/03	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1999/05/25	1999/06/07	2014/05/25	2024/01/13	2014/05/25	2014/05/25	2018/09/01	2019/01/25	Guelph	ELECTIVE
1998/04/02	1999/06/08	2013/04/02	2020/01/02	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2019/12/31		Moncton	ELECTIVE
1999/06/08	1999/06/08	2015/06/24	2026/07/09	2015/06/24	2016/07/09			Moncton	Not Provided
1999/06/08	1999/06/08	2014/06/08	2018/02/13	2013/02/13		2017/05/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1999/06/08	1999/06/08	2014/06/08	2023/02/05	2014/06/08		2009/02/17	2009/02/17	Wetaskiwin	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1999/06/08	1999/06/08	2016/09/07	2027/08/31	2016/09/07	2017/08/31			Calgary	Not Provided
1999/06/08	1999/06/08	2016/06/17	2028/06/27					St. John's	Not Provided
1979/11/27	1999/06/11	1994/11/27	1998/12/08	1993/12/08	1993/12/08	1998/12/08	1999/06/11	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	1999/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/04/07	1999/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/04/07		Brandon	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	1999/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/05/27	1999/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/05/07	2007/05/07	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/11/04	1999/06/30	1998/11/18	2009/06/24	1999/06/24	1999/06/30	2009/06/24	2020/03/08	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	1999/06/30	2014/06/30	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/14	2014/07/14		Terrace	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	1999/06/30	2014/06/30	2020/05/18	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2015/12/01	2021/03/24	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	1999/06/30	2014/06/30	2015/06/04	2010/06/04	2010/06/04	2015/06/14		Vanier	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	1999/06/30	2014/06/30	2024/01/26	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2018/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	1999/06/30	2017/08/29	2027/08/29	2017/08/29	2017/08/29	2022/01/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	1999/06/30	2016/01/18	2027/08/07	2016/01/18	2018/04/06			Toronto	Not Provided
1999/06/30	1999/06/30	2014/06/30	2019/09/07	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2019/09/07		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	1999/06/30	2017/04/10	2027/04/10	2017/04/10	2017/04/10			Sudbury	Not Provided
1979/03/26	1999/07/01	1999/06/19	2014/09/12	2004/09/12		1999/07/01		St. Paul	ELECTIVE
1976/07/01	1999/07/01	1995/12/06	2005/12/06	1995/12/06	1995/12/06	1999/07/01		Vernon	ELECTIVE
1991/07/19	1999/07/01	1999/07/01	1999/07/01			1999/07/01	2012/03/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	1999/07/01	2010/10/17	2024/08/11	2010/10/17	2022/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1999/07/01	1999/07/01	2014/07/01	2023/08/30	2014/07/01	2014/07/01	2016/06/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	1999/07/12	1994/08/17	2004/08/17	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	1999/07/12	2013/04/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1975/11/27	1999/07/22	1990/11/27	1999/07/22	1990/11/27	1990/11/27	1999/07/22	2008/03/07	Hull	COMPULSORY
1950/09/12	1999/07/23	1970/09/14	1980/09/14	1970/09/14		1980/09/14	1999/07/23	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1981/09/24	1999/08/11	1998/11/18	2009/08/11	1999/08/11	1999/08/11	2009/08/11		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1994/11/29	1999/08/24	2010/09/21	2021/07/14	2010/09/21	2011/07/14	2021/07/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1969/03/06	1999/08/28	1989/08/28	1999/08/28	1989/08/28	1992/08/28	1999/08/28	2013/12/26	Peace River, Alberta	COMPULSORY
1988/06/01	1999/08/31	2003/06/01	2004/06/15	1999/06/15	1999/08/31	2004/06/15	2019/05/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1975/01/02	1999/09/01	1992/05/04	2002/05/04	1992/05/04	1992/05/04	1999/09/01	2003/12/26	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	1999/09/01	2003/07/18	2003/07/18	1999/02/21	1999/09/01	2003/07/18	2011/07/16	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	1999/09/15	2008/06/08	2022/02/10			2004/07/01		Toronto	Early Retirement

1978/03/02	1999/09/15	1993/03/02	1999/04/18	1993/03/02		1991/06/06	1999/09/15	Thunder Bay	DISABILITY
1999/09/15	1999/09/15	2014/09/15	2020/06/02	2014/09/15		2007/04/27	2007/04/27	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1999/09/15	1999/09/15	2016/12/14	2026/12/14	2016/12/14	2016/12/14	2019/07/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	1999/09/29	1998/07/18	2002/10/10	1997/10/10	1997/10/10	1999/09/29	2007/05/12	Baie-Comeau	ELECTIVE
1984/01/03	1999/09/29	1994/09/29	1999/09/29	1994/09/29	1994/10/01	1999/09/29	2004/12/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	1999/10/01	1989/10/01	1999/10/01	1989/10/01	1991/11/12	1999/10/01	2018/07/17	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	1999/10/03	1998/11/18	2009/10/03	1999/10/03	1999/10/03	2009/06/13	2009/06/13	Downsview	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/08/31	1999/10/03	1996/07/04	2006/07/04	1996/07/04	1996/07/04	1997/05/01	1999/10/03	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	1999/10/04	2000/04/04	2004/10/04	1999/10/04	1999/10/04	2004/01/01	2019/01/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1982/03/11	1999/10/08	1998/11/18	2009/10/08	1999/10/08	1999/10/08	2006/12/30	2009/12/03	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1980/09/02	1999/10/12	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	1999/10/12	2009/12/28	2020/01/06	2009/12/28	2010/01/06	2013/01/11		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	1999/10/12	2007/01/10	2017/10/30	2007/01/10	2013/07/01	2017/10/30		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/09/16	1999/10/12	2012/05/12	2026/04/22	2012/05/12	2016/04/22			Brampton	Not Provided
1999/10/21	1999/10/21	2014/10/21	2019/02/25	2014/02/25	2014/02/25	2018/10/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/10/21	1999/10/21	2016/03/11	2026/09/05	2016/03/11	2016/09/05	2022/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1999/10/21	1999/10/21	2017/11/24	2027/11/24	2017/11/24	2017/11/24	2022/12/10		Barrie	ELECTIVE
1999/10/21	1999/10/21	2014/10/21	2019/12/06	2014/10/21	2014/10/21	2019/12/06		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	1999/10/25	1989/10/25	1999/10/25	1989/10/25	1989/11/10	1999/10/25	2000/05/02	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1975/11/27	1999/10/26	1994/02/17	2004/02/17	1994/02/17	1997/12/17	1999/10/26	2023/04/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	1999/10/31	1999/07/22	2004/07/22	1999/07/22	1999/10/31	2004/07/22	2008/12/07	Welland	COMPULSORY
1977/02/15	1999/11/01	1998/11/18	2012/06/24	2002/06/24		1999/11/01	2020/11/26	Cochrane	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	1999/11/01	1996/07/16	2002/10/06	1996/07/16	1996/07/16	1999/11/01	2015/03/21	Ottawa, Ontario	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	1999/11/01	1996/06/02	2006/06/02	1996/06/02	1996/06/02	1999/11/01	2017/06/03	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1982/02/11	1999/11/01	1998/12/15	2010/10/18	2000/10/18		1999/11/01		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	1999/11/01	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/30	1999/11/01	2003/01/01	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1998/10/06	1999/11/01	2013/10/06	2018/09/22	2013/09/22	2013/09/22	2017/11/30		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1994/08/30	1999/11/04	2009/07/30	2009/07/30	2004/08/30		2009/07/30		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/01/21	1999/11/04	2014/11/26	2025/10/01	2014/11/26		2014/09/30		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1999/11/04	1999/11/04	2014/11/04	2017/10/01	2012/10/01		2007/09/27		Calgary, Alberta	DISABILITY
1985/01/02	1999/11/08	2000/01/02	2004/11/08	1999/11/08	1999/11/08	2004/11/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	1999/11/08	2007/10/05	2021/05/18	2011/05/18		1999/11/08		St. John's	DISABILITY
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2023/05/01	2014/11/10	2014/11/13	2022/12/01		Peterborough	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2021/03/16	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2021/03/16		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/11/29	2011/11/29	2011/11/29	2016/11/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2024/03/24	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/06/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2024/09/26	2014/11/10	2014/12/31			Oshawa	Not Provided
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2016/03/17	2026/03/17	2016/03/17	2016/03/17			Ottawa	Not Provided
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/09/16	2011/09/16	2011/09/16	2016/09/16		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2020/06/07	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2020/06/07		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2021/07/15	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/07/15		Newmarket	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2024/09/20	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2019/11/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2017/04/22	2027/04/22	2017/04/22	2017/04/22			Cornwall	Not Provided
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2021/02/15	2014/11/10		2005/03/08		Toronto	DISABILITY
1999/11/10	1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2022/07/03	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2022/07/03		St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1980/10/23	1999/11/14	1995/10/23	1999/11/14	1994/11/14	1994/11/14	1999/11/14	2018/12/09	Calgary	COMPULSORY

1975/01/30	1999/11/14	1998/11/18	2009/11/14	1999/11/14	1999/11/14	2009/11/14	2021/12/13	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1999/11/15	1999/11/15	2017/09/21	2030/07/28	2017/09/21				St. John's, NL	Not Provided
1984/03/23	1999/11/21	1999/07/23	2009/11/21	1999/11/21	1999/11/21	2009/11/21	2013/10/29	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1969/04/03	1999/11/28	1984/04/03	1986/03/23	1981/03/23	1983/12/01	1986/03/23	1999/11/28	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1973/09/17	1999/11/30	1990/01/22	2000/01/22	1990/01/22	1990/01/22	1999/11/30	2014/06/11	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	1999/11/30	2005/03/11	2015/08/15	2005/08/15		1999/11/30	1999/11/30	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/11/18	1999/12/01	1998/11/18	2009/12/01	1999/12/01	1999/12/01	2009/12/01	2022/04/20	Regina	COMPULSORY
1993/06/17	1999/12/07	2012/04/13	2024/02/07	2012/04/13	2014/02/07	2024/02/07		Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1999/12/07	1999/12/07	2014/12/07	2020/08/11	2014/12/07		2014/12/07		Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	1999/12/08	2011/08/07	2018/11/21	2011/08/07	2011/10/01	2012/05/23		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1998/06/26	1999/12/08	2013/06/26	2017/08/04	2012/08/04	2012/08/04	2013/12/31		North York	ELECTIVE
1999/12/08	1999/12/08	2016/07/16	2027/01/14	2016/07/16	2017/01/14	2020/07/23		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1999/12/08	1999/12/08	2014/12/08	2021/10/16	2014/12/08	2014/12/08	2016/05/31		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1999/12/16	1999/12/16	2015/03/03	2025/05/19	2015/03/03		2013/01/07		Kamloops	Early Retirement
1974/11/28	1999/12/17	1989/12/17	1999/12/17	1989/12/17	1990/01/01	1999/12/17	2022/07/11	Medicine Hat	COMPULSORY
1968/09/26	1999/12/23	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	2010/09/29	Dartmouth	COMPULSORY
1970/02/12	1999/12/27	1982/01/07	1982/01/07	1980/02/12	1980/02/29	1982/01/07	1999/12/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1985/02/17	1999/12/28	1999/12/28	1999/12/28	1995/02/17	1995/02/28	1999/12/28	2013/01/29	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/05/29	1999/12/30	1990/05/29	1994/06/11	1989/06/11	1989/06/12	1994/06/11	1999/12/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1978/04/11	2000/01/01	1993/04/11	2002/11/19	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2000/01/01	2005/05/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1976/04/08	2000/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/10/14	2000/10/14		2000/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1980/12/30	2000/01/01	1999/08/04	2013/03/08	2003/03/08		2000/01/01	2020/01/09	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1981/01/16	2000/01/01	1996/01/16	2004/11/10	1996/01/16	1996/01/16	2000/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1996/02/16	2000/01/01	2013/08/27	2024/09/01	2013/08/27	2014/09/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1998/05/26	2000/01/01	2013/12/11	2024/06/28	2013/12/11		2009/06/30		New Westminster	Early Retirement
1999/06/08	2000/01/01	2016/06/17	2028/06/27					St. John's	Not Provided
2000/01/01	2000/01/01	2016/10/24	2026/12/17	2016/10/24	2016/12/17			Grande Prairie	Not Provided
2000/01/01	2000/01/01	2015/01/01	2018/09/29	2013/09/29	2013/09/29	2018/09/29		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1981/07/01	2000/01/02	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	2000/01/04	1994/06/17	2004/06/17	1994/06/17	1994/06/17	2000/01/04	2011/10/05	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1984/06/28	2000/01/07	2002/03/15	2014/11/30			2014/11/30	2023/06/08	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1978/02/02	2000/01/07	1998/11/18	2009/10/07	1999/10/07	2000/01/07	2009/10/07	2017/08/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/04/09	2000/01/07	2011/11/07	2018/09/07			2017/12/15		Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1969/12/19	2000/01/07	1998/07/08	2008/07/08			2000/01/07	2007/11/24	Montréal, Québec	ELECTIVE
1971/10/10	2000/01/11	1981/05/11	1981/05/11			1981/05/11	2000/01/11	London	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	2000/01/12	2002/09/01	2005/01/12	2000/01/12	2000/01/12	2002/11/01	2020/07/15	Rivière-du-Loup	ELECTIVE
2000/01/13	2000/01/13	2015/01/13	2020/04/06	2015/01/13		2015/01/13		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2000/01/25	2000/01/25	2015/01/25	2020/07/25	2015/01/25		2020/07/25		Whitehorse	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	2000/01/28	2000/01/28	2005/01/28	2000/01/28	2000/01/28	2001/08/02	2013/11/13	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	2000/02/01	2012/10/24	2022/10/24	2012/10/24	2012/10/24	2021/06/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	2000/02/02	1993/03/02	2000/02/02	1993/03/02		2000/02/02	2017/12/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/09/29	2000/02/08	2003/09/29	2005/03/03	2000/03/03		2004/11/01	2007/06/29	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1980/09/02	2000/02/11	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1980/09/19	2000/02/24	1995/09/19	2000/02/24	1995/02/24	1995/02/24	2000/02/24	2018/11/15	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1991/06/21	2000/02/28	2006/06/21	2008/07/14	2003/07/14		2008/07/14	2022/06/08	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/10/03	2000/02/28	2014/02/10	2024/05/01	2014/02/10	2014/05/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided

2000/02/28	2000/02/28	2018/05/15	2028/05/15	2018/05/15	2018/05/15			Montreal	Not Provided
2000/02/28	2000/02/28	2017/07/24	2027/09/01	2017/07/24	2017/09/01	2023/02/03		Sainte-Foy	ELECTIVE
2000/02/28	2000/02/28	2015/12/21	2026/01/01	2015/12/21	2016/01/01	2023/04/28		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2000/02/28	2000/02/28	2015/11/21	2026/08/13	2015/11/21				Winnipeg	Not Provided
1985/03/11	2000/03/01	1995/10/17	2000/10/17	1995/10/17	1995/10/17	2000/03/01	2009/05/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/10/11	2000/03/10	1998/11/18	2009/07/26	1999/07/26	2000/03/10	2003/11/03		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	2000/03/11	2000/03/11	2005/11/06	2000/03/11	2000/03/11	2005/10/01	2018/01/27	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	2000/03/11	2003/07/15	2015/02/07	2005/02/07		2000/03/11	2000/03/11	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1968/10/31	2000/03/11	1983/10/31	1984/05/29	1979/05/29	1979/06/01	1984/05/29	2000/03/11	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1973/12/31	2000/03/20	1988/12/31	1998/11/09	1988/12/31	1988/12/31	1992/12/31	2000/03/20	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/11/07	2000/03/30	2001/11/07	2005/03/30	2000/03/30	2000/03/30	2005/03/30	2019/02/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/07/31	2000/03/31	1990/07/31	2000/03/31	1990/07/31	1990/08/01	2000/03/31	2004/01/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/09/02	2000/04/01	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1996/01/10	2000/04/01	2011/11/07	2022/09/04	2011/11/07	2012/09/04	2022/09/04		Kelowna	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2000/04/03	1998/07/31	2008/07/31	1998/07/31	2000/04/03	2004/04/05	2021/05/17	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	2000/04/04	2000/04/04	2005/06/03	2000/04/04	2000/04/04	2005/06/03	2021/01/15	Edmundston	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	2000/04/06	1995/12/19	2000/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/14	2000/04/06		Regina	COMPULSORY
1985/05/28	2000/04/07	2000/04/07	2005/04/07	2000/04/07		2000/04/07	2001/04/24	Huntsville	ELECTIVE
1986/02/23	2000/04/10	2001/02/23	2005/04/10	2000/04/10	2000/04/10	2005/04/10	2021/01/12	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1978/07/01	2000/04/13	1998/11/18	2010/04/13	2000/04/13	2000/04/13	2006/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1970/06/11	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	2008/04/03	Vanier	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	2000/04/23	2000/04/23	2000/04/23	1997/12/18	1997/12/18	2000/04/23	2011/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1985/07/05	2000/04/25	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2000/07/05	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2018/07/08	Granby	COMPULSORY
1979/03/26	2000/04/29	1998/11/18	2010/04/29	2000/04/29	2000/04/29	2010/04/29		Ottawa, Ontario	COMPULSORY
1970/09/24	2000/04/29	1990/04/29	2000/04/29	1990/04/29	1990/05/01	2000/04/29	2010/08/10	Weyburn	COMPULSORY
1978/02/02	2000/05/01	1993/02/02	2000/09/03	1993/02/02	1993/02/02	2000/05/01	2007/01/23	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	2000/05/01	1998/03/31	2006/11/09	1998/03/31	1998/04/01	2000/05/01	2002/09/21	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	2000/05/01	1993/08/30	2002/11/29	1993/08/30	1993/08/30	2000/05/01	2012/10/25	Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1975/12/23	2000/05/01	1992/02/06	2002/02/06	1992/02/06	1992/02/06	2000/05/01	2018/11/26	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1970/01/29	2000/05/01	1981/01/27	1981/01/27	1980/01/29		1981/01/27	2000/05/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/10/15	2000/05/01	2007/09/14	2007/09/14	2005/10/15		2000/05/01		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1987/09/16	2000/05/02	2002/09/16	2005/05/02	2000/05/02	2000/05/02	2005/05/02	2023/04/23	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1971/11/10	2000/05/02	1989/10/25	1999/10/25	1989/10/25	1989/11/10	1999/10/25	2000/05/02	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2000/05/04	1999/06/11	2010/05/04	2000/05/04	2000/05/04	2009/05/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	2000/05/04	2001/05/27	2006/05/27	2001/05/27		2000/05/04	2000/05/04	Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1993/01/30	2000/05/07	2008/01/30	2008/09/28	2003/09/28		2000/05/07	2000/05/07	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2000/05/09	2000/05/09	2015/05/09	2021/01/16	2015/05/09	2015/06/01	2016/05/31		Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE
2000/05/09	2000/05/09	2015/06/17	2025/06/19	2015/06/17	2015/06/19	2021/04/30		Summerside, P.E.I.	ELECTIVE
1972/03/01	2000/05/10	1988/06/07	1998/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/06/07	1988/08/31	2000/05/10	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2000/05/12	2008/12/03	2020/05/14	2008/12/03		2009/09/07	2011/03/12	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1995/03/21	2000/05/16	2010/03/21	2017/08/01	2010/03/21	2010/03/21	2017/08/01		Peterborough	COMPULSORY
1998/03/17	2000/05/16	2013/11/24	2024/01/01	2013/11/24	2014/01/01	2019/09/26	2019/09/26	Whitby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/11/29	2000/05/19	2000/05/19	2000/05/19			2000/05/19	2018/09/14	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1966/01/28	2000/05/20	1981/01/28	1989/04/29	1981/01/28	1981/07/01	1989/04/29	2000/05/20	Guelph	COMPULSORY
1973/12/20	2000/05/22	1988/12/20	1991/03/10	1986/03/10		1981/07/30	2000/05/22	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1984/12/21	2000/05/26	2000/03/09	2010/05/26	2000/05/26	2000/05/26	2008/12/22	2022/05/02	Quebec	ELECTIVE

1982/08/05	2000/05/30	1999/01/01	2010/05/30	2000/05/30	2000/05/30	2010/05/30	2017/05/19	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	2000/06/01	1995/07/10	2001/10/19	1995/07/10	1995/07/10	2000/06/01	2008/07/12	Sault Ste Marie	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	2000/06/01	2003/09/02	2004/03/20	1999/03/20	2000/06/01	2004/03/20	2013/01/11	Halifax, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1975/06/02	2000/06/02	1998/11/18	2010/06/02	2000/06/02	2000/06/02	2007/09/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	2000/06/02	1999/12/16	2010/06/02	2000/06/02	2000/06/02	2007/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1973/05/18	2000/06/05	1992/03/22	2002/03/22	1992/03/22	1992/03/22	2000/06/05	2016/08/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1997/09/23	2000/06/06	2012/10/02	2022/10/02	2012/10/02	2012/10/02	2022/09/30		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2000/06/06	2000/06/06	2018/04/10	2030/01/01	2018/04/10	2020/01/01			Québec	Not Provided
2000/06/06	2000/06/06	2015/06/06	2017/02/16	2012/02/16	2012/02/16	2017/02/16	2023/03/04	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	2000/06/13	1995/12/19	2000/06/13	1995/06/13	1995/06/13	2000/06/13	2008/12/02	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1984/03/06	2000/06/15	1999/10/26	2010/06/15	2000/06/15	2000/06/15	2004/01/06	2007/03/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2015/09/23	2010/09/23	2010/09/23	2011/01/01	2022/03/13	Penticton	Early Retirement
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2016/01/08	2011/01/08	2011/01/10	2013/01/31		Vancouver	DISABILITY
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2023/12/30	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2023/12/30		Belleville	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2017/11/15	2027/11/15	2017/11/15	2017/11/15	2023/12/31		Oakville	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2017/09/26	2027/09/26	2017/09/26	2017/09/26	2023/09/01		Corner Brook	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2017/06/09	2029/05/29	2017/06/09		2016/05/05	2016/05/05	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2018/08/24	2031/10/27	2018/08/24				Toronto	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2017/12/27	2027/12/31	2017/12/27	2017/12/31			St. Catharines	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2019/04/11	2014/04/11	2014/04/11	2018/12/18	2018/12/18	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2017/09/17	2027/09/17	2017/09/17	2017/09/17			Toronto	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2018/01/04	2028/10/22	2018/01/04	2018/10/22	2021/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2017/04/06	2027/04/06	2017/04/06	2017/04/06			Toronto	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2020/09/08	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2020/09/08		Grand Falls/Windsor	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2022/05/06	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2018/11/30		Hull	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/03/23	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/03/23		Quebec	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/04/27	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/04/27		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2019/12/27	2014/12/27	2015/06/01	2019/12/27		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1983/01/01	2000/06/30	1998/11/18	2009/07/01	1999/07/01	2000/06/30	2003/07/28	2003/07/28	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/06/07	2000/06/30	2003/06/07	2011/10/28	2003/06/07	2003/06/07	2004/01/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2000/06/30	2006/12/23	2015/10/22	2006/12/23		2012/10/01		Kingston	ELECTIVE
1979/02/20	2000/07/01	1998/11/18	2009/05/27	1999/05/27	2000/07/01	2006/11/01	2020/04/15	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1985/07/05	2000/07/05	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2000/07/05	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2018/07/08	Granby	COMPULSORY
2000/07/05	2000/07/05	2015/07/05	2024/10/25	2015/07/05	2015/07/05	2016/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/11/16	2000/07/07	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	1989/02/19	1989/02/19	1994/02/19	2000/07/07	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1997/11/04	2000/07/12	2012/11/04	2018/06/29	2012/11/04		2000/07/12	2000/07/12	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/10/29	2000/07/17	1996/10/29	2000/07/17	1995/07/17	1995/07/17	2000/07/17	2006/02/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/11/17	2000/07/22	2000/07/21	2012/03/25	2002/03/25		2000/07/22		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	2000/07/24	1998/05/18	2008/05/18	1998/05/18	2000/07/24	2008/05/18	2023/01/14	Ottawa, Ontario	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	2000/07/24	2000/07/24	2000/07/24	1997/09/23	1997/09/23	2000/07/24	2022/08/03	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	2000/07/27	1998/11/30	2015/07/30	2005/07/30	2008/04/01	2014/08/15	2014/08/15	Prince George	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/03/11	2000/07/27	2003/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Shediac	ELECTIVE
1990/11/28	2000/07/27	2010/05/09	2024/10/17	2010/05/09	2014/12/12	2020/09/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	2000/07/27	2010/12/03	2024/06/24	2010/12/03		2014/08/31		Fredericton, N.B.	ELECTIVE
1998/02/10	2000/07/27	2014/06/22	2024/07/01	2014/06/22	2014/07/01	2020/04/03		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2000/07/27	2000/07/27	2015/09/17	2025/11/07	2015/09/17	2016/01/01			Edmonton	Not Provided

2000/07/27	2000/07/27	2017/05/05	2027/05/05	2017/05/05	2017/05/05	2022/09/01		Swift Current	ELECTIVE
2000/07/27	2000/07/27	2012/11/21	2012/11/21	2010/07/27	2011/01/01	2012/11/21		Regina	COMPULSORY
1961/10/19	2000/08/05	1973/07/13	1978/07/13	1973/07/13		1978/07/13	2000/08/05	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1998/11/17	2000/08/09	2013/11/17	2018/01/02	2013/01/02	2013/09/02	2018/01/02		Regina	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	2000/08/12	2000/02/17	2014/04/16	2004/04/16	2006/01/01	2014/04/16	2014/11/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1989/07/26	2000/08/12	2000/08/12	2000/08/12	1999/07/26		2000/08/12	2010/06/16	Regina	COMPULSORY
2000/08/12	2000/08/12	2015/08/12	2016/08/31	2011/08/31	2011/09/01	2013/08/12	2013/08/12	Saskatoon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/09/16	2000/08/22	2012/05/12	2026/04/22	2012/05/12	2016/04/22			Brampton	Not Provided
1984/07/26	2000/09/01	1997/04/20	2002/04/20	1997/04/20	1997/04/20	2000/09/01	2005/07/05	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1973/07/19	2000/09/06	1993/01/07	2003/01/07	1993/01/07	1994/01/07	2003/01/07	2020/02/21	Melville	COMPULSORY
1987/11/17	2000/09/09	2002/11/17	2005/09/09	2000/09/09	2000/09/09	2005/09/09		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1967/09/19	2000/09/09	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	2001/04/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1963/02/04	2000/09/23	1976/09/14	1981/09/14	1976/09/14	1981/01/13	1981/09/14	2000/09/23	Middleton	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	2000/09/27	1999/03/02	2010/09/27	2000/09/27	2000/09/27	2006/09/27	2019/05/09	Pembroke	ELECTIVE
1974/11/21	2000/09/29	1998/11/18	2010/09/29	2000/09/29	2000/09/29	2006/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	2000/10/04	2000/10/04	2007/08/21	2000/10/04	2000/10/04	2007/08/21		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1998/06/29	2000/10/05	2013/07/31	2023/07/31	2013/07/31	2013/07/31	2023/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2000/10/05	2000/10/05	2017/08/03	2029/05/31	2017/08/03		2014/06/27	2014/06/27	Campbellton, N.B.	DEATH (RPC)
2000/10/05	2000/10/05	2015/10/05	2024/08/30	2015/10/05	2017/02/06			Caraquet	Not Provided
2000/10/17	2000/10/17	2012/04/03	2012/04/03	2010/10/17	2010/10/17	2012/04/03		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1979/12/09	2000/10/19	1994/12/09	2000/10/19	1994/12/09		2000/10/19	2016/01/10	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2000/10/19	2009/11/01	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2017/12/01	2022/04/28		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1985/10/29	2000/10/30	2000/10/29	2007/01/27	2000/10/29	2000/10/30	2007/01/27		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1985/02/15	2000/11/14	2000/07/01	2010/11/14	2000/11/14	2000/11/14	2008/12/31	2021/09/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2000/11/19	2004/06/30	2005/11/19	2000/11/19	2000/11/19	2005/11/19	2011/08/02	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1982/03/18	2000/11/22	1997/03/18	2000/06/28	1995/06/28		1993/08/26	2000/11/22	Ottawa	DISABILITY
1990/11/28	2000/11/28	2005/02/17	2005/02/17	2000/11/28	2000/11/28	2005/02/17		Bridgewater	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2000/11/28	2011/06/07	2021/06/07	2011/06/07	2011/06/07	2017/11/30		Kentville	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2000/11/30	2006/10/17	2006/10/17	2004/01/27		2000/11/30	2014/01/12	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1985/07/05	2000/12/01	2000/07/05	2003/05/09	1998/05/09	1998/05/09	2000/12/01	2017/02/12	Laval	ELECTIVE
1985/12/03	2000/12/03	2000/12/03	2007/02/28	2000/12/03	2000/12/03	2006/10/01	2015/09/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/01/20	2000/12/05	1990/12/05	2000/12/05	1990/12/05		2000/12/05	2016/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1982/11/04	2000/12/13	2000/08/24	2013/06/13	2003/06/13	2004/12/12	2013/06/13		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	2000/12/13	1998/11/18	2010/03/08	2000/03/08	2009/10/01	2010/03/08		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1967/12/21	2000/12/22	1981/05/13	1986/05/13	1981/05/13	1981/06/01	1986/05/13	2000/12/22	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	2000/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	2023/08/23	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1990/12/05	2000/12/29	2005/12/05	2005/12/29	2000/12/29	2000/12/29	2005/12/29	2020/04/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/12/20	2000/12/31	1988/12/20	1996/01/23	1988/12/20	1992/01/15	1996/01/23	2000/12/31	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	2001/01/01	2000/09/23	2010/10/25	2000/10/25	2001/01/01	2002/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	2001/01/01	1998/09/07	2008/09/07	1998/09/07	1998/09/07	2001/01/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1969/12/19	2001/01/01	1991/06/06	2001/06/06	1991/06/06	1991/06/07	2001/01/01	2008/02/25	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1981/06/18	2001/01/01	2002/07/22	2018/01/15	2006/12/14	2008/01/15	2008/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1995/06/22	2001/01/01	2012/02/20	2023/10/19	2012/02/20		2009/01/01		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
1998/06/11	2001/01/01	2015/07/06	2025/07/06	2015/07/06	2015/07/06	2021/05/01		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1966/06/21	2001/01/03	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	1991/01/03	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	2022/06/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/10/25	2001/01/06	1995/07/11	2005/07/11	1995/07/11	1995/07/11	1999/01/01	2001/01/06	North Bay	ELECTIVE

1983/07/07	2001/01/08	1999/10/08	2011/01/08	2001/01/08	2001/01/08	2007/09/01	2020/05/19	Saint John	ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	2001/01/10	1995/03/23	2005/03/23	1995/03/23	1995/03/23	2001/01/10	2001/06/12	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1977/07/05	2001/01/10	1998/11/18	2012/11/21	2002/11/21	2002/11/21	2012/11/21		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1996/05/07	2001/01/10	2014/01/10	2026/09/15	2014/01/10	2023/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2001/01/10	2001/01/10	2016/02/17	2026/02/17	2016/02/17	2016/02/17	2019/04/30		Edmonton, Alberta	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	2001/01/15	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1999/02/24	2001/01/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	2001/01/20	2000/01/06	2011/01/20	2001/01/20	2001/01/20	2011/01/20		Barrhead	COMPULSORY
1986/01/24	2001/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2001/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2019/02/28	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1997/09/09	2001/01/31	2012/09/09	2022/04/27	2012/09/09		2007/06/29		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
2001/01/31	2001/01/31	2016/01/31	2026/01/24	2016/01/31		2016/04/02		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1995/09/26	2001/02/06	2012/01/08	2022/01/08	2012/01/08	2012/01/08	2014/12/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2001/02/06	2016/02/23	2027/06/30	2016/02/23	2017/06/30	2023/04/29		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1979/02/20	2001/02/12	1995/11/01	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2001/02/12	2005/11/01	2016/07/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	2001/02/12	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/10/17	2001/02/18	1991/02/18	2001/02/18	1991/02/18	1991/04/01	2001/02/18	2014/10/16	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1973/02/14	2001/03/01	1988/02/14	1988/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/06/01	1988/05/17	2001/03/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2001/03/01	2001/03/01	2016/05/18	2026/08/04	2016/05/18				Edmonton	Not Provided
2001/03/01	2001/03/01	2016/03/01	2025/10/12	2016/03/01	2016/03/01			Bridgewater	Not Provided
2001/03/01	2001/03/01	2016/03/01	2023/08/19	2016/03/01	2016/03/01	2018/12/15	2018/12/15	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/03/01	2001/03/01	2016/09/21	2027/04/12	2016/09/21	2017/06/18			Sainte-Foy	Not Provided
2001/03/01	2001/03/01	2017/05/08	2027/05/08	2017/05/08	2017/05/08	2023/12/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2001/03/03	2004/10/04	2006/03/03	2001/03/03	2001/03/03	2004/10/04	2015/11/24	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2001/03/13	2001/03/13	2016/03/13	2025/07/14	2016/03/13	2016/03/13			Owen Sound	Not Provided
2001/03/13	2001/03/13	2014/04/04	2014/04/04	2011/03/13	2011/03/13	2011/04/20	2019/05/06	Hamilton	DISABILITY
1978/08/30	2001/03/20	1998/11/18	2011/03/20	2001/03/20	2001/03/20	2010/01/01	2012/10/16	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1999/03/09	2001/03/21	2014/03/09	2022/10/22	2014/03/09	2021/03/31	2022/10/22		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2001/03/21	2001/03/21	2017/11/14	2029/07/09	2017/11/14				Vancouver	Not Provided
2001/03/21	2001/03/21	2016/03/21	2024/06/09	2016/03/21	2016/04/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2001/03/21	2001/03/21	2016/08/11	2026/08/11	2016/08/11	2016/08/11	2020/04/03		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2001/03/21	2001/03/21	2016/03/21	2024/08/09	2016/03/21	2018/01/01	2022/05/27		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2001/03/22	2004/08/11	2004/08/11	2001/03/22	2001/03/22	2004/08/11	2016/07/14	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1970/09/01	2001/03/27	1985/09/01	1989/05/24	1984/05/24		1981/12/15	2001/03/27	Regina	DISABILITY
2001/03/27	2001/03/27	2017/04/08	2027/04/08	2017/04/08	2017/04/08			Grand Bank	Not Provided
2001/03/27	2001/03/27	2016/03/27	2023/06/05	2016/03/27		2013/12/31		Corner Brook	Early Retirement
2001/03/27	2001/03/27	2016/03/27	2021/10/29	2016/03/27	2021/03/31	2021/10/29		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2001/03/27	2001/03/27	2016/03/27	2018/05/24	2013/05/24	2013/05/24	2018/05/24		Smiths Falls	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	2001/03/29	1995/04/01	1995/04/01	1994/12/13	1994/12/13	1995/04/01	2001/03/29	North Battleford	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	2001/03/31	2000/08/22	2008/10/18	2000/08/22	2001/03/31	2008/10/18		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1999/03/09	2001/04/01	2014/03/09	2023/10/26	2014/03/09	2014/03/09	2017/12/31		Clareville	ELECTIVE
2001/04/04	2001/04/04	2016/04/04	2025/12/29	2016/04/04	2016/04/06			Vancouver	Not Provided
2001/04/04	2001/04/04	2016/04/04	2023/10/15	2016/04/04	2016/04/04	2016/06/17	2016/06/17	New Westminster	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/12/22	2001/04/05	1998/12/22	2001/05/31	1996/05/31	1996/05/31	2001/04/05	2002/04/19	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1979/03/26	2001/04/06	2000/09/26	2017/03/30	2007/03/30		2001/04/06		Edmundston	ELECTIVE
1982/04/06	2001/04/10	1997/04/06	2007/01/22	1997/04/06	1997/04/06	1998/11/01	2001/04/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1969/09/24	2001/04/20	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	1991/04/20	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	2015/01/10	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	2001/04/21	2001/01/12	2011/04/21	2001/04/21	2001/04/21	2011/04/21	2021/10/06	Moncton	COMPULSORY

1982/11/25	2001/04/23	1996/04/23	2001/04/23	1996/04/23	1996/04/24	2001/04/23		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1967/09/19	2001/04/23	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	2001/04/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1985/05/28	2001/04/24	2000/04/07	2005/04/07	2000/04/07		2000/04/07	2001/04/24	Huntsville	ELECTIVE
1988/06/07	2001/05/01	2005/03/28	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/04/02	2021/11/22	Kirkland Lake	ELECTIVE
2001/05/01	2001/05/01	2016/05/01	2020/07/07	2015/07/07	2015/07/07	2020/07/07		Sault St. Marie	COMPULSORY
2001/05/01	2001/05/01	2016/05/01	2020/01/17	2015/01/17	2015/01/17	2020/01/17		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
2001/05/01	2001/05/01	2019/09/06	2032/01/11	2019/09/06	2022/01/11			Kapuskasing	Not Provided
1972/04/27	2001/05/02	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	1991/05/02	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	2018/05/14	Steinbach	COMPULSORY
1985/02/08	2001/05/10	2000/02/08	2001/05/10	1996/05/10	1996/05/10	2001/05/10	2012/01/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	2001/05/20	1994/01/01	2001/05/20	1994/01/01		2001/05/20	2008/01/10	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/03/01	2001/06/01	1995/05/20	2005/05/20	1995/05/20	1995/05/20	2001/06/01	2006/11/28	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1986/06/01	2001/06/01	2001/06/01	2010/08/12	2001/06/01	2001/06/01	2010/04/29		Regina	ELECTIVE
1983/05/05	2001/06/06	2000/11/24	2013/06/16	2003/06/16		2013/06/16	2020/08/30	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2001/06/06	2001/06/06	2019/02/03	2029/02/03	2019/02/03	2019/02/03			Edmundston	Not Provided
2001/06/06	2001/06/06	2018/06/05	2028/06/05	2018/06/05	2018/06/05			Halifax	Not Provided
2001/06/06	2001/06/06	2016/06/06	2020/07/10	2015/07/10	2015/07/10	2020/07/10		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2001/06/08	2001/06/08	2017/07/16	2028/01/01	2017/07/16	2018/01/01			Charlottetown	Not Provided
1979/09/06	2001/06/12	1995/03/23	2005/03/23	1995/03/23	1995/03/23	2001/01/10	2001/06/12	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	2001/06/13	2006/08/06	2016/08/06	2006/08/06		1994/11/15	2001/06/13	Québec	DISABILITY
1995/04/28	2001/06/18	2010/04/28	2013/08/21	2008/08/21		2001/06/18	2016/10/19	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1988/09/08	2001/06/21	2003/09/08	2007/04/22	2002/04/22		2001/06/21	2016/05/23	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1991/06/21	2001/06/21	2004/10/10	2004/10/10	2001/06/21	2001/06/21	2004/10/10	2013/03/25	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1979/09/06	2001/06/26	1994/09/06	2001/06/26	1994/09/06	1994/09/06	2001/06/26		Cowansville	COMPULSORY
1984/12/04	2001/06/29	1999/12/04	2002/11/04	1997/11/04	2001/06/29	2002/11/04	2008/03/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/03/22	2001/06/29	2003/03/22	2006/06/29	2001/06/29	2001/06/29	2006/06/29	2020/06/01	Liverpool	COMPULSORY
1988/09/29	2001/07/01	2003/09/29	2004/12/24	1999/12/24	2001/07/01	2004/10/01	2011/03/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2001/07/02	2004/06/30	2009/02/05	2004/02/05		2001/07/02		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1973/08/15	2001/07/07	1988/08/15	1991/07/26	1986/07/26		1985/07/01	2001/07/07	Winnipeg	DISABILITY
1986/07/08	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2013/10/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1988/04/27	2001/07/12	2003/04/27	2006/07/12	2001/07/12	2001/07/12	2003/05/02	2013/12/07	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1963/09/26	2001/07/27	1979/06/20	1989/06/20	1979/06/20		1978/03/23	2001/07/27	Edmonton	DISABILITY
2001/07/31	2001/07/31	2016/07/31	2026/05/06	2016/07/31	2016/09/12	2018/01/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2001/07/31	2001/07/31	2016/07/31	2023/10/17	2016/07/31		2012/06/14		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2001/07/31	2001/07/31	2016/07/31	2023/04/30	2016/07/31		2013/10/31		Edmundston	Early Retirement
1988/09/02	2001/08/01	2001/08/01	2001/08/01	1998/09/02	1998/09/02	2001/08/01	2018/12/29	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1978/04/11	2001/08/02	1993/04/11	2002/07/02	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2001/08/02	2016/02/15	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	2001/08/02	2000/01/28	2005/01/28	2000/01/28	2000/01/28	2001/08/02	2013/11/13	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1973/08/01	2001/08/13	1988/08/01	1992/05/31	1987/05/31	1987/07/14	1992/05/31	2001/08/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1973/10/18	2001/08/16	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	1991/08/16	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/10/14	Williams Lake	COMPULSORY
1982/08/09	2001/08/16	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	2001/08/23	1996/05/28	2001/08/23	1996/05/28	1996/12/31	2001/08/23	2006/07/06	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1999/06/01	2001/08/29	2011/12/14	2011/12/14	2009/06/01		2001/08/29	2001/08/29	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/08/29	2001/08/29	2016/08/29	2019/05/09	2014/05/09	2014/05/09	2017/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	2001/09/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/29	2000/06/29	2001/09/01	2010/06/29	2022/08/22	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1991/07/09	2001/09/01	2006/07/09	2016/07/09	2006/07/09		2004/09/04		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2001/09/01	2001/09/01	2016/09/01	2025/05/19	2016/09/01	2016/09/01	2022/02/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE

1980/11/27	2001/09/06	1998/11/18	2008/12/27	1998/12/27	1998/12/27	2001/09/06	2001/09/06	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/07/18	2001/09/08	1998/07/18	2005/08/03	1998/07/18	1998/11/09	2001/09/08	2013/01/09	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1978/09/27	2001/09/15	1998/11/18	2009/04/29	1999/04/29		2001/09/15	2023/04/19	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
1987/07/13	2001/09/17	2002/07/13	2006/09/17	2001/09/17	2001/09/17	2006/09/17	2007/09/20	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1997/03/04	2001/09/17	2012/11/29	2022/11/29	2012/11/29	2012/11/29	2015/12/31		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1986/11/17	2001/09/24	2001/11/17	2006/09/24	2001/09/24	2001/09/24	2002/02/01	2015/02/02	St. John's	ELECTIVE
2001/09/27	2001/09/27	2016/09/27	2022/08/24	2016/09/27	2016/09/30	2022/08/24		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2001/09/27	2001/09/27	2016/09/27	2019/08/15	2014/08/15	2014/08/18	2019/08/15		New Westminster	COMPULSORY
2001/09/27	2001/09/27	2019/07/08	2032/04/17	2019/07/08		2017/08/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2001/09/27	2001/09/27	2018/01/23	2029/05/20	2018/01/23				Winnipeg	Not Provided
1993/05/28	2001/09/28	2008/05/28	2014/05/23	2008/05/28	2008/05/28	2012/10/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	2001/10/01	1997/06/03	2007/06/03	1997/06/03	1997/06/03	2001/10/01		Quebec	Early Retirement
1978/06/22	2001/10/01	1996/09/22	2006/09/22	1996/09/22	1996/09/22	2001/10/01		North Bay	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2001/10/04	2004/10/04	2008/12/25	2003/12/25		2001/10/04	2020/04/05	Kelowna	Early Retirement
1987/07/13	2001/10/16	2004/03/05	2015/10/27	2005/10/27	2005/10/27	2012/09/10		Moncton	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	2001/10/16	2001/11/03	2013/06/04	2003/06/04	2003/06/04	2013/06/04		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	2001/10/16	2008/04/21	2018/05/11	2008/05/11		2001/10/16	2001/10/16	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/10/16	2001/10/16	2017/11/06	2027/11/06	2017/11/06	2017/11/06	2023/08/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
2001/10/16	2001/10/16	2019/04/26	2029/06/04	2019/04/26	2019/06/04			Saint John	Not Provided
1975/07/24	2001/10/26	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	1991/10/26	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	2016/07/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/04/04	2001/10/30	2012/10/06	2022/11/11	2012/10/06	2012/11/11	2022/11/11		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1998/06/11	2001/10/30	2013/06/11	2016/06/20	2011/06/20		2012/12/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
2001/10/30	2001/10/30	2017/06/27	2027/06/27	2017/06/27	2017/06/27			Sault Ste. Marie	Not Provided
2001/10/30	2001/10/30	2016/10/30	2024/10/15	2016/10/30	2016/10/30	2020/11/01		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
2001/10/30	2001/10/30	2020/06/09	2033/01/17	2020/06/09	2023/01/17			Sudbury	Not Provided
1984/06/29	2001/11/01	2001/09/03	2013/11/08	2003/11/08		2001/11/01		Victoriaville, Quebec	Early Retirement
1983/10/06	2001/11/01	2004/03/10	2019/08/13	2009/08/13		2001/11/01	2004/01/07	Welland	DISABILITY
1987/11/17	2001/11/01	2002/11/17	2005/09/09	2000/09/09	2000/09/09	2005/09/09		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	2001/11/01	1998/07/21	2008/07/21	1998/07/21		2001/11/01	2018/12/14	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1989/05/02	2001/11/01	2007/05/19	2020/06/04	2007/05/19	2019/09/30	2020/06/04		Gaspé	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	2001/11/02	2006/03/01	2006/11/02	2001/11/02	2001/11/02	2006/11/02	2016/01/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	2001/11/04	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	1992/09/20	1992/09/20	1999/03/20	2001/11/04	New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1975/04/09	2001/11/06	1991/11/06	2001/11/06	1991/11/06	1991/11/06	2001/11/06	2019/01/05	Campbellton, New Brunswick	COMPULSORY
1973/01/25	2001/11/07	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	1991/11/07	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	2016/03/01	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2001/11/07	2001/11/07	2020/02/17	2033/05/28	2020/02/17				Halifax	Not Provided
2001/11/07	2001/11/07	2016/11/07	2022/01/13	2016/11/07		2015/12/07	2020/01/03	Montreal	Early Retirement
2001/11/07	2001/11/07	2020/01/30	2030/01/30	2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2001/11/07	2001/11/07	2016/11/07	2021/11/15	2016/11/07	2016/11/07	2020/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2001/11/07	2001/11/07	2017/10/24	2028/05/14	2017/10/24	2018/05/14			Sydney	Not Provided
2001/11/15	2001/11/15	2016/11/15	2025/11/01	2016/11/15	2016/11/15	2017/08/31		Sarcee	ELECTIVE
2001/11/15	2001/11/15	2017/05/24	2027/11/29	2017/05/24	2018/01/01	2022/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2001/11/15	2001/11/15	2019/01/30	2031/04/14	2019/01/30	2021/06/30			Calgary	Not Provided
2001/11/15	2001/11/15	2016/11/15	2021/12/04	2016/11/15	2016/11/15	2021/12/04		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1985/04/10	2001/11/21	2000/04/10	2003/05/01	1998/05/01	1998/05/01	2001/11/21	2001/11/21	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1986/11/17	2001/11/30	2001/11/17	2008/08/28	2001/11/17	2001/11/30	2008/08/28	2020/10/28	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1994/09/27	2001/12/04	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2018/06/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY

1999/06/08	2001/12/04	2016/06/17	2028/06/27					St. John's	Not Provided
2001/12/04	2001/12/04	2016/12/04	2022/10/14	2016/12/04	2016/12/04	2022/10/14		Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	2001/12/05	2011/04/09	2024/06/14	2014/06/14		2001/12/05	2001/12/05	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/02/16	2001/12/14	2005/02/16	2007/10/28	2002/10/28	2002/10/28	2007/10/28	2012/11/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	2001/12/14	2011/07/25	2021/07/25	2011/07/25	2011/07/25	2021/07/25		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1999/02/16	2001/12/14	2014/02/16	2023/12/04	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/09/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
2001/12/14	2001/12/14	2019/05/14	2031/10/11	2019/05/14		2017/09/01		Kamloops	Early Retirement
2001/12/14	2001/12/14	2018/10/19	2030/08/24	2018/10/19		2015/09/11		Kamloops	DISABILITY
2001/12/14	2001/12/14	2020/07/01	2031/02/01	2020/07/01		2021/02/01		Victoria	Not Provided
1986/12/19	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2011/03/10	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2002/09/01	2016/11/08	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2021/09/04	Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1975/07/25	2001/12/28	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	1991/12/28	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	2006/09/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1999/05/04	2001/12/31	2014/05/04	2020/02/05	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2020/02/05		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1976/12/23	2002/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/07/15	2000/07/15	2002/01/01	2004/10/21	2004/10/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/05/17	2002/01/01	1999/10/21	2011/03/25	2001/03/25	2002/01/01	2011/03/25		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1986/12/31	2002/01/01	2001/12/31	2008/07/30	2001/12/31	2002/01/01	2008/07/30	2023/07/27	Duncan	COMPULSORY
1984/12/04	2002/01/01	1999/01/01	1999/01/01	1994/12/04		1999/01/01	2002/01/01	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1974/04/15	2002/01/02	1993/03/13	2003/03/13	1993/03/13	1993/03/13	2002/01/02	2019/10/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/02/14	2002/01/09	2001/01/27	2012/01/09	2002/01/09	2002/01/09	2007/10/01	2016/05/13	Sydney	ELECTIVE
1969/07/25	2002/01/09	1984/07/25	1988/08/13	1983/08/13	1983/08/13	1988/08/13	2002/01/09	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1983/12/01	2002/01/10	2000/06/21	2012/01/10	2002/01/10	2002/01/10	2012/01/01	2020/06/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	2002/01/12	2005/04/12	2014/04/21	2005/04/12		2002/01/12	2020/07/02	Ottawa	Early Retirement
1986/06/16	2002/01/13	2001/09/30	2012/01/13	2002/01/13	2002/01/13	2012/01/13		Peace River	COMPULSORY
1973/01/18	2002/01/25	1987/09/29	1994/10/10			1988/04/22	2002/01/25		ELECTIVE
1999/01/08	2002/01/25	2016/10/08	2027/01/01	2016/10/08	2017/01/01			London	Not Provided
2002/01/25	2002/01/25	2011/07/26	2011/07/26			2011/07/26	2023/09/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2002/01/25	2016/06/12	2016/06/12	2012/01/25	2012/01/25	2016/06/12		Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2002/01/25	2017/01/25	2022/07/23	2017/01/25		2012/06/27	2012/06/27	Fredericton, New Brunswick	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2002/01/25	2002/01/25	2018/08/10	2028/09/01	2018/08/10	2018/09/01	2021/08/30		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
2002/01/25	2002/01/25	2013/03/07	2013/03/07	2012/01/25	2012/09/01	2013/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2002/01/25	2018/01/15	2028/01/15	2018/01/15	2018/01/15			Sudbury	Not Provided
2002/01/25	2002/01/25	2018/01/03	2028/12/11	2018/01/03	2020/06/01	2023/10/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	2002/01/30	2001/12/19	2002/01/30	1997/01/30	1997/01/31	2002/01/30	2010/12/16	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1986/11/17	2002/02/01	2001/11/17	2006/09/24	2001/09/24	2001/09/24	2002/02/01	2015/02/02	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1982/11/04	2002/02/03	1999/12/20	2012/02/03	2002/02/03	2002/02/03	2012/02/03		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1965/09/13	2002/02/05	1980/09/13	1987/04/20	1980/09/13	1980/09/13	1987/04/20	2002/02/05	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1994/07/05	2002/02/26	2011/07/11	2021/09/29	2011/07/11	2011/09/29	2014/08/31		Saint-Jérôme	ELECTIVE
2002/02/26	2002/02/26	2017/02/26	2023/10/30	2017/02/26	2017/02/26	2021/04/04		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2002/02/26	2002/02/26	2018/11/23	2030/08/19	2018/11/23		2018/11/23		Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	2002/02/28	1998/11/18	2011/11/07	2001/11/07	2002/02/28	2006/11/01	2021/12/02	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1970/01/29	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	2015/02/14	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2002/03/16	2004/06/30	2007/03/16	2002/03/16	2002/03/16	2007/03/16	2020/03/19	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2002/03/17	2005/07/05	2007/03/17	2002/03/17	2002/03/17	2007/03/17	2016/05/22	Truro	COMPULSORY
2002/03/19	2002/03/19	2017/08/17	2027/08/17	2017/08/17	2017/08/17			Quebec	Not Provided
1987/03/25	2002/03/25	2002/03/25	2010/10/23	2002/03/25	2002/03/25	2008/10/02	2015/09/01	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	2002/03/27	2001/07/01	2012/03/27	2002/03/27	2002/03/27	2012/03/27		Moncton	COMPULSORY

1972/09/01	2002/03/27	1990/09/09	2000/09/09	1990/09/09		1990/09/09	2002/03/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2002/04/01	2006/12/23	2009/10/14	2004/10/14	2004/10/14	2009/01/01	2009/11/14	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	2002/04/02	1998/12/06	2006/10/13	1998/12/06	1998/12/06	2002/04/02	2004/04/05	Gatineau	ELECTIVE
1983/10/13	2002/04/04	2003/09/16	2018/08/20	2008/08/20		2002/04/04		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
1980/09/18	2002/04/08	2001/11/28	2018/02/06	2008/02/06		2002/04/08		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1976/02/20	2002/04/15	1998/06/04	2008/06/04	1998/06/04	1998/11/01	2002/04/15	2015/10/25	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1976/09/01	2002/04/18	1992/04/18	2002/04/18	1992/04/18	1992/04/19	2002/04/18	2020/10/12	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	2002/04/18	2011/04/22	2021/05/01	2011/04/22	2011/05/01	2013/05/01		Barrhead	ELECTIVE
2002/04/18	2002/04/18	2017/04/18	2021/02/13	2016/02/13	2016/03/01	2018/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2002/04/18	2002/04/18	2019/02/19	2029/02/19	2019/02/19	2019/02/19			Vancouver	Not Provided
2002/04/18	2002/04/18	2017/10/12	2028/04/06	2017/10/12	2018/04/06			Edmonton	Not Provided
2002/04/18	2002/04/18	2019/11/16	2030/01/03	2019/11/16	2020/01/03	2021/04/18		St. Paul	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	2002/04/19	1998/12/22	2001/05/31	1996/05/31	1996/05/31	2001/04/05	2002/04/19	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1962/09/07	2002/04/26	1978/10/24	1988/10/24	1978/10/24	1979/01/01	1988/10/24	2002/04/26	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1975/03/27	2002/05/01	1992/05/29	2002/05/29	1992/05/29	1992/05/29	2002/05/01	2018/12/05	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	2002/05/02	1993/04/11	2002/05/02	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2002/05/02		Hull	ELECTIVE
1975/07/03	2002/05/02	1990/07/03	1992/11/22	1987/11/22	1987/11/22	1992/09/01	2002/05/02	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	2002/05/07	2006/03/01	2007/05/07	2002/05/07	2002/05/07	2006/04/07	2007/06/05	Morden	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	2002/05/08	1998/11/18	2012/05/08	2002/05/08	2002/05/08	2005/09/29	2010/05/17	Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1977/12/22	2002/05/15	1992/12/22	1999/05/12	1992/12/22		1992/12/31	2002/05/15	Newcastle	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	2002/05/18	2003/09/29	2007/05/18	2002/05/18	2002/05/18	2005/09/01	2022/09/02	Midland	ELECTIVE
1970/07/09	2002/05/21	1985/07/09	1991/08/26	1985/07/09	1985/07/09	1988/11/01	2002/05/21	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1968/11/28	2002/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23	1992/05/23	1992/05/23	2002/05/23		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2002/05/31	2002/05/31	2020/09/11	2033/12/23	2020/09/11		2018/07/03		Rockland	Early Retirement
2002/05/31	2002/05/31	2019/10/20	2032/03/10	2019/10/20		2018/12/01		Montreal	Early Retirement
2002/05/31	2002/05/31	2018/01/14	2028/08/29	2018/01/14	2019/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2002/05/31	2002/05/31	2017/07/01	2027/07/01	2017/07/01	2017/07/01			Hawkesbury	Not Provided
2002/05/31	2002/05/31	2019/04/14	2031/02/25	2019/04/14				Toronto	Not Provided
2002/05/31	2002/05/31	2018/01/13	2028/08/28	2018/01/13		2015/01/16		St. Catharines	Early Retirement
2002/05/31	2002/05/31	2017/05/31	2018/08/11	2013/08/11		2013/06/02	2013/06/02	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2002/06/05	2002/06/05	2018/07/28	2028/07/28	2018/07/28	2018/07/28	2022/01/23	2022/01/23	Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2002/06/05	2002/06/05	2019/11/13	2029/11/13	2019/11/13	2019/11/13			Grand Falls	Not Provided
1962/03/01	2002/06/09	1979/04/05	1989/04/05	1979/04/05	1979/04/05	1989/04/05	2002/06/09	Farnham	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	2002/06/13	1993/08/30	1998/04/18	1993/04/18	1993/04/18	1994/04/30	2002/06/13	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1976/12/23	2002/06/13	1992/06/13	2002/06/13	1992/06/13	1992/12/01	2002/06/13	2022/01/18	North Battleford	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	2002/06/13	1994/07/19	1999/07/19	1994/07/19	1994/07/19	1999/01/01	2002/06/13	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2002/06/20	2006/10/11	2007/12/28	2002/12/28		2002/06/20	2019/09/11	Victoria	DISABILITY
1991/11/29	2002/06/20	2006/11/29	2007/06/20	2002/06/20	2002/06/20	2007/06/15		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	2002/06/21	2000/02/11	2011/04/17	2001/04/17		2002/09/01	2023/03/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2002/06/24	2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2002/06/24	2002/06/24	2007/04/27	2015/03/07	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1995/05/09	2002/06/25	2010/05/09	2013/01/29	2008/01/29		2011/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2002/06/27	2002/06/27	2017/06/27	2022/02/02	2017/02/02		2015/09/30		Yellowknife	Early Retirement
2002/06/27	2002/06/27	2017/06/27	2024/07/17	2017/06/27	2017/06/27			Toronto	Not Provided
1978/12/21	2002/06/30	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	2010/04/18	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1998/02/24	2002/06/30	2013/02/24	2022/04/22	2013/02/24		2010/07/01	2018/06/19	Prince George	Early Retirement
1977/02/28	2002/07/01	1997/07/05	2007/07/05	1997/07/05	1997/07/05	2002/07/01	2024/03/12	Halifax	ELECTIVE

1973/02/08	2002/07/01	1992/09/07	2002/09/07			2002/07/01		Québec, Québec	ELECTIVE
1984/07/09	2002/07/01	2002/05/07	2015/03/03	2005/03/03		2002/07/01		Kingsville	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	2002/07/09	1998/12/06	2002/07/09	1997/07/09	1997/07/09	2002/07/09	2011/12/09	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1987/07/13	2002/07/13	2002/07/13	2007/11/21	2002/07/13	2002/07/13	2007/11/21		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	2002/07/14	1998/11/18	2012/07/14	2002/07/14	2002/07/14	2012/07/14		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1980/10/23	2002/07/16	1995/10/23	2005/04/25	1995/10/23	1995/10/23	2002/07/16	2008/03/20	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1995/07/26	2002/07/16	2013/12/27	2024/01/01	2013/12/27	2014/01/01	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2002/07/16	2002/07/16	2012/09/12	2012/09/12	2012/07/16		2012/09/12		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2002/07/16	2002/07/16	2018/11/15	2028/11/19	2018/11/15	2018/11/19			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2002/07/16	2002/07/16	2017/07/16	2026/11/27	2017/07/16		2009/11/14	2009/11/14	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2002/07/16	2002/07/16	2017/07/16	2023/09/13	2017/07/16	2017/07/16	2020/04/06		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	2002/07/17	1999/04/04	2012/07/17	2002/07/17	2002/07/17	2012/07/17		Regina	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	2002/07/23	1992/09/20	2000/09/17	1992/09/20	1992/09/21	1995/09/01	2002/07/23	Truro	ELECTIVE
1969/12/24	2002/08/06	1984/12/24	1992/12/13	1984/12/24		1982/12/31	2002/08/06	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1987/10/27	2002/08/07	2002/10/27	2007/08/07	2002/08/07	2002/08/07	2007/08/07	2021/07/16	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1990/03/29	2002/08/07	2011/07/01	2027/10/02			2012/08/07		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/03/28	2002/08/08	2006/03/28	2011/07/09	2006/03/28		2002/08/08		Kitchener	DISABILITY
2002/08/08	2002/08/08	2017/08/08	2022/11/17	2017/08/08	2017/09/01	2022/09/01		Hull	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	2002/08/11	1991/05/20	1992/10/04	1987/10/04	1987/10/04	1992/10/04	2002/08/11	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	2002/08/16	1992/08/16	2002/08/16	1992/08/16	1993/01/01	2002/08/16	2017/09/25	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/07/19	2002/08/19	2003/07/19	2008/05/06	2003/05/06		2002/08/19	2019/09/27	Montreal	DISABILITY
1991/12/23	2002/08/21	2009/10/17	2022/08/12	2012/08/12		2002/08/21	2002/08/21	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/07/07	2002/08/28	1998/07/07	2002/08/28	1997/08/28	1997/08/28	2002/08/28	2009/10/21	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	2002/09/01	2000/09/23	2010/10/25	2000/10/25	2001/01/01	2002/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1987/09/01	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2011/03/05	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2011/03/05	2018/10/13	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	2002/09/01	2001/12/19	2011/03/10	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2002/09/01	2016/11/08	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/12/03	2002/09/01	2000/12/03	2005/01/18	2000/01/18	2002/09/01	2005/01/18		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2010/12/16	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2009/10/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	2002/09/01	2000/02/11	2011/04/17	2001/04/17		2002/09/01	2023/03/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	2002/09/01	1998/12/22	2007/05/10	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2002/09/01	2016/03/25	Red Deer	ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	2002/09/01	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/06/21	2002/09/01	2006/06/21	2007/02/12	2002/02/12	2002/09/01	2006/11/01	2020/01/13	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/11/03	2002/09/01	2011/05/18	2021/11/30	2011/11/30		2002/09/01		Nanaimo	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1995/11/20	2002/09/01	2010/11/20	2017/07/14	2010/11/20		2006/01/08	2006/01/08		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/10/13	2002/09/03	2002/09/03	2018/07/25	2008/07/25		2002/09/03		Swift Current	ELECTIVE
1997/07/03	2002/09/03	2014/06/06	2026/05/09	2016/05/09		2007/02/15		Edmonton	DISABILITY
1980/07/17	2002/09/08	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1995/11/13	2002/09/08	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1975/01/24	2002/09/10	1992/09/10	2002/09/10	1992/09/10	1993/11/23	2002/09/10	2011/03/30	Regina	COMPULSORY
1975/07/25	2002/09/15	1998/04/09	2008/04/09	1998/04/09	1998/04/09	2002/09/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1979/03/26	2002/09/16	1994/03/26	2003/06/15	1994/03/26	1994/03/26	2002/09/16	2015/06/16	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1961/10/19	2002/09/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	1981/10/19	1981/10/19	1991/10/19	2002/09/19	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1983/03/31	2002/09/21	1998/03/31	2006/11/09	1998/03/31	1998/04/01	2000/05/01	2002/09/21	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1987/09/23	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2016/07/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	2002/09/24	2002/09/01	2002/09/24	1997/09/24	1997/09/24	2002/09/24	2012/08/08	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1969/10/21	2002/09/24	1993/10/06	2003/10/06	1993/10/06	1993/10/06	1994/09/01	2002/09/24	Québec	ELECTIVE
1987/12/18	2002/10/01	2003/08/31	2014/05/13	2004/05/13	2004/05/13	2010/04/13		Penticton	ELECTIVE

1995/05/09	2002/10/01	2014/11/04	2029/05/01	2014/11/04		2014/11/04		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/05/09	2002/10/01	2010/09/14	2021/01/20	2010/09/14		2008/12/01		Montreal	Early Retirement
2002/10/01	2002/10/01	2017/10/01	2026/06/22	2017/10/01	2022/06/02	2022/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1958/06/19	2002/10/09	1976/11/26	1986/11/26	1975/03/09		1968/11/01	2002/10/09		RESIGNATION (RPC)
2002/10/10	2002/10/10	2017/10/10	2020/01/16	2015/01/16	2015/01/16	2020/01/16	2022/05/10	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
2002/10/10	2002/10/10	2027/04/08	2035/02/05			2020/03/05		Montreal	Early Retirement
2002/10/10	2002/10/10	2017/10/10	2023/01/26	2017/10/10		2013/10/12		Calgary	Early Retirement
2002/10/10	2002/10/10	2017/10/10	2022/11/27	2017/10/10		2017/07/04	2022/09/13	Vancouver	DISABILITY
2002/10/10	2002/10/10	2017/10/10	2023/01/19	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2023/01/19		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2002/10/10	2002/10/10	2017/10/10	2024/10/18	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2022/04/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2002/10/11	2002/10/11	2019/08/02	2031/05/23	2019/08/02	2021/05/23			Surrey	Not Provided
1977/07/01	2002/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	1992/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	2005/11/08	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	2002/10/15	1998/11/18	2012/08/15	2002/08/15	2002/10/15	2012/08/15		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1990/02/16	2002/10/28	2005/02/16	2007/10/28	2002/10/28	2002/10/28	2007/10/28	2012/11/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1981/12/01	2002/11/01	1996/12/01	2004/01/29	1996/12/01	1996/12/01	2002/11/01	2023/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1987/09/01	2002/11/01	2002/09/01	2005/01/12	2000/01/12	2000/01/12	2002/11/01	2020/07/15	Rivière-du-Loup	ELECTIVE
1992/01/03	2002/11/01	2007/01/03	2010/08/03	2005/08/03		2002/11/01		Kamloops	Early Retirement
1984/12/04	2002/11/04	1999/12/04	2002/11/04	1997/11/04	2001/06/29	2002/11/04	2008/03/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/11/07	2002/11/07	2017/11/07	2026/05/19	2017/11/07	2017/11/08			Montreal	Not Provided
1983/07/18	2002/11/20	1998/07/18	2004/04/29	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2002/11/20	2002/11/20	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/07/05	2002/11/21	1998/11/18	2012/11/21	2002/11/21	2002/11/21	2012/11/21		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1995/04/04	2002/11/26	2010/04/04	2012/02/26	2007/02/26		2002/11/26	2002/11/26	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1992/11/27	2002/11/27	2006/09/15	2006/09/15	2002/11/27	2002/11/27	2006/09/15	2017/09/04	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1983/10/06	2002/12/01	2000/10/08	2012/10/10	2002/10/10	2002/12/01	2004/11/05		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2002/12/11	2002/12/11	2020/05/20	2032/10/27	2020/05/20		2016/12/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2002/12/11	2002/12/11	2020/04/26	2030/04/26	2020/04/26	2020/04/26			Calgary	Not Provided
2002/12/11	2002/12/11	2020/12/28	2034/01/14	2020/12/28		2019/04/04		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2002/12/11	2002/12/11	2020/03/01	2030/03/01	2020/03/01	2020/03/01			Halifax	Not Provided
2002/12/11	2002/12/11	2017/12/11	2024/10/29	2017/12/11		2016/09/30		Port Hawkesbury	Early Retirement
2002/12/11	2002/12/11	2017/12/11	2024/12/28	2017/12/11	2017/12/11	2020/09/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
2002/12/11	2002/12/11	2019/04/27	2029/04/27	2019/04/27	2019/04/27	2023/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	2002/12/12	2005/01/14	2021/10/30	2005/01/14		2019/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2002/12/12	2006/12/23	2015/10/22	2006/12/23		2012/10/01		Kingston	ELECTIVE
2002/12/12	2002/12/12	2019/12/09	2029/12/12	2019/12/09	2019/12/12			Montreal	Not Provided
2002/12/12	2002/12/12	2017/12/12	2027/03/07	2017/12/12	2017/12/12	2023/07/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2002/12/12	2002/12/12	2017/12/12	2026/12/28	2017/12/12	2017/12/12			Montreal	Not Provided
2002/12/12	2002/12/12	2019/05/29	2029/05/29	2019/05/29	2019/05/29			Ottawa	Not Provided
2002/12/16	2002/12/16	2017/12/16	2026/11/04	2017/12/16	2017/12/31			Regina	Not Provided
2002/12/16	2002/12/16	2021/07/01	2035/01/14	2021/07/01		2020/05/01		Saskatoon	Early Retirement
1982/02/25	2002/12/18	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	1997/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	2016/06/04	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/11/10	2002/12/21	1991/11/10	1998/07/07	1991/11/10	1991/11/10	1998/07/07	2002/12/21	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	2002/12/27	2004/10/04	2007/12/27	2002/12/27	2002/12/27	2007/12/27	2020/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/12/27	2002/12/27	2019/05/16	2030/10/03					Toronto	Not Provided
1971/07/08	2003/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/11/12	2000/11/12		2003/01/01	2017/12/20	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	2003/01/01	1997/08/05	2005/09/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2003/01/01	2006/07/02	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	2003/01/01	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/30	1999/11/01	2003/01/01	Kitchener	ELECTIVE

1995/01/01	2003/01/01	2010/01/01	2013/03/25	2008/03/25		2003/01/01	2016/10/19	Prince Albert	DISABILITY
1976/04/08	2003/01/02	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	1993/01/02	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	2022/06/14	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1973/07/19	2003/01/07	1993/01/07	2003/01/07	1993/01/07	1994/01/07	2003/01/07	2020/02/21	Melville	COMPULSORY
1993/06/24	2003/01/09	2011/12/18	2025/06/11	2011/12/18	2017/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1992/05/06	2003/02/03	2007/05/06	2008/02/03	2003/02/03	2003/02/03	2008/02/03	2023/08/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/10/13	2003/02/10	1999/12/13	2013/02/10	2003/02/10	2003/02/10	2013/01/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1972/03/30	2003/02/24	1987/03/30	1994/05/17	1987/03/30	1987/04/01	1994/05/17	2003/02/24	Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2003/02/26	2006/03/22	2008/02/26	2003/02/26	2003/02/26	2008/02/26	2018/01/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/02/27	2003/02/27	2018/02/27	2025/12/31	2018/02/27	2018/07/01			Montreal	Not Provided
1990/12/24	2003/03/02	2005/12/24	2011/04/28	2005/12/24		2003/03/02	2003/03/02	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/01/27	2003/03/06	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	1993/03/06	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	2020/02/12	Val d'Or	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	2003/03/07	2001/12/19	2003/03/07	1998/03/07	1998/03/07	2003/03/07	2018/01/12	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1980/09/18	2003/03/11	1995/09/18	2003/05/23	1995/09/18		1992/06/18	2003/03/11	Victoria	DISABILITY
1985/10/04	2003/03/11	2000/10/04	2003/03/11	1998/03/11	1998/06/30	2003/03/11	2021/06/29	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2003/03/20	2000/11/17	2013/03/20	2003/03/20	2003/03/20	2013/03/20		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2003/03/20	2003/03/20	2018/03/20	2026/03/06	2018/03/20	2018/04/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1971/04/08	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1982/02/08	2003/03/26	1998/11/18	2009/06/23	1999/06/23	2003/03/26	2009/06/23		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1997/08/27	2003/03/26	2015/10/12	2026/09/01	2015/10/12	2016/09/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided
1998/01/29	2003/03/26	2015/01/04	2026/12/10	2015/01/04	2018/04/27			Moncton	Not Provided
1985/10/04	2003/03/28	2000/10/04	2003/03/28	1998/03/28	1998/06/30	2003/03/28	2015/10/23	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	2003/03/28	2001/05/21	2012/02/16	2002/02/16	2003/03/28	2012/02/16	2020/03/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/03/22	2003/04/01	2003/03/22	2011/02/02	2003/03/22	2003/04/01	2011/02/02		London	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	2003/04/07	2002/12/03	2015/03/15	2005/03/15		2003/04/07	2011/02/10	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/11/17	2003/04/07	2001/01/26	2013/04/07	2003/04/07	2003/04/07	2013/04/07		Regina	COMPULSORY
2003/04/09	2003/04/09	2018/04/09	2026/03/12	2018/04/09	2018/04/19			Edmonton	Not Provided
2003/04/09	2003/04/09	2018/04/09	2027/12/07	2018/04/09	2018/04/09	2020/12/30		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1995/04/04	2003/04/11	2010/04/04	2017/05/27	2010/04/04	2010/04/04	2014/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1998/06/11	2003/04/11	2015/07/06	2025/07/06	2015/07/06	2015/07/06	2021/05/01		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
2003/04/11	2003/04/11	2018/04/11	2024/11/29	2018/04/11	2018/04/11			London	Not Provided
2003/04/11	2003/04/11	2018/04/11	2025/11/29	2018/04/11		2011/08/12	2011/08/12	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2003/04/11	2003/04/11	2021/03/18	2034/02/22	2021/03/18		2019/05/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1978/02/02	2003/04/12	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	1993/04/12	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	2006/12/28	Calgary	COMPULSORY
2003/04/22	2003/04/22	2023/07/30	2038/11/05	2023/07/30		2023/07/31			ELECTIVE
1986/06/12	2003/04/23	2002/05/18	2013/04/23	2003/04/23	2003/04/23	2013/01/31		Digby	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	2003/04/27	1991/05/20	1992/06/13	1987/06/13	1987/06/13	1992/06/13	2003/04/27	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	2003/05/01	1997/09/01	2007/09/01	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2003/05/01	2007/01/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1982/03/18	2003/05/01	2001/11/19	2016/07/22	2006/07/22	2006/07/22	2016/07/22		Brantford	COMPULSORY
1986/11/17	2003/05/01	2001/11/17	2010/08/23	2001/11/17		2003/05/01	2023/06/28	St. John's	ELECTIVE
2003/05/01	2003/05/01	2021/02/21	2033/12/15	2021/02/21		2020/02/29		Hamilton	DISABILITY
1988/04/27	2003/05/02	2003/04/27	2006/07/12	2001/07/12	2001/07/12	2003/05/02	2013/12/07	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1988/07/19	2003/05/02	2003/07/19	2008/05/02	2003/05/02	2003/05/02	2007/06/03		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1993/05/05	2003/05/05	2005/10/19	2005/10/19	2003/05/05	2003/05/05	2005/10/19	2019/10/26	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	2003/05/06	1993/05/06	2003/05/06	1993/05/06	1993/05/06	2003/05/06	2023/05/16	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	2003/05/08	2003/09/02	2008/05/08	2003/05/08	2003/05/08	2004/09/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1976/05/20	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10	1993/05/10	1993/05/10	2003/05/10		Oshawa	COMPULSORY

1975/07/24	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	1999/02/15	2003/05/12	2004/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1992/05/13	2003/05/15	2012/03/03	2026/12/23	2016/12/23		2003/05/15		Ottawa	DISABILITY
1990/07/31	2003/05/19	2005/07/31	2008/05/19	2003/05/19	2003/05/19	2008/05/19		London	COMPULSORY
2003/05/19	2003/05/19	2020/06/15	2030/06/15	2020/06/15	2020/06/15			London	Not Provided
1975/01/30	2003/05/27	1990/01/30	1993/09/15	1988/09/15	1988/09/19	1993/05/31	2003/05/27	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1977/01/17	2003/05/28	1998/11/18	2013/05/28	2003/05/28	2003/05/28	2005/04/04	2017/01/29	Dauphin	ELECTIVE
2003/05/29	2003/05/29	2019/10/06	2029/10/06	2019/10/06	2019/10/06	2020/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2003/05/29	2003/05/29	2020/01/31	2031/10/04	2020/01/31		2020/01/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2003/05/30	1996/09/09	1996/09/09	1993/07/18		1989/03/16	2003/05/30	St. Catharines	DISABILITY
1985/04/04	2003/06/04	2001/11/03	2013/06/04	2003/06/04	2003/06/04	2013/06/04		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1961/06/13	2003/06/04	1981/11/15	1991/11/15	1981/11/15		1981/11/15	2003/06/04	Regina	ELECTIVE
1988/06/07	2003/06/07	2003/06/07	2011/10/28	2003/06/07	2003/06/07	2004/01/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	2003/06/16	2001/10/28	2013/06/16	2003/06/16	2003/06/16	2011/09/01	2022/10/22	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	2003/06/17	2006/03/01	2008/06/17	2003/06/17	2003/06/17	2008/06/17	2022/09/11	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	2003/06/18	1992/03/19	1992/03/19	1989/11/27	1989/11/27	1992/03/19	2003/06/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/04/09	2003/06/18	1999/12/19	2013/08/28	2003/08/28		2005/04/08		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2003/06/18	2003/06/18	2021/02/13	2032/10/11	2021/02/13	2022/10/11			Toronto	Not Provided
2003/06/18	2003/06/18	2018/06/18	2023/03/07	2018/03/07		2014/08/31		Montreal	Early Retirement
2003/06/18	2003/06/18	2018/06/18	2027/06/12	2018/06/18		2014/05/01		Ottawa	DISABILITY
2003/06/18	2003/06/18	2018/06/18	2024/05/15	2018/06/18	2018/06/18	2020/01/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2003/06/18	2003/06/18	2018/09/20	2028/12/22	2018/09/20		2018/01/27	2018/01/27	Moncton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1973/02/08	2003/06/27	1993/06/27	2003/06/27	1993/06/27	1993/06/27	2003/06/27	2007/08/12	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1960/10/18	2003/06/27	1975/10/18	1984/01/12	1975/10/18	1979/08/01	1984/01/12	2003/06/27	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1995/04/25	2003/06/28	2010/04/25	2019/11/05	2010/04/25		2003/06/28		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1975/07/15	2003/06/30	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	1993/06/30	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	2020/09/24	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	2003/06/30	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1981/09/04	2003/06/30	2000/01/14	2013/05/25	2003/05/25	2003/06/30	2012/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	2003/06/30	2002/08/20	2015/10/10	2005/10/10	2005/10/10	2013/07/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2003/06/30	2008/01/18	2019/04/25	2008/01/18	2011/01/01	2018/06/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2003/07/01	2007/05/06	2014/05/14	2007/05/06		2003/07/01	2003/07/01	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/09/24	2003/07/02	1998/11/18	2009/08/11	1999/08/11	1999/08/11	2009/08/11		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1978/02/02	2003/07/02	1998/11/18	2009/10/07	1999/10/07	2000/01/07	2009/10/07	2017/08/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/03/30	2003/07/02	2000/11/14	2013/07/02	2003/07/02	2003/07/02	2013/07/02		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1972/01/28	2003/07/02	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	2024/04/21	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1981/07/28	2003/07/02	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	2007/07/25	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1985/10/29	2003/07/02	2000/10/29	2007/01/27	2000/10/29	2000/10/30	2007/01/27		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1990/03/14	2003/07/02	2007/04/20	2017/04/20	2007/04/20	2007/04/20	2009/07/01		Hull	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	2003/07/02	2008/12/13	2018/12/13	2008/12/13	2008/12/13	2012/12/31		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2003/07/02	2010/08/28	2023/10/31	2010/08/28		2023/08/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2003/07/02	2007/06/24	2015/12/25			2015/08/31		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	2003/07/02	2008/04/01	2010/05/27	2005/05/27	2005/06/01	2008/08/31	2022/08/07	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2003/07/02	2011/07/25	2021/07/25	2011/07/25	2011/07/25	2021/07/25		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	2003/07/02	2011/07/02	2022/06/10	2011/07/02	2012/06/10	2022/06/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2003/07/02	2010/02/23	2020/02/23	2010/02/23	2010/02/23	2017/09/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1994/08/30	2003/07/02	2009/07/30	2009/07/30	2004/08/30		2009/07/30		Ottawa	COMPULSORY

1995/12/08	2003/07/02	2010/12/08	2020/08/27	2010/12/08	2011/01/01	2020/08/27		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1998/06/23	2003/07/02	2013/09/26	2023/12/30	2013/09/26		2014/06/23		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	2003/07/02	2011/10/28	2011/10/28	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2011/10/28	2019/11/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1998/06/26	2003/07/02	2013/06/26	2017/08/04	2012/08/04	2012/08/04	2013/12/31		North York	ELECTIVE
1999/01/21	2003/07/02	2012/10/05	2012/10/05	2009/01/21	2009/01/21	2012/10/05		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/01/21	2003/07/02	2014/11/26	2025/10/01	2014/11/26		2014/09/30		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1999/02/16	2003/07/02	2014/02/16	2023/12/04	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/09/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2003/07/02	2014/06/30	2020/05/18	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2015/12/01	2021/03/24	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	ELECTIVE
1999/11/04	2003/07/02	2014/11/04	2017/10/01	2012/10/01		2007/09/27		Calgary, Alberta	DISABILITY
1999/11/15	2003/07/02	2017/09/21	2030/07/28	2017/09/21				St. John's, NL	Not Provided
1999/12/08	2003/07/02	2016/07/16	2027/01/14	2016/07/16	2017/01/14	2020/07/23		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1999/12/08	2003/07/02	2014/12/08	2021/10/16	2014/12/08	2014/12/08	2016/05/31		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2000/10/05	2003/07/02	2017/08/03	2029/05/31	2017/08/03		2014/06/27	2014/06/27	Campbellton, N.B.	DEATH (RPC)
2001/07/31	2003/07/02	2016/07/31	2023/10/17	2016/07/31		2012/06/14		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2002/01/25	2003/07/02	2016/06/12	2016/06/12	2012/01/25	2012/01/25	2016/06/12		Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2003/07/02	2017/01/25	2022/07/23	2017/01/25		2012/06/27	2012/06/27	Fredericton, New Brunswick	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2002/01/25	2003/07/02	2018/08/10	2028/09/01	2018/08/10	2018/09/01	2021/08/30		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
2002/08/08	2003/07/02	2017/08/08	2022/11/17	2017/08/08	2017/09/01	2022/09/01		Hull	ELECTIVE
2002/10/10	2003/07/02	2017/10/10	2023/01/26	2017/10/10		2013/10/12		Calgary	Early Retirement
2002/12/11	2003/07/02	2017/12/11	2024/12/28	2017/12/11	2017/12/11	2020/09/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
2002/12/11	2003/07/02	2019/04/27	2029/04/27	2019/04/27	2019/04/27	2023/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2002/12/12	2003/07/02	2019/05/29	2029/05/29	2019/05/29	2019/05/29			Ottawa	Not Provided
1981/02/12	2003/07/15	1999/10/30	2013/07/15	2003/07/15	2003/07/15	2012/01/01	2018/09/25	Rouyn	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	2003/07/18	2003/07/18	2003/07/18	1999/02/21	1999/09/01	2003/07/18	2011/07/16	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1988/07/19	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2008/10/13	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2007/03/20	2007/03/20	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/07/19	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2013/01/28	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2005/11/01	2017/05/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2003/07/21	1998/07/18	2000/07/26	1995/07/26	1995/07/26	1998/12/01	2003/07/21	Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2003/07/24	2009/02/19	2019/03/01	2009/02/19	2009/03/01	2015/08/15	2015/08/15	St. John''''''s	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2003/07/24	2003/07/24	2018/07/24	2023/04/30	2018/04/30		2011/07/29		Richmond	DISABILITY
2003/07/24	2003/07/24	2018/07/24	2022/05/10	2017/05/10	2017/05/10	2020/07/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2003/07/24	2003/07/24	2019/05/11	2029/05/11	2019/05/11	2019/05/11			Vancouver	Not Provided
2003/07/24	2003/07/24	2018/07/24	2019/06/15	2014/06/15	2014/06/15	2019/06/15		Québec City	COMPULSORY
2003/07/24	2003/07/24	2018/07/24	2024/01/27	2018/07/24	2018/08/01	2020/01/19		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1983/01/01	2003/07/28	1998/11/18	2009/07/01	1999/07/01	2000/06/30	2003/07/28	2003/07/28	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1974/10/17	2003/08/01	1993/08/01	2003/08/01			2003/08/01	2009/07/17	Montréal, Québec	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2003/08/05	2004/06/30	2013/11/16			2013/08/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2003/08/13	2003/08/13	2018/08/13	2020/04/04	2015/04/04		2007/01/25		Ottawa	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1991/11/29	2003/08/25	2006/11/29	2008/08/25	2003/08/25	2003/08/25	2008/08/25	2016/06/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1993/02/10	2003/09/01	2007/04/09	2007/04/09	2003/02/10		2003/09/01	2005/01/14	Victoria	DISABILITY
1978/10/26	2003/09/03	1998/07/04	2008/07/04	1998/07/04	1998/08/10	2003/09/03		Yorkton	ELECTIVE
1979/01/01	2003/09/05	1995/07/08	2005/07/08	1995/07/08	1995/07/08	2003/09/05	2003/09/05	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1978/02/02	2003/09/06	1997/03/11	2007/03/11	1997/03/11	1997/04/02	2003/09/06		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	2003/09/08	2003/09/08	2012/02/03	2003/09/08	2003/09/08	2008/07/01			ELECTIVE
1981/12/17	2003/09/10	1996/12/17	2003/05/06	1996/12/17	1996/12/17	1997/05/01	2003/09/10	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	2003/09/10	2008/02/01	2008/09/10	2003/09/10	2003/09/10	2008/09/10	2016/12/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/05/27	2003/09/14	1993/09/14	2003/09/14	1993/09/14	1993/09/14	2003/09/14		Vegreville	COMPULSORY

2003/09/16	2003/09/16	2018/09/16	2019/04/24	2014/04/24	2014/04/24	2019/04/24		Montréal	COMPULSORY
2003/09/16	2003/09/16	2022/02/26	2035/08/08	2022/02/26				Hamilton	Not Provided
2003/09/16	2003/09/16	2018/09/16	2027/07/19	2018/09/16	2018/09/16			Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2003/09/16	2003/09/16	2020/12/17	2030/12/17	2020/12/17	2020/12/17			Montreal	Not Provided
1995/03/21	2003/09/17	2014/08/25	2024/08/25	2014/08/25	2014/08/25			St. Catharines	Not Provided
1972/09/01	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor	COMPULSORY
2003/09/25	2003/09/25	2020/11/18	2033/01/12	2020/11/18	2023/04/30				Not Provided
1990/04/12	2003/09/26	2006/05/10	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2013/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/01/29	2003/09/26	2013/10/09	2024/06/18	2013/10/09	2014/07/01	2022/04/16		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2003/09/26	2003/09/26	2018/09/26	2025/05/04	2018/09/26	2018/09/30	2021/05/01		Midland	ELECTIVE
2003/09/26	2003/09/26	2018/09/26	2024/02/28	2018/09/26	2018/09/26	2024/02/28		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/09/26	2003/09/26	2023/02/08	2037/06/23	2023/02/08				North York	Not Provided
2003/09/26	2003/09/26	2018/09/26	2027/11/09	2018/09/26	2018/09/26			Toronto	Not Provided
2003/09/26	2003/09/26	2018/09/26	2027/07/02	2018/09/26		2013/12/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
2003/09/26	2003/09/26	2018/09/26	2027/02/04	2018/09/26	2018/10/31			Halifax	Not Provided
1981/04/28	2003/10/01	1996/04/28	2005/04/27	1996/04/28	1996/04/28	2003/10/01	2009/09/26	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1968/11/14	2003/10/23	1986/09/20	1996/09/20	1986/09/20	1989/01/01	1995/01/01	2003/10/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2018/10/28	2026/05/27	2018/10/28	2018/10/28			Ottawa	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2019/09/06	2030/07/15	2019/09/06		2019/09/30		Estevan	ELECTIVE
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2017/04/06	2017/04/06	2013/10/28	2013/11/01	2016/08/07	2016/08/07	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2021/03/26	2033/08/22	2021/03/26				Saint John	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2020/03/06	2031/07/13	2020/03/06		2018/10/29	2018/10/29	Whitehorse	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2018/10/28	2021/05/03	2016/05/03	2016/07/04	2021/05/03		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2020/07/20	2032/04/11	2020/07/20		2019/04/11		Moncton	Early Retirement
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2018/10/28	2026/11/16	2018/10/28				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2003/10/28	2018/10/28	2025/11/18	2018/10/28	2018/10/28			Saint John	Not Provided
1973/10/11	2003/11/03	1998/11/18	2009/07/26	1999/07/26	2000/03/10	2003/11/03		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2003/11/04	2003/11/04	2018/11/04	2024/05/09	2018/11/04	2018/11/04			Ottawa	Not Provided
2003/11/04	2003/11/04	2018/11/04	2023/03/21	2018/03/21	2018/03/21	2022/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2003/11/05	2007/01/10	2017/10/30	2007/01/10	2013/07/01	2017/10/30		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	2003/11/05	2006/07/11	2013/09/17	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2011/04/02	2015/03/12	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	2003/11/05	2014/01/31	2029/01/01	2014/01/31	2019/01/01			London	Not Provided
1995/07/26	2003/11/05	2010/07/26	2019/09/23	2010/07/26	2010/07/26	2019/09/23		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2015/12/11	2015/12/11	2013/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/12/11		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2022/06/29	2017/06/29	2019/01/01	2022/06/29		Yarmouth	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2025/06/19	2018/11/05	2018/11/05			Halifax	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2023/01/16	2018/01/16	2018/01/16	2023/01/16		Blainville	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2022/09/04	2017/09/04	2017/09/04	2022/06/01		Trois-Rivieres	ELECTIVE
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2025/05/06	2018/11/05	2018/11/05			Montreal	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/03/27	2018/03/27	2013/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/08/31	2023/12/26	London	Early Retirement
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2028/08/11	2018/11/05	2018/11/05	2023/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2026/11/16	2018/11/05	2018/11/05			St. John's	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2023/05/10	2018/05/10	2018/05/10	2023/05/10		Fort McMurray	COMPULSORY
1978/04/11	2003/11/08	1993/11/08	2003/11/08	1993/11/08	1993/11/08	2003/11/08	2015/04/02	Granby	COMPULSORY
2003/11/19	2003/11/19	2018/11/19	2022/06/08	2017/06/08	2017/06/16	2022/06/08		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2003/11/19	2003/11/19	2019/11/29	2030/12/08	2019/11/29	2023/01/01			Ottawa	Not Provided

1975/11/13	2003/12/15	1990/11/13	1997/08/11	1990/11/13	1990/11/13	1996/11/30	2003/12/15	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	2003/12/21	2008/02/01	2008/12/21	2003/12/21	2003/12/21	2008/12/21	2011/08/16	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/01/02	2003/12/26	1992/05/04	2002/05/04	1992/05/04	1992/05/04	1999/09/01	2003/12/26	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1986/01/24	2003/12/28	2002/07/12	2013/12/28	2003/12/28	2003/12/28	2012/04/09		London	ELECTIVE
1979/01/01	2003/12/30	1994/01/02	2004/01/02	1994/01/02	1994/01/02	2003/12/30	2022/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	2004/01/01	2000/02/08	2013/09/01	2003/09/01	2004/01/01	2007/06/14	2007/06/14	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/04/04	2004/01/01	2000/04/04	2004/10/04	1999/10/04	1999/10/04	2004/01/01	2019/01/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1988/05/03	2004/01/01	2003/05/03	2011/01/10	2003/05/03	2004/01/01	2009/12/09	2017/08/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1988/06/07	2004/01/01	2003/06/07	2011/10/28	2003/06/07	2003/06/07	2004/01/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1984/03/06	2004/01/06	1999/10/26	2010/06/15	2000/06/15	2000/06/15	2004/01/06	2007/03/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/10/06	2004/01/07	2004/03/10	2019/08/13	2009/08/13		2001/11/01	2004/01/07	Welland	DISABILITY
1975/07/31	2004/01/25	1990/07/31	2000/03/31	1990/07/31	1990/08/01	2000/03/31	2004/01/25	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2004/01/25	2001/04/22	2014/01/25	2004/01/25	2004/01/25	2013/12/30	2019/10/01	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1973/05/17	2004/02/02	1988/05/17	1997/10/14	1988/05/17	1991/01/03	1993/12/31	2004/02/02	London	ELECTIVE
1971/11/04	2004/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03	1994/02/03	1994/02/03	2004/02/03		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1973/10/18	2004/02/05	1988/10/25	1998/10/25	1988/10/25	1988/10/25	1994/06/01	2004/02/05	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1973/09/13	2004/02/11	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	1994/02/11	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	2008/01/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/07/15	2004/02/16	1998/11/18	2010/12/12	2000/12/12	2002/09/01	2004/02/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1959/08/14	2004/02/16	1976/07/23	1986/07/23	1976/07/23	1976/07/23	1986/07/23	2004/02/16	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1962/09/13	2004/02/16	1977/09/13	1985/11/18	1977/09/13	1978/10/01	1985/11/18	2004/02/16	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
2004/02/26	2004/02/26	2019/02/26	2026/05/09	2019/02/26	2019/02/26			St-Jean-sur-Richelieu	Not Provided
1979/11/27	2004/03/03	1994/11/27	1997/11/11	1992/11/11	1992/11/11	1997/11/11	2004/03/03	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	2004/03/07	1999/03/07	2004/03/07	1999/03/07	1999/03/07	2004/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	2004/03/12	2009/12/28	2020/01/06	2009/12/28	2010/01/06	2013/01/11		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/06/16	2004/03/12	2008/06/16	2013/12/10	2008/06/16		2013/12/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1998/03/17	2004/03/12	2013/03/17	2021/12/24	2013/03/17	2013/03/31	2021/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2004/03/12	2004/03/12	2020/01/17	2030/01/17	2020/01/17	2020/01/17			Toronto	Not Provided
1988/09/02	2004/03/20	2003/09/02	2004/03/20	1999/03/20	2000/06/01	2004/03/20	2013/01/11	Halifax, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1983/10/13	2004/03/25	1998/10/13	2007/05/18	1998/10/13	1998/10/13	2004/03/25	2004/03/25	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
1983/02/03	2004/03/29	2001/02/13	2014/02/23	2004/02/23	2004/03/29	2009/11/20	2009/11/20	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/10/06	2004/03/31	2001/07/03	2014/03/31	2004/03/31	2004/03/31	2014/03/31	2015/12/20	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2004/03/31	2004/06/30	2007/08/11	2002/08/11	2004/03/31	2007/08/11	2021/05/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2004/04/01	2004/04/01	2019/10/28	2030/01/05	2019/10/28	2020/01/05			Quebec	Not Provided
1991/09/13	2004/04/02	2006/09/13	2014/11/03	2006/09/13		2004/04/02	2008/07/17	Barrie	DISABILITY
1983/07/18	2004/04/05	1998/07/31	2008/07/31	1998/07/31	2000/04/03	2004/04/05	2021/05/17	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1983/12/06	2004/04/05	1998/12/06	2006/10/13	1998/12/06	1998/12/06	2002/04/02	2004/04/05	Gatineau	ELECTIVE
1965/02/01	2004/04/06	1980/02/01	1986/02/19	1980/02/01	1980/02/01	1985/12/01	2004/04/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/09/30	2004/04/12	2000/09/30	2004/04/12	1999/04/12	1999/04/12	2004/04/12	2023/07/27	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1958/10/15	2004/04/25	1973/10/15	1976/07/31	1971/07/31	1973/01/29	1976/07/31	2004/04/25	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	2004/05/01	1993/05/12	2003/05/12	1993/05/12	1999/02/15	2003/05/12	2004/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1973/08/15	2004/05/01	1995/07/09	2005/07/09	1995/07/09	1995/07/09	2004/05/01	2024/02/27	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	2004/05/01	1995/11/02	2005/11/02	1995/11/02	1995/11/02	2004/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2004/05/01	1998/07/18	2007/08/13	1998/07/18	1998/09/01	2004/05/01	2022/12/03	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1989/05/02	2004/05/02	2004/05/02	2013/08/08	2004/05/02	2004/05/02	2009/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/03/21	2004/05/07	2014/08/25	2024/08/25	2014/08/25	2014/08/25			St. Catharines	Not Provided
2004/05/07	2004/05/07	2019/05/07	2026/01/29	2019/05/07	2019/05/07			Montreal	Not Provided

2004/05/07	2004/05/07	2019/05/07	2019/12/27	2014/12/27		2014/12/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
2004/05/07	2004/05/07	2021/09/10	2033/10/01	2021/09/10	2023/10/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2004/05/07	2004/05/07	2021/07/10	2031/07/10	2021/07/10	2021/07/10			Hamilton	Not Provided
1994/01/27	2004/05/12	2009/01/27	2009/05/12	2004/05/12	2004/05/12	2009/05/12	2021/06/25	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	2004/05/13	2003/08/31	2014/05/13	2004/05/13	2004/05/13	2010/04/13		Penticton	ELECTIVE
2004/05/14	2004/05/14	2019/07/19	2029/07/19	2019/07/19	2019/07/19	2021/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE
2004/05/14	2004/05/14	2021/04/30	2031/04/30	2021/04/30	2021/04/30			London	Not Provided
1988/05/03	2004/05/15	2003/05/03	2004/05/15	1999/05/15	1999/05/15	2004/05/15	2015/04/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2004/05/15	2004/05/15	2004/05/15	2002/05/06		2004/05/15	2012/04/25	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2004/05/18	2001/06/17	2014/05/18	2004/05/18	2004/05/18	2014/05/18		Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2004/06/02	2006/03/22	2009/06/02	2004/06/02	2004/06/02	2009/06/02	2017/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	2004/06/02	2008/09/25	2018/09/25	2008/09/25	2008/09/25	2015/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2004/06/02	2018/01/04	2028/10/22	2018/01/04	2018/10/22	2021/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2004/06/02	2004/06/02	2019/06/02	2029/05/12	2019/06/02	2019/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1988/06/01	2004/06/15	2003/06/01	2004/06/15	1999/06/15	1999/08/31	2004/06/15	2019/05/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1975/09/11	2004/06/21	1990/09/11	2000/05/28	1990/09/11	1991/11/08	1995/11/06	2004/06/21	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1974/11/28	2004/06/21	1996/10/29	2006/10/29	1996/10/29	2004/06/21	2006/10/29		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1993/02/10	2004/06/22	2008/02/10	2009/06/22	2004/06/22	2004/06/22	2008/09/15	2019/10/19	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1982/05/27	2004/06/24	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	1997/05/27	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	2020/06/20	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2004/06/30	2004/06/30	2014/06/19	2004/06/30	2004/06/30	2014/06/19	2019/06/25	Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	2004/07/01	2008/06/08	2022/02/10			2004/07/01		Toronto	Early Retirement
1988/09/02	2004/07/01	2002/06/29	2012/06/29			2004/07/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2003/08/13	2004/07/02	2018/08/13	2020/04/04	2015/04/04		2007/01/25		Ottawa	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2003/09/16	2004/07/02	2018/09/16	2019/04/24	2014/04/24	2014/04/24	2019/04/24		Montréal	COMPULSORY
2003/11/04	2004/07/02	2018/11/04	2024/05/09	2018/11/04	2018/11/04			Ottawa	Not Provided
2003/11/04	2004/07/02	2018/11/04	2023/03/21	2018/03/21	2018/03/21	2022/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2003/11/19	2004/07/02	2019/11/29	2030/12/08	2019/11/29	2023/01/01			Ottawa	Not Provided
1994/07/05	2004/07/15	2009/07/05	2009/07/15	2004/07/15	2004/07/15	2009/07/15	2018/04/06	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	2004/07/22	1999/07/22	2004/07/22	1999/07/22	1999/10/31	2004/07/22	2008/12/07	Welland	COMPULSORY
1977/09/29	2004/07/24	1995/09/06	2005/09/06	1995/09/06	1995/09/06	1998/12/07	2004/07/24	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1981/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	1996/05/31	2004/07/27	2020/12/22	London	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2004/07/27	2008/06/16	2009/07/27	2004/07/27	2004/07/27	2009/07/27	2017/09/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	2004/07/27	2010/07/26	2014/03/01	2009/03/01	2009/03/01	2012/02/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	2004/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	1994/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	2012/09/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1969/12/19	2004/08/05	1984/12/19	1990/04/11	1984/12/19	1984/12/20	1990/04/11	2004/08/05	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2004/08/11	2004/08/11	2004/08/11	2001/03/22	2001/03/22	2004/08/11	2016/07/14	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1986/04/16	2004/08/19	2002/12/17	2014/08/19	2004/08/19	2004/08/19	2010/08/30		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1973/05/22	2004/08/23	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	1988/05/22	1988/05/22	1995/07/26	2004/08/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2004/08/23	2004/07/26	2014/08/21	2004/08/21		2004/08/23	2007/01/14	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	2004/08/30	2009/12/15	2026/03/02			2011/08/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1992/03/12	2004/08/30	2009/05/07	2021/07/01			2021/07/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/12/22	2004/09/01	1996/12/06	2006/12/06	1996/12/06	1996/12/06	2004/09/01		Drummondville	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	2004/09/01	2003/09/02	2008/05/08	2003/05/08	2003/05/08	2004/09/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2004/09/02	2006/03/22	2009/09/02	2004/09/02	2004/09/02	2009/09/02	2018/12/19	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1991/07/09	2004/09/04	2006/07/09	2016/07/09	2006/07/09		2004/09/04		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1978/03/02	2004/09/08	1990/01/20	1995/01/20	1990/01/20	1991/08/02	1995/01/20	2004/09/08	Perth	COMPULSORY

1982/08/09	2004/09/15	1997/08/09	1997/09/07	1992/09/07	1992/09/07	1996/09/07	2004/09/15	Fredericton	DISABILITY
1988/07/26	2004/09/17	2008/02/05	2022/08/16	2008/02/05	2017/01/01	2021/08/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
2004/09/17	2004/09/17	2019/09/17	2025/09/26	2019/09/17		2017/08/17	2022/12/09	Summerside	DISABILITY
1996/11/08	2004/09/24	2016/10/28	2027/09/01	2016/10/28	2017/09/01			Quebec	Not Provided
2004/09/24	2004/09/24	2020/08/17	2031/03/01	2020/08/17	2021/03/01			Montreal	Not Provided
2004/09/24	2004/09/24	2022/04/13	2032/05/01	2022/04/13	2022/05/01			Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2004/09/24	2004/09/24	2019/09/24	2026/10/23	2019/09/24	2019/09/24			Saint-Jérôme	Not Provided
2004/09/24	2004/09/24	2020/12/28	2032/04/02					Montreal	Not Provided
1971/11/04	2004/09/28	1981/05/28	1986/05/28	1981/11/04		1981/05/28	2004/09/28	Toronto	Compulsory(County Court)
1978/03/16	2004/10/01	1998/11/18	2011/06/11	2001/06/11		2004/10/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1971/07/01	2004/10/01	1998/02/19	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	1998/06/10	2008/02/19		Whitby	COMPULSORY
1988/09/29	2004/10/01	2003/09/29	2004/12/24	1999/12/24	2001/07/01	2004/10/01	2011/03/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/05/09	2004/10/01	2013/08/21	2025/07/01	2013/08/21	2015/07/01	2015/08/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2004/10/01	2004/10/01	2019/10/01	2027/12/26	2019/10/01		2023/08/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2009/10/20	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2006/10/04	2015/04/18	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2014/09/11	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2009/10/09	2020/09/25	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2006/03/03	2001/03/03	2001/03/03	2004/10/04	2015/11/24	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2004/10/05	2001/08/26	2014/10/05	2004/10/05	2004/10/05	2014/10/05	2016/11/26	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1991/06/21	2004/10/10	2004/10/10	2004/10/10	2001/06/21	2001/06/21	2004/10/10	2013/03/25	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2004/10/14	2006/12/23	2009/10/14	2004/10/14	2004/10/14	2009/01/01	2009/11/14	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1976/01/01	2004/10/17	1991/01/01	1997/09/04	1991/01/01	1991/03/01	1997/09/04	2004/10/17	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1973/10/04	2004/10/19	1986/11/24	1986/11/24	1983/10/04		1981/07/23	2004/10/19		DISABILITY
1976/12/23	2004/10/21	1998/11/18	2010/07/15	2000/07/15	2002/01/01	2004/10/21	2004/10/21	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2004/10/22	2004/10/22	2019/10/22	2024/10/15	2019/10/15	2019/10/15			Chicoutimi	Not Provided
2004/10/22	2004/10/22	2019/10/22	2026/04/20	2019/10/22	2019/10/22			Quebec	Not Provided
1969/02/27	2004/10/27	1994/10/27	2004/10/27	1994/10/27	1994/11/01	2004/10/27		Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
1964/12/14	2004/10/29	1980/03/19	1990/03/19	1980/03/19	1980/03/19	1990/03/19	2004/10/29	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1988/09/29	2004/11/01	2003/09/29	2005/03/03	2000/03/03		2004/11/01	2007/06/29	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1983/10/06	2004/11/05	2000/10/08	2012/10/10	2002/10/10	2002/12/01	2004/11/05		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	2004/11/05	2004/04/04	2014/11/05	2004/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/09/16		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1987/12/18	2004/11/06	2007/07/07	2022/01/23	2012/01/23		2004/11/06	2004/11/06	Hamilton	DEATH (RPC)
1985/01/02	2004/11/08	2000/01/02	2004/11/08	1999/11/08	1999/11/08	2004/11/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1988/07/19	2004/11/11	2004/03/16	2014/11/11	2004/11/11	2004/11/11	2013/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1984/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	2016/07/10	Stratford	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	2004/11/16	1998/01/24	1998/01/24	1993/12/06	1993/12/31	1998/01/24	2004/11/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	2004/11/19	2007/04/22	2021/11/18	2007/04/22	2011/11/18	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2004/11/19	1998/07/18	2004/11/19	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2004/11/19	2023/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	2004/11/19	2010/06/15	2021/10/31	2010/06/15	2012/06/30	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2004/11/19	2004/11/19	2021/02/06	2031/02/07	2021/02/06	2021/02/07			Toronto	Not Provided
2004/11/19	2004/11/19	2019/11/19	2028/07/30	2019/11/19	2023/09/01			Kingston	Not Provided
2004/11/19	2004/11/19	2020/03/16	2030/07/12	2020/03/16				Ottawa	Not Provided
1989/06/30	2004/11/23	2004/09/11	2014/11/23	2004/11/23	2004/11/23	2008/05/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2004/11/26	2004/11/26	2019/11/26	2021/12/12	2016/12/12	2016/12/12	2021/12/12		Victoria	COMPULSORY
2004/11/26	2004/11/26	2019/11/26	2023/04/22	2018/04/22		2009/11/06	2009/11/06	New Westminster	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2004/11/26	2004/11/26	2019/11/26	2024/12/10	2019/11/26	2019/11/26	2022/12/31		Richmond	ELECTIVE
2004/11/26	2004/11/26	2019/11/26	2027/08/10	2019/11/26	2020/01/02			Vancouver	Not Provided

2004/12/09	2004/12/09	2019/12/09	2022/10/15	2017/10/15	2017/10/15	2022/10/15		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2004/12/09	2004/12/09	2019/12/09	2025/08/19	2019/12/09	2019/12/09	2023/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2004/12/09	2004/12/09	2021/10/16	2032/10/08	2021/10/16	2022/10/08			Winnipeg	Not Provided
1982/11/04	2004/12/12	2000/08/24	2013/06/13	2003/06/13	2004/12/12	2013/06/13		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1978/08/30	2004/12/21	1999/04/26	2014/12/21	2004/12/21	2004/12/21	2009/08/30	2017/01/28	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	2004/12/28	1998/09/05	1998/09/05	1994/06/29	1994/06/29	1998/09/05	2004/12/28	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1984/01/03	2004/12/28	1994/09/29	1999/09/29	1994/09/29	1994/10/01	1999/09/29	2004/12/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	2004/12/31	1996/11/23	2006/11/23	1996/11/23		2004/12/31	2016/02/15	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1995/04/04	2004/12/31	2015/02/16	2029/12/31	2015/02/16		2019/02/01		Sydney	ELECTIVE
2001/11/07	2004/12/31	2020/02/17	2033/05/28	2020/02/17				Halifax	Not Provided
1982/11/25	2005/01/01	1997/11/25	2006/06/19	1997/11/25	1998/01/01	2005/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2005/01/01	2004/10/04	2012/02/15	2004/10/04	2005/01/01	2007/12/16	2007/12/16	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/03/27	2005/01/04	2016/03/27	2021/10/29	2016/03/27	2021/03/31	2021/10/29		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	2005/01/11	1993/12/21	2003/10/19	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	1996/10/31	2005/01/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/02/10	2005/01/14	2007/04/09	2007/04/09	2003/02/10		2003/09/01	2005/01/14	Victoria	DISABILITY
1995/02/07	2005/01/17	2010/02/07	2017/09/26	2010/02/07		2005/01/17	2005/01/17	Ganges	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/12/03	2005/01/18	2000/12/03	2005/01/18	2000/01/18	2002/09/01	2005/01/18		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1999/06/08	2005/01/18	2014/06/08	2018/02/13	2013/02/13		2017/05/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
2005/01/18	2005/01/18	2020/01/18	2028/08/26	2020/01/18	2020/01/18			Edmonton	Not Provided
1993/03/24	2005/01/30	2008/03/24	2010/01/30	2005/01/30	2005/01/30	2008/08/31		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1983/09/22	2005/02/01	1999/01/12	2009/05/03	1999/05/03	1999/05/03	2005/02/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/02/02	2005/02/02	2024/08/02	2039/01/30	2024/08/02				Winnipeg	Not Provided
1985/08/22	2005/02/04	2000/08/22	2005/02/04	2000/02/04		2005/02/04	2022/07/10	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	2005/02/04	2007/11/25	2017/11/25	2007/11/25	2007/11/25	2012/05/21	2023/12/27	London	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	2005/02/12	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	1992/03/26	1992/03/26	1997/03/26	2005/02/12	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1990/11/28	2005/02/17	2005/02/17	2005/02/17	2000/11/28	2000/11/28	2005/02/17		Bridgewater	COMPULSORY
1984/07/09	2005/02/18	1999/10/05	2009/12/30	1999/12/30	2005/02/18	2009/04/02		Scarborough	ELECTIVE
1991/06/21	2005/02/25	2006/06/21	2008/07/14	2003/07/14		2008/07/14	2022/06/08	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1994/09/27	2005/02/25	2009/09/27	2018/03/05	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2018/03/05		Sainte-Foy	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	2005/02/25	2012/01/02	2023/04/30	2012/01/02	2013/04/30	2023/04/30		London	COMPULSORY
1996/05/07	2005/02/25	2014/01/10	2026/09/15	2014/01/10	2023/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/02/25	2005/02/25	2020/02/25	2029/02/21	2020/02/25	2020/02/25			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/02/25	2005/02/25	2020/02/25	2021/05/29	2016/05/29	2016/06/30	2021/05/29		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2005/02/25	2005/02/25	2021/10/28	2031/11/01	2021/10/28	2021/11/01			Saskatoon	Not Provided
2005/02/25	2005/02/25	2020/02/25	2020/07/03	2015/07/03	2015/07/03	2020/07/03		Sainte-Foy	COMPULSORY
2005/02/25	2005/02/25	2022/11/15	2032/11/15	2022/11/15	2022/11/15			Montreal	Not Provided
2005/02/25	2005/02/25	2023/05/15	2033/05/15	2023/05/15	2023/05/15	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1976/05/28	2005/03/05	1995/03/05	2005/03/05	1995/03/05		2005/03/05	2021/10/14	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1974/10/25	2005/03/07	1996/09/19	2006/09/19	1996/09/19	1996/10/01	1999/01/01	2005/03/07	Assiniboia	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2005/03/08	2014/11/10	2021/02/15	2014/11/10		2005/03/08		Toronto	DISABILITY
1985/10/04	2005/03/12	2002/12/23	2015/03/12	2005/03/12	2005/03/12	2015/03/12	2020/06/30	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1987/06/17	2005/03/14	2003/10/31	2015/03/14	2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2012/01/17		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1990/03/14	2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2011/12/13	2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2008/09/01	2013/04/15	Calgary	ELECTIVE
2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2020/03/14	2024/11/26	2019/11/26		2018/04/03		Montreal	Early Retirement
2005/03/24	2005/03/24	2020/03/24	2026/08/04	2020/03/24		2018/12/01		Amherst	Early Retirement
1986/11/07	2005/03/30	2001/11/07	2005/03/30	2000/03/30	2000/03/30	2005/03/30	2019/02/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY

1990/03/29	2005/04/01	2005/03/29	2014/08/03	2005/03/29	2005/04/01	2014/08/03		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1977/01/17	2005/04/04	1998/11/18	2013/05/28	2003/05/28	2003/05/28	2005/04/04	2017/01/29	Dauphin	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	2005/04/04	1998/11/18	2008/12/25	1998/12/25	1998/12/25	2005/04/04	2019/12/03	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1971/12/16	2005/04/06	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	2019/10/27	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1982/12/16	2005/04/06	2001/08/11	2015/04/06	2005/04/06	2005/04/06	2012/12/31		St-Jérôme	ELECTIVE
1981/04/09	2005/04/08	1999/12/19	2013/08/28	2003/08/28		2005/04/08		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	2005/04/09	2008/04/01	2010/04/09	2005/04/09	2005/04/09	2010/04/09		Ontario	COMPULSORY
1986/02/23	2005/04/10	2001/02/23	2005/04/10	2000/04/10	2000/04/10	2005/04/10	2021/01/12	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	2005/04/12	2005/04/12	2013/06/09	2005/04/12	2005/04/12	2013/06/09		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	2005/04/14	2001/01/21	2015/04/14	2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2015/04/14	2023/07/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/05/31	2005/04/14	2018/01/14	2028/08/29	2018/01/14	2019/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2020/04/14	2028/02/03	2020/04/14	2020/04/14			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2014/07/31	2014/07/31			2014/07/31		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2020/04/14	2028/09/13	2020/04/14		2017/06/01		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2020/04/14	2027/04/26	2020/04/14	2020/04/14			Vancouver	Not Provided
2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2020/04/14	2022/08/20	2017/08/20	2017/08/20	2020/06/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1979/11/27	2005/04/16	1995/04/16	2005/04/16	1995/04/16	1995/04/16	2005/04/16		Red Deer	COMPULSORY
1985/12/05	2005/04/21	2003/02/12	2015/04/21	2005/04/21	2005/04/21	2015/04/21		Surrey	COMPULSORY
2005/04/21	2005/04/21	2020/07/25	2030/07/25	2020/07/25	2020/07/25	2022/12/31		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1977/02/17	2005/04/24	1995/04/24	2005/04/24	1995/04/24	1995/09/01	2005/04/24		Stratford	COMPULSORY
1995/04/25	2005/04/25	2007/01/07	2007/01/07	2005/04/25	2005/04/25	2007/01/07	2020/05/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/09/16	2005/05/02	2002/09/16	2005/05/02	2000/05/02	2000/05/02	2005/05/02	2023/04/23	Halifax	COMPULSORY
2005/05/05	2005/05/05	2020/05/05	2024/09/30	2019/09/30		2017/07/04		Toronto	DISABILITY
2005/05/05	2005/05/05	2020/05/05	2024/08/22	2019/08/22	2020/05/05			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/05/05	2005/05/05	2020/05/05	2023/12/31	2018/12/31	2019/01/01	2023/05/04	2023/05/04	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2005/05/05	2005/05/05	2020/05/05	2029/03/13	2020/05/05				Toronto	Not Provided
2005/05/05	2005/05/05	2022/02/08	2032/02/08	2022/02/08	2022/02/08			Toronto	Not Provided
1995/05/09	2005/05/09	2009/12/01	2009/12/01	2005/05/09	2005/05/09	2009/12/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1999/03/30	2005/05/10	2014/03/30	2023/09/09	2014/03/30		2005/05/10		Sydney	DISABILITY
1998/06/23	2005/05/13	2013/06/23	2022/02/01	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2021/02/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/05/13	2005/05/13	2015/08/15	2015/08/15	2015/05/13		2011/12/15	2011/12/15	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2005/05/13	2005/05/13	2021/12/06	2031/12/06	2021/12/06	2021/12/06	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/05/13	2005/05/13	2014/11/11	2014/11/11			2014/11/11		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1983/08/24	2005/05/15	1992/07/21	1992/07/21			1992/07/21	2005/05/15	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1961/03/30	2005/05/16	1976/08/05	1986/08/05	1976/08/05	1976/10/30	1986/08/05	2005/05/16	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1997/11/04	2005/05/19	2012/11/04	2016/03/06	2011/03/06	2011/03/06	2012/12/31		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
2005/05/19	2005/05/19	2021/01/14	2031/09/10	2021/01/14		2015/05/21		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
2005/05/19	2005/05/19	2021/07/02	2032/08/15	2021/07/02	2022/09/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2005/05/19	2005/05/19	2020/05/19	2024/10/10	2019/10/10	2019/10/10			Vancouver	Not Provided
2005/05/19	2005/05/19	2022/06/11	2032/06/11	2022/06/11	2022/06/11			Vancouver	Not Provided
1967/02/16	2005/05/21	1982/02/16	1991/03/06	1982/02/16		1991/03/06	2005/05/21	Antigonish	COMPULSORY
1978/04/11	2005/05/23	1993/04/11	2002/11/19	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2000/01/01	2005/05/23	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1976/10/28	2005/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	1995/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	2015/07/01	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	2005/06/01	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2016/07/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	2005/06/01	2008/04/01	2010/05/27	2005/05/27	2005/06/01	2008/08/31	2022/08/07	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2005/06/01	2005/06/01	2016/09/16	2016/09/16	2015/06/01	2015/09/01	2016/09/16	2024/03/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY

1992/11/27	2005/06/02	2011/05/14	2022/01/01	2011/05/14	2012/01/01	2019/02/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	2005/06/03	2000/04/04	2005/06/03	2000/04/04	2000/04/04	2005/06/03	2021/01/15	Edmundston	COMPULSORY
1963/10/17	2005/06/16	1983/10/29	1993/10/29	1983/10/29	1983/10/29	1993/10/29	2005/06/16	Hull	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2005/06/17	2008/06/24	2019/04/30	2008/06/24	2009/04/30	2019/04/30		Dryden	COMPULSORY
1996/02/13	2005/06/17	2011/02/13	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/31	2014/07/14		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2005/06/23	2002/01/04	2015/06/23	2005/06/23	2005/06/23	2015/06/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2005/06/23	2005/06/23	2023/08/14	2036/10/03	2023/08/14				Sydney	Not Provided
2005/06/23	2005/06/23	2020/05/09	2020/05/09	2015/06/23	2015/06/23	2019/09/30		Edmonton	Early Retirement
2005/06/23	2005/06/23	2021/06/12	2032/05/31					Calgary	Not Provided
1974/01/17	2005/06/26	1993/11/18	2003/11/18	1993/11/18		1993/11/19	2005/06/26	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1978/07/14	2005/06/30	1995/06/30	2005/06/30	1995/06/30	1995/06/30	2005/06/30	2022/07/31	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2005/07/01	2015/06/20	2016/01/08	2011/01/08	2011/01/10	2013/01/31		Vancouver	DISABILITY
2001/12/14	2005/07/01	2019/05/14	2031/10/11	2019/05/14		2017/09/01		Kamloops	Early Retirement
2004/11/26	2005/07/01	2019/11/26	2021/12/12	2016/12/12	2016/12/12	2021/12/12		Victoria	COMPULSORY
2004/11/19	2005/07/02	2020/03/16	2030/07/12	2020/03/16				Ottawa	Not Provided
1995/09/08	2005/07/03	2014/03/11	2027/09/10	2014/03/11		2010/12/31		Montreal	Early Retirement
2005/07/03	2005/07/03	2021/02/21	2031/10/11	2021/02/21		2016/12/06		Montréal	Early Retirement
1984/07/26	2005/07/05	1997/04/20	2002/04/20	1997/04/20	1997/04/20	2000/09/01	2005/07/05	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	2005/07/05	2005/07/05	2013/08/15	2005/07/05	2005/07/05	2013/08/15		New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
1980/10/16	2005/07/23	2000/09/04	2015/07/23	2005/07/23	2005/07/23	2006/11/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	2005/07/25	1997/08/05	2005/07/25	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/07/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/04/27	2005/07/27	1995/07/27	2005/07/27	1995/07/27	1995/07/31	2005/07/27	2022/12/22	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	2005/07/29	1994/11/27	2003/12/21	1994/11/27	1994/11/27	1997/09/15	2005/07/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1990/02/16	2005/07/31	2005/05/10	2015/07/31	2005/07/31	2005/07/31	2006/11/01		Lloydminster	ELECTIVE
1994/09/20	2005/08/01	2009/09/20	2010/08/01	2005/08/01	2005/08/01	2007/09/18	2016/06/06	Montreal	DISABILITY
1973/09/01	2005/08/03	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	1995/08/03	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	2022/04/12	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1967/03/16	2005/08/06	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	1983/05/17	1983/05/17	1993/05/17	2005/08/06	Pembroke	COMPULSORY
1974/04/01	2005/08/12	1992/03/23	2002/03/23	1992/03/23	1992/03/23	1996/10/01	2005/08/12	Joliette	ELECTIVE
1983/07/27	2005/08/14	2002/02/04	2015/08/14	2005/08/14	2005/08/14	2015/08/14		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1973/01/25	2005/08/16	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	1988/01/25	1988/01/25	1993/08/28	2005/08/16	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1986/04/16	2005/08/20	2003/06/19	2015/08/20	2005/08/20	2005/08/20	2015/08/20		Victoriaville	COMPULSORY
1980/02/18	2005/08/21	1998/03/04	2008/03/04	1998/03/04		1998/03/04	2005/08/21	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	2005/08/26	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	1989/12/20	1989/12/20	1995/03/19	2005/08/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2005/08/29	2005/08/29	2020/08/29	2027/01/03	2020/08/29	2020/08/31	2023/04/07		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
2005/08/29	2005/08/29	2020/12/31	2030/12/31	2020/12/31	2020/12/31			Edmundston	Not Provided
2005/08/29	2005/08/29	2023/02/22	2033/02/22	2023/02/22	2023/02/22			Sainte-Foy	Not Provided
1980/11/27	2005/09/01	1997/09/15	2007/09/15	1997/09/15	1997/09/15	2007/09/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1979/03/01	2005/09/01	1998/11/18	2011/03/14	2001/03/14	2005/09/01	2005/12/31	2023/03/24	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1987/03/25	2005/09/01	2003/10/14	2015/05/04	2005/05/04	2005/09/01	2015/05/04		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1976/01/05	2005/09/01	1998/11/18	2015/08/31	2005/08/31	2005/09/01	2012/05/01	2023/05/12	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	2005/09/01	2003/09/29	2007/05/18	2002/05/18	2002/05/18	2005/09/01	2022/09/02	Midland	ELECTIVE
1993/06/24	2005/09/01	2011/12/18	2025/06/11	2011/12/18	2017/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1997/11/04	2005/09/01	2013/05/23	2023/09/30	2013/05/23	2013/09/30	2023/09/30		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1975/10/09	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	2016/03/27	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1987/11/17	2005/09/09	2002/11/17	2005/09/09	2000/09/09	2000/09/09	2005/09/09		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1964/05/04	2005/09/10	1979/05/04	1987/06/27	1979/05/04		1979/10/01	2005/09/10	Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE

1981/07/28	2005/09/20	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	2007/07/25	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2005/09/23	1998/07/18	2005/09/23	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2005/09/23	2015/02/18	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1968/11/28	2005/09/28	1983/11/28	1990/02/28	1983/11/28	1983/11/28	1990/02/28	2005/09/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1978/03/02	2005/09/29	1998/11/18	2012/05/08	2002/05/08	2002/05/08	2005/09/29	2010/05/17	Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1994/04/22	2005/09/29	2009/04/22	2010/09/29	2005/09/29	2005/09/29	2010/09/29	2020/04/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	2005/10/01	2000/03/11	2005/11/06	2000/03/11	2000/03/11	2005/10/01	2018/01/27	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1970/04/17	2005/10/05	1985/04/17	1986/05/24	1981/05/24	1981/06/01	1985/10/31	2005/10/05	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	2005/10/10	2002/08/20	2015/10/10	2005/10/10	2005/10/10	2013/07/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2005/10/12	2006/03/22	2010/10/12	2005/10/12	2005/10/12	2010/10/12		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	2005/10/15	2005/04/10	2015/10/15	2005/10/15	2005/10/15	2006/05/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/07/10	2005/10/16	1991/08/29	1996/08/29	1991/08/29	1991/08/29	1994/08/31	2005/10/16	London	ELECTIVE
1993/05/05	2005/10/19	2005/10/19	2005/10/19	2003/05/05	2003/05/05	2005/10/19	2019/10/26	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
2005/10/21	2005/10/21	2023/03/20	2033/05/01	2023/03/20	2023/05/01			L'Orignal	Not Provided
1962/10/24	2005/10/22	1981/03/25	1991/03/25	1981/03/25	1982/01/29	1991/03/25	2005/10/22	Regina	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	2005/10/25	2010/08/01	2018/12/10	2010/08/01		2005/10/25	2018/10/24	Kingston	DISABILITY
1987/07/13	2005/10/27	2004/03/05	2015/10/27	2005/10/27	2005/10/27	2012/09/10		Moncton	ELECTIVE
1974/11/14	2005/10/29	1989/11/14	1993/08/20	1988/08/20	1988/08/21	1993/08/20	2005/10/29	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1979/02/20	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2001/02/12	2005/11/01	2016/07/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1988/07/19	2005/11/01	2003/07/19	2013/01/28	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2005/11/01	2017/05/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
2005/11/01	2005/11/01	2020/11/01	2020/11/10	2015/11/10		2020/11/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2005/11/01	2005/11/01	2020/11/01	2022/11/08	2017/11/08	2017/11/08	2020/11/02		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2005/11/01	2005/11/01	2020/11/01	2021/12/03	2016/12/03	2016/12/31	2021/12/03		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1959/07/03	2005/11/03	1979/11/23	1989/11/23	1979/11/23	1981/07/01	1988/07/03	2005/11/03	Moose Jaw	ELECTIVE
1990/07/31	2005/11/03	2005/09/17	2015/11/03	2005/11/03	2005/11/03	2009/12/12	2009/12/12	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/07/01	2005/11/04	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1988/09/06	2005/11/07	2003/09/06	2011/11/09	2003/09/06	2005/11/07	2011/11/09		London	COMPULSORY
1977/07/01	2005/11/08	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	1992/10/14	1992/10/14	2002/10/14	2005/11/08	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1981/06/18	2005/11/10	1998/07/02	2008/07/02	1998/07/02	1998/07/04	2005/11/10	2022/12/10	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2005/11/11	2006/12/23	2010/11/11	2005/11/11	2005/11/11	2007/11/01	2012/12/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1978/11/16	2005/11/12	1993/11/16	1998/06/17	1993/06/17	1993/06/17	1995/03/31	2005/11/12	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1982/05/13	2005/11/14	1997/05/13	2005/11/14	1997/05/13		2005/11/14	2012/03/15	Regina	COMPULSORY
2005/11/15	2005/11/15	2021/12/21	2032/01/01	2021/12/21	2022/01/01			Regina	Not Provided
2005/11/15	2005/11/15	2020/11/15	2023/02/18	2018/02/18	2018/02/28	2023/02/18		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
2005/11/15	2005/11/15	2020/11/15	2028/05/26	2020/11/15	2020/12/01			Prince Albert	Not Provided
1982/09/01	2005/11/19	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	2020/05/21	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	2005/11/19	1999/05/19	1999/05/19	1994/12/13	1995/01/01	1999/05/19	2005/11/19	Regina	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2005/11/19	2004/06/30	2005/11/19	2000/11/19	2000/11/19	2005/11/19	2011/08/02	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1998/06/11	2005/11/22	2013/11/29	2024/05/18	2013/11/29	2016/09/01			Calgary	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2026/02/18	2020/11/22	2020/11/22	2021/11/22		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2005/11/22	2005/11/22	2022/01/16	2032/01/16	2022/01/16	2022/01/16			Montreal	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2028/10/19	2020/11/22	2020/11/23			Pickering	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2026/11/06	2020/11/22	2020/11/22			Kingston	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2026/02/20	2020/11/22	2020/11/22			Waterloo	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2027/05/20	2020/11/22	2020/11/22			Vancouver	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2005/11/22	2017/09/18	2017/09/18	2015/11/22		2017/09/18		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2005/11/22	2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2022/01/13	2017/01/13	2017/08/31	2022/01/13		Calgary	COMPULSORY

1978/07/01	2005/12/01	1996/08/22	2006/08/22	1996/08/22	1996/08/22	2005/12/01	2016/09/26	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1995/12/12	2005/12/12	2010/05/29	2010/05/29	2005/12/12	2005/12/12	2010/05/29		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1979/02/20	2005/12/21	1994/02/20	2000/01/11	1994/02/20		1994/02/20	2005/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2005/12/25	2002/11/13	2006/02/20			2005/12/25		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1990/12/05	2005/12/29	2005/12/05	2005/12/29	2000/12/29	2000/12/29	2005/12/29	2020/04/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/03/01	2005/12/31	1998/11/18	2011/03/14	2001/03/14	2005/09/01	2005/12/31	2023/03/24	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	2005/12/31	1997/08/05	2006/02/12	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/12/31	2024/02/18	Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1974/11/21	2006/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/09/29	2000/09/29	2000/09/29	2006/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	2006/01/01	2000/02/17	2014/04/16	2004/04/16	2006/01/01	2014/04/16	2014/11/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1994/11/01	2006/01/01	2009/11/01	2015/10/03	2009/11/01	2012/01/01	2015/10/03	2020/10/10	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1988/09/29	2006/01/04	2004/11/17	2016/01/04	2006/01/04	2006/01/04	2008/11/15		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1995/11/20	2006/01/08	2010/11/20	2017/07/14	2010/11/20		2006/01/08	2006/01/08		DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1983/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	2017/01/28	London	COMPULSORY
1972/05/23	2006/01/30	1996/01/30	2006/01/30	1996/01/30	1996/01/30	2006/01/30	2018/09/18	Cap-de-la-Madeleine	COMPULSORY
1970/05/07	2006/02/06	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	1985/05/07	1985/05/07	1991/11/03	2006/02/06	London	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2006/02/08	2005/10/22	2016/02/08	2006/02/08	2006/02/08	2016/02/08		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1978/05/01	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	2018/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1973/10/11	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1972/04/13	2006/02/21	1987/04/13	1995/11/29	1987/04/13	1988/09/30	1995/11/29	2006/02/21	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	2006/02/26	1996/10/29	2000/07/17	1995/07/17	1995/07/17	2000/07/17	2006/02/26	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/01/01	2006/03/01	2004/01/18	2016/02/02	2006/02/02	2006/03/01	2016/02/02		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	2006/03/01	2006/03/01	2016/01/03	2006/03/01	2006/03/01	2012/06/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2006/03/01	2007/06/24	2015/12/25			2015/08/31		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	2006/03/03	1996/03/03	2006/03/03	1996/03/03		2006/03/03		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/09/03	2006/03/22	1997/09/03	2006/03/22	1997/09/03	1997/10/04	2006/03/22	2009/07/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2015/09/18	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/07/18	2013/07/18	Brampton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2014/09/13	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2010/01/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2022/04/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2014/09/20	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2014/09/20		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	2006/03/24	2004/12/13	2016/03/24	2006/03/24	2006/03/24	2016/03/24		Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1962/12/13	2006/03/25	1985/10/24	1995/10/24	1985/10/24	1985/10/24	1990/01/01	2006/03/25	Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	2006/04/01	2009/11/01	2011/03/21	2006/03/21	2006/04/01	2007/05/07	2007/05/07	Swift Current	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/03/01	2006/04/07	2006/03/01	2007/05/07	2002/05/07	2002/05/07	2006/04/07	2007/06/05	Morden	ELECTIVE
1981/09/04	2006/04/14	2001/06/25	2016/04/14	2006/04/14	2006/04/14	2016/04/14		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	2006/04/15	2013/10/07	2026/05/25	2016/05/25		2006/04/15	2006/04/15	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1971/11/10	2006/05/01	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	1986/11/10	1986/11/10	1993/03/06	2006/05/01	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	2006/05/01	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	2006/05/01	2005/04/10	2015/10/15	2005/10/15	2005/10/15	2006/05/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2006/05/01	2007/05/06	2016/03/10	2007/05/06	2007/05/07	2016/03/10		Georgetown	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2006/05/01	2007/11/27	2015/05/22	2007/11/27		2006/05/01		Edmonton	Early Retirement
1995/06/22	2006/05/01	2012/02/20	2023/10/19	2012/02/20		2009/01/01		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
1996/05/07	2006/05/07	2010/12/26	2010/12/26	2006/05/07	2006/05/07	2010/12/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1974/01/17	2006/05/09	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	2010/01/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1965/08/20	2006/05/15	1981/10/13	1991/10/13	1981/10/13		1973/06/15	2006/05/15	Kingston	DISABILITY
1988/04/19	2006/05/17	2004/11/02	2016/05/17	2006/05/17	2006/05/17	2016/05/17		Bathurst	COMPULSORY
1994/11/01	2006/05/27	2009/11/01	2011/05/27	2006/05/27	2006/05/27	2007/10/16	2007/10/16	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1970/02/12	2006/05/31	1988/11/25	1998/11/25	1988/11/25	1988/11/25	1995/12/31	2006/05/31	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	2006/06/01	2005/04/12	2007/06/18	2002/06/18	2006/06/01	2007/06/18		Saskatoon, Sask.	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	2006/06/01	2010/07/26	2011/06/01	2006/06/01	2006/06/01	2011/06/01		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1982/06/17	2006/06/04	1997/06/17	2007/03/21	1997/06/17	1997/07/01	2006/06/04	2006/06/04	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
1976/01/02	2006/06/14	1991/01/02	1994/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1994/08/31	2006/06/14	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1991/06/21	2006/06/21	2006/06/21	2015/04/22	2006/06/21	2006/06/21	2014/08/31		Rivière-du-Loup	ELECTIVE
2006/06/27	2006/06/27	2025/11/16	2040/04/06	2025/11/16		2022/07/11		Yellowknife	Early Retirement
2006/06/27	2006/06/27	2021/06/27	2029/08/17	2021/06/27		2023/10/30		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1988/03/22	2006/06/29	2003/03/22	2006/06/29	2001/06/29	2001/06/29	2006/06/29	2020/06/01	Liverpool	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	2006/07/02	1997/08/05	2005/09/05	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2003/01/01	2006/07/02	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1963/10/31	2006/07/05	1983/03/30	1993/03/30	1983/03/30	1983/03/30	1993/03/30	2006/07/05	Thetford Mines	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	2006/07/06	1996/05/28	2001/08/23	1996/05/28	1996/12/31	2001/08/23	2006/07/06	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1985/05/10	2006/07/08	2000/08/03	2010/10/27	2000/10/27		1999/05/06	2006/07/08	Corner Brook	DISABILITY
1991/07/11	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2013/09/17	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2011/04/02	2015/03/12	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1982/03/18	2006/07/22	2001/11/19	2016/07/22	2006/07/22	2006/07/22	2016/07/22		Brantford	COMPULSORY
1978/07/01	2006/08/01	1998/11/18	2010/04/13	2000/04/13	2000/04/13	2006/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2006/08/01	2006/07/11	2014/05/15	2006/07/11	2006/08/01	2014/05/15		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1978/05/01	2006/08/07	1993/05/01	1996/09/12	1991/09/12	1991/09/12	1993/05/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	2006/08/07	2003/09/02	2008/05/08	2003/05/08	2003/05/08	2004/09/01	2006/08/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1982/05/27	2006/08/09	1989/09/01	1989/09/01			1989/09/01	2006/08/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	2006/08/23	2005/05/24	2016/08/23	2006/08/23	2006/08/23	2016/08/23		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/06/29	2006/09/01	2004/07/29	2016/08/29	2006/08/29	2006/09/01	2011/02/01	2020/07/12	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	2006/09/04	1996/09/04	2006/09/04	1996/09/04	1996/09/04	2006/09/04	2020/09/11	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	2006/09/06	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	2021/11/21	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	2006/09/09	1996/09/09	2006/09/09	1996/09/09		2006/09/09	2010/04/02	Regina	COMPULSORY
1991/09/13	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2016/01/13	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2016/01/13		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/09/13	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2015/01/24	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2012/04/04		Red Deer	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2006/09/14	2002/03/29	2015/12/07	2005/12/07	2014/12/10	2015/12/07		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	2006/09/14	2008/02/01	2015/04/24	2008/02/01	2013/06/30	2015/04/24		Regina	COMPULSORY
2000/07/27	2006/09/14	2015/09/17	2025/11/07	2015/09/17	2016/01/01			Edmonton	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2006/09/14	2020/11/22	2026/02/20	2020/11/22	2020/11/22			Waterloo	Not Provided
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2021/09/14	2027/09/10	2021/09/14		2016/09/23		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2020/04/02	2020/04/02	2016/09/14	2016/09/14	2020/04/02		Belleville	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2021/09/14	2023/07/08	2018/07/08	2018/08/31	2023/07/08		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2021/09/14	2029/07/08	2021/09/14	2021/09/14			Toronto	Not Provided
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2024/07/15	2037/05/15	2024/07/15				Toronto	Not Provided
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2015/12/11	2015/12/11			2015/12/11		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2020/02/01	2020/02/01	2016/09/14		2015/09/11		Montreal	DISABILITY
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2022/06/13	2032/06/13	2022/06/13	2022/06/13			Quebec	Not Provided
2006/09/14	2006/09/14	2021/09/14	2023/10/19	2018/10/19	2018/11/01	2023/10/19		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2006/09/15	2006/09/15	2006/09/15	2002/11/27	2002/11/27	2006/09/15	2017/09/04	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	2006/09/16	2004/04/04	2014/11/05	2004/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/09/16		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1995/07/26	2006/09/16	2010/07/26	2011/09/16	2006/09/16	2006/09/16	2011/09/16	2023/06/23	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1987/07/13	2006/09/17	2002/07/13	2006/09/17	2001/09/17	2001/09/17	2006/09/17	2007/09/20	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	2006/09/23	2008/04/01	2011/09/22	2006/09/22	2006/09/23	2011/09/22		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1965/05/17	2006/09/24	1980/05/17	1984/03/02	1979/03/02		1984/03/02	2006/09/24	Fredericton	COMPULSORY

1982/08/05	2006/09/27	1999/03/02	2010/09/27	2000/09/27	2000/09/27	2006/09/27	2019/05/09	Pembroke	ELECTIVE
1975/07/25	2006/09/30	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	1991/12/28	1991/12/28	2001/12/28	2006/09/30	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2006/09/30	2006/03/12	2016/11/17	2006/11/17		2006/09/30	2008/12/21	Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1985/12/03	2006/10/01	2000/12/03	2007/02/28	2000/12/03	2000/12/03	2006/10/01	2015/09/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	2006/10/01	2000/08/22	2007/11/07	2000/08/22	2006/10/01	2007/11/07	2015/03/30	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	2006/10/01	1996/10/26	2006/10/26	1996/10/26	1997/01/01	2006/10/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	2006/10/02	2008/04/01	2016/08/24	2008/04/01		2006/10/02	2011/12/06	Quebec	Early Retirement
1989/10/04	2006/10/04	2004/10/04	2009/10/20	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2006/10/04	2015/04/18	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2014/12/14	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2009/10/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2022/04/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/02/06	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2011/11/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	2006/10/16	2000/03/11	2006/10/16	2000/03/11		2006/10/16		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1982/01/28	2006/10/22	1997/01/28	2006/10/22	1997/01/28	1997/02/01	2006/10/22	2015/07/16	Berwick	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	2006/10/26	2009/06/12	2021/04/24	2009/06/12	2012/05/31	2021/04/24		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
2001/03/01	2006/10/26	2016/05/18	2026/08/04	2016/05/18				Edmonton	Not Provided
2003/06/18	2006/10/26	2021/02/13	2032/10/11	2021/02/13	2022/10/11			Toronto	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2021/10/26	2023/02/26	2018/02/26	2018/02/26	2023/02/26		Sainte-Julie	COMPULSORY
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2021/10/26	2024/09/05	2019/09/05		2009/12/28		Calgary	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2021/10/26	2026/08/31	2021/08/31		2017/01/03		Red Deer	Early Retirement
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2021/12/21	2032/02/14	2021/12/21	2022/06/20			Toronto	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2021/10/26	2024/10/18	2019/10/18	2019/10/18			Whitby	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2018/06/20	2018/06/20	2016/10/26		2017/06/01		Toronto	Early Retirement
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2021/10/26	2022/01/24	2017/01/24	2017/01/30	2022/01/22		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2021/10/26	2030/08/10	2021/10/26				Prince Albert	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2006/10/26	2025/12/25	2040/02/22	2025/12/25				Barrie	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2006/10/27	2021/10/26	2024/10/18	2019/10/18	2019/10/18			Whitby	Not Provided
1974/11/28	2006/10/29	1996/10/29	2006/10/29	1996/10/29	2004/06/21	2006/10/29		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2003/06/18	2006/10/31	2018/06/18	2024/05/15	2018/06/18	2018/06/18	2020/01/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1980/10/16	2006/11/01	2000/09/04	2015/07/23	2005/07/23	2005/07/23	2006/11/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1979/02/20	2006/11/01	1998/11/18	2009/05/27	1999/05/27	2000/07/01	2006/11/01	2020/04/15	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	2006/11/01	1998/11/18	2011/11/07	2001/11/07	2002/02/28	2006/11/01	2021/12/02	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1990/02/16	2006/11/01	2005/05/10	2015/07/31	2005/07/31	2005/07/31	2006/11/01		Lloydminster	ELECTIVE
1991/06/21	2006/11/01	2006/06/21	2007/02/12	2002/02/12	2002/09/01	2006/11/01	2020/01/13	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	2006/11/02	2006/03/01	2006/11/02	2001/11/02	2001/11/02	2006/11/02	2016/01/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1977/02/17	2006/11/06	1996/11/06	2006/11/06	1996/11/06	1997/01/01	2006/11/06	2014/05/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/11/30	2006/11/12	2010/11/30	2011/11/12	2006/11/12	2006/11/12	2011/11/12	2019/07/01	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1964/07/01	2006/11/14	1979/07/01	1986/06/30	1979/07/01	1984/06/01	1986/06/30	2006/11/14	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2006/11/22	2008/10/22	2020/04/08	2008/10/22		2020/04/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2003/05/01	2006/11/22	2021/02/21	2033/12/15	2021/02/21		2020/02/29		Hamilton	DISABILITY
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2021/11/22	2027/09/09	2021/11/22				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2021/12/12	2031/12/31	2021/12/12	2022/01/01			Halifax	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2021/11/22	2024/11/19	2019/11/19	2019/11/19			Bathurst	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2025/08/26	2039/05/30	2025/08/26				Bathurst	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2022/10/20	2033/09/16	2022/10/20		2022/10/30		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2021/11/22	2027/10/28	2021/11/22				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2024/11/24	2037/11/26	2024/11/24				Toronto	Not Provided

2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2020/06/24	2020/06/24	2016/11/22	2017/01/01	2020/06/24		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2021/11/22	2025/04/25	2020/04/25	2020/06/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2022/06/21	2033/01/18	2022/06/21				Toronto	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2021/11/22	2026/11/17	2021/11/17	2022/01/01			Montreal	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2021/11/22	2031/03/21	2021/11/22	2021/11/22			Montreal	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2022/07/18	2033/03/13	2022/07/18		2020/09/01		Sherbrooke	Early Retirement
2006/11/22	2006/11/22	2025/04/24	2038/09/24	2025/04/24				Sainte-Roy	Not Provided
1964/05/20	2006/11/23	1979/05/20	1983/04/27	1978/04/27		1983/04/27	2006/11/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/03/01	2006/11/28	1995/05/20	2005/05/20	1995/05/20	1995/05/20	2001/06/01	2006/11/28	Quebec	ELECTIVE
2006/11/29	2006/11/29	2025/09/27	2039/07/25	2025/09/27				Montreal	Not Provided
1969/01/09	2006/11/30	1981/01/20	1986/01/20	1981/01/20	1981/01/20	1984/12/31	2006/11/30	London	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	2006/12/01	2005/07/05	2009/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/12/01	2009/11/05	2022/05/05	Halifax	COMPULSORY
2006/12/04	2006/12/04	2024/06/17	2036/12/29	2024/06/17				Haileybury	Not Provided
1991/12/05	2006/12/05	2006/12/05	2015/06/03	2006/12/05	2006/12/05	2015/06/03		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	2006/12/06	2011/10/14	2025/02/15	2011/10/14	2020/01/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
1983/07/07	2006/12/14	2003/01/24	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/07/31		Bathurst	ELECTIVE
1983/10/13	2006/12/14	2005/09/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2014/12/31	2023/07/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1982/12/16	2006/12/14	2003/07/21	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2009/05/01		Sorel	ELECTIVE
1988/05/03	2006/12/14	2006/02/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2016/12/14		Picton	COMPULSORY
1988/06/07	2006/12/14	2005/03/28	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/04/02	2021/11/22	Kirkland Lake	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	2006/12/14	2006/05/10	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2013/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/10/11	2006/12/15	2004/04/24	2016/12/15	2006/12/14	2006/12/15	2010/01/01		Saint John	ELECTIVE
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2021/12/15	2029/05/23	2021/12/15	2021/12/15	2022/01/02		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2021/12/15	2023/06/05	2018/06/05		2013/08/31		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2021/10/31	2021/10/31	2016/12/15	2016/12/16	2021/10/31		New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2021/12/15	2027/10/31	2021/12/15	2021/12/15			Hamilton	Not Provided
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2021/12/15	2025/06/23	2020/06/23		2022/03/09	2022/03/09	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2021/12/15	2024/02/23	2019/02/23		2017/10/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2024/04/19	2036/08/22	2024/04/19				Saint-Georges de Beauce	Not Provided
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2021/12/15	2025/08/03	2020/08/03	2020/08/03			Edmonton	Not Provided
2006/12/15	2006/12/15	2022/08/16	2032/12/01	2022/08/16	2022/12/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1987/09/01	2006/12/19	2005/01/27	2016/12/19	2006/12/14	2006/12/19	2016/09/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1986/01/24	2006/12/22	2004/03/04	2016/12/22	2006/12/14	2006/12/22	2007/04/17	2007/04/17	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2016/08/12	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2016/08/12		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2014/02/11	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2014/02/11		Val d'Or	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2012/05/09	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2012/05/09		Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2013/07/11	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2008/05/01	2009/09/04	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2026/02/03	2040/03/17	2026/02/03				Val d'Or	Not Provided
2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2022/07/13	2032/09/01	2022/07/13	2022/09/01			Medicine Hat	Not Provided
1978/02/02	2006/12/28	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	1993/04/12	1993/04/12	2003/04/12	2006/12/28	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	2006/12/28	2009/01/27	2011/12/28	2006/12/28	2006/12/28	2011/12/28		Prince George	COMPULSORY
1982/03/11	2006/12/30	1998/11/18	2009/10/08	1999/10/08	1999/10/08	2006/12/30	2009/12/03	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	2007/01/01	2000/03/02	2014/05/15	2004/05/15	2007/01/01	2014/05/15		Regina	COMPULSORY
1987/10/23	2007/01/01	2005/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/10/31		Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1987/11/03	2007/01/01	2005/10/18	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	2007/01/01	1998/05/08	2008/05/08	1998/05/08	1998/05/08	2007/01/01	2015/10/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE

1982/03/11	2007/01/01	2003/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Shediac	ELECTIVE
1985/12/03	2007/01/01	2000/12/03	2010/09/28	2000/12/03	2007/01/01	2010/09/28		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1982/05/13	2007/01/01	2000/03/12	2013/01/10	2003/01/10	2007/01/01	2013/01/10		Regina	COMPULSORY
1986/11/17	2007/01/01	2005/05/22	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	2007/01/01	2004/11/15	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2014/09/01		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1984/01/03	2007/01/01	2003/02/20	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01	2020/11/19	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1986/11/17	2007/01/01	2006/01/07	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2012/06/30	2012/09/29	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2007/01/01	2006/08/21	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1990/03/30	2007/01/01	2006/10/06	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2016/10/31		Church Point	ELECTIVE
1964/10/01	2007/01/02	1981/09/14	1991/09/14	1981/09/14	1983/01/17	1991/09/14	2007/01/02	Welland	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	2007/01/04	2011/02/20	2012/01/04	2007/01/04	2007/01/04	2012/01/04		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/03/09	2007/01/04	2014/03/09	2023/10/26	2014/03/09	2014/03/09	2017/12/31		Clarenceville	ELECTIVE
2002/06/05	2007/01/04	2019/11/13	2029/11/13	2019/11/13	2019/11/13			Grand Falls	Not Provided
1965/05/03	2007/01/05	1979/12/11	1984/12/11	1979/12/11	1979/12/31	1984/12/11	2007/01/05	Milton	COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	2007/01/06	1997/09/01	2007/09/01	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2003/05/01	2007/01/06	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	2007/01/07	1988/03/08	1996/08/28	1988/03/08	1988/03/08	1991/12/31	2007/01/07	Port Hope	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2007/01/07	2007/01/07	2007/01/07	2005/04/25	2005/04/25	2007/01/07	2020/05/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2007/01/08	2003/06/07	2017/01/08	2006/12/14	2007/01/08	2015/01/10	2015/01/10	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1987/06/17	2007/01/08	2005/06/27	2017/01/08	2006/12/14	2007/01/08	2017/01/08		Joliette	COMPULSORY
1994/07/09	2007/01/08	2010/06/21	2021/06/02	2010/06/21	2020/05/15	2021/06/02		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2007/01/14	2004/07/26	2014/08/21	2004/08/21		2004/08/23	2007/01/14	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	2007/01/15	2006/08/31	2017/01/15	2006/12/14	2007/01/15	2011/08/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1990/12/24	2007/01/15	2007/01/04	2017/01/15	2007/01/04	2007/01/15	2014/04/02		Hull	ELECTIVE
2006/11/22	2007/01/15	2021/11/22	2024/11/19	2019/11/19	2019/11/19			Bathurst	Not Provided
1978/02/02	2007/01/23	1993/02/02	2000/09/03	1993/02/02	1993/02/02	2000/05/01	2007/01/23	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2007/01/24	2011/11/03	2025/03/28	2011/11/03	2015/04/03			Smiths Falls	Not Provided
2003/08/13	2007/01/25	2018/08/13	2020/04/04	2015/04/04		2007/01/25		Ottawa	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1985/10/29	2007/01/27	2000/10/29	2007/01/27	2000/10/29	2000/10/30	2007/01/27		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
2007/01/29	2007/01/29	2023/09/06	2035/04/13	2023/09/06				Toronto	Not Provided
2007/01/29	2007/01/29	2022/12/02	2033/01/01	2022/12/02	2023/01/01			Ottawa	Not Provided
2007/01/29	2007/01/29	2022/01/29	2023/04/07	2018/04/07	2018/04/09	2023/04/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2007/01/29	2007/01/29	2022/01/29	2031/05/04	2022/01/29				St. Catharines	Not Provided
1978/06/22	2007/01/31	1997/01/31	2007/01/31	1997/01/31	1997/01/31	2007/01/31		Antigonish	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2007/02/01	2008/12/27	2018/12/27	2008/12/27	2008/12/27	2018/12/27		Prince George	COMPULSORY
1963/07/11	2007/02/12	1978/03/05	1978/03/05	1973/07/11	1975/07/11	1978/03/05	2007/02/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1985/12/03	2007/02/14	2005/08/25	2017/02/14	2006/12/14	2007/02/14	2012/06/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1997/07/03	2007/02/15	2014/06/06	2026/05/09	2016/05/09		2007/02/15		Edmonton	DISABILITY
1986/03/11	2007/02/19	2006/08/30	2017/02/19	2006/12/14	2007/02/19	2012/12/31		Prince George	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2007/02/19	2007/02/19	2017/02/19	2007/02/19	2007/02/19	2013/01/02		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
1979/02/20	2007/02/23	1997/02/23	2007/02/23	1997/02/23		2007/02/23	2023/06/14	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1988/07/26	2007/03/01	2006/02/20	2017/03/01	2006/12/14	2007/03/01	2010/07/31		Corner Brook	ELECTIVE
1990/07/31	2007/03/02	2009/08/14	2019/08/14	2009/08/14	2009/08/14	2010/03/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
1998/03/17	2007/03/02	2013/11/24	2024/01/01	2013/11/24	2014/01/01	2019/09/26	2019/09/26	Whitby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2000/06/20	2007/03/02	2015/06/20	2023/12/30	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2023/12/30		Belleville	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2007/03/02	2015/06/20	2020/09/08	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2020/09/08		Grand Falls/Windsor	COMPULSORY
2004/06/02	2007/03/02	2019/06/02	2029/05/12	2019/06/02	2019/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided

2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2023/07/12	2034/11/20	2023/07/12				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2026/10/18	2021/10/18	2022/07/04			Newmarket	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2028/02/09	2022/03/02		2022/04/09		Regina	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2027/01/20	2022/01/20	2022/01/31			Ottawa	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2024/03/14	2019/03/14	2022/11/04	2024/03/14		North York	COMPULSORY
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2030/03/25	2022/03/02	2022/03/28			Lindsay	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2026/12/15	2021/12/15				Vancouver	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2024/03/25	2019/03/25	2019/04/01	2023/09/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/08/15	2033/01/27	2022/08/15				St. John's	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2023/07/02	2018/07/02	2018/07/02	2020/02/29		St. John's	DISABILITY
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2030/11/19	2022/03/02	2022/03/02	2023/09/30		St. John's	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2022/12/21	2017/12/21		2017/12/01		Montreal	Early Retirement
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2023/10/31	2033/10/31	2023/10/31	2023/10/31			Montreal	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2025/06/18	2038/10/05	2025/06/18				Montreal	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2026/02/14	2021/02/14		2019/04/12		Montreal	DISABILITY
1962/10/24	2007/03/05	1984/08/30	1994/08/30	1984/08/30	1985/02/01	1994/08/30	2007/03/05	Dunnville	COMPULSORY
1976/04/08	2007/03/10	1991/04/08	1997/08/17	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1995/11/07	2007/03/10	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2007/03/16	2004/06/30	2007/03/16	2002/03/16	2002/03/16	2007/03/16	2020/03/19	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2007/03/17	2005/07/05	2007/03/17	2002/03/17	2002/03/17	2007/03/17	2016/05/22	Truro	COMPULSORY
1955/10/01	2007/03/19	1977/04/29	1987/04/29	1977/04/29	1982/12/17	1987/04/29	2007/03/19	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1988/07/19	2007/03/20	2003/07/19	2008/10/13	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2007/03/20	2007/03/20	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1984/03/06	2007/03/28	1999/10/26	2010/06/15	2000/06/15	2000/06/15	2004/01/06	2007/03/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1977/07/01	2007/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	1997/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	2012/02/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2007/03/30	2006/07/19	2018/08/07	2006/12/14	2009/09/01	2018/08/07		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2007/03/30	2007/03/30	2022/06/22	2032/09/13	2022/06/22				Ottawa	Not Provided
2007/03/30	2007/03/30	2019/06/01	2019/06/01	2017/03/30		2017/06/01		Halifax	Early Retirement
2007/03/30	2007/03/30	2022/03/30	2028/01/23	2022/03/30	2022/04/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2007/03/30	2007/03/30	2018/10/28	2018/10/28	2017/03/30	2017/03/30	2018/10/28		Duncan	COMPULSORY
2007/03/30	2007/03/30	2022/03/30	2026/02/12	2021/02/12				St. John's	Not Provided
2007/03/30	2007/03/30	2022/03/30	2022/11/08	2017/11/08	2017/12/01	2021/11/01		Moose Jaw	Early Retirement
2007/03/30	2007/03/30	2022/03/30	2027/10/01	2022/03/30	2022/03/31			Fredericton	Not Provided
1986/01/24	2007/04/02	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2001/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2019/02/28	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1975/07/09	2007/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	1997/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	2020/05/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	2007/04/07	1999/06/21	2007/04/07	1999/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/04/07		Brandon	COMPULSORY
1972/09/01	2007/04/08	1988/06/22	1998/06/22	1988/06/22	1988/09/06	1998/06/22	2007/04/08	Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1997/04/08	2007/04/08	2010/10/30	2010/10/30	2007/04/08	2007/04/08	2010/10/30	2021/12/13	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2007/04/08	2007/04/08	2017/10/13	2017/10/13	2017/04/08	2017/04/08	2017/10/13		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1984/12/13	2007/04/10	2004/03/27	2017/04/10	2006/12/14	2007/04/10	2013/01/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1986/11/07	2007/04/16	2006/11/20	2021/12/03	2006/12/14		2007/04/16		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1986/01/24	2007/04/17	2004/03/04	2016/12/22	2006/12/14	2006/12/22	2007/04/17	2007/04/17	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/03/14	2007/04/20	2007/04/20	2017/04/20	2007/04/20	2007/04/20	2009/07/01		Hull	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2007/04/22	2007/04/22	2017/04/22	2007/04/22	2007/04/22	2017/04/22		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2007/04/26	2013/08/26	2023/11/04	2013/08/26	2013/11/04	2018/04/30		Hull	ELECTIVE
2007/04/26	2007/04/26	2023/06/15	2034/08/04	2023/06/15		2022/02/07		Calgary	Early Retirement
2007/04/26	2007/04/26	2023/12/10	2034/04/10	2023/12/10	2024/04/10			Saint John	Not Provided
1992/06/24	2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2002/06/24	2002/06/24	2007/04/27	2015/03/07	Kitchener	COMPULSORY

1999/09/15	2007/04/27	2014/09/15	2020/06/02	2014/09/15		2007/04/27	2007/04/27	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2019/08/19	2019/08/19	2017/04/27	2017/08/19	2019/08/19		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2026/10/16	2041/04/06	2026/10/16				Montreal	Not Provided
2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2027/06/27	2042/08/27	2027/06/27		2023/12/31		Gatineau	Early Retirement
2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2022/04/27	2028/03/24	2022/04/27				Edmonton	Not Provided
2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2023/10/26	2033/11/01	2023/10/26	2023/11/01			Edmonton	Not Provided
2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2021/03/26	2021/03/26	2017/04/27	2017/04/27	2021/03/26		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1976/01/02	2007/04/28	1991/01/02	1998/09/18			1991/01/04	2007/04/28	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2007/04/30	2013/10/15	2024/11/30	2013/10/15	2014/11/30			Vancouver	Not Provided
1993/05/05	2007/05/04	2011/12/06	2025/07/07	2011/12/06		2007/05/04		Calgary	Early Retirement
1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2016/06/23	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2016/06/23		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2012/11/25	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2012/11/25		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1984/06/21	2007/05/07	1999/06/21	2007/05/27	1999/06/21	1999/06/21	2007/05/07	2007/05/07	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1992/05/06	2007/05/07	2007/05/06	2016/03/10	2007/05/06	2007/05/07	2016/03/10		Georgetown	COMPULSORY
1994/11/01	2007/05/07	2009/11/01	2011/03/21	2006/03/21	2006/04/01	2007/05/07	2007/05/07	Swift Current	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2007/05/07	2007/05/07	2022/05/07	2023/04/18	2018/04/18	2022/08/01	2023/04/18			COMPULSORY
2007/03/02	2007/05/10	2022/03/02	2024/03/25	2019/03/25	2019/04/01	2023/09/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2007/05/10	2007/05/10	2022/05/10	2027/03/28	2022/03/28	2022/03/28			Kingston	Not Provided
2007/05/10	2007/05/10	2022/05/10	2025/02/03	2020/02/03	2020/02/03			Montreal	Not Provided
2007/05/10	2007/05/10	2025/06/24	2038/08/08	2025/06/24				Montreal	Not Provided
1983/07/18	2007/05/12	1998/07/18	2002/10/10	1997/10/10	1997/10/10	1999/09/29	2007/05/12	Baie-Comeau	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	2007/05/13	2007/05/13	2015/05/10	2007/05/13	2007/05/13	2014/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2003/09/26	2007/05/13	2018/09/26	2025/05/04	2018/09/26	2018/09/30	2021/05/01		Midland	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	2007/05/15	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	2008/12/26	Sydney	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2007/05/15	2007/05/06	2012/06/08	2007/05/06	2007/05/15	2012/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/09/10	2007/05/17	2012/03/11	2027/09/09	2012/03/11	2018/12/15			Regina	Not Provided
1991/09/10	2007/05/17	2007/01/05	2017/05/02	2007/01/05	2011/01/01	2017/05/02		Regina	COMPULSORY
1977/11/24	2007/05/19	1997/05/19	2007/05/19	1997/05/19	1997/09/01	2007/05/19		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1996/08/07	2007/05/20	2011/08/07	2012/05/20	2007/05/20	2007/05/20	2011/08/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1975/11/02	2007/05/24	1990/11/02	1993/01/15	1988/01/15	1988/01/15	1990/12/31	2007/05/24	Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2007/05/31	2006/03/22	2007/05/31	2002/05/31		2007/05/31	2024/03/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2007/06/01	2008/06/16	2013/12/10	2008/06/16		2013/12/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1996/11/08	2007/06/01	2015/05/16	2025/05/16	2015/05/16	2015/05/16	2022/01/01		Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
1999/06/08	2007/06/01	2016/09/07	2027/08/31	2016/09/07	2017/08/31			Calgary	Not Provided
2007/06/01	2007/06/01	2022/06/01	2027/01/27	2022/01/27		2018/08/31		Regina	Early Retirement
2007/06/01	2007/06/01	2024/01/28	2035/09/25	2024/01/28				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2007/06/01	2007/06/01	2022/06/01	2029/07/23	2022/06/01	2022/06/01			St. John's	Not Provided
1980/12/19	2007/06/03	1995/12/19	1996/08/18	1991/08/18	1991/09/01	1996/08/16	2007/06/03	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1988/07/19	2007/06/03	2003/07/19	2008/05/02	2003/05/02	2003/05/02	2007/06/03		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1971/02/18	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05	1997/06/05	1997/06/05	2007/06/05		Bouctouche	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	2007/06/05	2006/03/01	2007/05/07	2002/05/07	2002/05/07	2006/04/07	2007/06/05	Morden	ELECTIVE
2007/06/05	2007/06/05	2022/06/05	2024/05/10	2019/05/10	2020/01/31			Toronto	Not Provided
2007/06/05	2007/06/05	2022/06/05	2030/03/08	2022/06/05	2022/06/05			Ottawa	Not Provided
1981/07/16	2007/06/14	2000/02/08	2013/09/01	2003/09/01	2004/01/01	2007/06/14	2007/06/14	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/11/29	2007/06/15	2006/11/29	2007/06/20	2002/06/20	2002/06/20	2007/06/15		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2007/06/15	2010/04/25	2016/01/17	2010/04/25		2007/06/15	2007/06/15	Edmonton	DEATH (RPC)

1990/04/12	2007/06/18	2005/04/12	2007/06/18	2002/06/18	2006/06/01	2007/06/18		Saskatoon, Sask.	COMPULSORY
1992/06/24	2007/06/22	2011/12/22	2022/01/01	2011/12/22	2012/01/01	2022/01/01		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2006/06/27	2007/06/22	2021/06/27	2029/08/17	2021/06/27		2023/10/30		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
2007/06/22	2007/06/22	2022/06/22	2029/05/03	2022/06/22	2022/06/22			Montreal	Not Provided
2007/06/22	2007/06/22	2024/05/31	2036/05/10	2024/05/31		2010/04/22		Montreal	DISABILITY
1992/06/24	2007/06/24	2007/06/24	2016/01/02	2007/06/24	2007/06/24	2016/01/02		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1988/09/29	2007/06/29	2003/09/29	2005/03/03	2000/03/03		2004/11/01	2007/06/29	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1997/09/09	2007/06/29	2012/09/09	2022/04/27	2012/09/09		2007/06/29		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1982/04/22	2007/07/08	1997/07/08	2007/07/08	1997/07/08	1997/07/08	2007/07/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1992/03/12	2007/07/10	2007/05/12	2017/07/10	2007/05/12	2007/07/10	2015/07/31		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1992/11/27	2007/07/10	2008/02/13	2018/05/01	2008/02/13	2010/12/31	2018/05/01		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2007/03/02	2007/07/10	2023/07/12	2034/11/20	2023/07/12				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2007/07/10	2007/07/10	2022/04/01	2022/04/01	2017/07/10	2017/07/10	2022/04/01		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1973/08/02	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	2007/07/14	2011/02/20	2012/07/14	2007/07/14	2007/07/14	2012/07/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1981/07/28	2007/07/25	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	1996/07/28	1996/07/28	2005/09/20	2007/07/25	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2007/07/27	2007/07/27	2017/07/27	2007/07/27	2007/07/27	2011/01/01	2023/08/09	Cowansville	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	2007/07/31	2007/07/31	2014/10/05	2007/07/31	2007/07/31	2011/12/22	2011/12/22	Oakville	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1976/10/28	2007/08/01	1991/10/28	2001/06/14	1991/10/28	1991/10/28	1996/08/31	2007/08/01	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2007/08/01	2007/08/01	2017/08/01	2007/08/01	2007/08/01	2012/11/01		Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1970/04/09	2007/08/04	1985/04/09	1994/12/12	1985/04/09	1985/04/10	1994/12/12	2007/08/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1987/10/27	2007/08/07	2002/10/27	2007/08/07	2002/08/07	2002/08/07	2007/08/07	2021/07/16	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1982/12/16	2007/08/09	1997/12/16	2007/08/09	1997/12/16	1997/12/16	2007/08/09	2021/05/18	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2007/08/11	2004/06/30	2007/08/11	2002/08/11	2004/03/31	2007/08/11	2021/05/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1973/02/08	2007/08/12	1993/06/27	2003/06/27	1993/06/27	1993/06/27	2003/06/27	2007/08/12	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1982/02/11	2007/08/19	1997/08/19	2007/08/19	1997/08/19	1999/03/01	2007/08/19		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1988/09/08	2007/08/20	2007/08/08	2017/08/20	2007/08/08	2007/08/20	2012/04/02		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	2007/08/21	2000/10/04	2007/08/21	2000/10/04	2000/10/04	2007/08/21		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1975/06/02	2007/09/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/02	2000/06/02	2000/06/02	2007/09/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1983/07/07	2007/09/01	1999/10/08	2011/01/08	2001/01/08	2001/01/08	2007/09/01	2020/05/19	Saint John	ELECTIVE
1980/11/27	2007/09/01	2003/03/07	2017/09/01	2006/12/14	2007/09/01	2017/09/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/09/04	2007/09/04	2007/09/04	2013/03/26	2007/09/04	2007/09/04	2012/09/04		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1981/06/18	2007/09/09	2002/01/28	2017/09/09	2006/12/14	2007/09/09	2017/09/09		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/11/27	2007/09/15	1997/09/15	2007/09/15	1997/09/15	1997/09/15	2007/09/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/09/15	2007/09/15	2007/09/15	2017/09/15	2007/09/15	2007/09/15	2012/08/30		Brandon	ELECTIVE
1994/09/20	2007/09/18	2009/09/20	2010/08/01	2005/08/01	2005/08/01	2007/09/18	2016/06/06	Montreal	DISABILITY
1969/11/13	2007/09/19	1984/11/13	1990/09/09	1984/11/13	1984/11/13	1990/09/09	2007/09/19	Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1982/01/28	2007/09/19	1997/09/19	2007/09/19	1997/09/19	1997/12/31	2007/09/19	2022/12/02	Calgary	COMPULSORY
2007/09/19	2007/09/19	2022/09/19	2029/11/14	2022/09/19	2023/10/22			Antigonish	Not Provided
1987/07/13	2007/09/20	2002/07/13	2006/09/17	2001/09/17	2001/09/17	2006/09/17	2007/09/20	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1999/11/04	2007/09/27	2014/11/04	2017/10/01	2012/10/01		2007/09/27		Calgary, Alberta	DISABILITY
1985/02/14	2007/10/01	2001/01/27	2012/01/09	2002/01/09	2002/01/09	2007/10/01	2016/05/13	Sydney	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	2007/10/02	1997/10/02	2007/10/02	1997/10/02	1997/10/02	2007/10/02		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	2007/10/03	2006/02/15	2017/10/03	2006/12/14	2007/10/03	2014/10/01		Amos	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	2007/10/12	2006/04/19	2021/11/02	2006/04/19		2021/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	2007/10/12	2007/01/13	2019/04/22	2007/01/13	2015/01/01	2019/04/22		Toronto	COMPULSORY

2007/10/12	2007/10/12	2025/01/01	2037/03/24	2025/01/01				Charlottetown	Not Provided
1994/11/01	2007/10/16	2009/11/01	2011/05/27	2006/05/27	2006/05/27	2007/10/16	2007/10/16	Sherbrooke	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1973/08/02	2007/10/26	1998/11/18	2011/02/12	2001/02/12	2001/02/12	2007/10/26	2007/10/26	Sudbury	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/02/16	2007/10/28	2005/02/16	2007/10/28	2002/10/28	2002/10/28	2007/10/28	2012/11/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1980/07/03	2007/10/30	1997/10/30	2007/10/30	1997/10/30	1997/10/31	2007/10/30	2019/09/12	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2007/11/01	2006/12/23	2010/11/11	2005/11/11	2005/11/11	2007/11/01	2012/12/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1997/04/15	2007/11/01	2012/04/15	2016/01/25	2011/01/25		2007/11/01	2022/11/04	Vancouver	Early Retirement
1993/02/02	2007/11/05	2009/08/30	2021/03/26	2009/08/30		2007/11/05	2007/11/05	Victoria	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/08/22	2007/11/07	2000/08/22	2007/11/07	2000/08/22	2006/10/01	2007/11/07	2015/03/30	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1973/03/08	2007/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07	1997/11/07	1997/11/07	2007/11/07		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/01/29	2007/11/15	1991/01/29	1991/10/04	1986/10/04	1987/07/15	1991/10/04	2007/11/15	Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	2007/11/18	2010/03/25	2010/03/25	2007/11/18	2007/11/18	2010/03/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/07/13	2007/11/21	2002/07/13	2007/11/21	2002/07/13	2002/07/13	2007/11/21		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1969/12/19	2007/11/24	1998/07/08	2008/07/08			2000/01/07	2007/11/24	Montréal, Québec	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2007/11/25	2007/11/25	2017/11/25	2007/11/25	2007/11/25	2012/05/21	2023/12/27	London	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	2007/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28	1997/11/28	1997/11/28	2007/11/28		Belleville	COMPULSORY
2007/11/29	2007/11/29	2022/11/29	2029/10/24	2022/11/29				Halifax	Not Provided
2007/11/29	2007/11/29	2022/11/29	2025/05/11	2020/05/11	2020/05/11			Calgary	Not Provided
2007/11/29	2007/11/29	2022/11/29	2032/11/08	2022/11/29	2022/11/30			Calgary	Not Provided
1985/07/05	2007/11/30	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2000/07/05	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2018/07/08	Granby	COMPULSORY
1980/10/16	2007/12/01	1998/11/18	2008/12/12	1998/12/12	1998/12/12	2007/12/01	2022/07/26	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1973/03/08	2007/12/02	1988/03/08	1991/12/05	1986/12/05	1987/01/01	1991/11/01	2007/12/02	New Glasgow	ELECTIVE
1997/11/18	2007/12/12	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2007/11/18	2007/12/12	2010/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/17	2007/12/13	2012/03/10	2025/01/01	2012/03/10	2015/01/01	2018/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2024/11/19	2019/11/19	2019/11/19			Edmonton	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2030/07/17	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			Calgary	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2023/01/08	2033/01/08	2023/01/08	2023/01/08			Edmundston	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2023/07/30	2018/07/30		2022/08/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2026/05/22	2021/05/22	2021/05/22			Toronto	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2031/11/14	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			Woodstock	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2023/11/06	2034/09/30	2023/11/06				Toronto	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2025/08/17	2038/04/21	2025/08/17				Barrie	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2031/11/01	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			Chicoutimi	Not Provided
1989/10/04	2007/12/16	2004/10/04	2012/02/15	2004/10/04	2005/01/01	2007/12/16	2007/12/16	Vancouver	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/09/01	2007/12/18	1990/09/01	1999/11/27			1988/11/30	2007/12/18		DISABILITY
1989/10/04	2007/12/27	2004/10/04	2007/12/27	2002/12/27	2002/12/27	2007/12/27	2020/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1984/06/29	2007/12/31	1999/12/16	2010/06/02	2000/06/02	2000/06/02	2007/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	2007/12/31	2007/08/24	2017/12/31	2007/08/24	2007/12/31	2012/05/01		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
1987/05/26	2008/01/01	2007/09/01	2018/01/01	2007/09/01	2008/01/01	2013/08/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	2008/01/01	2002/04/30	2016/05/29	2006/05/29	2008/01/01	2012/01/01	2019/11/13	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2008/01/01	2007/03/12	2018/01/01	2007/03/12	2008/01/01	2018/01/01	2019/02/15	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1991/09/13	2008/01/01	2010/11/15	2025/01/16	2010/11/15		2011/07/01		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2008/01/01	2007/05/06	2013/05/23	2007/05/06	2008/01/01	2013/05/23		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1984/03/23	2008/01/05	2004/08/14	2018/01/05	2006/12/14	2008/01/05	2018/01/05		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2008/01/07	2008/01/07	2018/01/07	2008/01/07	2008/01/07	2016/06/18		Ontario	ELECTIVE
1979/01/01	2008/01/10	1994/01/01	2001/05/20	1994/01/01		2001/05/20	2008/01/10	Vancouver	COMPULSORY

1981/06/18	2008/01/15	2002/07/22	2018/01/15	2006/12/14	2008/01/15	2008/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1978/03/16	2008/01/18	2000/06/08	2010/06/08	2000/06/08		1992/11/30	2008/01/18	Shawinigan	DISABILITY
1973/09/13	2008/01/23	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	1994/02/11	1994/02/11	2004/02/11	2008/01/23	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2008/01/25	2008/01/25	2018/01/25	2008/01/25	2008/01/25	2017/12/31	2022/05/23	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
2001/10/16	2008/01/25	2017/11/06	2027/11/06	2017/11/06	2017/11/06	2023/08/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2008/01/31	2011/03/29	2024/01/27	2011/03/29	2021/10/31	2024/01/27		Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
2008/01/31	2008/01/31	2023/01/31	2025/04/07	2020/04/07		2018/05/07		Victoria	Early Retirement
2008/01/31	2008/01/31	2023/01/31	2031/04/01	2023/01/31				Vancouver	Not Provided
2008/01/31	2008/01/31	2025/07/29	2038/01/25	2025/07/29				Victoria	Not Provided
1993/02/01	2008/02/01	2008/02/01	2015/09/07	2008/02/01	2008/02/01	2015/09/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2008/02/03	2007/05/06	2008/02/03	2003/02/03	2003/02/03	2008/02/03	2023/08/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1981/05/28	2008/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05	1998/02/05	1998/02/05	2008/02/05		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/01/01	2008/02/15	2008/02/15	2018/02/15	2008/02/15	2008/02/15	2013/09/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/09/15	2008/02/15	2004/09/15	2008/07/04	2003/07/04	2008/02/15	2008/07/04		Regina	COMPULSORY
1971/07/01	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	2008/02/19	1998/02/19	1998/06/10	2008/02/19		Whitby	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2008/02/20	2013/04/28	2025/03/05	2013/04/28		2023/10/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	2008/02/20	2013/09/26	2023/12/30	2013/09/26		2014/06/23		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2026/04/04	2021/04/04	2022/09/01			Ottawa	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2024/12/13	2036/10/05	2024/12/13				Vancouver	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2029/01/15	2023/02/20		2008/03/03		Victoria	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2028/06/19	2023/02/20	2023/09/01			London	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2024/10/23	2036/06/26	2024/10/23				Toronto	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2030/09/13	2023/02/20	2023/02/20			Hamilton	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2024/12/16	2036/10/11	2024/12/16				Peterborough	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2023/08/23	2033/08/23	2023/08/23	2023/08/23			Alliston	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2027/07/01	2022/07/01	2022/09/05			Charlottetown	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2024/03/14	2034/03/14	2024/03/14	2024/03/14			Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2024/01/08	2034/11/26	2024/01/08				Amos	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2031/09/28	2023/02/20		2020/02/01		Saskatoon	Early Retirement
2008/02/20	2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2033/02/01	2023/02/20	2023/02/20			Toronto	Not Provided
1993/05/05	2008/02/21	2008/05/05	2013/02/21	2008/02/21	2008/02/21	2013/02/21	2023/11/08	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1969/12/19	2008/02/25	1991/06/06	2001/06/06	1991/06/06	1991/06/07	2001/01/01	2008/02/25	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2008/02/26	2006/03/22	2008/02/26	2003/02/26	2003/02/26	2008/02/26	2018/01/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1986/06/12	2008/02/27	2008/02/27	2018/02/27	2008/02/27	2008/02/27	2018/02/27		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1979/03/26	2008/02/28	1994/03/26	1997/04/23	1992/04/23	1994/04/25	1997/04/23	2008/02/28	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	2008/03/01	1998/04/01	2008/04/01	1998/04/01	1998/04/01	2008/03/01	2024/01/31	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2006/11/22	2008/03/03	2025/08/26	2039/05/30	2025/08/26				Bathurst	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2008/03/03	2023/02/20	2029/01/15	2023/02/20		2008/03/03		Victoria	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2008/03/03	2008/03/03	2023/05/06	2033/05/06	2023/05/06	2023/05/06			Montreal	Not Provided
2008/03/03	2008/03/03	2023/03/03	2028/11/02	2023/03/03		2023/04/03		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2008/03/03	2008/03/03	2023/03/03	2024/04/08	2019/04/08	2019/04/08	2022/09/30		Regina	Early Retirement
1991/11/29	2008/03/06	2008/03/06	2018/03/06	2008/03/06	2008/03/06	2018/03/06		Cochrane	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	2008/03/06	2012/11/18	2021/08/10	2012/11/18	2012/11/18	2021/08/10		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1975/11/27	2008/03/07	1990/11/27	1999/07/22	1990/11/27	1990/11/27	1999/07/22	2008/03/07	Hull	COMPULSORY
1979/11/08	2008/03/09	1994/11/08	2003/03/31	1994/11/08		1991/06/20	2008/03/09	Portage la Prairie	DISABILITY
1980/10/23	2008/03/20	1995/10/23	2005/04/25	1995/10/23	1995/10/23	2002/07/16	2008/03/20	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE

1984/12/04	2008/03/23	1999/12/04	2002/11/04	1997/11/04	2001/06/29	2002/11/04	2008/03/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	2008/04/01	1998/11/30	2015/07/30	2005/07/30	2008/04/01	2014/08/15	2014/08/15	Prince George	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2007/03/30	2008/04/01	2022/03/30	2027/10/01	2022/03/30	2022/03/31			Fredericton	Not Provided
1970/06/11	2008/04/03	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	1990/04/21	1990/04/21	2000/04/21	2008/04/03	Vanier	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2008/04/06	2008/04/06	2018/04/06	2008/04/06	2008/04/06	2011/12/31		Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1960/11/17	2008/04/11	1986/09/05	1996/09/05	1986/09/05	1986/09/05	1994/11/17	2008/04/11	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	2008/04/11	2012/01/02	2023/04/30	2012/01/02	2013/04/30	2023/04/30		London	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2008/04/11	2014/11/10	2024/03/24	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/06/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2008/04/11	2008/04/11	2023/04/11	2026/01/14	2021/01/14	2023/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2008/04/11	2008/04/11	2026/09/05	2040/01/29	2026/09/05				Fredericton	Not Provided
2008/04/11	2008/04/11	2023/04/11	2030/04/28	2023/04/11	2023/04/11			Grand Sault	Not Provided
2008/04/11	2008/04/11	2025/02/21	2037/01/02	2025/02/21				Brampton	Not Provided
1985/08/22	2008/04/28	1999/01/10	1999/01/10	1995/08/22	1995/08/22	1999/01/10	2008/04/28	Brandon	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2008/04/30	2008/04/30	2018/04/30	2008/04/30	2008/04/30	2009/11/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2008/05/01	2004/09/11	2014/11/23	2004/11/23	2004/11/23	2008/05/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2008/05/01	2006/12/23	2013/07/11	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2008/05/01	2009/09/04	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	2008/05/01	2008/04/01	2015/04/14	2008/04/01	2008/05/01	2015/04/14		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	2008/05/01	2014/06/30	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/14	2014/07/14		Terrace	COMPULSORY
1995/04/04	2008/05/08	2010/04/04	2017/05/27	2010/04/04	2010/04/04	2014/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1996/12/19	2008/05/08	2014/06/18	2026/12/16	2014/06/18	2015/09/01	2019/12/31		Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1999/07/01	2008/05/08	2014/07/01	2023/08/30	2014/07/01	2014/07/01	2016/06/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2001/12/14	2008/05/08	2020/07/01	2031/02/01	2020/07/01	2021/02/01			Victoria	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2008/05/08	2018/10/28	2026/05/27	2018/10/28	2018/10/28			Ottawa	Not Provided
2008/05/08	2008/05/08	2023/05/08	2025/12/21	2020/12/21		2019/09/01		Victoria	Early Retirement
1973/10/05	2008/05/09	1998/05/09	2008/05/09	1998/05/09	1998/05/09	2008/05/09	2015/03/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	2008/05/18	1998/05/18	2008/05/18	1998/05/18	2000/07/24	2008/05/18	2023/01/14	Ottawa, Ontario	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	2008/05/18	2008/05/18	2018/05/18	2008/05/18	2008/05/18	2016/11/06		Penetanguishene	ELECTIVE
1990/07/31	2008/05/19	2005/07/31	2008/05/19	2003/05/19	2003/05/19	2008/05/19		London	COMPULSORY
1976/05/17	2008/05/28	1998/05/28	2008/05/28	1998/05/28	1998/05/28	2008/05/28	2018/12/31	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1993/05/28	2008/05/28	2008/05/28	2014/05/23	2008/05/28	2008/05/28	2012/10/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1987/06/17	2008/06/01	2007/10/02	2018/06/01	2007/10/02	2008/06/01	2018/06/01		Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2008/06/01	2008/05/30	2022/04/30	2008/05/30		2008/06/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	2008/06/06	2008/06/06	2018/06/06	2008/06/06	2008/06/06	2014/04/30		Grand Falls	ELECTIVE
2002/06/05	2008/06/06	2019/11/13	2029/11/13	2019/11/13	2019/11/13			Grand Falls	Not Provided
1971/04/08	2008/06/07	1993/03/21	2003/03/21	1993/03/21	1993/09/30	2003/03/21	2008/06/07	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1965/03/22	2008/06/08	1980/03/22	1989/12/25	1980/03/22	1980/06/21	1989/12/25	2008/06/08	Amos	COMPULSORY
1994/11/01	2008/06/08	2015/07/20	2025/07/20	2015/07/20	2015/07/20	2023/06/02		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/12/05	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2018/06/10	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2012/05/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2015/03/24	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2015/03/24		Oakville	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2008/06/16	2008/06/16	2015/09/13	2008/06/16	2008/06/16	2013/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	2008/06/17	2006/03/01	2008/06/17	2003/06/17	2003/06/17	2008/06/17	2022/09/11	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1993/06/17	2008/06/17	2008/06/17	2018/03/15	2008/06/17	2008/06/17	2012/04/13		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1990/02/16	2008/06/18	2008/06/17	2018/06/18	2008/06/17	2008/06/18	2015/05/31		Prince George	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2008/06/18	2012/07/24	2028/05/07	2012/07/24	2019/01/01	2023/10/01		Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2008/06/18	2010/04/25	2013/06/18	2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2013/06/18		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/02/16	2008/06/18	2014/02/16	2020/07/12	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2016/04/30		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE

2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2028/08/14	2023/06/18		2014/09/18		The Pas	DISABILITY
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2029/05/04	2023/06/18	2023/06/18			Vancouver	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2030/08/10	2023/06/18		2019/01/01		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2024/11/28	2036/05/10	2024/11/28				Vancouver	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2026/10/28	2021/10/28				St. John's	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2022/07/19	2022/07/19	2018/06/18		2011/03/03	2011/03/28	Yellowknife	DISABILITY
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2023/08/30	2018/08/30	2018/08/30	2021/01/01		Orillia	Early Retirement
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2026/12/29	2021/12/29	2021/12/29			Welland	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2025/12/01	2038/05/16	2025/12/01				Toronto	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/07/31	2033/09/11	2023/07/31				Toronto	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2027/05/26	2022/05/26	2022/05/26			Trois-Rivières	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2030/09/30	2023/06/18	2023/06/18			Montreal	Not Provided
1979/03/01	2008/06/19	1994/03/01	2003/04/06	1994/03/01	1994/03/01	1995/10/29	2008/06/19	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1993/06/23	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2014/01/28	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/06/23	2008/06/23	2011/10/28	2011/10/28	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2011/10/28	2019/11/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	2008/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29	1998/06/29	1998/06/29	2008/06/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	2008/07/01	2004/11/16	2018/07/01	2006/12/14	2008/07/01	2013/08/31		Dauphin	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	2008/07/01	2003/09/08	2012/02/03	2003/09/08	2003/09/08	2008/07/01			ELECTIVE
1992/11/27	2008/07/01	2007/11/27	2017/03/26	2007/11/27	2008/07/01	2017/03/26	2019/06/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1993/05/28	2008/07/01	2008/05/28	2015/12/29	2008/05/28	2008/07/01	2015/12/29		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1995/03/01	2008/07/01	2007/09/30	2022/06/10			2008/07/01		Moncton, N.B.	ELECTIVE
1989/09/15	2008/07/04	2004/09/15	2008/07/04	2003/07/04	2008/02/15	2008/07/04		Regina	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	2008/07/12	1995/07/10	2001/10/19	1995/07/10	1995/07/10	2000/06/01	2008/07/12	Sault Ste Marie	ELECTIVE
1983/06/30	2008/07/12	1998/07/12	2008/07/12	1998/07/12	1998/07/15	2008/07/12	2009/01/25	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2008/07/14	2002/03/29	2015/12/07	2005/12/07	2014/12/10	2015/12/07		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/06/21	2008/07/14	2006/06/21	2008/07/14	2003/07/14		2008/07/14	2022/06/08	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2006/11/22	2008/07/14	2021/11/22	2027/09/09	2021/11/22				Charlottetown	Not Provided
1986/12/19	2008/07/15	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2021/09/04	Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1991/09/13	2008/07/17	2006/09/13	2014/11/03	2006/09/13		2004/04/02	2008/07/17	Barrie	DISABILITY
1972/01/28	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	2024/04/21	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1986/12/31	2008/07/30	2001/12/31	2008/07/30	2001/12/31	2002/01/01	2008/07/30	2023/07/27	Duncan	COMPULSORY
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/04/08	2023/04/08	2018/07/30	2018/08/01	2020/05/18	2023/07/19	Abbotsford	DISABILITY
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2026/10/26	2021/10/26		2020/09/01		Portage la Prairie	Early Retirement
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2028/02/12	2023/02/12	2023/02/12			Sydney	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2022/08/06	2022/08/06	2018/07/30	2018/07/30	2022/01/01		Toronto	Early Retirement
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2026/01/19	2021/01/19	2021/01/19	2022/09/03		St. Catharines	Early Retirement
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2033/07/20	2023/07/30	2023/07/30			Oshawa	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2024/12/30	2019/12/30	2019/12/31	2022/07/30		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2018/07/30	2018/07/30	2023/02/16		Mississauga	COMPULSORY
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2028/02/10	2023/02/10	2023/09/02			Markham	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2030/01/01	2023/07/30	2023/07/30			Toronto	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2031/06/03	2023/07/30		2018/09/07		Barrie	Early Retirement
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2025/03/06	2036/10/10	2025/03/06				Kingston	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/12/23	2034/05/17	2023/12/23		2024/04/02		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2024/02/26	2019/02/26	2019/02/26	2023/11/30		Gatineau	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2008/07/30	2026/07/23	2039/07/14	2026/07/23				Montreal	Not Provided

1968/04/22	2008/08/09	1983/04/22	1989/03/11	1983/04/22	1983/04/22	1986/03/11	2008/08/09	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16	1998/08/16	1998/08/16	2008/08/16		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2008/08/24	2008/08/24	2018/08/24	2008/08/24	2008/08/24	2012/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/11/29	2008/08/25	2006/11/29	2008/08/25	2003/08/25	2003/08/25	2008/08/25	2016/06/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1986/11/17	2008/08/28	2001/11/17	2008/08/28	2001/11/17	2001/11/30	2008/08/28	2020/10/28	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1993/03/24	2008/08/31	2008/03/24	2010/01/30	2005/01/30	2005/01/30	2008/08/31		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	2008/08/31	2008/04/01	2010/05/27	2005/05/27	2005/06/01	2008/08/31	2022/08/07	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1981/06/18	2008/09/01	2002/07/22	2018/01/15	2006/12/14	2008/01/15	2008/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1990/03/14	2008/09/01	2005/03/14	2011/12/13	2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2008/09/01	2013/04/15	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	2008/09/10	2008/02/01	2008/09/10	2003/09/10	2003/09/10	2008/09/10	2016/12/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1993/02/10	2008/09/15	2008/02/10	2009/06/22	2004/06/22	2004/06/22	2008/09/15	2019/10/19	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1985/02/13	2008/09/25	1997/07/19	1997/07/19	1995/02/13	1995/02/13	1997/07/19	2008/09/25	Truro	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2008/09/25	2008/01/15	2018/09/25	2008/01/15	2008/09/25	2018/09/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	2008/09/25	2008/09/25	2018/09/25	2008/09/25	2008/09/25	2015/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE
1962/10/05	2008/10/01	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	1987/05/30	1987/05/30	1997/05/30	2008/10/01	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1987/03/25	2008/10/02	2002/03/25	2010/10/23	2002/03/25	2002/03/25	2008/10/02	2015/09/01	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	2008/10/02	2008/10/02	2018/10/02	2008/10/02	2008/10/02	2015/04/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1980/10/16	2008/10/07	1998/10/07	2008/10/07	1998/10/07	1998/10/07	2008/10/07	2022/10/04	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2008/10/10	2008/10/10	2018/10/10	2008/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/04/30		Longueuil	ELECTIVE
1999/10/21	2008/10/17	2017/11/24	2027/11/24	2017/11/24	2017/11/24	2022/12/10		Barrie	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	2008/10/18	2000/08/22	2008/10/18	2000/08/22	2001/03/31	2008/10/18		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1973/01/18	2008/10/27	1988/01/18	1996/04/04	1988/01/18		1996/02/15	2008/10/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2008/10/30	2008/10/30	2018/10/30	2008/10/30	2008/10/30	2013/05/01	2022/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	2008/11/08	2008/11/05	2020/02/09	2008/11/05		2008/11/08		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2004/05/14	2008/11/08	2021/04/30	2031/04/30	2021/04/30	2021/04/30			London	Not Provided
1988/09/29	2008/11/15	2004/11/17	2016/01/04	2006/01/04	2006/01/04	2008/11/15		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2008/11/20	2008/11/20	2018/11/20	2008/11/20	2008/11/20	2016/03/02	2016/03/02	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
1987/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2016/07/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1969/02/27	2008/11/27	1987/05/18	1997/05/18	1987/05/18	1992/07/01	1996/11/01	2008/11/27	Québec	ELECTIVE
2008/11/28	2008/11/28	2023/11/28	2026/09/21	2021/09/21	2021/09/21	2022/12/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2008/11/28	2008/11/28	2025/06/06	2036/12/12	2025/06/06		2023/09/01		Halifax	Early Retirement
1994/01/27	2008/11/29	2012/01/23	2025/01/17	2012/01/23		2008/11/29		Hull, Quebec	Early Retirement
1995/05/09	2008/12/01	2010/09/14	2021/01/20	2010/09/14		2008/12/01		Montreal	Early Retirement
1969/06/05	2008/12/02	1986/12/26	1996/12/26	1986/12/26	1987/01/01	1996/12/26	2008/12/02	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	2008/12/02	1995/12/19	2000/06/13	1995/06/13	1995/06/13	2000/06/13	2008/12/02	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	2008/12/07	1999/07/22	2004/07/22	1999/07/22	1999/10/31	2004/07/22	2008/12/07	Welland	COMPULSORY
2008/02/20	2008/12/08	2024/12/16	2036/10/11	2024/12/16				Peterborough	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2008/12/08	2023/07/30	2028/02/10	2023/02/10	2023/09/02			Markham	Not Provided
2002/01/25	2008/12/11	2017/01/25	2022/07/23	2017/01/25		2012/06/27	2012/06/27	Fredericton, New Brunswick	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2008/12/11	2008/12/11	2023/12/11	2026/10/20	2021/10/20	2021/10/20			Miramichi	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2008/12/11	2023/12/11	2031/11/01	2023/12/11	2023/12/11			Fredericton	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2008/12/11	2023/12/11	2027/09/19	2022/09/19		2021/09/15		Fredericton	Early Retirement
2008/12/11	2008/12/11	2023/12/11	2024/11/17	2019/11/17		2019/01/31		Gander	Early Retirement
2008/12/11	2008/12/11	2023/12/11	2025/07/18	2020/07/18	2020/07/18			Montreal	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2008/12/11	2023/12/11	2024/04/13	2019/04/13		2024/04/13		Iqaluit	COMPULSORY

1984/04/18	2008/12/13	1999/04/18	2006/11/13	1999/04/18		1999/05/01	2008/12/13	Prince Rupert	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	2008/12/13	2008/12/13	2018/12/13	2008/12/13	2008/12/13	2012/12/31		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1983/11/17	2008/12/14	1998/12/01	2008/12/14	1998/12/14	1998/12/14	2008/12/14		Cobourg	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2008/12/21	2006/03/12	2016/11/17	2006/11/17		2006/09/30	2008/12/21	Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	2008/12/21	2008/02/01	2008/12/21	2003/12/21	2003/12/21	2008/12/21	2011/08/16	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1984/12/21	2008/12/22	2000/03/09	2010/05/26	2000/05/26	2000/05/26	2008/12/22	2022/05/02	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1997/08/27	2008/12/22	2014/12/31	2027/05/05			2016/09/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1982/08/05	2008/12/26	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2007/05/15	2008/12/26	Sydney	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2008/12/27	2008/12/27	2018/12/27	2008/12/27	2008/12/27	2018/12/27		Prince George	COMPULSORY
1985/02/15	2008/12/31	2000/07/01	2010/11/14	2000/11/14	2000/11/14	2008/12/31	2021/09/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	2009/01/01	1998/11/18	2010/06/29	2000/06/29	2001/09/01	2010/06/29	2022/08/22	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1986/11/07	2009/01/01	2005/04/19	2018/09/30	2006/12/14	2009/01/01	2014/11/06		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1988/07/26	2009/01/01	2008/02/05	2022/08/16	2008/02/05	2017/01/01	2021/08/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1989/05/02	2009/01/01	2004/05/02	2013/08/08	2004/05/02	2004/05/02	2009/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2009/01/01	2006/12/23	2009/10/14	2004/10/14	2004/10/14	2009/01/01	2009/11/14	Victoria	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	2009/01/01	2010/11/26	2023/07/21	2010/11/26		2013/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2009/01/01	2011/03/29	2024/01/27	2011/03/29	2021/10/31	2024/01/27		Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1995/06/22	2009/01/01	2012/02/20	2023/10/19	2012/02/20		2009/01/01		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
1995/09/15	2009/01/01	2010/10/10	2020/11/01	2010/10/10	2010/11/01	2020/11/01		Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
2001/06/08	2009/01/01	2017/07/16	2028/01/01	2017/07/16	2018/01/01			Charlottetown	Not Provided
2001/09/01	2009/01/01	2016/09/01	2025/05/19	2016/09/01	2016/09/01	2022/02/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
2004/09/17	2009/01/01	2019/09/17	2025/09/26	2019/09/17		2017/08/17	2022/12/09	Summerside	DISABILITY
2007/10/12	2009/01/01	2025/01/01	2037/03/24	2025/01/01				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2009/01/01	2023/02/20	2027/07/01	2022/07/01	2022/09/05			Charlottetown	Not Provided
1994/01/27	2009/01/02	2009/01/27	2015/09/15	2009/01/27	2009/01/28	2013/01/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1980/09/15	2009/01/03	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1983/05/05	2009/01/03	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03	2016/03/15	Chatham	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2009/01/07	2009/11/19	2022/06/03	2009/11/19	2009/11/19	2009/01/07		Montreal	DISABILITY
2007/04/26	2009/01/12	2023/12/10	2034/04/10	2023/12/10	2024/04/10			Saint John	Not Provided
1978/12/21	2009/01/13	1998/11/18	2009/01/13	1999/01/13	1999/01/13	2009/01/13		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2009/01/16	2009/01/16	2019/01/16	2009/01/16	2009/01/16	2016/04/02		London	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2009/01/20	2009/01/20	2019/01/20	2009/01/20	2009/01/20	2012/01/01		Valleyfield	ELECTIVE
1999/01/21	2009/01/21	2012/10/05	2012/10/05	2009/01/21	2009/01/21	2012/10/05		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	2009/01/22	2010/07/26	2019/09/23	2010/07/26	2010/07/26	2019/09/23		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1998/06/29	2009/01/22	2013/07/31	2023/07/31	2013/07/31	2013/07/31	2023/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	2009/01/22	2017/08/29	2027/08/29	2017/08/29	2017/08/29	2022/01/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2009/01/22	2017/11/15	2027/11/15	2017/11/15	2017/11/15	2023/12/31		Oakville	ELECTIVE
2006/09/14	2009/01/22	2020/02/01	2020/02/01	2016/09/14		2015/09/11		Montreal	DISABILITY
2007/03/02	2009/01/22	2023/07/12	2034/11/20	2023/07/12				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2021/08/13	2021/08/13	2019/01/22	2019/01/22	2021/08/13		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2026/08/22	2021/08/22	2021/08/22			New Westminster	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2030/06/29	2024/01/22				Vancouver	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2031/05/23	2024/01/22	2024/01/22			Vancouver	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2032/04/17	2024/01/22	2024/01/22			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2033/03/16	2024/01/22				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2031/05/07	2024/01/22		2019/07/23		Ottawa	Early Retirement

2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2027/07/01	2040/12/07	2027/07/01				Toronto	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2032/11/08	2024/01/22				Montreal	Not Provided
1983/06/30	2009/01/25	1998/07/12	2008/07/12	1998/07/12	1998/07/15	2008/07/12	2009/01/25	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
2007/03/30	2009/01/27	2022/03/30	2027/10/01	2022/03/30	2022/03/31			Fredericton	Not Provided
1994/01/27	2009/01/28	2009/01/27	2015/09/15	2009/01/27	2009/01/28	2013/01/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2009/02/01	2009/11/17	2022/12/24	2009/11/17		2009/02/01		Gravenhurst	Early Retirement
1994/02/03	2009/02/03	2009/02/03	2018/07/23	2009/02/03	2009/02/03	2014/08/31		Medicine Hat	ELECTIVE
1998/11/17	2009/02/12	2014/08/09	2025/05/01	2014/08/09		2009/02/12		Radville	DISABILITY
1999/06/08	2009/02/17	2014/06/08	2023/02/05	2014/06/08		2009/02/17	2009/02/17	Wetaskiwin	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/05/28	2009/02/23	1993/07/24	1993/07/24			1993/07/24	2009/02/23	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1995/06/22	2009/02/23	2010/06/22	2014/02/23	2009/02/23	2009/02/23	2014/02/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2009/03/01	2009/02/19	2019/03/01	2009/02/19	2009/03/01	2015/08/15	2015/08/15	St. John''''''s	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1995/07/26	2009/03/01	2010/07/26	2014/03/01	2009/03/01	2009/03/01	2012/02/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1998/05/26	2009/03/01	2012/11/09	2012/11/09	2008/05/26	2009/03/01	2012/11/09		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2007/06/01	2009/03/04	2022/06/01	2027/01/27	2022/01/27		2018/08/31		Regina	Early Retirement
1964/06/15	2009/03/06	1984/10/22	1994/10/22	1984/10/22	1988/04/01	1994/10/22	2009/03/06	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1977/10/13	2009/03/17	1992/10/13	1993/04/20	1988/04/20	1988/04/20	1993/04/20	2009/03/17	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1990/12/24	2009/03/25	2007/08/10	2019/03/25	2007/08/10	2009/03/25	2019/03/25		North Bay	COMPULSORY
2001/05/01	2009/03/25	2019/09/06	2032/01/11	2019/09/06	2022/01/11			Kapuskasing	Not Provided
1992/05/06	2009/03/26	2009/11/01	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2017/12/01	2022/04/28		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2009/04/01	2009/04/01	2019/04/01	2009/04/01	2009/04/01	2019/04/01		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1984/07/09	2009/04/02	1999/10/05	2009/12/30	1999/12/30	2005/02/18	2009/04/02		Scarborough	ELECTIVE
1994/02/03	2009/04/02	2009/02/03	2014/09/15	2009/02/03		2009/04/02		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1990/03/29	2009/04/08	2010/12/02	2026/08/07	2010/12/02		2009/04/08		Quebec	Early Retirement
1998/12/01	2009/04/14	2013/12/01	2020/12/22	2013/12/01		2009/04/14		Quebec	Early Retirement
2008/12/11	2009/04/21	2023/12/11	2024/11/17	2019/11/17		2019/01/31		Gander	Early Retirement
1994/04/22	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/08/03	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/08/03		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1994/04/22	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/01/11	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/01/11		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2007/01/29	2009/04/22	2022/01/29	2031/05/04	2022/01/29				St. Catharines	Not Provided
1971/12/23	2009/04/24	1986/12/23	1995/10/18	1986/12/23	1986/12/31	1995/10/18	2009/04/24	Prince George	COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	2009/04/25	1983/11/17	1988/11/17	1983/11/17		1983/11/17	2009/04/25	Guelph	Compulsory(County Court)
1993/02/10	2009/04/29	2009/05/01	2020/07/19	2009/05/01	2014/06/01	2020/07/19		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2009/04/29	2009/04/29	2024/04/29	2032/06/15	2024/04/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2009/04/29	2009/04/29	2027/04/02	2040/03/04	2027/04/02				St. John's	Not Provided
2009/04/29	2009/04/29	2022/03/23	2022/03/23	2019/04/29	2019/05/01	2022/03/23		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2009/04/30	2008/06/24	2019/04/30	2008/06/24	2009/04/30	2019/04/30		Dryden	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2009/05/01	1999/06/11	2010/05/04	2000/05/04	2000/05/04	2009/05/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1982/12/16	2009/05/01	2003/07/21	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2009/05/01		Sorel	ELECTIVE
1989/09/15	2009/05/01	2006/04/12	2017/11/07	2006/12/14	2009/05/01	2014/04/07		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2009/05/12	2009/01/27	2009/05/12	2004/05/12	2004/05/12	2009/05/12	2021/06/25	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	2009/05/14	2011/04/18	2021/05/01	2011/04/18	2011/05/01	2017/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1997/08/27	2009/05/14	2017/01/20	2027/02/01	2017/01/20	2017/02/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2001/03/21	2009/05/14	2016/08/11	2026/08/11	2016/08/11	2016/08/11	2020/04/03		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2005/05/19	2009/05/14	2021/01/14	2031/09/10	2021/01/14		2015/05/21		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
2008/03/03	2009/05/14	2023/03/03	2028/11/02	2023/03/03		2023/04/03		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2024/05/14	2030/06/28	2024/05/14				Swift Current	Not Provided

2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2027/05/10	2040/05/05	2027/05/10				Unionville	Not Provided
2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2017/11/04	2017/11/04			2017/11/04		Kamloops	COMPULSORY
2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2017/11/24	2017/11/24			2017/11/24		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2025/06/30	2036/08/15	2025/06/30				Vancouver	Not Provided
2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2024/05/14	2024/11/26	2019/11/26	2019/12/01			Quebec	Not Provided
2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2026/01/22	2037/10/01	2026/01/22				Quebec	Not Provided
2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2024/05/14	2028/03/12	2023/03/12		2022/07/06	2022/07/06	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
2009/05/14	2009/05/14	2028/02/27	2041/12/12	2028/02/27				Montreal	Not Provided
1982/11/18	2009/05/15	2002/06/03	2016/12/17	2006/12/14	2009/05/15	2016/12/17		Glace Bay	COMPULSORY
1985/03/11	2009/05/17	1995/10/17	2000/10/17	1995/10/17	1995/10/17	2000/03/01	2009/05/17	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2006/09/14	2009/05/20	2021/09/14	2023/07/08	2018/07/08	2018/08/31	2023/07/08		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2009/05/20	2009/05/20	2024/05/20	2025/01/21	2020/01/21	2022/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2009/05/20	2009/05/20	2024/05/20	2024/09/17	2019/09/17		2014/05/13	2014/05/13	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2009/05/20	2009/05/20	2024/05/20	2033/12/17	2024/05/20				Calgary	Not Provided
1976/05/20	2009/05/23	1991/05/20	2000/10/24	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1994/10/08	2009/05/23	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	2009/06/01	2010/05/25	2024/08/18	2010/05/25		2009/06/01		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1991/03/22	2009/06/02	2006/03/22	2009/06/02	2004/06/02	2004/06/02	2009/06/02	2017/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	2009/06/10	2009/06/10	2019/06/10	2009/06/10	2009/06/10	2015/05/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	2009/06/13	1998/11/18	2009/10/03	1999/10/03	1999/10/03	2009/06/13	2009/06/13	Downsview	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1967/01/20	2009/06/14	1983/03/15	1993/03/15			1989/02/15	2009/06/14		ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	2009/06/15	1996/05/06	1996/05/06	1995/03/11	1995/03/11	1996/05/06	2009/06/15	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1996/11/08	2009/06/19	2015/05/16	2025/05/16	2015/05/16	2015/05/16	2022/01/01		Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2009/06/19	2022/03/02	2028/02/09	2022/03/02		2022/04/09		Regina	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2028/11/27	2023/11/27	2023/11/27			Montréal	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2026/12/01	2039/05/13	2026/12/01				Ottawa	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2031/03/01	2024/06/19				Orillia	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2028/09/05	2042/11/23	2028/09/05				Amherst	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2026/07/09	2021/07/09	2021/07/09			Morrisburg	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2028/07/21	2023/07/21	2023/07/21			Montréal	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2026/12/05	2039/05/21	2026/12/05				Hamilton	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2028/02/17	2023/02/17	2023/02/17			Hamilton	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2032/04/25	2024/06/19				Vancouver	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2027/07/23	2022/07/23	2022/07/23	2023/11/30		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/11/02	2035/03/17	2024/11/02		2023/06/30		Toronto	Early Retirement
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2031/11/11	2024/06/19				Sault Ste. Marie	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2027/02/06	2039/09/24	2027/02/06				Barrie	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2030/08/25	2024/06/19		2022/04/04		Laval	Early Retirement
2009/06/19	2009/06/19	2024/06/19	2028/06/18	2023/06/18		2021/09/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1998/06/29	2009/06/20	2013/06/29	2015/05/29	2010/05/29		2009/06/20	2009/06/20	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/02/08	2009/06/23	1998/11/18	2009/06/23	1999/06/23	2003/03/26	2009/06/23		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1976/11/04	2009/06/24	1998/11/18	2009/06/24	1999/06/24	1999/06/30	2009/06/24	2020/03/08	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
1998/03/17	2009/06/28	2013/03/17	2014/06/28	2009/06/28	2009/06/28	2014/06/16	2014/06/16	St. Catharines	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2007/03/02	2009/06/28	2022/03/02	2026/10/18	2021/10/18	2022/07/04			Newmarket	Not Provided
2009/06/29	2009/06/29	2025/10/14	2037/01/29	2025/10/14				Toronto	Not Provided
1998/05/26	2009/06/30	2013/12/11	2024/06/28	2013/12/11		2009/06/30		New Westminster	Early Retirement
1987/09/01	2009/07/01	2009/06/09	2019/07/01	2009/06/09	2009/07/01	2019/07/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY

1990/03/14	2009/07/01	2007/04/20	2017/04/20	2007/04/20	2007/04/20	2009/07/01		Hull	ELECTIVE
1994/05/21	2009/07/01	2009/05/21	2018/04/26	2009/05/21	2009/07/01	2018/04/26		Barrie	COMPULSORY
1994/07/05	2009/07/05	2009/07/05	2019/03/21	2009/07/05	2009/07/05	2019/01/01		New Carlisle	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2009/07/14	2014/06/30	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/14	2014/07/14		Terrace	COMPULSORY
1994/07/05	2009/07/15	2009/07/05	2009/07/15	2004/07/15	2004/07/15	2009/07/15	2018/04/06	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1974/10/17	2009/07/17	1993/08/01	2003/08/01			2003/08/01	2009/07/17	Montréal, Québec	COMPULSORY
1982/09/03	2009/07/20	1997/09/03	2006/03/22	1997/09/03	1997/10/04	2006/03/22	2009/07/20	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2009/07/26	2009/07/26	2019/07/26	2009/07/26	2009/07/26	2019/07/26		Alma	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2009/07/27	2008/06/16	2009/07/27	2004/07/27	2004/07/27	2009/07/27	2017/09/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2009/07/29	2009/07/29	2024/07/29	2028/09/02	2023/09/02	2023/09/03			Saint-Félicien	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2009/07/29	2024/07/29	2033/12/17	2024/07/29				Niagara Falls	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2009/07/29	2025/04/02	2035/12/04	2025/04/02				Montreal	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2009/07/29	2026/09/19	2038/11/10	2026/09/19				Quebec	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2009/07/29	2024/10/31	2035/02/02					Montreal	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2009/07/29	2024/07/29	2026/09/18	2021/09/18	2021/09/18			Tillsonburg	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2009/07/29	2024/07/29	2027/02/13	2022/02/13	2022/02/13	2023/12/31		Sudbury	Early Retirement
1994/08/30	2009/07/30	2009/07/30	2009/07/30	2004/08/30		2009/07/30		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2009/07/30	2009/07/30	2024/10/09	2034/12/19	2024/10/09				Brandon	Not Provided
1992/05/06	2009/07/31	2009/07/15	2019/07/31	2009/07/15	2009/07/31	2011/08/31		Antigonish	ELECTIVE
1996/02/13	2009/07/31	2011/02/13	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/31	2014/07/14		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
2001/10/30	2009/07/31	2017/06/27	2027/06/27	2017/06/27	2017/06/27			Sault Ste. Marie	Not Provided
2006/12/15	2009/07/31	2021/10/31	2021/10/31	2016/12/15	2016/12/16	2021/10/31		New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
2007/11/29	2009/07/31	2022/11/29	2029/10/24	2022/11/29				Halifax	Not Provided
1993/06/23	2009/08/01	2009/07/31	2020/09/07	2009/07/31		2009/08/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1966/03/30	2009/08/03	1981/03/30	1989/05/02	1981/03/30	1981/03/30	1989/05/02	2009/08/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1969/02/20	2009/08/09	1988/10/23	1998/10/23	1988/10/23	1988/10/24	1994/12/30	2009/08/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1981/09/24	2009/08/11	1998/11/18	2009/08/11	1999/08/11	1999/08/11	2009/08/11		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2009/08/13	2009/08/13	2024/08/13	2031/04/22	2024/08/13		2022/01/04		Red Deer	Early Retirement
1990/07/31	2009/08/14	2009/08/14	2019/08/14	2009/08/14	2009/08/14	2010/03/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
1974/02/04	2009/08/19	1989/02/04	1994/09/22	1989/02/04	1989/09/30	1994/09/22	2009/08/19	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1971/12/23	2009/08/19	1985/06/23	1990/06/23	1985/06/23	1987/07/15	1990/06/23	2009/08/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	2009/08/20	1992/08/08	1994/02/01	1989/02/01	1989/03/01	1992/08/31	2009/08/20	Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	2009/08/30	1999/04/26	2014/12/21	2004/12/21	2004/12/21	2009/08/30	2017/01/28	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1985/11/01	2009/09/01	2007/11/12	2019/09/01	2007/11/12	2009/09/01	2019/09/01		Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1989/03/07	2009/09/01	2009/05/17	2019/09/01	2009/05/17	2009/09/01	2017/11/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2009/09/01	2006/07/19	2018/08/07	2006/12/14	2009/09/01	2018/08/07		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2009/09/01	2017/09/26	2027/09/26	2017/09/26	2017/09/26	2023/09/01		Corner Brook	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2009/09/01	2022/03/02	2023/07/02	2018/07/02	2018/07/02	2020/02/29		St. John's	DISABILITY
2007/03/02	2009/09/01	2022/03/02	2030/11/19	2022/03/02	2022/03/02	2023/09/30		St. John's	ELECTIVE
2008/04/11	2009/09/01	2026/09/05	2040/01/29	2026/09/05				Fredericton	Not Provided
2009/09/01	2009/09/01	2024/09/01	2027/10/03	2022/10/03		2021/02/03	2021/02/03	Miramichi	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/03/22	2009/09/02	2006/03/22	2009/09/02	2004/09/02	2004/09/02	2009/09/02	2018/12/19	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2009/09/04	2006/12/23	2013/07/11	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2008/05/01	2009/09/04	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1980/09/02	2009/09/05	1998/11/18	2010/02/11	2000/02/11	2000/02/11	2009/09/05		Woodstock	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2009/09/07	2008/12/03	2020/05/14	2008/12/03		2009/09/07	2011/03/12	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1992/11/27	2009/09/09	2012/12/11	2027/12/25	2012/12/11	2019/01/01			Thompson	Not Provided

1996/06/20	2009/09/09	2013/04/28	2025/03/05	2013/04/28			2023/10/01	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	2009/09/09	2013/09/26	2023/12/30	2013/09/26			2014/06/23	Quebec	ELECTIVE
2009/09/09	2009/09/09	2024/09/09	2034/05/27	2024/09/09				Laval	Not Provided
2009/09/09	2009/09/09	2027/06/27	2040/04/13	2027/06/27				Montreal	Not Provided
2009/09/09	2009/09/09	2024/09/09	2030/02/02	2024/09/09				Halifax	Not Provided
2009/09/09	2009/09/09	2024/12/13	2035/03/17	2024/12/13				Halifax	Not Provided
2009/09/09	2009/09/09	2024/01/21	2024/01/21	2019/09/09	2019/09/09	2021/09/04		Calgary	Early Retirement
2009/09/09	2009/09/09	2023/05/26	2023/05/26	2019/09/09	2019/09/09	2021/12/31		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2009/09/09	2009/09/09	2024/09/09	2029/07/15	2024/07/15		2022/10/31		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
2009/09/09	2009/09/09	2024/09/09	2024/10/02	2019/10/02	2019/10/02	2022/01/07		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
1994/09/20	2009/09/20	2009/09/20	2018/02/09	2009/09/20	2009/09/20	2018/02/09		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1981/04/28	2009/09/26	1996/04/28	2005/04/27	1996/04/28	1996/04/28	2003/10/01	2009/09/26	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1994/09/27	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2018/06/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1994/09/27	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2018/03/05	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2018/03/05		Sainte-Foy	COMPULSORY
2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2024/09/27	2028/09/05	2023/09/05	2023/09/05			Quebec	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2009/09/28	2022/08/15	2033/01/27	2022/08/15				St. John's	Not Provided
1987/09/01	2009/10/01	2002/09/01	2010/12/16	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2009/10/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	2009/10/01	1998/11/18	2010/03/08	2000/03/08	2009/10/01	2010/03/08		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2009/10/01	2006/10/11	2014/12/14	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2009/10/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1996/10/24	2009/10/01	2013/02/02	2024/05/13	2013/02/02		2009/10/01		Hamilton	DISABILITY
1999/04/01	2009/10/01	2016/01/25	2026/01/25	2016/01/25	2016/01/25	2021/01/04	2021/03/24	Iqaluit	ELECTIVE
1999/04/01	2009/10/01	2016/09/30	2029/04/01	2016/09/30		2016/09/30		Smithers, B.C.	ELECTIVE
2000/02/28	2009/10/01	2017/07/24	2027/09/01	2017/07/24	2017/09/01	2023/02/03		Sainte-Foy	ELECTIVE
2009/10/01	2009/10/01	2024/10/01	2033/08/03	2024/10/01				Chicoutimi	Not Provided
2009/10/01	2009/10/01	2021/05/08	2021/05/08	2019/10/01		2019/10/01		Surrey	Early Retirement
2009/06/19	2009/10/02	2026/12/05	2039/05/21	2026/12/05				Hamilton	Not Provided
2009/10/02	2009/10/02	2024/10/02	2026/02/01	2021/02/01	2021/02/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1978/02/02	2009/10/07	1998/11/18	2009/10/07	1999/10/07	2000/01/07	2009/10/07	2017/08/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	2009/10/09	2004/10/04	2014/09/11	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2009/10/09	2020/09/25	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2007/04/27	2009/10/20	2021/03/26	2021/03/26	2017/04/27	2017/04/27	2021/03/26		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1983/07/07	2009/10/21	1998/07/07	2002/08/28	1997/08/28	1997/08/28	2002/08/28	2009/10/21	Campbellton	COMPULSORY
1991/04/08	2009/10/22	2009/08/29	2023/01/20	2009/08/29		2022/12/17		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1999/06/08	2009/10/22	2014/06/08	2018/02/13	2013/02/13		2017/05/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
2009/10/22	2009/10/22	2023/03/21	2023/03/21	2019/10/22	2019/10/22	2023/03/21		Victoria	COMPULSORY
2009/10/22	2009/10/22	2029/09/01	2044/07/11	2029/09/01				Timmins	Not Provided
2009/10/22	2009/10/22	2024/10/22	2030/04/12	2024/10/22				Lindsay	Not Provided
1974/08/01	2009/10/26	1989/08/01	1998/06/21	1989/08/01	1989/08/01	1990/11/02	2009/10/26	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2009/11/01	2008/04/30	2018/04/30	2008/04/30	2008/04/30	2009/11/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1990/07/31	2009/11/02	2009/11/02	2019/11/02	2009/11/02	2009/11/02	2019/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2009/11/05	2005/07/05	2009/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/12/01	2009/11/05	2022/05/05	Halifax	COMPULSORY
2004/11/26	2009/11/06	2019/11/26	2023/04/22	2018/04/22		2009/11/06	2009/11/06	New Westminster	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1975/01/30	2009/11/14	1998/11/18	2009/11/14	1999/11/14	1999/11/14	2009/11/14	2021/12/13	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2009/11/14	2006/12/23	2009/10/14	2004/10/14	2004/10/14	2009/01/01	2009/11/14	Victoria	ELECTIVE
2002/07/16	2009/11/14	2017/07/16	2026/11/27	2017/07/16		2009/11/14	2009/11/14	Winnipeg	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2008/12/11	2009/11/16	2023/12/11	2024/11/17	2019/11/17		2019/01/31		Gander	Early Retirement
1983/02/03	2009/11/20	2001/02/13	2014/02/23	2004/02/23	2004/03/29	2009/11/20	2009/11/20	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1984/03/23	2009/11/21	1999/07/23	2009/11/21	1999/11/21	1999/11/21	2009/11/21	2013/10/29	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	2009/11/26	2014/01/31	2029/01/01	2014/01/31	2019/01/01			London	Not Provided
2002/05/31	2009/11/26	2017/05/31	2018/08/11	2013/08/11		2013/06/02	2013/06/02	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2009/11/26	2009/11/26	2024/11/26	2034/07/04	2024/11/26				Vancouver	Not Provided
2009/11/26	2009/11/26	2024/11/26	2026/08/12	2021/08/12	2021/12/31			Toronto	Not Provided
2009/11/26	2009/11/26	2025/10/25	2036/09/22	2025/10/25				Kenora	Not Provided
2009/11/26	2009/11/26	2024/11/26	2033/03/30	2024/11/26				St. John's	Not Provided
2009/11/26	2009/11/26	2024/11/26	2033/02/11	2024/11/26				Toronto	Not Provided
1977/11/18	2009/12/01	1998/11/18	2009/12/01	1999/12/01	1999/12/01	2009/12/01	2022/04/20	Regina	COMPULSORY
1995/05/09	2009/12/01	2009/12/01	2009/12/01	2005/05/09	2005/05/09	2009/12/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1982/03/11	2009/12/03	1998/11/18	2009/10/08	1999/10/08	1999/10/08	2006/12/30	2009/12/03	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1986/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2013/10/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1985/10/29	2009/12/09	2000/10/29	2007/02/09	2000/10/29		1989/12/07	2009/12/09	Montreal, Quebec	DISABILITY
1988/05/03	2009/12/09	2003/05/03	2011/01/10	2003/05/03	2004/01/01	2009/12/09	2017/08/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1996/02/06	2009/12/09	2011/02/06	2014/12/09	2009/12/09	2009/12/09	2011/02/06		Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
2009/12/11	2009/12/11	2025/05/17	2035/10/21	2025/05/17				Toronto	Not Provided
2009/12/11	2009/12/11	2024/12/11	2030/04/10	2024/12/11		2021/01/12		Calgary	Early Retirement
2009/12/11	2009/12/11	2024/12/11	2033/05/09	2024/12/11				Iqaluit	Not Provided
2009/12/11	2009/12/11	2023/12/25	2023/12/25	2019/12/11	2020/01/06	2023/12/25		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1990/07/31	2009/12/12	2005/09/17	2015/11/03	2005/11/03	2005/11/03	2009/12/12	2009/12/12	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1999/12/08	2009/12/28	2016/07/16	2027/01/14	2016/07/16	2017/01/14	2020/07/23		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2006/10/26	2009/12/28	2021/10/26	2024/09/05	2019/09/05		2009/12/28		Calgary	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1978/08/30	2010/01/01	1998/11/18	2011/03/20	2001/03/20	2001/03/20	2010/01/01	2012/10/16	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/10/11	2010/01/01	2004/04/24	2016/12/15	2006/12/14	2006/12/15	2010/01/01		Saint John	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2010/01/01	2006/03/22	2014/09/13	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2010/01/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2010/01/01	2009/11/27	2020/01/01	2009/11/27	2010/01/01	2020/01/01		London	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2010/01/01	2018/03/27	2018/03/27	2013/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/08/31	2023/12/26	London	Early Retirement
1989/02/21	2010/01/06	2009/12/28	2020/01/06	2009/12/28	2010/01/06	2013/01/11		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/11/15	2010/01/07	2010/11/15	2015/01/07	2010/01/07	2010/01/07	2015/01/07	2023/09/23	Burnaby	COMPULSORY
1974/01/17	2010/01/18	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	2010/01/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1993/06/23	2010/01/27	2010/01/27	2020/01/27	2010/01/27	2010/01/27	2016/11/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2010/01/28	1993/01/24	1998/01/24	1993/07/18		1990/08/31	2010/01/28	Fredericton, New Brunswick	DISABILITY
1989/10/06	2010/02/01	2010/02/01	2025/05/29	2010/02/01		2010/02/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1965/08/18	2010/02/07	1980/11/26	1990/11/26	1980/11/26	1980/12/01	1990/11/26	2010/02/07	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1990/12/24	2010/02/10	2011/04/01	2023/02/02	2011/04/01	2013/02/02	2021/09/01		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1995/09/15	2010/02/10	2010/10/10	2020/11/01	2010/10/10	2010/11/01	2020/11/01		Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
2009/09/09	2010/02/10	2024/12/13	2035/03/17	2024/12/13				Halifax	Not Provided
2010/02/10	2010/02/10	2025/02/10	2031/02/02	2025/02/10		2021/01/01		Longueuil	Early Retirement
2010/02/10	2010/02/10	2025/02/10	2029/03/13	2024/03/13				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2010/02/10	2010/02/10	2025/06/15	2035/10/18	2025/06/15		2020/09/11		Edmonton	Early Retirement
2010/02/10	2010/02/10	2025/02/10	2026/06/14	2021/06/14	2021/06/30			Pickering	Not Provided
2010/02/10	2010/02/10	2025/02/10	2032/12/07	2025/02/10		2023/11/18		London	Early Retirement
1995/07/26	2010/02/22	2010/07/26	2014/03/01	2009/03/01	2009/03/01	2012/02/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1993/06/16	2010/02/23	2010/02/23	2020/02/23	2010/02/23	2010/02/23	2017/09/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1976/09/17	2010/02/27	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	1991/09/17	1991/09/17	1997/02/13	2010/02/27	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1990/07/31	2010/03/01	2009/08/14	2019/08/14	2009/08/14	2009/08/14	2010/03/01		Regina	ELECTIVE

1971/12/16	2010/03/03	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	1987/09/06	1987/09/06	1997/09/06	2010/03/03	St. Thomas	COMPULSORY
1974/12/20	2010/03/08	1998/11/18	2010/03/08	2000/03/08	2009/10/01	2010/03/08		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/12/30	2010/03/19	1995/12/30	1996/04/10	1991/04/10	1991/04/10	1996/04/10	2010/03/19	Hull	COMPULSORY
2007/03/02	2010/03/19	2022/03/02	2026/12/15	2021/12/15				Vancouver	Not Provided
2010/03/19	2010/03/19	2025/03/19	2026/10/20	2021/10/20	2021/11/01			Kamloops	Not Provided
2010/03/19	2010/03/19	2025/12/20	2036/09/22	2025/12/20				Vancouver	Not Provided
2010/03/19	2010/03/19	2025/03/19	2029/11/04	2024/11/04				Vancouver	Not Provided
2010/03/19	2010/03/19	2025/04/05	2035/04/21	2025/04/05		2010/04/17		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1995/03/21	2010/03/21	2010/03/21	2017/08/01	2010/03/21	2010/03/21	2017/08/01		Peterborough	COMPULSORY
2008/02/20	2010/03/21	2024/12/16	2036/10/11	2024/12/16				Peterborough	Not Provided
2009/06/29	2010/03/21	2025/10/14	2037/01/29	2025/10/14				Toronto	Not Provided
1997/11/18	2010/03/25	2010/03/25	2010/03/25	2007/11/18	2007/11/18	2010/03/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/12/27	2010/03/26	2019/05/16	2030/10/03					Toronto	Not Provided
1965/03/15	2010/03/28	1983/11/21	1993/11/21	1983/11/21	1983/12/01	1993/11/21	2010/03/28	Montréal	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2010/03/28	2010/03/28	2020/03/28	2010/03/28	2010/03/28	2018/09/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	2010/04/02	1996/09/09	2006/09/09	1996/09/09		2006/09/09	2010/04/02	Regina	COMPULSORY
1995/04/04	2010/04/04	2010/04/04	2017/05/27	2010/04/04	2010/04/04	2014/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1993/04/01	2010/04/09	2008/04/01	2010/04/09	2005/04/09	2005/04/09	2010/04/09		Ontario	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	2010/04/13	2003/08/31	2014/05/13	2004/05/13	2004/05/13	2010/04/13		Penticton	ELECTIVE
1972/10/05	2010/04/16	1998/11/18	2010/04/16	2000/04/16		2010/04/16	2023/08/04	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1964/06/15	2010/04/16	1985/06/19	1995/06/19	1985/06/19	1986/09/30	1995/06/19	2010/04/16	St. John's	COMPULSORY
2010/03/19	2010/04/17	2025/04/05	2035/04/21	2025/04/05		2010/04/17		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1978/12/21	2010/04/18	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	1993/12/21	1993/12/21	2002/06/30	2010/04/18	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
2007/06/22	2010/04/22	2024/05/31	2036/05/10	2024/05/31		2010/04/22		Montreal	DISABILITY
1992/11/27	2010/04/23	2010/04/23	2020/04/23	2010/04/23	2010/04/23	2020/04/23		Sydney	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2010/04/23	2013/10/15	2024/11/30	2013/10/15	2014/11/30			Vancouver	Not Provided
2010/04/23	2010/04/23	2028/07/20	2041/10/16	2028/07/20				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2010/04/23	2010/04/23	2025/04/23	2032/10/13	2025/04/23				Montréal	Not Provided
1995/04/25	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2017/11/18	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2014/04/30	2021/03/23	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2018/12/29	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2017/11/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1979/03/26	2010/04/29	1998/11/18	2010/04/29	2000/04/29	2000/04/29	2010/04/29		Ottawa, Ontario	COMPULSORY
1986/06/01	2010/04/29	2001/06/01	2010/08/12	2001/06/01	2001/06/01	2010/04/29		Regina	ELECTIVE
1994/09/20	2010/05/01	2009/12/08	2020/02/24	2009/12/08	2010/05/01	2016/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2010/05/06	2007/07/21	2020/05/06	2007/07/21	2010/05/06	2020/05/06		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/05/09	2010/05/09	2010/05/09	2019/04/08	2010/05/09	2010/05/09	2019/04/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1995/05/09	2010/05/09	2010/05/09	2015/09/25	2010/05/09	2010/05/09	2014/04/02		Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2010/05/10	2010/05/04	2020/05/10	2010/05/04	2010/05/10	2020/05/10		Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
2005/04/14	2010/05/11	2020/04/14	2027/04/26	2020/04/14	2020/04/14			Vancouver	Not Provided
2010/05/14	2010/05/14	2029/01/20	2042/09/28	2029/01/20				Gatineau	Not Provided
2010/05/14	2010/05/14	2025/05/14	2027/03/04	2022/03/04	2022/03/04			Calgary	Not Provided
1983/09/22	2010/05/15	2005/03/05	2021/08/17	2006/12/14		2010/05/15		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	2010/05/17	1998/11/18	2012/05/08	2002/05/08	2002/05/08	2005/09/29	2010/05/17	Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
2010/05/18	2010/05/18	2025/05/18	2028/06/27	2023/06/27				Toronto	Not Provided
2010/05/18	2010/05/18	2025/05/18	2032/03/05	2025/05/18		2016/05/13		Toronto	DISABILITY
2010/05/18	2010/05/18	2025/05/18	2032/06/02	2025/05/18				Québec	Not Provided
2010/05/18	2010/05/18	2025/05/18	2033/11/19	2025/05/18				Rivière-du-Loup	Not Provided

1985/07/05	2010/05/22	2005/06/13	2020/05/22	2006/12/14	2010/05/22	2020/05/22		Baie-Comeau	COMPULSORY
2010/05/22	2010/05/22	2025/05/22	2029/10/29	2024/10/29				Baie-Comeau	Not Provided
1963/10/13	2010/05/23	1978/10/13	1988/06/13	1978/10/13	1985/10/01	1988/06/13	2010/05/23	Timmins	COMPULSORY
1995/12/12	2010/05/29	2010/05/29	2010/05/29	2005/12/12	2005/12/12	2010/05/29		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1982/08/05	2010/05/30	1999/01/01	2010/05/30	2000/05/30	2000/05/30	2010/05/30	2017/05/19	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	2010/06/04	2014/06/30	2015/06/04	2010/06/04	2010/06/04	2015/06/14		Vanier	COMPULSORY
1989/07/26	2010/06/16	2000/08/12	2000/08/12	1999/07/26		2000/08/12	2010/06/16	Regina	COMPULSORY
1979/03/26	2010/06/18	1994/03/26	2003/06/06	1994/03/26		1989/06/22	2010/06/18	Sydney	DISABILITY
1995/12/28	2010/06/18	2015/05/30	2025/06/01	2015/05/30	2015/06/01	2021/04/02		Granby	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2010/06/18	2015/06/20	2019/12/27	2014/12/27	2015/06/01	2019/12/27		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2007/06/01	2010/06/18	2022/06/01	2029/07/23	2022/06/01	2022/06/01			St. John's	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2010/06/18	2024/06/19	2028/11/27	2023/11/27	2023/11/27			Montréal	Not Provided
2010/06/18	2010/06/18	2025/06/18	2027/04/25	2022/04/25	2022/04/25			Montreal	Not Provided
2010/06/18	2010/06/18	2026/12/25	2038/07/02	2026/12/25				Montreal	Not Provided
2010/06/18	2010/06/18	2022/04/06	2022/04/06	2020/06/18	2020/06/18	2022/04/06		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2010/06/18	2010/06/18	2025/06/18	2035/03/31	2025/06/18		2015/01/29		Ottawa	DISABILITY
2010/06/18	2010/06/18	2025/06/18	2033/10/26	2025/06/18				Vancouver	Not Provided
2010/06/18	2010/06/18	2025/06/18	2032/06/03	2025/06/18		2022/01/10	2022/01/10	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1977/03/31	2010/06/29	1998/11/18	2010/06/29	2000/06/29	2001/09/01	2010/06/29	2022/08/22	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1997/03/04	2010/06/30	2012/03/04	2017/05/11	2012/03/04		2010/06/30		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1998/02/24	2010/07/01	2013/02/24	2022/04/22	2013/02/24		2010/07/01	2018/06/19	Prince George	Early Retirement
1955/07/28	2010/07/05	1982/03/11	1992/03/11	1982/03/11	1982/03/11	1991/12/30	2010/07/05	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2010/07/05	2010/04/19	2020/07/05	2010/04/19	2010/07/05	2020/07/05		Kingston	COMPULSORY
2007/05/10	2010/07/05	2022/05/10	2027/03/28	2022/03/28	2022/03/28			Kingston	Not Provided
1995/07/26	2010/07/26	2010/07/26	2019/09/23	2010/07/26	2010/07/26	2019/09/23		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1988/07/26	2010/07/31	2006/02/20	2017/03/01	2006/12/14	2007/03/01	2010/07/31		Corner Brook	ELECTIVE
1994/07/05	2010/07/31	2010/07/16	2021/07/27	2010/07/16		2010/07/31	2019/07/12	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1995/07/31	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2015/08/02	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2015/08/02		Richmond Hill	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2007/11/18	2007/12/12	2010/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2019/05/19	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2017/06/30		Guelph	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2019/03/10	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2019/03/10		London	COMPULSORY
1976/01/05	2010/08/04	1991/01/05	2000/10/20	1991/01/05	1991/01/05	1998/06/01	2010/08/04	Windsor	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	2010/08/04	2010/08/04	2025/09/03	2010/08/04		2010/08/04		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2010/08/05	2010/08/05	2020/08/05	2010/08/05	2010/08/05	2017/07/31		Victoria	ELECTIVE
2008/01/31	2010/08/05	2025/07/29	2038/01/25	2025/07/29				Victoria	Not Provided
1999/11/10	2010/08/06	2014/11/10	2024/03/24	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/06/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2010/08/06	2010/08/06	2025/08/06	2031/11/15	2025/08/06				Toronto	Not Provided
2010/08/06	2010/08/06	2025/08/06	2031/04/28	2025/08/06				North Bay	Not Provided
2010/08/06	2010/08/06	2031/08/16	2047/08/25	2031/08/16				Montreal	Not Provided
2010/08/06	2010/08/06	2028/01/15	2040/06/24	2028/01/15				Trois-Rivières	Not Provided
2010/08/06	2010/08/06	2025/08/06	2032/05/15	2025/08/06				Sydney	Not Provided
2010/08/06	2010/08/06	2025/08/06	2032/08/28	2025/08/06				Calgary	Not Provided
2010/08/06	2010/08/06	2026/10/18	2037/12/29	2026/10/18				Digby	Not Provided
2010/08/06	2010/08/06	2026/02/12	2036/08/20	2026/02/12				Victoria	Not Provided
1971/06/30	2010/08/08	1986/06/30	1994/08/27	1986/06/30	1993/01/02	1994/08/27	2010/08/08	Regina, Saskatchewan	COMPULSORY
1970/09/24	2010/08/10	1990/04/29	2000/04/29	1990/04/29	1990/05/01	2000/04/29	2010/08/10	Weyburn	COMPULSORY

2009/09/09	2010/08/11	2024/09/09	2030/02/02	2024/09/09				Halifax	Not Provided
2010/08/11	2010/08/11	2025/08/11	2035/05/05	2025/08/11				Halifax	Not Provided
1997/04/15	2010/08/16	2013/03/04	2024/01/20	2013/03/04		2010/08/16		Toronto	Early Retirement
1998/06/19	2010/08/27	2013/06/19	2015/08/27	2010/08/27	2010/08/27	2013/09/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/04/16	2010/08/30	2002/12/17	2014/08/19	2004/08/19	2004/08/19	2010/08/30		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1968/03/05	2010/09/06	1991/06/17	2001/06/17	1991/06/17	1991/06/17	1996/12/31	2010/09/06	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	2010/09/10	2010/09/10	2020/09/10	2010/09/10	2010/09/10	2013/09/01		Rouyn-Noranda	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2010/09/23	2015/06/20	2015/09/23	2010/09/23	2010/09/23	2011/01/01	2022/03/13	Penticton	Early Retirement
1994/11/01	2010/09/27	2010/09/27	2020/09/27	2010/09/27	2010/09/27	2019/11/15		Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1985/12/03	2010/09/28	2000/12/03	2010/09/28	2000/12/03	2007/01/01	2010/09/28		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1968/09/26	2010/09/29	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	1989/12/23	1989/12/23	1999/12/23	2010/09/29	Dartmouth	COMPULSORY
1994/04/22	2010/09/29	2009/04/22	2010/09/29	2005/09/29	2005/09/29	2010/09/29	2020/04/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2010/09/30	2021/09/14	2023/10/19	2018/10/19	2018/11/01	2023/10/19		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2010/09/30	2010/09/30	2025/09/30	2026/07/31	2021/07/31		2018/10/22		Ottawa	DISABILITY
2010/09/30	2010/09/30	2025/09/30	2028/03/06	2023/03/06	2023/03/06			Ottawa	Not Provided
2010/09/30	2010/09/30	2025/09/30	2026/01/16	2021/01/16	2021/01/16			Surrey	Not Provided
2010/09/30	2010/09/30	2025/09/30	2034/07/01	2025/09/30				North Bay	Not Provided
2010/09/30	2010/09/30	2025/09/30	2035/05/05	2025/09/30				Brockville	Not Provided
2010/09/30	2010/09/30	2025/12/02	2036/02/02	2025/12/02				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2010/09/30	2010/09/30	2025/09/30	2034/05/13	2025/09/30		2021/02/25		Val-d'Or	Early Retirement
2010/09/30	2010/09/30	2025/09/30	2034/08/25	2025/09/30		2021/12/31		Montréal	Early Retirement
1978/08/01	2010/10/01	1993/08/01	1998/10/11	1993/08/01	1996/08/22	1998/10/11	2010/10/01	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1960/11/02	2010/10/11	1982/12/25	1992/12/25	1982/12/25	1983/06/30	1992/12/25	2010/10/11	Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2010/10/12	2006/03/22	2010/10/12	2005/10/12	2005/10/12	2010/10/12		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2000/10/17	2010/10/17	2012/04/03	2012/04/03	2010/10/17	2010/10/17	2012/04/03		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1994/11/01	2010/10/20	2010/10/20	2020/10/20	2010/10/20	2010/10/20	2017/12/15		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1962/11/01	2010/10/25	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	1989/05/18	1989/05/18	1999/05/18	2010/10/25	Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
2005/04/14	2010/10/28	2020/04/14	2028/02/03	2020/04/14	2020/04/14			Toronto	Not Provided
2010/10/28	2010/10/28	2025/10/28	2032/09/23	2025/10/28		2022/04/04		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2010/10/28	2010/10/28	2025/10/28	2030/05/22	2025/05/22				Oakville	Not Provided
2010/10/29	2010/10/29	2025/10/29	2031/02/28	2025/10/29				Vancouver	Not Provided
2010/10/29	2010/10/29	2025/10/29	2031/03/27	2025/10/29				Milton	Not Provided
2010/10/29	2010/10/29	2024/11/24	2024/11/24	2020/10/29	2021/05/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1997/04/08	2010/10/30	2010/10/30	2010/10/30	2007/04/08	2007/04/08	2010/10/30	2021/12/13	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1995/09/15	2010/11/01	2010/10/10	2020/11/01	2010/10/10	2010/11/01	2020/11/01		Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
2010/11/01	2010/11/01	2025/11/01	2029/09/22	2024/09/22				Barrie	Not Provided
1998/10/06	2010/11/15	2013/10/06	2015/11/14	2010/11/14	2010/11/15	2015/11/14		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1995/11/28	2010/11/28	2010/11/28	2018/03/07	2010/11/28	2010/11/28	2013/04/06		Sorel	ELECTIVE
1965/02/01	2010/12/14	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	1982/02/05	1982/02/05	1992/02/05	2010/12/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	2010/12/15	2010/12/15	2020/12/15	2010/12/15	2010/12/15	2013/08/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	2010/12/16	2001/12/19	2002/01/30	1997/01/30	1997/01/31	2002/01/30	2010/12/16	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1995/12/19	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2017/07/01	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2015/12/31		Peace River	ELECTIVE
1995/12/19	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2020/05/03	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2016/05/03		Welland	ELECTIVE
2009/07/29	2010/12/19	2024/07/29	2033/12/17	2024/07/29				Niagara Falls	Not Provided
1996/05/07	2010/12/26	2010/12/26	2010/12/26	2006/05/07	2006/05/07	2010/12/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2010/12/31	2008/02/13	2018/05/01	2008/02/13	2010/12/31	2018/05/01		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY

1995/09/08	2010/12/31	2014/03/11	2027/09/10	2014/03/11		2010/12/31		Montreal	Early Retirement
1989/06/30	2011/01/01	2007/07/27	2017/07/27	2007/07/27	2007/07/27	2011/01/01	2023/08/09	Cowansville	ELECTIVE
1991/09/10	2011/01/01	2007/01/05	2017/05/02	2007/01/05	2011/01/01	2017/05/02		Regina	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2011/01/01	2008/01/18	2019/04/25	2008/01/18	2011/01/01	2018/06/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1995/12/08	2011/01/01	2010/12/08	2020/08/27	2010/12/08	2011/01/01	2020/08/27		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1996/01/01	2011/01/01	2011/01/01	2019/12/26	2011/01/01	2011/01/01	2013/11/04	2013/11/04	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1999/03/30	2011/01/01	2012/10/06	2012/10/06	2009/03/30	2011/01/01	2012/10/06		Halifax	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2011/01/01	2015/06/20	2015/09/23	2010/09/23	2010/09/23	2011/01/01	2022/03/13	Penticton	Early Retirement
2000/07/27	2011/01/01	2012/11/21	2012/11/21	2010/07/27	2011/01/01	2012/11/21		Regina	COMPULSORY
1991/12/23	2011/01/02	2011/01/02	2021/01/02	2011/01/02	2011/01/02	2014/08/31		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/12/23	2011/01/06	2011/01/06	2021/01/06	2011/01/06	2011/01/06	2018/07/31	2023/10/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2011/01/10	2015/06/20	2016/01/08	2011/01/08	2011/01/10	2013/01/31		Vancouver	DISABILITY
1988/09/08	2011/01/14	1996/06/11	1996/06/11			1996/06/11	2011/01/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	2011/01/20	2000/01/06	2011/01/20	2001/01/20	2001/01/20	2011/01/20		Barrhead	COMPULSORY
1987/06/29	2011/02/01	2004/07/29	2016/08/29	2006/08/29	2006/09/01	2011/02/01	2020/07/12	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1988/03/22	2011/02/02	2003/03/22	2011/02/02	2003/03/22	2003/04/01	2011/02/02		London	COMPULSORY
1997/08/27	2011/02/03	2015/10/12	2026/09/01	2015/10/12	2016/09/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2004/09/24	2011/02/03	2020/12/28	2032/04/02					Montreal	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2011/02/03	2023/07/12	2034/11/20	2023/07/12				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2007/09/19	2011/02/03	2022/09/19	2029/11/14	2022/09/19	2023/10/22			Antigonish	Not Provided
2009/09/09	2011/02/03	2024/09/09	2029/07/15	2024/07/15		2022/10/31		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2026/02/03	2026/04/25	2021/04/25		2021/10/06	2021/10/06	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2026/02/03	2027/01/19	2022/01/19	2022/02/01			London	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2025/01/17	2025/01/17	2021/02/03	2021/02/03			Ottawa	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2026/08/12	2037/02/18	2026/08/12				Kingston	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2031/07/07	2046/12/08	2031/07/07				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2027/03/30	2038/05/23	2027/03/30				Amherst	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2025/08/17	2025/08/17	2021/02/03	2021/02/03			Montreal	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2026/02/03	2027/04/11	2022/04/11		2018/08/24	2018/08/24	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2026/02/03	2029/03/02	2024/03/02	2024/03/02			Montreal	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2027/09/14	2039/04/24	2027/09/14				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2026/02/03	2026/12/04	2021/12/04	2021/12/04			St. Catharines	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2011/02/03	2025/05/08	2025/05/08	2021/02/03	2021/02/08			Essex	Not Provided
1996/02/06	2011/02/06	2011/02/06	2014/12/09	2009/12/09	2009/12/09	2011/02/06		Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1985/08/22	2011/02/10	2002/12/03	2015/03/15	2005/03/15		2003/04/07	2011/02/10	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	2011/02/11	2010/11/26	2021/02/11	2010/11/26	2011/02/11	2018/12/31		Lethbridge	ELECTIVE
1996/02/20	2011/02/20	2011/02/20	2019/11/13	2011/02/20	2011/02/20	2018/11/13		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2011/02/20	2025/03/06	2036/10/10	2025/03/06				Kingston	Not Provided
1991/11/29	2011/02/24	2011/02/24	2021/02/24	2011/02/24	2011/02/24	2012/09/01		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1989/09/15	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2021/02/26	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2017/09/30	2018/05/29	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1996/02/26	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2016/08/22	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2014/12/31		Windsor	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	2011/02/28	2011/02/28	2021/02/28	2011/02/28	2011/02/28	2016/04/19		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2007/06/01	2011/03/03	2022/06/01	2027/01/27	2022/01/27		2018/08/31		Regina	Early Retirement
2008/06/18	2011/03/03	2022/07/19	2022/07/19	2018/06/18		2011/03/03	2011/03/28	Yellowknife	DISABILITY
2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2026/03/03	2033/09/13	2026/03/03				Saint-Jérôme	Not Provided
2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2028/03/24	2040/04/14	2028/03/24				Hamilton	Not Provided

2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2024/07/06	2024/07/06	2021/03/03	2021/03/05			Saskatoon	Not Provided
2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2026/03/03	2028/02/28	2023/02/28	2023/02/28			Mississauga	Not Provided
2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2026/03/03	2035/03/15	2026/03/03				Edmonton	Not Provided
2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2026/03/03	2030/06/14	2025/06/14				Lethbridge	Not Provided
2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2022/04/24	2022/04/24	2021/03/03	2021/03/03	2022/04/24		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2026/03/03	2031/12/28	2026/03/03		2022/04/15		Calgary	Early Retirement
2011/03/03	2011/03/03	2026/03/03	2029/05/26	2024/05/26				Regina	Not Provided
1987/09/01	2011/03/05	2002/09/01	2011/03/05	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2011/03/05	2018/10/13	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1997/11/04	2011/03/06	2012/11/04	2016/03/06	2011/03/06	2011/03/06	2012/12/31		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2011/03/12	2008/12/03	2020/05/14	2008/12/03		2009/09/07	2011/03/12	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1988/09/29	2011/03/13	2003/09/29	2004/12/24	1999/12/24	2001/07/01	2004/10/01	2011/03/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2001/03/13	2011/03/13	2014/04/04	2014/04/04	2011/03/13	2011/03/13	2011/04/20	2019/05/06	Hamilton	DISABILITY
2009/06/19	2011/03/13	2024/06/19	2028/02/17	2023/02/17	2023/02/17			Hamilton	Not Provided
2011/03/13	2011/03/13	2022/05/26	2022/05/26	2021/03/13	2021/03/13	2022/05/26		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1996/03/19	2011/03/19	2011/03/19	2018/07/08	2011/03/19	2011/03/19	2018/07/08	2022/11/05	Vernon	COMPULSORY
1983/05/17	2011/03/25	1999/10/21	2011/03/25	2001/03/25	2002/01/01	2011/03/25		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2008/06/18	2011/03/28	2022/07/19	2022/07/19	2018/06/18		2011/03/03	2011/03/28	Yellowknife	DISABILITY
1975/01/24	2011/03/30	1992/09/10	2002/09/10	1992/09/10	1993/11/23	2002/09/10	2011/03/30	Regina	COMPULSORY
1987/12/18	2011/03/31	2000/04/23	2000/04/23	1997/12/18	1997/12/18	2000/04/23	2011/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	2011/04/02	2006/07/11	2013/09/17	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2011/04/02	2015/03/12	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2011/04/02	2006/07/11	2013/09/17	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2011/04/02	2015/03/12	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2011/04/02	2011/03/09	2023/04/18	2011/03/09		2011/04/02		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2011/04/04	2011/04/02	2021/04/04	2011/04/02	2011/04/04	2017/08/18		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1979/02/20	2011/04/09	1994/02/20	2002/08/15	1994/02/20	1994/02/20	1995/01/01	2011/04/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
2001/03/13	2011/04/20	2014/04/04	2014/04/04	2011/03/13	2011/03/13	2011/04/20	2019/05/06	Hamilton	DISABILITY
1985/10/04	2011/04/21	2001/01/12	2011/04/21	2001/04/21	2001/04/21	2011/04/21	2021/10/06	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1993/03/24	2011/04/23	2011/04/23	2021/04/23	2011/04/23	2011/04/23	2021/04/23		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1994/11/29	2011/04/23	2011/04/23	2021/04/23	2011/04/23	2011/04/23	2016/01/05		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1970/02/12	2011/04/29	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	1985/09/30	1985/09/30	1995/09/30	2011/04/29	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	2011/05/01	2011/04/22	2021/05/01	2011/04/22	2011/05/01	2013/05/01		Barrhead	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	2011/05/01	2011/04/18	2021/05/01	2011/04/18	2011/05/01	2017/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/05/07	2011/05/07	2011/05/07	2019/06/19	2011/05/07	2011/05/07	2019/06/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/02/11	2011/05/18	2011/05/18	2021/05/18	2011/05/18	2011/05/18	2021/05/15		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1971/06/10	2011/05/19	1991/11/29	2001/11/29	1991/11/29	1991/11/29	1999/01/01	2011/05/19	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1973/02/15	2011/05/21	1988/02/15	1991/10/30	1986/10/30	1986/10/31	1991/10/30	2011/05/21	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	2011/06/01	2010/07/26	2011/06/01	2006/06/01	2006/06/01	2011/06/01		Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2011/06/07	2011/06/07	2021/06/07	2011/06/07	2011/06/07	2017/11/30		Kentville	ELECTIVE
1976/07/19	2011/06/15	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	1991/07/19	1991/07/19	1998/08/23	2011/06/15	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2011/06/20	2011/06/20	2017/09/18	2011/06/20	2011/06/20	2017/07/31		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2011/06/20	2011/06/20	2020/06/01	2011/06/20	2011/06/20	2020/06/01		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2007/12/13	2011/06/20	2022/12/13	2030/07/17	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			Calgary	Not Provided
1976/05/20	2011/06/24	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/02/07	2011/06/24	Sudbury	COMPULSORY
2011/06/24	2011/06/24	2027/05/01	2038/03/07	2027/05/01		2023/10/01		Sherbrooke	Early Retirement
2011/06/24	2011/06/24	2019/11/05	2019/11/05			2019/11/05		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2011/06/24	2011/06/24	2026/06/24	2029/06/15	2024/06/15		2023/05/01		Calgary	Early Retirement
2011/06/24	2011/06/24	2026/06/24	2036/04/07	2026/06/24		2024/04/19		Vernon	Early Retirement

2011/06/24	2011/06/24	2026/07/17	2036/08/09	2026/07/17				Peterborough	Not Provided
2011/06/24	2011/06/24	2026/06/24	2031/06/15	2026/06/15				Toronto	Not Provided
1991/09/13	2011/07/01	2010/11/15	2025/01/16	2010/11/15		2011/07/01		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
1995/10/24	2011/07/01	2015/01/25	2029/04/28	2015/01/25		2015/04/30		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	2011/07/14	2010/09/21	2021/07/14	2010/09/21	2011/07/14	2021/07/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	2011/07/16	2003/07/18	2003/07/18	1999/02/21	1999/09/01	2003/07/18	2011/07/16	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	2011/07/25	2011/07/25	2021/07/25	2011/07/25	2011/07/25	2021/07/25		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2011/07/26	2011/07/26	2011/07/26			2011/07/26	2023/09/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2003/07/24	2011/07/29	2018/07/24	2023/04/30	2018/04/30		2011/07/29		Richmond	DISABILITY
1988/09/08	2011/08/01	2006/08/31	2017/01/15	2006/12/14	2007/01/15	2011/08/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2011/08/02	2004/06/30	2005/11/19	2000/11/19	2000/11/19	2005/11/19	2011/08/02	St. John's	COMPULSORY
2003/04/11	2011/08/12	2018/04/11	2025/11/29	2018/04/11		2011/08/12	2011/08/12	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1982/08/09	2011/08/16	1999/08/13	2011/08/16	2001/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/08/16		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	2011/08/16	2008/02/01	2008/12/21	2003/12/21	2003/12/21	2008/12/21	2011/08/16	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1988/09/29	2011/08/30	2009/12/15	2026/03/02			2011/08/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2011/08/31	2009/07/15	2019/07/31	2009/07/15	2009/07/31	2011/08/31		Antigonish	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	2011/08/31	2011/08/07	2012/05/20	2007/05/20	2007/05/20	2011/08/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	2011/09/01	2001/10/28	2013/06/16	2003/06/16	2003/06/16	2011/09/01	2022/10/22	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2011/09/01	2011/03/24	2021/09/01	2011/03/24	2011/09/01	2017/12/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1995/05/09	2011/09/01	2010/05/09	2013/01/29	2008/01/29		2011/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2000/08/12	2011/09/01	2015/08/12	2016/08/31	2011/08/31	2011/09/01	2013/08/12	2013/08/12	Saskatoon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2008/04/11	2011/09/01	2023/04/11	2030/04/28	2023/04/11	2023/04/11			Grand Sault	Not Provided
1992/11/27	2011/09/06	2011/04/29	2024/09/27	2011/04/29		2011/09/06		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1999/02/10	2011/09/10	2014/02/10	2016/09/10	2011/09/10	2011/09/10	2016/09/10		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	2011/09/16	2010/07/26	2011/09/16	2006/09/16	2006/09/16	2011/09/16	2023/06/23	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2011/09/16	2014/11/10	2016/09/16	2011/09/16	2011/09/16	2016/09/16		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	2011/09/22	2008/04/01	2011/09/22	2006/09/22	2006/09/23	2011/09/22		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1994/07/05	2011/09/29	2011/07/11	2021/09/29	2011/07/11	2011/09/29	2014/08/31		Saint-Jérôme	ELECTIVE
2011/09/29	2011/09/29	2026/09/29	2035/09/06	2026/09/29				Hamilton	Not Provided
2011/09/29	2011/09/29	2025/08/16	2025/08/16	2021/09/29	2022/08/29			Milton	Not Provided
2011/09/29	2011/09/29	2026/09/29	2029/10/06	2024/10/06				Montreal	Not Provided
2011/09/29	2011/09/29	2026/09/29	2027/11/11	2022/11/11	2022/11/11			Calgary	Not Provided
2011/09/29	2011/09/29	2026/09/29	2035/09/24	2026/09/29				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2011/09/29	2011/09/29	2026/09/29	2033/08/13	2026/09/29				Halifax	Not Provided
2011/09/29	2011/09/29	2026/09/29	2030/04/25	2025/04/25				Vancouver	Not Provided
1978/12/22	2011/10/01	1992/09/24	1992/09/24	1988/12/22	1989/10/01	1992/09/24	2011/10/01	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1996/08/07	2011/10/01	2011/08/07	2018/11/21	2011/08/07	2011/10/01	2012/05/23		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	2011/10/05	1994/06/17	2004/06/17	1994/06/17	1994/06/17	2000/01/04	2011/10/05	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	2011/10/07	1987/09/01	1995/01/21	1987/09/01	1991/04/08	1995/01/21	2011/10/07	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2011/10/07	2008/10/22	2020/04/08	2008/10/22		2020/04/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2002/10/01	2011/10/07	2017/10/01	2026/06/22	2017/10/01	2022/06/02	2022/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2011/10/11	2011/02/21	2021/10/11	2011/02/21	2011/10/11	2021/10/11		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	2011/10/13	2011/10/13	2021/10/13	2011/10/13	2011/10/13	2017/12/31	2019/11/06	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1973/10/18	2011/10/14	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	1991/08/16	1991/08/16	2001/08/16	2011/10/14	Williams Lake	COMPULSORY
2002/12/11	2011/10/20	2019/04/27	2029/04/27	2019/04/27	2019/04/27	2023/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2010/11/01	2011/10/20	2025/11/01	2029/09/22	2024/09/22				Barrie	Not Provided

2011/10/20	2011/10/20	2028/04/29	2039/11/07	2028/04/29				Midland	Not Provided
2011/10/20	2011/10/20	2028/04/11	2039/10/02	2028/04/11				Yellowknife	Not Provided
2011/10/20	2011/10/20	2026/10/20	2030/03/24	2025/03/24				Montreal	Not Provided
2011/10/20	2011/10/20	2026/10/20	2027/07/16	2022/07/16	2022/07/16	2023/09/14		Calgary	DISABILITY
2011/10/20	2011/10/20	2026/12/29	2037/03/09	2026/12/29				Prince George	Not Provided
2011/10/20	2011/10/20	2026/10/20	2034/11/14	2026/10/20				Vancouver	Not Provided
1990/04/12	2011/10/21	2009/02/16	2022/12/23			2022/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/01/08	2011/10/21	2008/01/08	2014/04/14			2011/10/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2002/12/27	2011/10/21	2019/05/16	2030/10/03					Toronto	Not Provided
2001/03/01	2011/10/24	2016/03/01	2025/10/12	2016/03/01	2016/03/01			Bridgewater	Not Provided
1994/11/01	2011/10/27	2011/10/27	2021/10/27	2011/10/27	2011/10/27	2013/04/02		St-Hyacinthe	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	2011/10/28	2011/10/28	2011/10/28	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2011/10/28	2019/11/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2011/11/01	2006/10/11	2012/02/06	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2011/11/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/11/08	2011/11/08	2011/11/08	2020/06/22	2011/11/08	2011/11/08	2020/06/22		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1988/09/06	2011/11/09	2003/09/06	2011/11/09	2003/09/06	2005/11/07	2011/11/09		London	COMPULSORY
1975/05/08	2011/11/12	1990/08/20	2000/08/20	1990/08/20		1992/06/30	2011/11/12	Moncton	ELECTIVE
1995/11/30	2011/11/12	2010/11/30	2011/11/12	2006/11/12	2006/11/12	2011/11/12	2019/07/01	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1973/10/11	2011/11/13	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	1996/02/15	1996/02/15	2006/02/15	2011/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	2011/11/18	2007/04/22	2021/11/18	2007/04/22	2011/11/18	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	2011/11/23	2011/11/23	2021/11/23	2011/11/23	2011/11/23	2015/10/10		Chatham	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2011/11/29	2014/11/10	2016/11/29	2011/11/29	2011/11/29	2016/11/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2011/12/01	2018/01/03	2028/12/11	2018/01/03	2020/06/01	2023/10/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2011/12/01	2024/11/02	2035/03/17	2024/11/02		2023/06/30		Toronto	Early Retirement
2011/12/01	2011/12/01	2028/09/27	2040/07/25	2028/09/27				Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2011/12/01	2026/06/13	2026/06/13	2021/12/01	2022/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2011/12/01	2026/12/01	2031/12/06	2026/12/01				St. Catharines	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2011/12/01	2026/12/01	2035/11/21	2026/12/01				Kingston	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2011/12/01	2033/02/19	2049/05/10	2033/02/19				Owen Sound	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2011/12/01	2027/07/14	2038/02/23	2027/07/14				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2011/12/01	2031/12/03	2046/12/05	2031/12/03				Yellowknife	Not Provided
1993/04/01	2011/12/06	2008/04/01	2016/08/24	2008/04/01		2006/10/02	2011/12/06	Quebec	Early Retirement
1981/12/17	2011/12/08	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	1992/01/03	1992/01/03	1997/01/03	2011/12/08	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	2011/12/09	1998/12/06	2002/07/09	1997/07/09	1997/07/09	2002/07/09	2011/12/09	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/05/13	2011/12/15	2015/08/15	2015/08/15	2015/05/13		2011/12/15	2011/12/15	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2009/11/26	2011/12/15	2024/11/26	2033/02/11	2024/11/26				Toronto	Not Provided
2011/12/15	2011/12/15	2026/12/15	2034/04/21	2026/12/15				Ottawa	Not Provided
2011/12/15	2011/12/15	2028/12/09	2040/12/04	2028/12/09				Burlington	Not Provided
2011/12/15	2011/12/15	2026/12/15	2034/10/24	2026/12/15				Quebec	Not Provided
1996/12/19	2011/12/19	2011/12/19	2019/05/25	2011/12/19	2011/12/19	2019/05/25		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	2011/12/22	2007/07/31	2014/10/05	2007/07/31	2007/07/31	2011/12/22	2011/12/22	Oakville	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1994/01/27	2011/12/28	2009/01/27	2011/12/28	2006/12/28	2006/12/28	2011/12/28		Prince George	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2011/12/31	2008/04/06	2018/04/06	2008/04/06	2008/04/06	2011/12/31		Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2011/12/31	2013/10/15	2024/11/30	2013/10/15	2014/11/30			Vancouver	Not Provided
2001/03/21	2011/12/31	2016/03/21	2024/08/09	2016/03/21	2018/01/01	2022/05/27		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2011/12/31	2011/12/31	2022/06/15	2022/06/15	2021/12/31	2022/01/01	2022/06/15		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/12/01	2012/01/01	2000/06/21	2012/01/10	2002/01/10	2002/01/10	2012/01/01	2020/06/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE

1981/02/12	2012/01/01	1999/10/30	2013/07/15	2003/07/15	2003/07/15	2012/01/01	2018/09/25	Rouyn	ELECTIVE
1981/09/04	2012/01/01	2000/01/14	2013/05/25	2003/05/25	2003/06/30	2012/01/01		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	2012/01/01	2002/04/30	2016/05/29	2006/05/29	2008/01/01	2012/01/01	2019/11/13	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2012/01/01	2009/01/20	2019/01/20	2009/01/20	2009/01/20	2012/01/01		Valleyfield	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2012/01/01	2007/05/06	2012/06/08	2007/05/06	2007/05/15	2012/01/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2012/01/01	2011/12/22	2022/01/01	2011/12/22	2012/01/01	2022/01/01		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2012/01/01	2011/05/14	2022/01/01	2011/05/14	2012/01/01	2019/02/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	2012/01/01	2009/11/01	2015/10/03	2009/11/01	2012/01/01	2015/10/03	2020/10/10	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1999/06/01	2012/01/01	2014/06/01	2016/12/10	2011/12/10	2012/01/01	2016/12/10		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
2001/03/13	2012/01/01	2016/03/13	2025/07/14	2016/03/13	2016/03/13			Owen Sound	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2012/01/01	2021/10/26	2030/08/10	2021/10/26				Prince Albert	Not Provided
2012/01/01	2012/01/01	2027/01/01	2028/10/02	2023/10/02	2023/10/02			London	Not Provided
1996/02/20	2012/01/04	2011/02/20	2012/01/04	2007/01/04	2007/01/04	2012/01/04		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1995/09/26	2012/01/08	2012/01/08	2022/01/08	2012/01/08	2012/01/08	2014/12/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1985/02/08	2012/01/09	2000/02/08	2001/05/10	1996/05/10	1996/05/10	2001/05/10	2012/01/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1986/06/16	2012/01/13	2001/09/30	2012/01/13	2002/01/13	2002/01/13	2012/01/13		Peace River	COMPULSORY
1987/06/17	2012/01/17	2003/10/31	2015/03/14	2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2012/01/17		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2009/05/14	2012/01/17	2025/06/30	2036/08/15	2025/06/30				Vancouver	Not Provided
2002/01/25	2012/01/25	2016/06/12	2016/06/12	2012/01/25	2012/01/25	2016/06/12		Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1995/07/26	2012/02/01	2010/07/26	2014/03/01	2009/03/01	2009/03/01	2012/02/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1982/11/04	2012/02/03	1999/12/20	2012/02/03	2002/02/03	2002/02/03	2012/02/03		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1953/01/01	2012/02/04	1977/07/09	1987/07/09	1977/07/09	1980/01/01	1987/07/09	2012/02/04	Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
1981/12/17	2012/02/12	1996/06/03	1996/06/03	1991/12/17	1992/09/01	1996/06/03	2012/02/12	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	2012/02/16	2001/05/21	2012/02/16	2002/02/16	2003/03/28	2012/02/16	2020/03/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2000/06/06	2012/02/16	2015/06/06	2017/02/16	2012/02/16	2012/02/16	2017/02/16	2023/03/04	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1995/03/06	2012/02/25	2012/02/25	2022/02/25	2012/02/25	2012/02/25	2013/08/31		Campbellton	ELECTIVE
1977/07/01	2012/02/29	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	1997/03/28	1997/03/28	2007/03/28	2012/02/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2010/10/29	2012/03/01	2025/10/29	2031/03/27	2025/10/29				Milton	Not Provided
2012/03/01	2012/03/01	2027/03/01	2028/10/04	2023/10/04		2022/10/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2012/03/01	2012/03/01	2027/03/01	2036/01/13	2027/03/01				Iqaluit	Not Provided
2012/03/01	2012/03/01	2029/03/16	2041/03/30	2029/03/16		2022/04/04		Milton	DISABILITY
1984/04/18	2012/03/12	2009/08/05	2019/08/05	2009/08/05		1994/08/16	2012/03/12	Edmonton	DISABILITY
1982/05/13	2012/03/15	1997/05/13	2005/11/14	1997/05/13		2005/11/14	2012/03/15	Regina	COMPULSORY
1991/07/19	2012/03/21	1999/07/01	1999/07/01			1999/07/01	2012/03/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	2012/03/27	2001/07/01	2012/03/27	2002/03/27	2002/03/27	2012/03/27		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	2012/03/30	1991/05/20	2000/06/28	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1998/01/01	2012/03/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/03/17	2012/03/30	2013/03/17	2017/03/30	2012/03/30	2012/03/30	2015/10/16		Kingston	ELECTIVE
2006/09/14	2012/03/30	2020/04/02	2020/04/02	2016/09/14	2016/09/14	2020/04/02		Belleville	COMPULSORY
2010/02/10	2012/03/30	2025/02/10	2032/12/07	2025/02/10		2023/11/18		London	Early Retirement
1997/03/18	2012/04/01	2012/03/18	2021/09/18	2012/03/18	2012/04/01	2021/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1988/06/07	2012/04/02	2005/03/28	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/04/02	2021/11/22	Kirkland Lake	ELECTIVE
1988/09/08	2012/04/02	2007/08/08	2017/08/20	2007/08/08	2007/08/20	2012/04/02		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2000/10/17	2012/04/03	2012/04/03	2012/04/03	2010/10/17	2010/10/17	2012/04/03		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/09/13	2012/04/04	2006/09/13	2015/01/24	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2012/04/04		Red Deer	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2012/04/05	2016/01/18	2027/08/07	2016/01/18	2018/04/06			Toronto	Not Provided
2002/05/31	2012/04/05	2019/10/20	2032/03/10	2019/10/20		2018/12/01		Montreal	Early Retirement

2002/10/10	2012/04/05	2027/04/08	2035/02/05			2020/03/05		Montreal	Early Retirement
2010/03/19	2012/04/05	2025/03/19	2029/11/04	2024/11/04				Vancouver	Not Provided
2012/04/05	2012/04/05	2027/04/05	2036/03/20	2027/04/05				Montreal	Not Provided
2012/04/05	2012/04/05	2028/01/16	2038/10/27	2028/01/16				Montreal	Not Provided
2012/04/05	2012/04/05	2027/04/05	2027/10/29	2022/10/29	2022/10/29			Montreal	Not Provided
2012/04/05	2012/04/05	2025/08/05	2025/08/05	2022/04/05	2022/04/06			Regina	Not Provided
2012/04/05	2012/04/05	2027/04/05	2029/12/06	2024/12/06				London	Not Provided
1986/01/24	2012/04/09	2002/07/12	2013/12/28	2003/12/28	2003/12/28	2012/04/09		London	ELECTIVE
1993/06/17	2012/04/13	2008/06/17	2018/03/15	2008/06/17	2008/06/17	2012/04/13		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1971/11/10	2012/04/19	1986/11/10	1995/05/11	1986/11/10	1986/11/15	1995/05/11	2012/04/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2012/04/25	2004/05/15	2004/05/15	2002/05/06		2004/05/15	2012/04/25	Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	2012/04/30	2009/06/12	2021/04/24	2009/06/12	2012/05/31	2021/04/24		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1996/09/24	2012/04/30	2012/04/21	2022/04/30	2012/04/21	2012/04/30	2018/09/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2005/02/25	2012/04/30	2020/02/25	2021/05/29	2016/05/29	2016/06/30	2021/05/29		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/01/05	2012/05/01	1998/11/18	2015/08/31	2005/08/31	2005/09/01	2012/05/01	2023/05/12	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	2012/05/01	2007/08/24	2017/12/31	2007/08/24	2007/12/31	2012/05/01		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2012/05/09	2006/12/23	2012/05/09	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2012/05/09		Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	2012/05/21	2007/11/25	2017/11/25	2007/11/25	2007/11/25	2012/05/21	2023/12/27	London	ELECTIVE
1998/05/28	2012/05/21	2013/05/28	2017/05/21	2012/05/21	2012/05/21	2015/08/31		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	2012/05/23	2011/08/07	2018/11/21	2011/08/07	2011/10/01	2012/05/23		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	2012/05/25	2009/06/12	2021/04/24	2009/06/12	2012/05/31	2021/04/24		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1985/12/05	2012/05/31	2008/06/10	2018/06/10	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2012/05/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	2012/05/31	2009/06/12	2021/04/24	2009/06/12	2012/05/31	2021/04/24		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1998/03/17	2012/05/31	2015/08/20	2027/09/01	2015/08/20	2017/09/01			Tillsonburg	Not Provided
2012/05/31	2012/05/31	2027/05/31	2027/08/07	2022/08/07	2022/08/07			Vancouver	Not Provided
2012/05/31	2012/05/31	2030/07/15	2043/08/28	2030/07/15				St. John's	Not Provided
2012/05/31	2012/05/31	2027/05/31	2037/05/03	2027/05/31				Montréal	Not Provided
2012/05/31	2012/05/31	2027/06/12	2037/06/23	2027/06/12				London	Not Provided
2012/05/31	2012/05/31	2027/06/10	2037/06/19	2027/06/10				Toronto	Not Provided
2012/05/31	2012/05/31	2022/11/03	2022/11/03	2022/05/31	2022/06/01	2022/11/03		Montréal	COMPULSORY
1985/12/03	2012/06/01	2005/08/25	2017/02/14	2006/12/14	2007/02/14	2012/06/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	2012/06/01	2006/03/01	2016/01/03	2006/03/01	2006/03/01	2012/06/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/11/28	2012/06/01	2012/05/21	2022/06/01	2012/05/21	2012/06/01	2022/06/01		Rimouski	COMPULSORY
2010/08/06	2012/06/01	2026/02/12	2036/08/20	2026/02/12				Victoria	Not Provided
1972/07/13	2012/06/04	1990/03/02	2000/03/02	1990/03/02	1990/03/02	1994/05/03	2012/06/04	Caraquet	ELECTIVE
1995/10/03	2012/06/07	2012/06/07	2022/06/07	2012/06/07	2012/06/07	2017/04/03		Alma	ELECTIVE
1973/09/13	2012/06/08	1994/01/20	2004/01/20	1994/01/20	1994/08/01	1994/11/01	2012/06/08	Calgary, Alberta	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2012/06/10	2011/07/02	2022/06/10	2011/07/02	2012/06/10	2022/06/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2001/07/31	2012/06/14	2016/07/31	2023/10/17	2016/07/31		2012/06/14		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2002/12/16	2012/06/19	2017/12/16	2026/11/04	2017/12/16	2017/12/31			Regina	Not Provided
2012/06/21	2012/06/21	2027/06/21	2032/04/13	2027/04/13				Ottawa	Not Provided
2012/06/21	2012/06/21	2031/05/04	2045/03/15	2031/05/04				Moncton	Not Provided
2012/06/21	2012/06/21	2027/10/26	2038/02/28	2027/10/26				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2012/06/21	2012/06/21	2027/06/21	2030/01/03	2025/01/03				Toronto	Not Provided
1994/11/01	2012/06/27	2012/06/27	2022/06/27	2012/06/27	2012/06/27	2017/12/05		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2002/01/25	2012/06/27	2017/01/25	2022/07/23	2017/01/25		2012/06/27	2012/06/27	Fredericton, New Brunswick	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)

1986/11/17	2012/06/30	2006/01/07	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2012/06/30	2012/09/29	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2012/06/30	2010/06/15	2021/10/31	2010/06/15	2012/06/30	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2012/06/30	2012/04/19	2022/06/30	2012/04/19	2012/06/30	2022/05/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1998/12/01	2012/06/30	2013/12/01	2017/06/25	2012/06/25	2012/06/30	2017/06/25		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2003/06/18	2012/06/30	2021/02/13	2032/10/11	2021/02/13	2022/10/11			Toronto	Not Provided
2003/09/26	2012/06/30	2023/02/08	2037/06/23	2023/02/08				North York	Not Provided
1991/10/11	2012/07/10	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2022/04/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2012/07/10	2012/07/10	2022/07/10	2012/07/10	2012/07/10	2022/07/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	2012/07/14	1998/11/18	2012/07/14	2002/07/14	2002/07/14	2012/07/14		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	2012/07/14	2011/02/20	2012/07/14	2007/07/14	2007/07/14	2012/07/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1980/12/19	2012/07/17	1999/04/04	2012/07/17	2002/07/17	2002/07/17	2012/07/17		Regina	COMPULSORY
1983/07/07	2012/07/31	2003/01/24	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/07/31		Bathurst	ELECTIVE
1998/06/26	2012/08/04	2013/06/26	2017/08/04	2012/08/04	2012/08/04	2013/12/31		North York	ELECTIVE
1969/03/13	2012/08/07	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	1987/09/16	1987/09/16	1997/09/16	2012/08/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1990/03/29	2012/08/07	2011/07/01	2027/10/02			2012/08/07		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1987/09/01	2012/08/08	2002/09/01	2002/09/24	1997/09/24	1997/09/24	2002/09/24	2012/08/08	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	2012/08/15	1998/11/18	2012/08/15	2002/08/15	2002/10/15	2012/08/15		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1989/09/15	2012/08/30	2007/09/15	2017/09/15	2007/09/15	2007/09/15	2012/08/30		Brandon	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	2012/08/31	2012/08/04	2022/08/31	2012/08/04	2012/08/31	2022/08/31		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1978/12/21	2012/09/01	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	1994/07/30	1994/07/30	2004/07/30	2012/09/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	2012/09/01	2011/02/24	2021/02/24	2011/02/24	2011/02/24	2012/09/01		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1996/10/24	2012/09/01	2012/08/22	2022/09/01	2012/08/22	2012/09/01	2018/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1997/01/29	2012/09/01	2012/08/31	2022/09/01	2012/08/31	2012/09/01	2022/09/01		Victoriaville	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2012/09/01	2013/03/07	2013/03/07	2012/01/25	2012/09/01	2013/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/09/04	2012/09/04	2007/09/04	2013/03/26	2007/09/04	2007/09/04	2012/09/04		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1996/01/10	2012/09/04	2011/11/07	2022/09/04	2011/11/07	2012/09/04	2022/09/04		Kelowna	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2012/09/06	2012/09/06	2022/09/06	2012/09/06	2012/09/06	2022/09/06		New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1998/06/23	2012/09/07	2013/06/23	2020/12/27	2013/06/23		2012/09/07		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1964/01/20	2012/09/08	1988/08/25	1998/08/25	1988/08/25	1994/01/20	1998/02/03	2012/09/08	Gravelbourg	ELECTIVE
1987/07/13	2012/09/10	2004/03/05	2015/10/27	2005/10/27	2005/10/27	2012/09/10		Moncton	ELECTIVE
2002/07/16	2012/09/12	2012/09/12	2012/09/12	2012/07/16		2012/09/12		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	2012/09/14	2012/08/16	2022/09/14	2012/08/16	2012/09/14	2021/01/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1966/11/01	2012/09/19	1987/04/14	1997/04/14	1987/04/14	1987/04/15	1997/04/14	2012/09/19	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1997/09/23	2012/09/23	2012/09/23	2020/04/19	2012/09/23	2012/09/23	2020/04/19		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1986/11/17	2012/09/29	2006/01/07	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2012/06/30	2012/09/29	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2012/10/01	2006/12/23	2015/10/22	2006/12/23		2012/10/01		Kingston	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2012/10/01	2023/04/08	2023/04/08	2018/07/30	2018/08/01	2020/05/18	2023/07/19	Abbotsford	DISABILITY
1997/09/23	2012/10/02	2012/10/02	2022/10/02	2012/10/02	2012/10/02	2022/09/30		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2006/11/22	2012/10/04	2021/12/12	2031/12/31	2021/12/12	2022/01/01			Halifax	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2030/07/02	2043/03/29	2030/07/02				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2031/06/14	2045/02/21	2031/06/14				Vancouver	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2027/10/04	2030/02/17	2025/02/17				Vancouver	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2027/10/04	2027/11/25	2022/11/25	2022/11/26			Vancouver	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2022/06/11	2022/06/11			2022/06/11		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2029/05/12	2040/12/17	2029/05/12				Toronto	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2028/06/05	2039/02/04	2028/06/05				Victoria	Not Provided

2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2027/10/04	2028/02/22	2023/02/22	2023/02/22			Hamilton	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2028/01/06	2038/04/08	2028/01/06					Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2028/07/12	2039/04/18	2028/07/12				Montréal	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2030/01/11	2042/04/19	2030/01/11				Regina	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2029/12/29	2042/03/25	2029/12/29				Montréal	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2012/10/04	2027/10/04	2033/03/18	2027/10/04		2024/02/19		St.John's	DISABILITY
1999/01/21	2012/10/05	2012/10/05	2012/10/05	2009/01/21	2009/01/21	2012/10/05		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2004/09/24	2012/10/05	2020/12/28	2032/04/02					Montreal	Not Provided
1999/03/30	2012/10/06	2012/10/06	2012/10/06	2009/03/30	2011/01/01	2012/10/06		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1997/10/07	2012/10/07	2012/10/07	2020/03/30	2012/10/07	2012/10/07	2018/08/31		Rimouski	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	2012/10/16	1998/11/18	2011/03/20	2001/03/20	2001/03/20	2010/01/01	2012/10/16	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2012/10/20	2012/10/20	2022/10/20	2012/10/20	2012/10/20	2021/06/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	2012/10/24	2012/10/24	2022/10/24	2012/10/24	2012/10/24	2021/06/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	2012/10/25	1993/08/30	2002/11/29	1993/08/30	1993/08/30	2000/05/01	2012/10/25	Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2012/10/31	2008/05/28	2014/05/23	2008/05/28	2008/05/28	2012/10/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2012/11/01	2007/08/01	2017/08/01	2007/08/01	2007/08/01	2012/11/01		Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
1994/04/22	2012/11/01	2012/11/01	2022/11/01	2012/11/01	2012/11/01	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/06/17	2012/11/02	2012/04/13	2024/02/07	2012/04/13	2014/02/07	2024/02/07		Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
2005/04/21	2012/11/02	2020/07/25	2030/07/25	2020/07/25	2020/07/25	2022/12/31		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2011/02/03	2012/11/02	2027/09/14	2039/04/24	2027/09/14				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2012/11/02	2012/11/02	2026/04/06	2026/04/06	2022/11/02	2022/11/02			Surrey	Not Provided
2012/11/02	2012/11/02	2027/11/02	2033/01/27	2027/11/02				Rimouski	Not Provided
2012/11/02	2012/11/02	2027/11/02	2030/04/14	2025/04/14				Québec	Not Provided
2012/11/02	2012/11/02	2027/11/02	2036/07/20	2027/11/02				Québec	Not Provided
2012/11/02	2012/11/02	2030/09/17	2043/08/01	2030/09/17				St-Félicien	Not Provided
2012/11/02	2012/11/02	2031/04/25	2044/10/15	2031/04/25				Sault Ste. Marie	Not Provided
2012/11/02	2012/11/02	2027/11/02	2028/03/01	2023/03/01	2023/03/01			Simcoe	Not Provided
1997/11/04	2012/11/04	2012/11/04	2019/02/23	2012/11/04	2012/11/04	2018/11/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2012/11/04	2012/11/04	2030/10/14	2043/09/22	2030/10/14				Québec	Not Provided
1995/10/03	2012/11/05	2011/10/19	2022/11/03	2011/10/19	2012/11/05	2015/06/15	2015/06/15	Sillery	DEATH (RPC)
1999/05/04	2012/11/05	2014/05/04	2021/02/18	2014/05/04		2012/11/05		Thetford Mines	Early Retirement
1998/05/26	2012/11/09	2012/11/09	2012/11/09	2008/05/26	2009/03/01	2012/11/09		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1990/02/16	2012/11/11	2005/02/16	2007/10/28	2002/10/28	2002/10/28	2007/10/28	2012/11/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1994/05/31	2012/11/11	2012/11/11	2022/11/11	2012/11/11	2012/11/11	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/04/04	2012/11/11	2012/10/06	2022/11/11	2012/10/06	2012/11/11	2022/11/11		Halifax	COMPULSORY
2012/11/11	2012/11/11	2027/11/11	2032/09/21	2027/09/21				Brampton, Ontario	Not Provided
1997/11/18	2012/11/18	2012/11/18	2021/08/10	2012/11/18	2012/11/18	2021/08/10		North Bay	COMPULSORY
2010/09/30	2012/11/18	2025/09/30	2034/07/01	2025/09/30				North Bay	Not Provided
1977/07/05	2012/11/21	1998/11/18	2012/11/21	2002/11/21	2002/11/21	2012/11/21		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2000/07/27	2012/11/21	2012/11/21	2012/11/21	2010/07/27	2011/01/01	2012/11/21		Regina	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2012/11/25	2007/05/06	2012/11/25	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2012/11/25		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1979/11/27	2012/11/27	1994/11/27	1999/03/07	1994/03/07		1991/06/30	2012/11/27	Québec	DISABILITY
1974/12/20	2012/11/28	1990/10/13	2000/10/13	1990/10/13	1990/10/13	1999/06/01	2012/11/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1997/03/04	2012/11/29	2012/11/29	2022/11/29	2012/11/29	2012/11/29	2015/12/31		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1973/04/19	2012/12/03	1988/04/19	1997/02/04	1988/04/19		1997/02/04	2012/12/03	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2009/10/22	2012/12/03	2023/03/21	2023/03/21	2019/10/22	2019/10/22	2023/03/21		Victoria	COMPULSORY

1998/06/23	2012/12/10	2015/01/10	2026/07/29	2015/01/10		2012/12/10		Montreal	Early Retirement
1978/04/27	2012/12/11	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	1993/04/27	1993/04/27	1998/06/01	2012/12/11	Oakville	COMPULSORY
2008/07/30	2012/12/13	2023/07/30	2028/02/10	2023/02/10	2023/09/02			Markham	Not Provided
2012/12/13	2012/12/13	2027/12/13	2034/01/06	2027/12/13				St.John's	Not Provided
2012/12/13	2012/12/13	2027/12/13	2034/01/22	2027/12/13				Victoria	Not Provided
2012/12/13	2012/12/13	2027/12/13	2029/10/02	2024/10/02				Ottawa	Not Provided
2012/12/13	2012/12/13	2032/03/24	2046/07/03	2032/03/24				Sault Ste. Marie, ON	Not Provided
2012/12/13	2012/12/13	2026/02/15	2026/02/15	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			St. Catharines	Not Provided
2012/12/13	2012/12/13	2029/03/23	2040/07/01	2029/03/23				Montreal	Not Provided
1991/12/23	2012/12/15	2006/12/23	2010/11/11	2005/11/11	2005/11/11	2007/11/01	2012/12/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1997/01/29	2012/12/21	2012/12/21	2022/12/21	2012/12/21	2012/12/21	2013/09/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1988/09/02	2012/12/23	2003/09/02	2007/07/24	2002/07/24		1997/03/31	2012/12/23	Toronto	DISABILITY
1986/03/11	2012/12/31	2006/08/30	2017/02/19	2006/12/14	2007/02/19	2012/12/31		Prince George	ELECTIVE
1982/12/16	2012/12/31	2001/08/11	2015/04/06	2005/04/06	2005/04/06	2012/12/31		St-Jérôme	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2012/12/31	2008/08/24	2018/08/24	2008/08/24	2008/08/24	2012/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	2012/12/31	2008/12/13	2018/12/13	2008/12/13	2008/12/13	2012/12/31		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1997/11/04	2012/12/31	2012/11/04	2016/03/06	2011/03/06	2011/03/06	2012/12/31		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1998/06/11	2012/12/31	2013/06/11	2016/06/20	2011/06/20		2012/12/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
1991/07/11	2013/01/02	2007/02/19	2017/02/19	2007/02/19	2007/02/19	2013/01/02		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	2013/01/02	2012/12/02	2023/01/02	2012/12/02	2013/01/02	2022/06/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2001/10/30	2013/01/02	2016/10/30	2024/10/15	2016/10/30	2016/10/30	2020/11/01		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
2009/11/26	2013/01/02	2025/10/25	2036/09/22	2025/10/25				Kenora	Not Provided
1999/12/16	2013/01/07	2015/03/03	2025/05/19	2015/03/03		2013/01/07		Kamloops	Early Retirement
1983/07/18	2013/01/09	1998/07/18	2005/08/03	1998/07/18	1998/11/09	2001/09/08	2013/01/09	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1982/05/13	2013/01/10	2000/03/12	2013/01/10	2003/01/10	2007/01/01	2013/01/10		Regina	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	2013/01/11	2003/09/02	2004/03/20	1999/03/20	2000/06/01	2004/03/20	2013/01/11	Halifax, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	2013/01/11	2009/12/28	2020/01/06	2009/12/28	2010/01/06	2013/01/11		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1981/07/01	2013/01/17	1998/01/15	2008/01/15	1998/01/15	2000/01/02	2005/11/04	2013/01/17	Lindsay	ELECTIVE
1996/11/08	2013/01/19	2013/01/18	2024/03/30	2013/01/18		2013/01/19		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1994/10/04	2013/01/21	2013/01/21	2023/01/21	2013/01/21	2013/01/21	2023/01/21		Edmonton, Alberta	COMPULSORY
1983/12/06	2013/01/24	1998/12/06	2000/02/26	1995/02/26	1995/02/26	1999/04/02	2013/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1985/02/17	2013/01/29	1999/12/28	1999/12/28	1995/02/17	1995/02/28	1999/12/28	2013/01/29	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1986/06/12	2013/01/31	2002/05/18	2013/04/23	2003/04/23	2003/04/23	2013/01/31		Digby	ELECTIVE
1984/12/13	2013/01/31	2004/03/27	2017/04/10	2006/12/14	2007/04/10	2013/01/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1981/10/13	2013/01/31	1999/12/13	2013/02/10	2003/02/10	2003/02/10	2013/01/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2013/01/31	2009/01/27	2015/09/15	2009/01/27	2009/01/28	2013/01/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2013/01/31	2015/06/20	2016/01/08	2011/01/08	2011/01/10	2013/01/31		Vancouver	DISABILITY
1990/12/24	2013/02/02	2011/04/01	2023/02/02	2011/04/01	2013/02/02	2021/09/01		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1996/01/23	2013/02/05	2013/02/05	2023/02/05	2013/02/05	2013/02/05	2023/01/31		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2013/02/07	2024/06/19	2028/06/18	2023/06/18		2021/09/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2010/06/18	2013/02/07	2022/04/06	2022/04/06	2020/06/18	2020/06/18	2022/04/06		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2011/06/24	2013/02/07	2026/06/24	2029/06/15	2024/06/15		2023/05/01		Calgary	Early Retirement
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2028/02/07	2036/04/25	2028/02/07				Barrie	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2028/12/26	2039/11/13	2028/12/26				Toronto	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2025/01/29	2025/01/29	2023/02/07		2020/07/15	2020/07/15	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2025/08/31	2040/09/15			2023/06/13		Edmonton	Early Retirement

2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2028/02/07	2036/03/16	2028/02/07				Calgary	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2028/02/07	2031/04/10	2026/04/10				Calgary	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2024/12/29	2024/12/29	2023/02/07	2023/02/07			Edmonton	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2029/10/08	2041/06/08	2029/10/08				Montreal	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2028/02/07	2035/06/14	2028/02/07				Québec	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2013/02/07	2029/09/04	2041/03/31	2029/09/04				Montréal	Not Provided
1998/02/10	2013/02/10	2013/02/10	2018/05/24	2013/02/10	2013/02/10	2017/06/28		Port Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2013/02/10	2028/09/05	2042/11/23	2028/09/05				Amherst	Not Provided
1979/08/24	2013/02/12	1993/07/08	1993/07/08	1989/08/24	1989/08/24	1993/07/08	2013/02/12	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1977/02/24	2013/02/13	1992/02/24	1999/06/27	1992/02/24		1987/12/10	2013/02/13	Sackville	DISABILITY
1981/07/09	2013/02/21	1996/07/09	2001/08/14	1996/07/09		1996/07/09	2013/02/21	Creston	ELECTIVE
1993/05/05	2013/02/21	2008/05/05	2013/02/21	2008/02/21	2008/02/21	2013/02/21	2023/11/08	Saint John	COMPULSORY
1985/06/28	2013/03/01	2001/11/08	2013/03/20	2003/03/20		2013/03/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1998/12/01	2013/03/01	2013/12/01	2018/03/01	2013/03/01	2013/03/01	2018/03/01		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2013/03/07	2013/03/07	2013/03/07	2012/01/25	2012/09/01	2013/03/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2006/11/22	2013/03/07	2022/10/20	2033/09/16	2022/10/20		2022/10/30		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2009/09/09	2013/03/07	2024/09/09	2029/07/15	2024/07/15		2022/10/31		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
2011/02/03	2013/03/07	2031/07/07	2046/12/08	2031/07/07				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2013/03/07	2027/07/14	2038/02/23	2027/07/14				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2013/03/07	2013/03/07	2028/03/07	2029/07/16	2024/07/16				Montréal	Not Provided
1983/07/18	2013/03/20	2000/11/17	2013/03/20	2003/03/20	2003/03/20	2013/03/20		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1962/10/12	2013/03/20	1984/04/23	1994/04/23	1984/04/23	1984/04/23	1992/10/12	2013/03/20	Orillia	ELECTIVE
1975/10/02	2013/03/23	1992/06/23	2002/06/23	1992/06/23	1992/06/23	1994/12/31	2013/03/23	Trail	ELECTIVE
1991/06/21	2013/03/25	2004/10/10	2004/10/10	2001/06/21	2001/06/21	2004/10/10	2013/03/25	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	2013/03/26	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1998/03/17	2013/03/31	2013/03/17	2021/12/24	2013/03/17	2013/03/31	2021/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	2013/04/02	2011/10/27	2021/10/27	2011/10/27	2011/10/27	2013/04/02		St-Hyacinthe	ELECTIVE
1998/04/02	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2020/12/08	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2020/09/15		Saint John	ELECTIVE
1998/04/02	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2020/01/02	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2019/12/31		Moncton	ELECTIVE
2009/09/01	2013/04/02	2024/09/01	2027/10/03	2022/10/03		2021/02/03	2021/02/03	Miramichi	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1981/05/28	2013/04/06	1996/05/28	2005/07/27	1996/05/28		1996/08/31	2013/04/06	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/11/28	2013/04/06	2010/11/28	2018/03/07	2010/11/28	2010/11/28	2013/04/06		Sorel	ELECTIVE
1983/11/17	2013/04/07	2001/01/26	2013/04/07	2003/04/07	2003/04/07	2013/04/07		Regina	COMPULSORY
1967/12/18	2013/04/13	1990/06/04	2000/06/04	1990/06/04	1990/06/04	1991/04/15	2013/04/13	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2008/12/11	2013/04/13	2023/12/11	2031/11/01	2023/12/11	2023/12/11			Fredericton	Not Provided
1973/05/18	2013/04/14	1994/08/17	2004/08/17	1994/08/17	1994/08/17	1999/07/12	2013/04/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1990/03/14	2013/04/15	2005/03/14	2011/12/13	2005/03/14	2005/03/14	2008/09/01	2013/04/15	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2013/04/22	2013/04/21	2023/04/22	2013/04/21	2013/04/22	2016/08/31		New Westminster	ELECTIVE
2007/12/13	2013/04/25	2022/12/13	2023/07/30	2018/07/30		2022/08/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
2009/07/29	2013/04/25	2025/04/02	2035/12/04	2025/04/02				Montreal	Not Provided
2013/04/25	2013/04/25	2028/04/25	2032/12/20	2027/12/20				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2013/04/25	2013/04/25	2028/04/25	2034/04/07	2028/04/25				Toronto	Not Provided
1994/01/27	2013/04/26	2013/04/25	2023/04/26	2013/04/25	2013/04/26	2023/04/26		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	2013/04/30	2006/05/10	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2013/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	2013/04/30	2012/01/02	2023/04/30	2012/01/02	2013/04/30	2023/04/30		London	COMPULSORY
1992/06/24	2013/05/01	2008/10/30	2018/10/30	2008/10/30	2008/10/30	2013/05/01	2022/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE

1993/02/01	2013/05/01	2011/04/22	2021/05/01	2011/04/22	2011/05/01	2013/05/01		Barrhead	ELECTIVE
1995/12/19	2013/05/04	2013/05/04	2023/05/04	2013/05/04	2013/05/04	2018/11/01		Dartmouth	ELECTIVE
1974/10/17	2013/05/09	1989/06/02	1989/06/02	1984/10/17	1984/10/18	1989/06/02	2013/05/09	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1972/03/23	2013/05/10	1987/03/23	1993/02/16	1987/03/23		1973/10/01	2013/05/10	Owen Sound	DISABILITY
1992/05/06	2013/05/23	2007/05/06	2013/05/23	2007/05/06	2008/01/01	2013/05/23		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2001/03/27	2013/05/24	2016/03/27	2018/05/24	2013/05/24	2013/05/24	2018/05/24		Smiths Falls	COMPULSORY
1986/09/08	2013/05/25	2007/07/18	2023/05/25	2007/07/18	2013/05/25	2023/05/25		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2013/06/02	2013/06/02	2023/06/02	2013/06/02	2013/06/02	2019/06/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
2002/05/31	2013/06/02	2017/05/31	2018/08/11	2013/08/11		2013/06/02	2013/06/02	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1985/04/04	2013/06/04	2001/11/03	2013/06/04	2003/06/04	2003/06/04	2013/06/04		Saint John	COMPULSORY
1996/02/16	2013/06/06	2013/08/27	2024/09/01	2013/08/27	2014/09/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2002/01/25	2013/06/06	2018/01/03	2028/12/11	2018/01/03	2020/06/01	2023/10/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2005/11/01	2013/06/06	2020/11/01	2020/11/10	2015/11/10		2020/11/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2009/06/19	2013/06/06	2024/06/19	2032/04/25	2024/06/19				Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2028/08/31	2038/11/25	2028/08/31				New Westminster	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2031/02/28	2043/11/21	2031/02/28				Kamloops	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2028/06/06	2036/09/27	2028/06/06				Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2028/11/03	2039/04/02	2028/11/03				Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2028/06/06	2032/05/10	2027/05/10				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2028/06/06	2030/10/13	2025/10/13				Deloraine	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2028/06/06	2032/04/19	2027/04/19		2023/06/30		Edmonton	Early Retirement
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2024/11/25	2024/11/25	2023/06/06	2023/06/07			Peace River	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2026/08/01	2026/08/01	2023/06/06		2017/04/30		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2028/06/06	2031/11/20	2026/11/20				Toronto	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2013/06/06	2028/06/06	2036/04/18	2028/06/06		2023/06/07		L'Orignal	Early Retirement
1991/03/22	2013/06/07	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2022/04/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1990/04/12	2013/06/09	2005/04/12	2013/06/09	2005/04/12	2005/04/12	2013/06/09		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1982/11/04	2013/06/13	2000/08/24	2013/06/13	2003/06/13	2004/12/12	2013/06/13		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2007/03/02	2013/06/15	2022/08/15	2033/01/27	2022/08/15				St. John's	Not Provided
1983/05/05	2013/06/16	2000/11/24	2013/06/16	2003/06/16		2013/06/16	2020/08/30	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2013/06/16	2013/04/28	2025/03/05	2013/04/28		2023/10/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2013/06/18	2010/04/25	2013/06/18	2008/06/18	2008/06/18	2013/06/18		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/23	2013/06/23	2008/06/23	2014/01/28	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/06/23	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2023/04/03	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2023/04/03		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1998/06/23	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2020/04/01	2013/06/23		2013/06/23		Bedford	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2022/02/01	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2021/02/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1970/07/31	2013/06/27	1994/09/02	2004/09/02	1994/09/02	1994/09/02	1998/08/15	2013/06/27	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	2013/06/30	2008/02/01	2015/04/24	2008/02/01	2013/06/30	2015/04/24		Regina	COMPULSORY
1995/02/28	2013/06/30	2010/07/18	2020/12/04	2010/07/18	2013/06/30	2020/02/28		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/06/30	2013/06/30	2013/06/30	2021/08/05	2013/06/30	2013/06/30	2021/08/05		Halifax	COMPULSORY
2004/10/01	2013/06/30	2019/10/01	2027/12/26	2019/10/01		2023/08/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
2008/03/03	2013/06/30	2023/03/03	2024/04/08	2019/04/08	2019/04/08	2022/09/30		Regina	Early Retirement
2013/06/30	2013/06/30	2028/06/30	2028/10/27	2023/10/27	2023/11/01			Saskatoon	Not Provided
1984/03/23	2013/07/01	2005/06/09	2021/08/26	2006/12/14	2013/07/01	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1984/06/29	2013/07/01	2002/08/20	2015/10/10	2005/10/10	2005/10/10	2013/07/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2013/07/01	2007/01/10	2017/10/30	2007/01/10	2013/07/01	2017/10/30		Toronto	COMPULSORY

1998/07/01	2013/07/01	2013/07/01	2022/10/20	2013/07/01	2013/07/01	2021/02/11	2021/02/11	Halifax	DEATH (RPC)
1983/03/30	2013/07/02	2000/11/14	2013/07/02	2003/07/02	2003/07/02	2013/07/02		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	2013/07/08	2013/07/08	2023/07/08	2013/07/08	2013/07/08	2023/07/08		Mississauga	COMPULSORY
2013/07/08	2013/07/08	2031/12/18	2045/05/29	2031/12/18				St. Catharines	Not Provided
1994/01/27	2013/07/11	2013/07/11	2023/07/11	2013/07/11	2013/07/11	2022/12/31		Orillia	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2013/07/18	2006/03/22	2015/09/18	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/07/18	2013/07/18	Brampton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1994/11/29	2013/07/26	2013/07/26	2023/07/26	2013/07/26	2013/07/26	2021/09/04		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1998/06/29	2013/07/31	2013/07/31	2023/07/31	2013/07/31	2013/07/31	2023/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/11/28	2013/08/02	2013/08/02	2023/08/02	2013/08/02	2013/08/02	2023/08/02		Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
1994/02/03	2013/08/04	2013/08/04	2023/08/04	2013/08/04	2013/08/04	2023/08/04		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1998/11/17	2013/08/05	2013/11/17	2018/08/05	2013/08/05	2013/08/05	2018/08/05		North Battleford	COMPULSORY
2000/08/12	2013/08/12	2015/08/12	2016/08/31	2011/08/31	2011/09/01	2013/08/12	2013/08/12	Saskatoon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1990/07/05	2013/08/15	2005/07/05	2013/08/15	2005/07/05	2005/07/05	2013/08/15		New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
2007/04/27	2013/08/19	2026/10/16	2041/04/06	2026/10/16				Montreal	Not Provided
1985/08/22	2013/08/31	2004/11/16	2018/07/01	2006/12/14	2008/07/01	2013/08/31		Dauphin	ELECTIVE
1987/05/26	2013/08/31	2007/09/01	2018/01/01	2007/09/01	2008/01/01	2013/08/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2013/08/31	2004/06/30	2013/11/16			2013/08/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/11/29	2013/08/31	2010/12/15	2020/12/15	2010/12/15	2010/12/15	2013/08/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/03/06	2013/08/31	2012/02/25	2022/02/25	2012/02/25	2012/02/25	2013/08/31		Campbellton	ELECTIVE
1996/11/08	2013/08/31	2015/04/05	2028/08/30	2015/04/05		2013/08/31		Saskatoon	Early Retirement
2006/12/15	2013/08/31	2021/12/15	2023/06/05	2018/06/05		2013/08/31		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1993/04/01	2013/09/01	2010/11/26	2023/07/21	2010/11/26		2013/09/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	2013/09/01	2010/09/10	2020/09/10	2010/09/10	2010/09/10	2013/09/01		Rouyn-Noranda	ELECTIVE
2002/12/16	2013/09/01	2021/07/01	2035/01/14	2021/07/01		2020/05/01		Saskatoon	Early Retirement
2008/02/20	2013/09/01	2023/02/20	2027/07/01	2022/07/01	2022/09/05			Charlottetown	Not Provided
1998/11/17	2013/09/02	2013/11/17	2018/01/02	2013/01/02	2013/09/02	2018/01/02		Regina	COMPULSORY
1987/01/01	2013/09/15	2008/02/15	2018/02/15	2008/02/15	2008/02/15	2013/09/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1998/10/06	2013/09/22	2013/10/06	2018/09/22	2013/09/22	2013/09/22	2017/11/30		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1979/09/06	2013/09/28	1994/09/06	1998/08/21	1993/08/21	1993/08/21	1998/08/21	2013/09/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2000/01/01	2013/09/29	2015/01/01	2018/09/29	2013/09/29	2013/09/29	2018/09/29		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1997/01/29	2013/09/30	2012/12/21	2022/12/21	2012/12/21	2012/12/21	2013/09/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1997/11/04	2013/09/30	2013/05/23	2023/09/30	2013/05/23	2013/09/30	2023/09/30		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1998/06/19	2013/09/30	2013/06/19	2015/08/27	2010/08/27	2010/08/27	2013/09/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2013/10/01	2014/11/23	2026/09/06	2014/11/23	2016/09/06			Pictou	Not Provided
2002/05/31	2013/10/01	2019/04/14	2031/02/25	2019/04/14				Toronto	Not Provided
2004/06/02	2013/10/01	2019/06/02	2029/05/12	2019/06/02	2019/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2013/10/01	2022/06/21	2033/01/18	2022/06/21				Toronto	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2013/10/01	2027/07/01	2040/12/07	2027/07/01				Toronto	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2013/10/01	2030/07/02	2043/03/29	2030/07/02				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2028/10/01	2032/04/12	2027/04/12				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2027/08/07	2027/08/07	2023/10/01	2023/10/01			Vernon	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2028/10/01	2037/11/07	2028/10/01				London	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2028/10/01	2035/02/08	2028/10/01				Barrie	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2029/02/25	2039/07/22	2029/02/25				Halifax	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2028/10/01	2035/08/27	2028/10/01				Halifax	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2028/10/01	2036/12/03	2028/10/01				New Glasgow	Not Provided

2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2031/08/15	2044/06/28	2031/08/15				Sydney	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2013/10/01	2028/10/01	2032/02/03	2027/02/03				Summerside	Not Provided
2013/10/04	2013/10/04	2028/10/04	2036/04/05	2028/10/04				Montreal	Not Provided
2002/10/10	2013/10/12	2017/10/10	2023/01/26	2017/10/10		2013/10/12		Calgary	Early Retirement
1976/04/08	2013/10/18	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	1991/04/08	1991/04/08	1996/09/03	2013/10/18	Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
1998/10/20	2013/10/20	2013/10/20	2022/12/26	2013/10/20	2013/10/20	2019/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/10/20	2013/10/20	2013/10/20	2022/11/05	2013/10/20	2013/10/20	2021/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1986/07/08	2013/10/21	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2001/07/08	2001/07/08	2009/12/09	2013/10/21	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1984/03/23	2013/10/29	1999/07/23	2009/11/21	1999/11/21	1999/11/21	2009/11/21	2013/10/29	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2001/07/31	2013/10/31	2016/07/31	2023/04/30	2016/07/31		2013/10/31		Edmundston	Early Retirement
2003/10/28	2013/11/01	2017/04/06	2017/04/06	2013/10/28	2013/11/01	2016/08/07	2016/08/07	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1993/06/16	2013/11/04	2013/08/26	2023/11/04	2013/08/26	2013/11/04	2018/04/30		Hull	ELECTIVE
1996/01/01	2013/11/04	2011/01/01	2019/12/26	2011/01/01	2011/01/01	2013/11/04	2013/11/04	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2003/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/12/11	2015/12/11	2013/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/12/11		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2013/11/05	2018/03/27	2018/03/27	2013/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/08/31	2023/12/26	London	Early Retirement
1991/10/11	2013/11/07	2012/07/24	2028/05/07	2012/07/24	2019/01/01	2023/10/01		Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1996/05/07	2013/11/07	2014/01/10	2026/09/15	2014/01/10	2023/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2000/07/27	2013/11/07	2017/05/05	2027/05/05	2017/05/05	2017/05/05	2022/09/01		Swift Current	ELECTIVE
2001/09/27	2013/11/07	2016/09/27	2022/08/24	2016/09/27	2016/09/30	2022/08/24		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2003/07/24	2013/11/07	2018/07/24	2024/01/27	2018/07/24	2018/08/01	2020/01/19		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2013/11/07	2022/03/02	2026/12/15	2021/12/15				Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/11/07	2013/11/07	2031/06/05	2043/12/30	2031/06/05				Yorkton	Not Provided
2013/11/07	2013/11/07	2032/02/14	2045/05/22	2032/02/14				Calgary	Not Provided
2013/11/07	2013/11/07	2029/03/29	2039/08/18	2029/03/29				Edmonton	Not Provided
2013/11/07	2013/11/07	2028/11/07	2032/02/20	2027/02/20		2024/04/08		Prince Albert	Early Retirement
2013/11/07	2013/11/07	2028/11/07	2033/03/12	2028/03/12				Calgary	Not Provided
2013/11/07	2013/11/07	2028/11/07	2034/06/28	2028/11/07				Québec	Not Provided
1980/10/23	2013/11/08	1995/10/23	2000/09/09	1995/09/09		1995/10/31	2013/11/08	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1985/03/11	2013/11/13	2000/01/28	2005/01/28	2000/01/28	2000/01/28	2001/08/02	2013/11/13	Penticton	ELECTIVE
1998/12/01	2013/11/18	2013/12/01	2018/11/18	2013/11/18	2013/11/18	2018/09/01	2020/09/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1999/02/10	2013/11/20	2014/02/10	2018/11/20	2013/11/20	2013/11/20	2018/11/20		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1998/11/24	2013/11/24	2013/11/24	2021/01/26	2013/11/24	2013/11/24	2021/01/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1957/04/18	2013/11/29	1985/03/06	1995/03/06	1985/03/06		1990/02/01	2013/11/29	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	2013/11/30	2013/11/30	2023/11/30	2013/11/30	2013/11/30	2022/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/12/01	2013/12/01	2013/12/01	2021/01/14	2013/12/01	2013/12/01	2016/01/03		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2004/06/02	2013/12/01	2019/06/02	2029/05/12	2019/06/02	2019/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2013/12/01	2013/12/01	2028/12/01	2029/08/21	2024/08/21		2023/10/12		Edmonton	DISABILITY
1988/04/27	2013/12/07	2003/04/27	2006/07/12	2001/07/12	2001/07/12	2003/05/02	2013/12/07	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	2013/12/08	1981/02/17	1991/02/17	1981/02/17	1981/05/01	1991/02/17	2013/12/08	Québec	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2013/12/10	2008/06/16	2013/12/10	2008/06/16		2013/12/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	2013/12/11	2013/12/11	2023/12/11	2013/12/11	2013/12/11	2022/01/01		Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
2005/10/21	2013/12/11	2023/03/20	2033/05/01	2023/03/20	2023/05/01			L'Orignal	Not Provided
1989/10/04	2013/12/17	2007/01/13	2019/04/22	2007/01/13	2015/01/01	2019/04/22		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	2013/12/17	2011/10/14	2025/02/15	2011/10/14	2020/01/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
2002/10/01	2013/12/17	2017/10/01	2026/06/22	2017/10/01	2022/06/02	2022/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/05/05	2013/12/17	2020/05/05	2029/03/13	2020/05/05				Toronto	Not Provided

2006/09/14	2013/12/17	2021/09/14	2023/10/19	2018/10/19	2018/11/01	2023/10/19		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2010/06/18	2013/12/17	2026/12/25	2038/07/02	2026/12/25				Montreal	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2030/01/12	2041/02/06	2030/01/12				Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2030/03/04	2041/05/19	2030/03/04				Regina	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2028/12/17	2038/12/13	2028/12/17				Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2023/04/30	2023/04/30			2023/04/30		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2028/12/17	2032/03/13	2027/03/13				Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2028/12/17	2036/09/09	2028/12/17				Fredericton	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2030/12/01	2042/11/14	2030/12/01				Halifax	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2027/11/10	2027/11/10	2023/12/17	2023/12/17			Montréal	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2030/11/11	2042/10/05	2030/11/11				Montréal	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2028/12/17	2036/06/30	2028/12/17				Saint John	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2028/12/17	2036/09/05	2028/12/17				Hamilton	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2028/12/17	2030/09/16	2025/09/16				Burlington	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2013/12/17	2028/12/17	2036/12/19	2028/12/17				Montréal	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2013/12/18	2023/12/11	2031/11/01	2023/12/11	2023/12/11			Fredericton	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2013/12/18	2023/12/11	2027/09/19	2022/09/19		2021/09/15		Fredericton	Early Retirement
2013/12/20	2013/12/20	2028/12/20	2034/07/09	2028/12/20				Toronto	Not Provided
1969/03/06	2013/12/26	1989/08/28	1999/08/28	1989/08/28	1992/08/28	1999/08/28	2013/12/26	Peace River, Alberta	COMPULSORY
1979/09/20	2013/12/26	1998/09/11	2008/09/11	1998/09/11	1998/09/11	1999/01/01	2013/12/26	Brampton	ELECTIVE
1968/07/19	2013/12/27	1983/07/19	1992/11/14	1983/07/19	1984/06/30	1992/11/14	2013/12/27	Brockville	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2013/12/30	2001/04/22	2014/01/25	2004/01/25	2004/01/25	2013/12/30	2019/10/01	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1988/07/19	2013/12/31	2004/03/16	2014/11/11	2004/11/11	2004/11/11	2013/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1993/06/16	2013/12/31	2008/06/16	2015/09/13	2008/06/16	2008/06/16	2013/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/06/26	2013/12/31	2013/06/26	2017/08/04	2012/08/04	2012/08/04	2013/12/31		North York	ELECTIVE
2001/03/27	2013/12/31	2016/03/27	2023/06/05	2016/03/27		2013/12/31		Corner Brook	Early Retirement
2003/09/26	2013/12/31	2018/09/26	2027/07/02	2018/09/26		2013/12/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
1995/07/26	2014/01/01	2013/12/27	2024/01/01	2013/12/27	2014/01/01	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1998/03/17	2014/01/01	2013/11/24	2024/01/01	2013/11/24	2014/01/01	2019/09/26	2019/09/26	Whitby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2014/01/01	2014/01/01	2026/05/03	2026/05/03	2024/01/01	2024/01/01			Cobourg	Not Provided
1999/01/08	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2022/07/05	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2022/07/05		Timmins	COMPULSORY
1999/01/08	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2020/08/03	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2019/08/31		Mississauga	ELECTIVE
2009/10/22	2014/01/08	2029/09/01	2044/07/11	2029/09/01				Timmins	Not Provided
1976/03/25	2014/01/10	1991/03/25	1998/05/24	1991/03/25	1991/12/20	1998/05/24	2014/01/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	2014/01/12	2006/10/17	2006/10/17	2004/01/27		2000/11/30	2014/01/12	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1999/06/30	2014/01/22	2017/08/29	2027/08/29	2017/08/29	2017/08/29	2022/01/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
2006/12/04	2014/01/22	2024/06/17	2036/12/29	2024/06/17				Haileybury	Not Provided
1982/08/05	2014/01/28	1999/02/16	2010/08/30	2000/08/30		1999/03/01	2014/01/28	Sudbury	ELECTIVE
2010/09/30	2014/01/30	2025/09/30	2026/07/31	2021/07/31		2018/10/22		Ottawa	DISABILITY
2014/01/30	2014/01/30	2028/02/22	2028/02/22	2024/01/30		2019/08/31		St. John's	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2014/01/30	2014/01/30	2031/08/23	2044/03/14	2031/08/23				Ottawa	Not Provided
2014/01/30	2014/01/30	2029/01/30	2034/02/10	2029/01/30				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/01/30	2014/01/30	2030/11/03	2042/08/07	2030/11/03				London	Not Provided
2014/01/30	2014/01/30	2029/01/30	2037/07/30	2029/01/30				Newmarket	Not Provided
1996/12/19	2014/01/31	2011/12/19	2017/11/17	2011/12/19	2014/01/31	2014/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/08/15	2014/02/02	2014/02/02	2024/02/02	2014/02/02	2014/02/02	2019/07/01		Regina	ELECTIVE

1993/06/17	2014/02/07	2012/04/13	2024/02/07	2012/04/13	2014/02/07	2024/02/07		Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
1978/03/23	2014/02/11	1993/03/23	2001/09/29	1993/03/23		1991/02/21	2014/02/11	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1991/12/23	2014/02/11	2006/12/23	2014/02/11	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2014/02/11		Val d'Or	COMPULSORY
1999/02/16	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/11/10	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/11/10		Hull	COMPULSORY
1999/02/16	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/12/04	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/09/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1999/02/16	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2020/07/12	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2016/04/30		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1995/06/22	2014/02/23	2010/06/22	2014/02/23	2009/02/23	2009/02/23	2014/02/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/10/21	2014/02/25	2014/10/21	2019/02/25	2014/02/25	2014/02/25	2018/10/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/12/12	2014/03/05	2012/12/23	2024/03/05	2012/12/23	2014/03/05	2015/08/27	2015/08/27	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2013/02/07	2014/03/06	2025/08/31	2040/09/15			2023/06/13		Edmonton	Early Retirement
2013/02/07	2014/03/06	2024/12/29	2024/12/29	2023/02/07	2023/02/07			Edmonton	Not Provided
2014/03/06	2014/03/06	2029/03/06	2035/11/29	2029/03/06				Regina	Not Provided
2014/03/06	2014/03/06	2027/09/10	2027/09/10	2024/03/06				Ottawa	Not Provided
2014/03/06	2014/03/06	2029/03/06	2034/06/19	2029/03/06				Edmonton	Not Provided
2014/03/06	2014/03/06	2032/01/24	2044/12/13	2032/01/24		2022/12/15		Windsor	DISABILITY
2014/03/06	2014/03/06	2029/03/06	2036/05/10	2029/03/06				Oshawa	Not Provided
1999/03/09	2014/03/09	2014/03/09	2023/10/26	2014/03/09	2014/03/09	2017/12/31		Clarenceville	ELECTIVE
2008/06/18	2014/03/09	2023/06/18	2026/10/28	2021/10/28				St. John's	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2014/03/09	2023/12/11	2024/11/17	2019/11/17		2019/01/31		Gander	Early Retirement
2014/03/09	2014/03/09	2031/01/20	2042/12/02	2031/01/20				Stephenville, NL	Not Provided
1999/03/30	2014/03/30	2014/03/30	2023/06/20	2014/03/30	2014/03/30	2018/12/01		Sydney	ELECTIVE
1983/10/06	2014/03/31	2001/07/03	2014/03/31	2004/03/31	2004/03/31	2014/03/31	2015/12/20	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
2008/04/11	2014/03/31	2025/02/21	2037/01/02	2025/02/21				Brampton	Not Provided
1990/12/24	2014/04/02	2007/01/04	2017/01/15	2007/01/04	2007/01/15	2014/04/02		Hull	ELECTIVE
1995/05/09	2014/04/02	2010/05/09	2015/09/25	2010/05/09	2010/05/09	2014/04/02		Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1995/10/03	2014/04/04	2014/04/02	2024/04/04	2014/04/02	2014/04/04	2024/04/04		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1989/09/15	2014/04/07	2006/04/12	2017/11/07	2006/12/14	2009/05/01	2014/04/07		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2006/11/29	2014/04/10	2025/09/27	2039/07/25	2025/09/27				Montreal	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2014/04/10	2026/07/23	2039/07/14	2026/07/23				Montreal	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2014/04/10	2026/12/01	2039/05/13	2026/12/01				Ottawa	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2014/04/10	2029/12/29	2042/03/25	2029/12/29				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2032/07/14	2045/10/17	2032/07/14				Ottawa	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2032/05/23	2045/07/06	2032/05/23				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2029/04/10	2034/07/02	2029/04/10				Québec	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2029/04/10	2037/06/13	2029/04/10				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2029/04/10	2036/08/25	2029/04/10				Québec	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2031/12/04	2044/07/29	2031/12/04				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2030/11/15	2042/06/22	2030/11/15				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2030/03/09	2041/02/04	2030/03/09				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2029/05/08	2039/06/05	2029/05/08				Corner Brook	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2029/04/10	2038/10/14	2029/04/10				Montreal	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2029/04/10	2033/10/09	2028/10/09				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2030/07/08	2041/10/05	2030/07/08				Sydney	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2030/01/28	2040/11/16	2030/01/28				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2014/04/10	2029/04/10	2031/06/30	2026/06/30				Ottawa	Not Provided
1998/06/23	2014/04/11	2014/04/11	2024/04/11	2014/04/11	2014/04/11	2024/04/11		Toronto	COMPULSORY

2000/06/20	2014/04/11	2015/06/20	2019/04/11	2014/04/11	2014/04/11	2018/12/18	2018/12/18	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1998/10/13	2014/04/14	2014/01/19	2024/04/27	2014/01/19		2014/04/14		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1999/03/23	2014/04/14	2014/04/14	2024/04/14	2014/04/14	2014/04/14	2015/12/31		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2014/04/14	2023/07/30	2026/01/19	2021/01/19	2021/01/19	2022/09/03		St. Catharines	Early Retirement
1991/03/22	2014/04/15	2010/10/17	2024/04/15	2010/10/17	2014/04/15	2024/04/15		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/05/04	2014/04/15	2014/12/01	2025/06/30	2014/12/01		2014/04/15	2022/08/28	Quebec	Early Retirement
1980/12/19	2014/04/16	2000/02/17	2014/04/16	2004/04/16	2006/01/01	2014/04/16	2014/11/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
2012/10/04	2014/04/17	2027/10/04	2028/02/22	2023/02/22	2023/02/22			Hamilton	Not Provided
1970/07/01	2014/04/18	1989/10/19	1999/10/19	1989/10/19	1989/10/19	1994/05/01	2014/04/18	Kingston	ELECTIVE
1981/07/09	2014/04/19	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	1992/07/15	1992/07/15	1997/07/15	2014/04/19	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1999/04/13	2014/04/22	2014/04/13	2022/07/17	2014/04/13	2014/04/22	2021/01/01		Saint John	ELECTIVE
2003/09/16	2014/04/24	2018/09/16	2019/04/24	2014/04/24	2014/04/24	2019/04/24		Montréal	COMPULSORY
1989/02/21	2014/04/30	2008/06/06	2018/06/06	2008/06/06	2008/06/06	2014/04/30		Grand Falls	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2014/04/30	2010/04/25	2017/11/18	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2014/04/30	2021/03/23	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1996/12/19	2014/04/30	2011/12/19	2017/11/17	2011/12/19	2014/01/31	2014/04/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2014/05/01	2014/04/27	2024/05/01	2014/04/27	2014/05/01	2022/12/29		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/10/03	2014/05/01	2014/02/10	2024/05/01	2014/02/10	2014/05/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2003/06/18	2014/05/01	2018/06/18	2027/06/12	2018/06/18		2014/05/01		Ottawa	DISABILITY
1999/05/04	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2020/02/05	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2020/02/05		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1999/05/04	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2021/04/07	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2021/04/07		Sarnia	COMPULSORY
1977/02/17	2014/05/06	1996/11/06	2006/11/06	1996/11/06	1997/01/01	2006/11/06	2014/05/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2001/08/29	2014/05/09	2016/08/29	2019/05/09	2014/05/09	2014/05/09	2017/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
2003/10/28	2014/05/09	2018/10/28	2026/05/27	2018/10/28	2018/10/28			Ottawa	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2014/05/09	2023/07/30	2024/12/30	2019/12/30	2019/12/31	2022/07/30		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2014/05/09	2014/05/09	2029/04/29	2029/04/29	2024/05/09				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/05/09	2014/05/09	2029/05/09	2033/10/27	2028/10/27				Edmonton	Not Provided
2014/05/09	2014/05/09	2029/05/09	2037/09/29	2029/05/09				Regina	Not Provided
2014/05/09	2014/05/09	2032/12/15	2046/07/23	2032/12/15				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2014/05/09	2014/05/09	2029/05/09	2038/05/13	2029/05/09				Québec	Not Provided
2009/05/20	2014/05/13	2024/05/20	2024/09/17	2019/09/17		2014/05/13	2014/05/13	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2014/05/13	2014/05/13	2029/05/13	2032/12/04	2027/12/04				Vancouver	Not Provided
1980/12/19	2014/05/15	2000/03/02	2014/05/15	2004/05/15	2007/01/01	2014/05/15		Regina	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	2014/05/15	2006/07/11	2014/05/15	2006/07/11	2006/08/01	2014/05/15		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2014/05/18	2001/06/17	2014/05/18	2004/05/18	2004/05/18	2014/05/18		Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1999/05/25	2014/05/25	2014/05/25	2024/01/13	2014/05/25	2014/05/25	2018/09/01	2019/01/25	Guelph	ELECTIVE
1997/09/16	2014/05/26	2014/05/26	2024/05/26	2014/05/26	2014/05/26	2021/12/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1993/02/10	2014/06/01	2009/05/01	2020/07/19	2009/05/01	2014/06/01	2020/07/19		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1995/11/28	2014/06/02	2013/08/02	2023/08/02	2013/08/02	2013/08/02	2023/08/02		Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
2002/10/10	2014/06/09	2027/04/08	2035/02/05			2020/03/05		Montreal	Early Retirement
1973/09/17	2014/06/11	1990/01/22	2000/01/22	1990/01/22	1990/01/22	1999/11/30	2014/06/11	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2007/12/13	2014/06/13	2022/12/13	2023/07/30	2018/07/30		2022/08/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
2009/05/14	2014/06/13	2026/01/22	2037/10/01	2026/01/22				Quebec	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2014/06/13	2026/02/03	2029/03/02	2024/03/02	2024/03/02			Montreal	Not Provided
2014/06/13	2014/06/13	2026/01/05	2026/01/05	2024/06/13				Ottawa	Not Provided
2014/06/13	2014/06/13	2029/06/13	2031/05/07	2026/05/07				Calgary	Not Provided
2014/06/13	2014/06/13	2031/04/29	2043/03/13	2031/04/29				Toronto	Not Provided

2014/06/13	2014/06/13	2029/06/13	2033/05/10	2028/05/10				Edmonton	Not Provided
2014/06/13	2014/06/13	2029/06/13	2029/07/15	2024/07/15				Langenburg	Not Provided
2014/06/13	2014/06/13	2029/06/13	2038/08/06	2029/06/13		2014/07/03		Québec	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2003/07/24	2014/06/15	2018/07/24	2019/06/15	2014/06/15	2014/06/15	2019/06/15		Québec City	COMPULSORY
1998/03/17	2014/06/16	2013/03/17	2014/06/28	2009/06/28	2009/06/28	2014/06/16	2014/06/16	St. Catharines	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1964/12/07	2014/06/18	1986/02/23	1996/02/23	1986/02/23	1986/02/23	1994/02/23	2014/06/18	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2014/06/19	2004/06/30	2014/06/19	2004/06/30	2004/06/30	2014/06/19	2019/06/25	Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
2009/06/19	2014/06/22	2028/09/05	2042/11/23	2028/09/05				Amherst	Not Provided
2014/06/22	2014/06/22	2029/06/22	2033/04/04	2028/04/04				Halifax	Not Provided
1998/06/23	2014/06/23	2013/09/26	2023/12/30	2013/09/26		2014/06/23		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1996/11/08	2014/06/24	2014/06/24	2024/06/24	2014/06/24	2014/06/24	2020/11/07		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2000/10/05	2014/06/27	2017/08/03	2029/05/31	2017/08/03		2014/06/27	2014/06/27	Campbellton, N.B.	DEATH (RPC)
1999/06/30	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2020/05/18	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2015/12/01	2021/03/24	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2024/01/26	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2018/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2019/09/07	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2019/09/07		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2029/06/30	2032/08/22	2027/08/22		2021/01/29		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1998/01/29	2014/07/01	2013/10/09	2024/06/18	2013/10/09	2014/07/01	2022/04/16		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/02/10	2014/07/01	2014/06/22	2024/07/01	2014/06/22	2014/07/01	2020/04/03		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1999/07/01	2014/07/01	2014/07/01	2023/08/30	2014/07/01	2014/07/01	2016/06/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2014/07/01	2024/06/19	2028/11/27	2023/11/27	2023/11/27			Montréal	Not Provided
2014/06/13	2014/07/03	2029/06/13	2038/08/06	2029/06/13		2014/07/03		Québec	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1996/02/13	2014/07/14	2011/02/13	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/31	2014/07/14		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	2014/07/14	2014/06/30	2014/07/14	2009/07/14	2009/07/14	2014/07/14		Terrace	COMPULSORY
1999/03/30	2014/07/21	2014/07/21	2024/07/21	2014/07/21	2014/07/21	2016/05/31		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1990/04/12	2014/07/22	2009/12/01	2024/07/22	2009/12/01	2014/07/22			Toronto	Not Provided
1972/01/01	2014/07/25	1991/08/14	2001/08/14	1991/08/14		1993/03/15	2014/07/25	Brandon	ELECTIVE
1997/11/18	2014/07/31	2012/11/18	2017/09/17	2012/09/17	2014/07/31	2017/09/17		Lindsay	COMPULSORY
2005/04/14	2014/07/31	2014/07/31	2014/07/31			2014/07/31		Windsor	COMPULSORY
1990/03/29	2014/08/03	2005/03/29	2014/08/03	2005/03/29	2005/04/01	2014/08/03		Quebec	COMPULSORY
1975/09/01	2014/08/08	1990/09/01	1997/10/11	1990/09/01	1990/09/01	1997/10/11	2014/08/08	Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	2014/08/15	1998/11/30	2015/07/30	2005/07/30	2008/04/01	2014/08/15	2014/08/15	Prince George	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/09/27	2014/08/18	2016/09/27	2019/08/15	2014/08/15	2014/08/18	2019/08/15		New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1995/03/21	2014/08/25	2014/08/25	2024/08/25	2014/08/25	2014/08/25			St. Catharines	Not Provided
1991/06/21	2014/08/31	2006/06/21	2015/04/22	2006/06/21	2006/06/21	2014/08/31		Rivière-du-Loup	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2014/08/31	2011/01/02	2021/01/02	2011/01/02	2011/01/02	2014/08/31		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	2014/08/31	2010/12/03	2024/06/24	2010/12/03		2014/08/31		Fredericton, N.B.	ELECTIVE
1994/02/03	2014/08/31	2009/02/03	2018/07/23	2009/02/03	2009/02/03	2014/08/31		Medicine Hat	ELECTIVE
1994/07/05	2014/08/31	2011/07/11	2021/09/29	2011/07/11	2011/09/29	2014/08/31		Saint-Jérôme	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2014/08/31	2012/06/17	2024/08/09	2012/06/17	2014/08/31			Calgary	Not Provided
2003/06/18	2014/08/31	2018/06/18	2023/03/07	2018/03/07		2014/08/31		Montreal	Early Retirement
2011/03/03	2014/08/31	2026/03/03	2031/12/28	2026/03/03		2022/04/15		Calgary	Early Retirement
1985/10/04	2014/09/01	2004/11/15	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2014/09/01		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1996/02/16	2014/09/01	2013/08/27	2024/09/01	2013/08/27	2014/09/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1963/10/10	2014/09/04	1985/09/09	1995/09/09	1985/09/09	1985/09/10	1995/09/09	2014/09/04	Moncton	COMPULSORY
2008/06/18	2014/09/18	2023/06/18	2028/08/14	2023/06/18		2014/09/18		The Pas	DISABILITY
1991/03/22	2014/09/20	2006/03/22	2014/09/20	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2014/09/20		Toronto	COMPULSORY

1995/04/04	2014/09/30	2010/04/04	2017/05/27	2010/04/04	2010/04/04	2014/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1999/01/21	2014/09/30	2014/11/26	2025/10/01	2014/11/26		2014/09/30		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1984/06/29	2014/10/01	2006/02/15	2017/10/03	2006/12/14	2007/10/03	2014/10/01		Amos	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2014/10/05	2001/08/26	2014/10/05	2004/10/05	2004/10/05	2014/10/05	2016/11/26	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1992/06/24	2014/10/09	2010/08/28	2023/10/31	2010/08/28		2023/08/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2011/12/01	2014/10/09	2028/09/27	2040/07/25	2028/09/27				Saint-Sauveur-des-Monts	Not Provided
2014/10/09	2014/10/09	2031/11/06	2043/12/02	2031/11/06				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2014/10/09	2014/10/09	2029/10/09	2038/06/03	2029/10/09				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/10/09	2014/10/09	2030/08/01	2041/05/24	2030/08/01				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/10/09	2014/10/09	2031/12/16	2044/02/20	2031/12/16				Halifax	Not Provided
2014/10/09	2014/10/09	2031/06/22	2043/03/04	2031/06/22				Québec	Not Provided
1974/10/17	2014/10/16	1991/02/18	2001/02/18	1991/02/18	1991/04/01	2001/02/18	2014/10/16	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	2014/10/20	1992/05/26	1997/05/26	1992/05/26	1992/05/26	1995/11/30	2014/10/20	Oakville	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	2014/10/20	2005/10/22	2016/02/08	2006/02/08	2006/02/08	2016/02/08		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1999/10/21	2014/10/21	2014/10/21	2019/12/06	2014/10/21	2014/10/21	2019/12/06		North Bay	COMPULSORY
1973/08/01	2014/10/24	1988/08/01	1995/09/21	1988/08/01	1988/12/31	1995/09/21	2014/10/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1995/05/09	2014/11/04	2014/11/04	2029/05/01	2014/11/04		2014/11/04		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1986/11/07	2014/11/06	2005/04/19	2018/09/30	2006/12/14	2009/01/01	2014/11/06		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1971/12/16	2014/11/09	1995/11/30	2005/11/30	1995/11/30	1995/11/30	1998/09/15	2014/11/09	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1980/12/19	2014/11/09	2000/02/17	2014/04/16	2004/04/16	2006/01/01	2014/04/16	2014/11/09	Regina	COMPULSORY
1998/01/29	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2024/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2022/11/19	2022/11/19	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2021/03/16	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2021/03/16		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2024/03/24	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/06/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2020/06/07	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2020/06/07		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2021/07/15	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/07/15		Newmarket	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2024/09/20	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2019/11/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2022/07/03	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2022/07/03		St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
2005/05/13	2014/11/11	2014/11/11	2014/11/11			2014/11/11		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1998/11/17	2014/11/12	2014/11/12	2024/11/12	2014/11/12		2022/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2014/11/13	2014/11/10	2023/05/01	2014/11/10	2014/11/13	2022/12/01		Peterborough	ELECTIVE
1984/06/28	2014/11/30	2002/03/15	2014/11/30			2014/11/30	2023/06/08	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2014/11/30	2013/10/15	2024/11/30	2013/10/15	2014/11/30			Vancouver	Not Provided
2014/12/01	2014/12/01	2024/12/01	2033/09/21					Montréal	Not Provided
1973/11/08	2014/12/04	1988/11/08	1998/01/18	1988/11/08	1988/11/08	1998/01/18	2014/12/04	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1969/03/06	2014/12/05	1985/09/29	1995/09/29	1985/09/29	1985/09/29	1992/09/30	2014/12/05	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1999/12/07	2014/12/07	2014/12/07	2020/08/11	2014/12/07		2014/12/07		Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1999/12/08	2014/12/08	2014/12/08	2021/10/16	2014/12/08	2014/12/08	2016/05/31		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2014/12/10	2002/03/29	2015/12/07	2005/12/07	2014/12/10	2015/12/07		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2001/10/30	2014/12/11	2017/06/27	2027/06/27	2017/06/27	2017/06/27			Sault Ste. Marie	Not Provided
2004/05/14	2014/12/11	2019/07/19	2029/07/19	2019/07/19	2019/07/19	2021/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE
2005/11/01	2014/12/11	2020/11/01	2021/12/03	2016/12/03	2016/12/31	2021/12/03		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2014/12/11	2021/09/14	2029/07/08	2021/09/14	2021/09/14			Toronto	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2014/12/11	2021/11/22	2027/09/09	2021/11/22				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2007/03/30	2014/12/11	2022/03/30	2027/10/01	2022/03/30	2022/03/31			Fredericton	Not Provided
2008/05/08	2014/12/11	2023/05/08	2025/12/21	2020/12/21		2019/09/01		Victoria	Early Retirement
2008/06/18	2014/12/11	2023/06/18	2026/10/28	2021/10/28				St. John's	Not Provided

2009/07/29	2014/12/11	2024/07/29	2033/12/17	2024/07/29				Niagara Falls	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2034/03/12	2029/03/12				Edmonton	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2030/02/20	2040/05/01	2030/02/20				Chicoutimi	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2034/07/23	2029/07/23				Vancouver	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2031/01/18	2042/02/24	2031/01/18				Saint John	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2032/04/16	2044/08/21	2032/04/16				Montréal	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2030/01/16	2040/02/21	2030/01/16				Ottawa	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2031/09/27	2026/09/27				Thunder Bay	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2034/06/28	2029/06/28				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2033/12/02	2028/12/02				London	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2030/01/29	2040/03/18	2030/01/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2032/12/11	2045/12/12	2032/12/11				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2031/09/08	2026/09/08				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2039/11/02	2029/12/11				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2037/03/31	2029/12/11				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2033/03/16	2046/06/20	2033/03/16				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2034/09/08	2029/09/08				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2030/11/03	2025/11/03				Windsor	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2036/06/05	2029/12/11				Sudbury	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2029/12/11	2035/06/15	2029/12/11				London	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2024/09/05	2024/09/05		2016/05/01			Calgary	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2025/10/30	2025/10/30	2024/12/11				Toronto	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2014/12/11	2032/08/05	2045/03/30	2032/08/05				Kitchener	Not Provided
1990/11/28	2014/12/12	2010/05/09	2024/10/17	2010/05/09	2014/12/12	2020/09/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2014/12/15	2014/12/15	2032/08/07	2045/03/31	2032/08/07				Kapuskasin	Not Provided
1983/10/13	2014/12/31	2005/09/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2014/12/31	2023/07/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1992/05/13	2014/12/31	2007/05/13	2015/05/10	2007/05/13	2007/05/13	2014/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/09/26	2014/12/31	2012/01/08	2022/01/08	2012/01/08	2012/01/08	2014/12/31		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1996/02/13	2014/12/31	2015/04/27	2029/07/09	2015/04/27		2014/12/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1996/02/26	2014/12/31	2011/02/26	2016/08/22	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2014/12/31		Windsor	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2014/12/31	2014/11/10	2024/09/26	2014/11/10	2014/12/31			Oshawa	Not Provided
2002/10/10	2014/12/31	2017/10/10	2023/01/19	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2023/01/19		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2004/05/07	2014/12/31	2019/05/07	2019/12/27	2014/12/27		2014/12/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
1989/10/04	2015/01/01	2007/01/13	2019/04/22	2007/01/13	2015/01/01	2019/04/22		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/17	2015/01/01	2012/03/10	2025/01/01	2012/03/10	2015/01/01	2018/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2008/12/11	2015/01/01	2023/12/11	2027/09/19	2022/09/19		2021/09/15		Fredericton	Early Retirement
1995/11/15	2015/01/07	2010/11/15	2015/01/07	2010/01/07	2010/01/07	2015/01/07	2023/09/23	Burnaby	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2015/01/10	2003/06/07	2017/01/08	2006/12/14	2007/01/08	2015/01/10	2015/01/10	Ottawa, Ontario	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1969/09/24	2015/01/10	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	1991/04/20	1991/04/20	2001/04/20	2015/01/10	Lethbridge	COMPULSORY
2000/01/13	2015/01/13	2015/01/13	2020/04/06	2015/01/13		2015/01/13		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2009/10/02	2015/01/13	2024/10/02	2026/02/01	2021/02/01	2021/02/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2002/05/31	2015/01/16	2018/01/13	2028/08/28	2018/01/13		2015/01/16		St. Catharines	Early Retirement
2002/10/10	2015/01/16	2017/10/10	2020/01/16	2015/01/16	2015/01/16	2020/01/16	2022/05/10	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
2010/10/29	2015/01/16	2025/10/29	2031/03/27	2025/10/29				Milton	Not Provided
2015/01/16	2015/01/16	2031/08/12	2043/03/06	2031/08/12				London	Not Provided
2001/05/01	2015/01/17	2016/05/01	2020/01/17	2015/01/17	2015/01/17	2020/01/17		Sudbury	COMPULSORY

1977/02/17	2015/01/19	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	1992/02/17	1992/02/17	1999/03/01	2015/01/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/03/30	2015/01/20	2015/01/20	2025/01/20	2015/01/20	2015/01/20	2018/07/31		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1977/01/27	2015/01/24	1992/01/27	1997/03/08	1992/01/27	1992/01/27	1995/11/30	2015/01/24	Alma	ELECTIVE
2010/06/18	2015/01/29	2025/06/18	2035/03/31	2025/06/18		2015/01/29		Ottawa	DISABILITY
1986/11/17	2015/02/02	2001/11/17	2006/09/24	2001/09/24	2001/09/24	2002/02/01	2015/02/02	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2015/02/05	2015/05/19	2032/04/25	2015/05/19		2021/08/31		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2015/02/05	2017/11/15	2027/11/15	2017/11/15	2017/11/15	2023/12/31		Oakville	ELECTIVE
2006/06/27	2015/02/05	2021/06/27	2029/08/17	2021/06/27		2023/10/30		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
2007/06/05	2015/02/05	2022/06/05	2024/05/10	2019/05/10	2020/01/31			Toronto	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2015/02/05	2028/10/01	2036/12/03	2028/10/01				New Glasgow	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2031/05/13	2042/08/18	2031/05/13				Dalhousie	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2031/09/13	2043/04/20	2031/09/13				Truro	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2024/02/07	2024/02/07			2024/02/07		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2029/04/09	2029/04/09	2025/02/05				Mississauga	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2030/10/31	2041/07/25	2030/10/31				Dartmouth	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2031/05/03	2042/07/28	2031/05/03				Toronto	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2032/11/26	2045/09/16	2032/11/26				Toronto	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2030/02/05	2037/07/29	2030/02/05				Ottawa	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2031/09/02	2043/03/28	2031/09/02				Montréal	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2015/02/05	2033/06/07	2046/10/08	2033/06/07				Ottawa	Not Provided
2014/03/06	2015/02/06	2029/03/06	2036/05/10	2029/03/06				Oshawa	Not Provided
1970/01/29	2015/02/14	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	1992/03/13	1992/03/13	2002/03/13	2015/02/14	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1976/06/30	2015/02/18	1991/06/30	1996/12/03	1991/06/30	1991/06/30	1994/07/31	2015/02/18	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2015/02/18	1998/07/18	2005/09/23	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2005/09/23	2015/02/18	Winnipeg, Manitoba	COMPULSORY
1973/04/19	2015/02/25	1988/04/19	1995/01/02	1988/04/19	1988/12/31	1990/12/15	2015/02/25	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2010/09/30	2015/02/26	2025/09/30	2028/03/06	2023/03/06	2023/03/06			Ottawa	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2032/04/07	2044/05/18	2032/04/07				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2030/02/26	2035/02/05	2030/02/05				Montréal	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2030/02/26	2032/10/28	2027/10/28				Toronto	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2030/02/26	2031/11/10	2026/11/10				Ottawa	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2026/11/20	2026/11/20	2025/02/26				Toronto	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2032/07/28	2044/12/27	2032/07/28				Kingston	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2030/08/23	2041/02/16	2030/08/23				Toronto	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2030/02/26	2037/01/26	2030/02/26				Bowmanville	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2030/02/26	2037/11/12	2030/02/26				Vaughan	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2015/02/26	2030/02/26	2039/10/16	2030/02/26				Montréal	Not Provided
1992/06/24	2015/03/07	2007/04/27	2007/04/27	2002/06/24	2002/06/24	2007/04/27	2015/03/07	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	2015/03/12	2002/12/23	2015/03/12	2005/03/12	2005/03/12	2015/03/12	2020/06/30	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	2015/03/12	2006/07/11	2013/09/17	2006/07/11	2006/07/11	2011/04/02	2015/03/12	Haileybury	ELECTIVE
2012/12/13	2015/03/16	2026/02/15	2026/02/15	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			St. Catharines	Not Provided
1973/10/05	2015/03/17	1998/05/09	2008/05/09	1998/05/09	1998/05/09	2008/05/09	2015/03/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1981/07/16	2015/03/21	1996/07/16	2002/10/06	1996/07/16	1996/07/16	1999/11/01	2015/03/21	Ottawa, Ontario	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2015/03/24	2008/06/10	2015/03/24	2008/06/10	2008/06/10	2015/03/24		Oakville	COMPULSORY
2015/03/26	2015/03/26	2030/12/26	2041/09/27	2030/12/26				St. John's	Not Provided
2015/03/26	2015/03/26	2030/03/26	2036/10/28	2030/03/26				Burlington	Not Provided
2015/03/26	2015/03/26	2030/03/26	2031/12/17	2026/12/17				Greely	Not Provided

1985/08/22	2015/03/30	2000/08/22	2007/11/07	2000/08/22	2006/10/01	2007/11/07	2015/03/30	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2015/03/30	2015/03/30	2030/03/30	2038/10/07	2030/03/30				Windsor	Not Provided
1978/04/11	2015/04/02	1993/11/08	2003/11/08	1993/11/08	1993/11/08	2003/11/08	2015/04/02	Granby	COMPULSORY
1982/11/04	2015/04/02	1997/11/04	2003/07/05	1997/11/04		1998/01/31	2015/04/02	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1999/03/15	2015/04/02	2014/03/15	2022/04/30	2014/03/15		2015/04/02			ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2015/04/03	2011/11/03	2025/03/28	2011/11/03	2015/04/03			Smiths Falls	Not Provided
1998/10/06	2015/04/03	2015/03/09	2025/04/03	2015/03/09	2015/04/03	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2014/01/30	2015/04/09	2029/01/30	2037/07/30	2029/01/30				Newmarket	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2015/04/10	2028/02/07	2036/04/25	2028/02/07				Barrie	Not Provided
1981/10/29	2015/04/14	2001/01/21	2015/04/14	2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2015/04/14	2023/07/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	2015/04/14	2008/04/01	2015/04/14	2008/04/01	2008/05/01	2015/04/14		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1998/06/23	2015/04/17	2015/04/17	2025/04/17	2015/04/17	2015/04/17	2023/06/05		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1989/10/04	2015/04/18	2004/10/04	2009/10/20	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2006/10/04	2015/04/18	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1999/03/30	2015/04/18	2015/04/18	2025/04/18	2015/04/18	2015/04/18			Dartmouth	Not Provided
1998/07/15	2015/04/20	2015/04/18	2025/04/20	2015/04/18	2015/04/20			Sainte-Foy	Not Provided
1985/12/05	2015/04/21	2003/02/12	2015/04/21	2005/04/21	2005/04/21	2015/04/21		Surrey	COMPULSORY
1993/02/01	2015/04/24	2008/02/01	2015/04/24	2008/02/01	2013/06/30	2015/04/24		Regina	COMPULSORY
1988/05/03	2015/04/28	2003/05/03	2004/05/15	1999/05/15	1999/05/15	2004/05/15	2015/04/28	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	2015/04/30	2008/10/02	2018/10/02	2008/10/02	2008/10/02	2015/04/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/10/24	2015/04/30	2015/01/25	2029/04/28	2015/01/25		2015/04/30		Yellowknife	ELECTIVE
2006/06/27	2015/04/30	2025/11/16	2040/04/06	2025/11/16		2022/07/11		Yellowknife	Early Retirement
2008/06/18	2015/04/30	2023/07/31	2033/09/11	2023/07/31				Toronto	Not Provided
2015/04/30	2015/04/30	2033/07/05	2046/09/09	2033/07/05				Halifax	Not Provided
2015/04/30	2015/04/30	2030/12/26	2041/08/23	2030/12/26				Halifax	Not Provided
2015/04/30	2015/04/30	2032/08/03	2044/11/06	2032/08/03				Moncton	Not Provided
2015/04/30	2015/04/30	2030/03/03	2030/03/03	2025/04/30				Toronto	Not Provided
1987/03/25	2015/05/04	2003/10/14	2015/05/04	2005/05/04	2005/09/01	2015/05/04		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1974/12/30	2015/05/07	1989/12/30	1992/10/06	1987/10/06	1987/10/06	1992/10/06	2015/05/07	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1962/12/20	2015/05/15	1987/10/14	1997/10/14	1987/10/14	1991/01/01	1997/10/14	2015/05/15	Victoria	COMPULSORY
1996/11/08	2015/05/16	2015/05/16	2025/05/16	2015/05/16	2015/05/16	2022/01/01		Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
2005/05/19	2015/05/21	2021/01/14	2031/09/10	2021/01/14		2015/05/21		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
1982/11/18	2015/05/22	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	1992/11/18	1992/11/18	1996/04/01	2015/05/22	Meaford	COMPULSORY
2005/02/02	2015/05/22	2024/08/02	2039/01/30	2024/08/02				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2012/03/01	2015/05/28	2027/03/01	2036/01/13	2027/03/01				Iqaluit	Not Provided
2015/05/28	2015/05/28	2030/05/28	2039/09/28	2030/05/28				Québec	Not Provided
2015/05/28	2015/05/28	2032/12/22	2045/07/18	2032/12/22				Regina	Not Provided
2015/05/28	2015/05/28	2031/03/27	2042/01/23	2031/03/27		2022/07/14		New Westminster	DISABILITY
2015/05/28	2015/05/28	2030/05/28	2036/12/26	2030/05/28				Montréal	Not Provided
2015/05/28	2015/05/28	2030/05/28	2037/05/29	2030/05/28				Ottawa	Not Provided
2015/05/28	2015/05/28	2033/11/28	2047/05/30	2033/11/28				Montréal	Not Provided
2015/05/28	2015/05/28	2024/10/27	2024/10/27					Edmonton	Not Provided
2015/05/28	2015/05/28	2030/05/28	2034/02/22	2029/02/22				Ottawa	Not Provided
1990/02/16	2015/05/31	2008/06/17	2018/06/18	2008/06/17	2008/06/18	2015/05/31		Prince George	ELECTIVE
1991/03/01	2015/05/31	2009/06/10	2019/06/10	2009/06/10	2009/06/10	2015/05/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/12/28	2015/06/01	2015/05/30	2025/06/01	2015/05/30	2015/06/01	2021/04/02		Granby	ELECTIVE
2000/05/09	2015/06/01	2015/05/09	2021/01/16	2015/05/09	2015/06/01	2016/05/31		Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE

2000/06/20	2015/06/01	2015/06/20	2019/12/27	2014/12/27	2015/06/01	2019/12/27		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2011/06/24	2015/06/01	2027/05/01	2038/03/07	2027/05/01		2023/10/01		Sherbrooke	Early Retirement
2007/04/26	2015/06/02	2023/12/10	2034/04/10	2023/12/10	2024/04/10			Saint John	Not Provided
2015/06/02	2015/06/02	2030/06/02	2040/03/09	2030/06/02				Fredericton	Not Provided
1991/12/05	2015/06/03	2006/12/05	2015/06/03	2006/12/05	2006/12/05	2015/06/03		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	2015/06/14	2014/06/30	2015/06/04	2010/06/04	2010/06/04	2015/06/14		Vanier	COMPULSORY
1995/10/03	2015/06/15	2011/10/19	2022/11/03	2011/10/19	2012/11/05	2015/06/15	2015/06/15	Sillery	DEATH (RPC)
1979/03/26	2015/06/16	1994/03/26	2003/06/15	1994/03/26	1994/03/26	2002/09/16	2015/06/16	Calgary	ELECTIVE
2003/11/05	2015/06/17	2018/11/05	2023/01/16	2018/01/16	2018/01/16	2023/01/16		Blainville	COMPULSORY
1999/03/30	2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2025/06/19	2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2018/01/27		Sydney	ELECTIVE
2000/05/09	2015/06/19	2015/06/17	2025/06/19	2015/06/17	2015/06/19	2021/04/30		Summerside, P.E.I.	ELECTIVE
2004/11/19	2015/06/19	2020/03/16	2030/07/12	2020/03/16				Ottawa	Not Provided
2008/01/31	2015/06/19	2023/01/31	2031/04/01	2023/01/31				Vancouver	Not Provided
2011/12/15	2015/06/19	2026/12/15	2034/04/21	2026/12/15				Ottawa	Not Provided
2014/10/09	2015/06/19	2031/11/06	2043/12/02	2031/11/06				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2015/01/16	2015/06/19	2031/08/12	2043/03/06	2031/08/12				London	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/11/02	2041/03/18	2030/11/02				Halifax	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2034/03/06	2029/03/06				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2038/08/03	2030/06/19				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2039/08/31	2030/06/19				Sydney	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2031/03/05	2026/03/05				Calgary	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2033/04/15	2028/04/15		2021/05/23	2021/05/23	Rocky Mountain House	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2033/10/29	2047/03/10	2033/10/29				Québec	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2032/06/24	2044/06/30	2032/06/24				Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2038/05/23	2030/06/19				Montreal	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2030/07/27	2025/07/27				Iqaluit	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2030/10/18	2025/10/18				Kelowna	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2032/04/20	2044/02/19	2032/04/20				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2033/02/19	2028/02/19				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2031/05/05	2042/03/21	2031/05/05				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2027/08/18	2027/08/18	2025/06/19		2017/03/10		Calgary	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2032/01/28	2027/01/28				Lindsay	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2038/08/17	2030/06/19				Ottawa	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2036/07/28	2030/06/19				Kitchener	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2033/07/07	2028/07/07				Hamilton	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2028/08/08	2028/08/08	2025/06/19				Kingston	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2030/06/19	2036/02/02	2030/06/19				Ottawa	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2032/01/05	2043/07/23	2032/01/05				Victoriaville	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2031/04/04	2042/01/18	2031/04/04				Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2034/11/27	2049/05/07	2034/11/27				Montréal	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2023/12/30	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2023/12/30		Belleville	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2020/09/08	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2020/09/08		Grand Falls/Windsor	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2022/05/06	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2018/11/30		Hull	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/03/23	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/03/23		Quebec	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/04/27	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/04/27		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2015/06/20	2020/04/02	2020/04/02	2016/09/14	2016/09/14	2020/04/02		Belleville	COMPULSORY

2010/05/14	2015/06/20	2029/01/20	2042/09/28	2029/01/20				Gatineau	Not Provided
2013/12/20	2015/06/20	2028/12/20	2034/07/09	2028/12/20				Toronto	Not Provided
2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2032/12/07	2045/05/27	2032/12/07				St.John's	Not Provided
2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2031/11/30	2043/05/10	2031/11/30				Montréal	Not Provided
2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2030/06/20	2035/04/13	2030/04/13				Québec	Not Provided
2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2030/06/20	2037/09/23	2030/06/20				Ottawa	Not Provided
1983/07/18	2015/06/23	2002/01/04	2015/06/23	2005/06/23	2005/06/23	2015/06/23		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2005/06/23	2015/06/23	2020/05/09	2020/05/09	2015/06/23	2015/06/23	2019/09/30		Edmonton	Early Retirement
2002/10/01	2015/06/30	2017/10/01	2026/06/22	2017/10/01	2022/06/02	2022/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2006/12/15	2015/06/30	2021/12/15	2025/06/23	2020/06/23		2022/03/09	2022/03/09	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
2006/12/15	2015/06/30	2024/04/19	2036/08/22	2024/04/19				Saint-Georges de Beauce	Not Provided
2015/06/30	2015/06/30	2032/09/13	2044/11/27	2032/09/13				Montréal	Not Provided
2015/06/30	2015/06/30	2030/06/30	2036/03/30	2030/06/30				Québec	Not Provided
1976/10/28	2015/07/01	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	1995/05/26	1995/05/26	2005/05/26	2015/07/01	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1996/05/09	2015/07/01	2013/08/21	2025/07/01	2013/08/21	2015/07/01	2015/08/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/02/25	2015/07/03	2020/02/25	2020/07/03	2015/07/03	2015/07/03	2020/07/03		Sainte-Foy	COMPULSORY
2000/07/05	2015/07/05	2015/07/05	2024/10/25	2015/07/05	2015/07/05	2016/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2015/07/05	2015/07/05	2030/07/05	2038/04/12	2030/07/05				Montréal	Not Provided
1998/06/11	2015/07/06	2015/07/06	2025/07/06	2015/07/06	2015/07/06	2021/05/01		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
2011/02/03	2015/07/06	2026/08/12	2037/02/18	2026/08/12				Kingston	Not Provided
2015/07/06	2015/07/06	2028/01/10	2028/01/10	2025/07/06		2018/04/30		Kitchener	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2001/05/01	2015/07/07	2016/05/01	2020/07/07	2015/07/07	2015/07/07	2020/07/07		Sault St. Marie	COMPULSORY
2015/07/07	2015/07/07	2032/06/08	2044/05/10	2032/06/08				Sault Ste. Marie	Not Provided
2001/06/06	2015/07/10	2016/06/06	2020/07/10	2015/07/10	2015/07/10	2020/07/10		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2015/07/10	2015/07/10	2030/11/01	2041/02/22	2030/11/01				Montréal	Not Provided
1982/01/28	2015/07/16	1997/01/28	2006/10/22	1997/01/28	1997/02/01	2006/10/22	2015/07/16	Berwick	COMPULSORY
1994/11/01	2015/07/20	2015/07/20	2025/07/20	2015/07/20	2015/07/20	2023/06/02		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2015/07/20	2015/07/20	2030/07/20	2040/01/15	2030/07/20				Saint-Lambert	Not Provided
1992/03/12	2015/07/31	2007/05/12	2017/07/10	2007/05/12	2007/07/10	2015/07/31		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1995/07/31	2015/08/02	2010/07/31	2015/08/02	2010/07/31	2010/07/31	2015/08/02		Richmond Hill	COMPULSORY
1975/07/31	2015/08/05	1990/07/31	1999/01/05	1990/07/31		1991/12/31	2015/08/05	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1974/01/01	2015/08/10	1991/05/05	2001/05/05	1991/05/05	1991/05/05	1992/02/29	2015/08/10	Halifax	ELECTIVE
2014/05/09	2015/08/10	2029/05/09	2033/10/27	2028/10/27				Edmonton	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2015/08/10	2030/06/19	2033/04/15	2028/04/15		2021/05/23	2021/05/23	Rocky Mountain House	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1987/10/27	2015/08/14	2004/03/21	2015/08/14	2005/08/14		2015/08/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1983/07/27	2015/08/14	2002/02/04	2015/08/14	2005/08/14	2005/08/14	2015/08/14		Moncton	COMPULSORY
2013/12/01	2015/08/14	2028/12/01	2029/08/21	2024/08/21		2023/10/12		Edmonton	DISABILITY
1992/05/06	2015/08/15	2009/02/19	2019/03/01	2009/02/19	2009/03/01	2015/08/15	2015/08/15	St. John''''''''s	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1979/11/20	2015/08/17	2000/09/03	2010/09/03	2000/09/03		1996/12/13	2015/08/17	Trois-Rivières	OTHER
1986/04/16	2015/08/20	2003/06/19	2015/08/20	2005/08/20	2005/08/20	2015/08/20		Victoriaville	COMPULSORY
2005/05/13	2015/08/26	2021/12/06	2031/12/06	2021/12/06	2021/12/06	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/12/12	2015/08/27	2012/12/23	2024/03/05	2012/12/23	2014/03/05	2015/08/27	2015/08/27	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1992/06/24	2015/08/31	2007/06/24	2015/12/25			2015/08/31		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1996/05/09	2015/08/31	2013/08/21	2025/07/01	2013/08/21	2015/07/01	2015/08/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/05/28	2015/08/31	2013/05/28	2017/05/21	2012/05/21	2012/05/21	2015/08/31		St. John's	ELECTIVE
2003/11/05	2015/08/31	2018/03/27	2018/03/27	2013/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/08/31	2023/12/26	London	Early Retirement

2013/02/07	2015/08/31	2025/08/31	2040/09/15			2023/06/13		Edmonton	Early Retirement
1987/03/25	2015/09/01	2002/03/25	2010/10/23	2002/03/25	2002/03/25	2008/10/02	2015/09/01	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1996/12/19	2015/09/01	2014/06/18	2026/12/16	2014/06/18	2015/09/01	2019/12/31		Kamloops	ELECTIVE
2005/06/01	2015/09/01	2016/09/16	2016/09/16	2015/06/01	2015/09/01	2016/09/16	2024/03/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2006/12/15	2015/09/01	2022/08/16	2032/12/01	2022/08/16	2022/12/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2011/10/20	2015/09/01	2026/10/20	2034/11/14	2026/10/20				Vancouver	Not Provided
2015/09/01	2015/09/01	2031/03/11	2041/09/17	2031/03/11				Fredericton	Not Provided
1993/02/01	2015/09/07	2008/02/01	2015/09/07	2008/02/01	2008/02/01	2015/09/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2001/12/14	2015/09/11	2018/10/19	2030/08/24	2018/10/19		2015/09/11		Kamloops	DISABILITY
2006/09/14	2015/09/11	2020/02/01	2020/02/01	2016/09/14		2015/09/11		Montreal	DISABILITY
1985/12/03	2015/09/12	2000/12/03	2007/02/28	2000/12/03	2000/12/03	2006/10/01	2015/09/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2002/04/18	2015/09/22	2019/02/19	2029/02/19	2019/02/19	2019/02/19			Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2015/09/22	2027/08/07	2027/08/07	2023/10/01	2023/10/01			Vernon	Not Provided
2002/06/27	2015/09/30	2017/06/27	2022/02/02	2017/02/02		2015/09/30		Yellowknife	Early Retirement
1994/11/01	2015/10/03	2009/11/01	2015/10/03	2009/11/01	2012/01/01	2015/10/03	2020/10/10	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1964/06/01	2015/10/09	1986/08/31	1996/08/31	1986/08/31	1989/02/28	1994/04/01	2015/10/09	Humboldt	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	2015/10/10	2011/11/23	2021/11/23	2011/11/23	2011/11/23	2015/10/10		Chatham	ELECTIVE
1998/03/17	2015/10/16	2013/03/17	2017/03/30	2012/03/30	2012/03/30	2015/10/16		Kingston	ELECTIVE
1963/07/18	2015/10/19	1987/09/25	1997/09/25	1987/09/25	1987/09/25	1992/09/30	2015/10/19	Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	2015/10/23	2000/10/04	2003/03/28	1998/03/28	1998/06/30	2003/03/28	2015/10/23	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1976/02/20	2015/10/25	1998/06/04	2008/06/04	1998/06/04	1998/11/01	2002/04/15	2015/10/25	St. John's	ELECTIVE
1977/03/31	2015/10/28	1998/05/08	2008/05/08	1998/05/08	1998/05/08	2007/01/01	2015/10/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1987/10/23	2015/10/31	2005/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/10/31		Cranbrook	ELECTIVE
1998/10/06	2015/11/14	2013/10/06	2015/11/14	2010/11/14	2010/11/15	2015/11/14		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2011/06/24	2015/11/16	2026/06/24	2036/04/07	2026/06/24		2024/04/19		Vernon	Early Retirement
1997/11/18	2015/11/20	2015/02/14	2025/11/20	2015/02/14	2015/11/20			Toronto	Not Provided
1989/10/04	2015/11/24	2004/10/04	2006/03/03	2001/03/03	2001/03/03	2004/10/04	2015/11/24	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2015/12/01	2014/06/30	2020/05/18	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2015/12/01	2021/03/24	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2015/12/07	2002/03/29	2015/12/07	2005/12/07	2014/12/10	2015/12/07		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2001/11/07	2015/12/07	2016/11/07	2022/01/13	2016/11/07		2015/12/07	2020/01/03	Montreal	Early Retirement
2003/11/05	2015/12/11	2015/12/11	2015/12/11	2013/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/12/11		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2015/12/11	2015/12/11	2015/12/11			2015/12/11		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/10/06	2015/12/20	2001/07/03	2014/03/31	2004/03/31	2004/03/31	2014/03/31	2015/12/20	St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
1974/09/12	2015/12/28	1990/09/11	2000/09/11	1990/09/11	1995/01/01	1996/11/30	2015/12/28	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2015/12/29	2008/05/28	2015/12/29	2008/05/28	2008/07/01	2015/12/29		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1982/03/11	2015/12/31	2003/12/09	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Shediac	ELECTIVE
1989/06/30	2015/12/31	2006/08/21	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2015/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	2015/12/31	2008/09/25	2018/09/25	2008/09/25	2008/09/25	2015/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	2015/12/31	2012/05/06	2024/11/09	2012/05/06	2015/12/31			Saskatoon	Not Provided
1995/12/19	2015/12/31	2010/12/19	2017/07/01	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2015/12/31		Peace River	ELECTIVE
1997/03/04	2015/12/31	2012/11/29	2022/11/29	2012/11/29	2012/11/29	2015/12/31		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1999/03/23	2015/12/31	2014/04/14	2024/04/14	2014/04/14	2014/04/14	2015/12/31		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1994/11/01	2016/01/01	2012/05/06	2024/11/09	2012/05/06	2015/12/31			Saskatoon	Not Provided
1997/03/18	2016/01/01	2014/05/09	2026/06/30	2014/05/09	2016/01/01	2021/07/01		Truro	ELECTIVE
1997/08/27	2016/01/01	2014/01/30	2025/07/04	2014/01/30	2016/01/01			Calgary	Not Provided
1998/03/17	2016/01/01	2014/07/10	2025/11/02	2014/07/10	2016/01/01			Oshawa	Not Provided

2000/02/28	2016/01/01	2015/12/21	2026/01/01	2015/12/21	2016/01/01	2023/04/28		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2000/07/05	2016/01/01	2015/07/05	2024/10/25	2015/07/05	2015/07/05	2016/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2000/07/27	2016/01/01	2015/09/17	2025/11/07	2015/09/17	2016/01/01			Edmonton	Not Provided
1992/06/24	2016/01/02	2007/06/24	2016/01/02	2007/06/24	2007/06/24	2016/01/02		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	2016/01/03	2006/03/01	2006/11/02	2001/11/02	2001/11/02	2006/11/02	2016/01/03	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1998/12/01	2016/01/03	2013/12/01	2021/01/14	2013/12/01	2013/12/01	2016/01/03		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	2016/01/05	2011/04/23	2021/04/23	2011/04/23	2011/04/23	2016/01/05		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1979/12/09	2016/01/10	1994/12/09	2000/10/19	1994/12/09		2000/10/19	2016/01/10	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1991/09/13	2016/01/13	2006/09/13	2016/01/13	2006/09/13	2006/09/13	2016/01/13		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2011/03/03	2016/01/14	2026/03/03	2029/05/26	2024/05/26				Regina	Not Provided
2013/11/07	2016/01/14	2031/06/05	2043/12/30	2031/06/05				Yorkton	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2016/01/14	2030/06/19	2034/03/06	2029/03/06				Saskatoon	Not Provided
1999/04/01	2016/01/25	2016/01/25	2026/01/25	2016/01/25	2016/01/25	2021/01/04	2021/03/24	Iqaluit	ELECTIVE
1987/01/01	2016/02/02	2004/01/18	2016/02/02	2006/02/02	2006/03/01	2016/02/02		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2016/02/08	2005/10/22	2016/02/08	2006/02/08	2006/02/08	2016/02/08		Moncton	COMPULSORY
1977/09/20	2016/02/15	1996/11/23	2006/11/23	1996/11/23		2004/12/31	2016/02/15	Halifax	ELECTIVE
1978/04/11	2016/02/15	1993/04/11	2002/07/02	1993/04/11	1993/04/11	2001/08/02	2016/02/15	Penticton	ELECTIVE
2001/01/10	2016/02/17	2016/02/17	2026/02/17	2016/02/17	2016/02/17	2019/04/30		Edmonton, Alberta	ELECTIVE
1973/01/25	2016/03/01	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	1991/11/07	1991/11/07	2001/11/07	2016/03/01	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2001/03/01	2016/03/01	2016/03/01	2025/10/12	2016/03/01	2016/03/01			Bridgewater	Not Provided
2001/03/01	2016/03/01	2016/03/01	2023/08/19	2016/03/01	2016/03/01	2018/12/15	2018/12/15	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2002/04/18	2016/03/01	2017/04/18	2021/02/13	2016/02/13	2016/03/01	2018/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2016/03/02	2008/11/20	2018/11/20	2008/11/20	2008/11/20	2016/03/02	2016/03/02	Winnipeg	DEATH (RPC)
2007/12/13	2016/03/07	2022/12/13	2031/11/14	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			Woodstock	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2016/03/07	2028/12/17	2036/09/05	2028/12/17				Hamilton	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2016/03/07	2030/08/23	2041/02/16	2030/08/23				Toronto	Not Provided
1992/05/06	2016/03/10	2007/05/06	2016/03/10	2007/05/06	2007/05/07	2016/03/10		Georgetown	COMPULSORY
2001/03/13	2016/03/12	2016/03/13	2025/07/14	2016/03/13	2016/03/13			Owen Sound	Not Provided
2001/03/13	2016/03/13	2016/03/13	2025/07/14	2016/03/13	2016/03/13			Owen Sound	Not Provided
2010/10/29	2016/03/13	2025/10/29	2031/03/27	2025/10/29				Milton	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2016/03/13	2026/02/03	2026/12/04	2021/12/04	2021/12/04			St. Catharines	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2016/03/13	2032/08/05	2045/03/30	2032/08/05				Kitchener	Not Provided
1983/05/05	2016/03/15	1998/11/18	2009/01/03	1999/01/03	1999/01/03	2009/01/03	2016/03/15	Chatham	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2016/03/17	2016/03/17	2026/03/17	2016/03/17	2016/03/17			Ottawa	Not Provided
1988/09/02	2016/03/24	2004/12/13	2016/03/24	2006/03/24	2006/03/24	2016/03/24		Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	2016/03/25	1998/12/22	2007/05/10	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2002/09/01	2016/03/25	Red Deer	ELECTIVE
1975/10/09	2016/03/27	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	1995/09/08	1995/09/08	2005/09/08	2016/03/27	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1972/01/20	2016/03/31	1990/12/05	2000/12/05	1990/12/05		2000/12/05	2016/03/31	Calgary	COMPULSORY
2001/03/21	2016/04/01	2016/03/21	2024/06/09	2016/03/21	2016/04/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1991/03/22	2016/04/02	2009/01/16	2019/01/16	2009/01/16	2009/01/16	2016/04/02		London	ELECTIVE
2001/01/31	2016/04/02	2016/01/31	2026/01/24	2016/01/31		2016/04/02		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2001/04/04	2016/04/04	2016/04/04	2023/10/15	2016/04/04	2016/04/04	2016/06/17	2016/06/17	New Westminster	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/04/04	2016/04/06	2016/04/04	2025/12/29	2016/04/04	2016/04/06			Vancouver	Not Provided
1981/09/04	2016/04/14	2001/06/25	2016/04/14	2006/04/14	2006/04/14	2016/04/14		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1999/03/30	2016/04/16	2016/04/16	2026/04/16	2016/04/16	2016/04/16			Dartmouth	Not Provided
1994/11/01	2016/04/19	2011/02/28	2021/02/28	2011/02/28	2011/02/28	2016/04/19		Montreal	ELECTIVE

1991/09/16	2016/04/22	2012/05/12	2026/04/22	2012/05/12	2016/04/22			Brampton	Not Provided
1991/12/23	2016/04/30	2008/10/10	2018/10/10	2008/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/04/30		Longueuil	ELECTIVE
1999/02/16	2016/04/30	2014/02/16	2020/07/12	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2016/04/30		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2014/12/11	2016/05/01	2024/09/05	2024/09/05			2016/05/01		Calgary	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1999/04/13	2016/05/02	2016/02/17	2026/05/02	2016/02/17	2016/05/02			Toronto	Not Provided
1995/12/19	2016/05/03	2010/12/19	2020/05/03	2010/12/19	2010/12/19	2016/05/03		Welland	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2016/05/05	2017/06/09	2029/05/29	2017/06/09		2016/05/05	2016/05/05	Ottawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1999/02/10	2016/05/08	2016/05/08	2026/05/08	2016/05/08	2016/05/08	2021/07/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1985/02/14	2016/05/13	2001/01/27	2012/01/09	2002/01/09	2002/01/09	2007/10/01	2016/05/13	Sydney	ELECTIVE
2010/05/18	2016/05/13	2025/05/18	2032/03/05	2025/05/18		2016/05/13		Toronto	DISABILITY
1988/04/19	2016/05/17	2004/11/02	2016/05/17	2006/05/17	2006/05/17	2016/05/17		Bathurst	COMPULSORY
1981/02/26	2016/05/21	1996/02/26	2003/11/22	1996/02/26		1998/07/01	2016/05/21	Truro	ELECTIVE
1990/07/05	2016/05/22	2005/07/05	2007/03/17	2002/03/17	2002/03/17	2007/03/17	2016/05/22	Truro	COMPULSORY
1988/09/08	2016/05/23	2003/09/08	2007/04/22	2002/04/22		2001/06/21	2016/05/23	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1999/03/30	2016/05/31	2014/07/21	2024/07/21	2014/07/21	2014/07/21	2016/05/31		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1999/12/08	2016/05/31	2014/12/08	2021/10/16	2014/12/08	2014/12/08	2016/05/31		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2000/05/09	2016/05/31	2015/05/09	2021/01/16	2015/05/09	2015/06/01	2016/05/31		Winnipeg, Manitoba	ELECTIVE
2004/09/24	2016/06/01	2019/09/24	2026/10/23	2019/09/24	2019/09/24			Saint-Jérôme	Not Provided
1982/02/25	2016/06/04	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	1997/02/25	1997/02/25	2002/12/18	2016/06/04	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1994/09/20	2016/06/06	2009/09/20	2010/08/01	2005/08/01	2005/08/01	2007/09/18	2016/06/06	Montreal	DISABILITY
2002/01/25	2016/06/12	2016/06/12	2016/06/12	2012/01/25	2012/01/25	2016/06/12		Hull, Quebec	COMPULSORY
2001/11/15	2016/06/16	2017/05/24	2027/11/29	2017/05/24	2018/01/01	2022/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2003/03/20	2016/06/16	2018/03/20	2026/03/06	2018/03/20	2018/04/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/06/23	2016/06/16	2021/06/12	2032/05/31					Calgary	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/06/16	2038/12/30	2031/06/16				Montreal	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/06/08	2031/06/08	2026/06/16				Vancouver	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2034/04/15	2047/02/12	2034/04/15				Edmonton	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/06/16	2031/07/09	2026/07/09				Edmonton	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2036/01/17	2050/08/19	2036/01/17				London	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/03/21	2031/03/21	2026/06/16				Ottawa	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/06/16	2036/05/29	2031/05/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/07/07	2041/07/27	2031/07/07				Toronto	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/09/03	2041/11/20	2031/09/03				Toronto	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/06/16	2035/01/15	2030/01/15				Calgary	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2028/09/28	2028/09/28	2026/06/16				Edmonton	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2036/02/05	2050/09/26	2036/02/05				Gatineau	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2016/06/16	2031/06/16	2039/09/21	2031/06/16				Williams Lake	Not Provided
2001/04/04	2016/06/17	2016/04/04	2023/10/15	2016/04/04	2016/04/04	2016/06/17	2016/06/17	New Westminster	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/10/11	2016/06/18	2008/01/07	2018/01/07	2008/01/07	2008/01/07	2016/06/18		Ontario	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	2016/06/20	2014/05/04	2026/06/20	2014/05/04	2016/06/20			Toronto	Not Provided
1992/05/06	2016/06/23	2007/05/06	2016/06/23	2007/05/06	2007/05/06	2016/06/23		Brampton	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	2016/06/27	2006/11/29	2008/08/25	2003/08/25	2003/08/25	2008/08/25	2016/06/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1998/11/24	2016/06/30	2015/03/24	2026/06/30	2015/03/24	2016/06/30			Toronto	Not Provided
1999/07/01	2016/06/30	2014/07/01	2023/08/30	2014/07/01	2014/07/01	2016/06/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2016/06/30	2014/11/10	2024/03/24	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/06/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2005/02/25	2016/06/30	2020/02/25	2021/05/29	2016/05/29	2016/06/30	2021/05/29		Hamilton	COMPULSORY

2005/02/25	2016/06/30	2020/02/25	2021/05/29	2016/05/29	2016/06/30	2021/05/29		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1997/12/23	2016/07/01	2016/04/15	2026/07/01	2016/04/15	2016/07/01			Calgary	Not Provided
2012/06/21	2016/07/01	2031/05/04	2045/03/15	2031/05/04				Moncton	Not Provided
1997/01/29	2016/07/02	2014/04/16	2026/07/02	2014/04/16	2016/07/02			Shawinigan	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2016/07/04	2018/10/28	2021/05/03	2016/05/03	2016/07/04	2021/05/03		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1999/06/08	2016/07/09	2015/06/24	2026/07/09	2015/06/24	2016/07/09			Moncton	Not Provided
1984/04/23	2016/07/10	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	1999/04/23	1999/04/23	2004/11/15	2016/07/10	Stratford	COMPULSORY
1979/02/20	2016/07/14	1995/11/01	2005/11/01	1995/11/01	2001/02/12	2005/11/01	2016/07/14	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2016/07/14	2004/08/11	2004/08/11	2001/03/22	2001/03/22	2004/08/11	2016/07/14	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2016/07/15	2014/11/10	2021/07/15	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2016/07/15		Newmarket	ELECTIVE
2015/03/26	2016/07/21	2030/03/26	2036/10/28	2030/03/26				Burlington	Not Provided
2015/06/02	2016/07/21	2030/06/02	2040/03/09	2030/06/02				Fredericton	Not Provided
1982/03/18	2016/07/22	2001/11/19	2016/07/22	2006/07/22	2006/07/22	2016/07/22		Brantford	COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	2016/07/24	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2002/09/23	2002/09/23	2008/11/22	2016/07/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	2016/07/29	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	1991/10/26	1991/10/26	2001/10/26	2016/07/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/05/04	2016/08/03	2016/08/03	2026/08/03	2016/08/03	2016/08/03	2023/08/26		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1982/08/09	2016/08/05	1997/08/09	2005/08/31	1997/08/09		1985/09/17	2016/08/05	Newcastle	DISABILITY
2003/10/28	2016/08/07	2017/04/06	2017/04/06	2013/10/28	2013/11/01	2016/08/07	2016/08/07	Regina	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/03/21	2016/08/11	2016/08/11	2026/08/11	2016/08/11	2016/08/11	2020/04/03		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2016/08/12	2006/12/23	2016/08/12	2006/12/23	2006/12/23	2016/08/12		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2016/08/16	2013/06/02	2023/06/02	2013/06/02	2013/06/02	2019/06/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
1989/02/21	2016/08/23	2005/05/24	2016/08/23	2006/08/23	2006/08/23	2016/08/23		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/12/11	2016/08/25	2020/03/01	2030/03/01	2020/03/01	2020/03/01			Halifax	Not Provided
1973/05/18	2016/08/29	1992/03/22	2002/03/22	1992/03/22	1992/03/22	2000/06/05	2016/08/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2016/08/31	2013/04/21	2023/04/22	2013/04/21	2013/04/22	2016/08/31		New Westminster	ELECTIVE
1995/12/06	2016/08/31	2011/08/03	2022/03/31	2011/08/03	2016/08/31	2022/03/31		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
2005/08/29	2016/08/31	2020/08/29	2027/01/03	2020/08/29	2020/08/31	2023/04/07		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2016/09/01	2009/01/27	2018/03/19	2009/01/27	2016/09/01	2018/03/19		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/08/27	2016/09/01	2015/10/12	2026/09/01	2015/10/12	2016/09/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided
1997/08/27	2016/09/01	2014/12/31	2027/05/05			2016/09/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1998/06/11	2016/09/01	2013/11/29	2024/05/18	2013/11/29	2016/09/01			Calgary	Not Provided
2001/09/01	2016/09/01	2016/09/01	2025/05/19	2016/09/01	2016/09/01	2022/02/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1961/03/01	2016/09/05	1979/08/25	1989/08/25	1979/08/25		1989/08/25	2016/09/05	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1999/10/21	2016/09/05	2016/03/11	2026/09/05	2016/03/11	2016/09/05	2022/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1993/05/28	2016/09/06	2014/11/23	2026/09/06	2014/11/23	2016/09/06			Pictou	Not Provided
1994/02/03	2016/09/06	2012/12/20	2026/09/06	2012/12/20	2016/09/06			Edmonton	Not Provided
1999/02/10	2016/09/10	2014/02/10	2016/09/10	2011/09/10	2011/09/10	2016/09/10		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2001/07/31	2016/09/12	2016/07/31	2026/05/06	2016/07/31	2016/09/12	2018/01/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2006/09/14	2016/09/14	2020/04/02	2020/04/02	2016/09/14	2016/09/14	2020/04/02		Belleville	COMPULSORY
1987/07/13	2016/09/16	1998/04/20	1998/04/20	1997/07/13		1997/07/01	2016/09/16	Saskatoon	DISABILITY
1999/11/10	2016/09/16	2014/11/10	2016/09/16	2011/09/16	2011/09/16	2016/09/16		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
2005/06/01	2016/09/16	2016/09/16	2016/09/16	2015/06/01	2015/09/01	2016/09/16	2024/03/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2016/09/23	2021/09/14	2027/09/10	2021/09/14		2016/09/23		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1978/07/01	2016/09/26	1996/08/22	2006/08/22	1996/08/22	1996/08/22	2005/12/01	2016/09/26	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1987/09/01	2016/09/30	2005/01/27	2016/12/19	2006/12/14	2006/12/19	2016/09/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1999/04/01	2016/09/30	2016/09/30	2029/04/01	2016/09/30		2016/09/30		Smithers, B.C.	ELECTIVE

2001/09/27	2016/09/30	2016/09/27	2022/08/24	2016/09/27	2016/09/30	2022/08/24		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2002/12/11	2016/09/30	2017/12/11	2024/10/29	2017/12/11		2016/09/30		Port Hawkesbury	Early Retirement
2008/12/11	2016/09/30	2023/12/11	2024/04/13	2019/04/13		2024/04/13		Iqaluit	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	2016/10/01	2011/10/13	2021/10/13	2011/10/13	2011/10/13	2017/12/31	2019/11/06	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1981/07/16	2016/10/12	1998/10/22	2008/10/22	1998/10/22		1998/10/22	2016/10/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/01/01	2016/10/19	2010/01/01	2013/03/25	2008/03/25		2003/01/01	2016/10/19	Prince Albert	DISABILITY
1995/04/28	2016/10/19	2010/04/28	2013/08/21	2008/08/21		2001/06/18	2016/10/19	Edmonton	DISABILITY
2006/11/22	2016/10/19	2021/11/22	2025/04/25	2020/04/25	2020/06/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
2007/04/27	2016/10/19	2023/10/26	2033/11/01	2023/10/26	2023/11/01			Edmonton	Not Provided
2007/11/29	2016/10/19	2022/11/29	2032/11/08	2022/11/29	2022/11/30			Calgary	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2016/10/19	2024/10/23	2036/06/26	2024/10/23				Toronto	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2034/05/10	2046/11/29	2034/05/10				Edmonton	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2033/08/12	2045/06/04	2033/08/12				Calgary	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2038/07/23	2031/10/19				Victoria	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2034/09/27	2029/09/27				Vancouver	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2036/07/20	2051/04/20	2036/07/20				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2040/01/09	2031/10/19				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2035/08/01	2030/08/01				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2036/11/02	2031/10/19				Calgary	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2032/04/21	2042/10/22	2032/04/21				Edmonton	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2030/04/22	2030/04/22	2026/10/19				Edmonton	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2032/09/05	2027/09/05				Vancouver	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2030/11/09	2030/11/09	2026/10/19				Montreal	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2031/12/07	2026/12/07				Halifax	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2029/12/06	2029/12/06	2026/10/19				Halifax	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/05/09	2031/05/09	2026/10/19				Toronto	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2037/05/10	2031/10/19				Ottawa	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/10/19	2034/04/24	2029/04/24				Dartmouth	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2032/07/18	2043/04/16	2032/07/18				London	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2033/11/17	2045/12/16	2033/11/17				Toronto	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2034/03/29	2046/09/05	2034/03/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2016/10/19	2031/09/02	2031/09/02	2026/10/19				Halifax	Not Provided
1981/07/16	2016/10/24	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	1998/10/10	1998/10/10	2008/10/10	2016/10/24	North Bay	COMPULSORY
1999/06/08	2016/10/28	2016/06/17	2028/06/27					St. John's	Not Provided
1971/12/02	2016/10/30	1986/12/02	1995/02/10	1986/12/02	1991/09/01	1995/02/10	2016/10/30	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2001/10/30	2016/10/30	2016/10/30	2024/10/15	2016/10/30	2016/10/30	2020/11/01		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
1990/03/30	2016/10/31	2006/10/06	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2016/10/31		Church Point	ELECTIVE
1993/06/23	2016/11/01	2010/01/27	2020/01/27	2010/01/27	2010/01/27	2016/11/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1993/02/01	2016/11/06	2008/05/18	2018/05/18	2008/05/18	2008/05/18	2016/11/06		Penetanguishene	ELECTIVE
2001/11/07	2016/11/07	2016/11/07	2021/11/15	2016/11/07	2016/11/07	2020/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1986/12/19	2016/11/08	2001/12/19	2011/03/10	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2002/09/01	2016/11/08	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2001/11/15	2016/11/15	2016/11/15	2025/11/01	2016/11/15	2016/11/15	2017/08/31		Sarcee	ELECTIVE
2001/11/15	2016/11/15	2016/11/15	2021/12/04	2016/11/15	2016/11/15	2021/12/04		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1983/07/18	2016/11/26	2001/08/26	2014/10/05	2004/10/05	2004/10/05	2014/10/05	2016/11/26	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1996/08/07	2016/11/27	2016/11/26	2026/11/27	2016/11/26	2016/11/27			Kelowna	Not Provided
1999/11/10	2016/11/29	2014/11/10	2016/11/29	2011/11/29	2011/11/29	2016/11/29		Ottawa	COMPULSORY

2001/12/04	2016/12/04	2016/12/04	2022/10/14	2016/12/04	2016/12/04	2022/10/14		Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
2013/02/07	2016/12/04	2025/01/29	2025/01/29	2023/02/07		2020/07/15	2020/07/15	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2005/07/03	2016/12/06	2021/02/21	2031/10/11	2021/02/21		2016/12/06		Montréal	Early Retirement
1999/06/01	2016/12/10	2014/06/01	2016/12/10	2011/12/10	2012/01/01	2016/12/10		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
2004/11/26	2016/12/12	2019/11/26	2021/12/12	2016/12/12	2016/12/12	2021/12/12		Victoria	COMPULSORY
1988/05/03	2016/12/14	2006/02/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2016/12/14		Picton	COMPULSORY
1999/09/15	2016/12/14	2016/12/14	2026/12/14	2016/12/14	2016/12/14	2019/07/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2006/12/15	2016/12/16	2021/10/31	2021/10/31	2016/12/15	2016/12/16	2021/10/31		New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
1982/11/18	2016/12/17	2002/06/03	2016/12/17	2006/12/14	2009/05/15	2016/12/17		Glace Bay	COMPULSORY
2000/01/01	2016/12/17	2016/10/24	2026/12/17	2016/10/24	2016/12/17			Grande Prairie	Not Provided
1993/02/01	2016/12/29	2008/02/01	2008/09/10	2003/09/10	2003/09/10	2008/09/10	2016/12/29	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1994/09/20	2016/12/31	2009/12/08	2020/02/24	2009/12/08	2010/05/01	2016/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1997/11/04	2016/12/31	2014/04/19	2025/10/02	2014/04/19	2016/12/31			Saskatoon	Not Provided
2001/10/30	2016/12/31	2016/10/30	2024/10/15	2016/10/30	2016/10/30	2020/11/01		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
2002/12/11	2016/12/31	2020/05/20	2032/10/27	2020/05/20		2016/12/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2005/11/01	2016/12/31	2020/11/01	2021/12/03	2016/12/03	2016/12/31	2021/12/03		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
2008/07/30	2016/12/31	2025/03/06	2036/10/10	2025/03/06				Kingston	Not Provided
1987/11/03	2017/01/01	2005/10/18	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1986/11/17	2017/01/01	2005/05/22	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1984/01/03	2017/01/01	2003/02/20	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01	2020/11/19	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1988/07/26	2017/01/01	2008/02/05	2022/08/16	2008/02/05	2017/01/01	2021/08/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1988/07/26	2017/01/01	2008/02/05	2022/08/16	2008/02/05	2017/01/01	2021/08/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1993/06/24	2017/01/01	2011/12/18	2025/06/11	2011/12/18	2017/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1999/01/08	2017/01/01	2016/10/08	2027/01/01	2016/10/08	2017/01/01			London	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2017/01/01	2020/06/24	2020/06/24	2016/11/22	2017/01/01	2020/06/24		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2014/12/11	2017/01/01	2029/12/11	2036/06/05	2029/12/11				Sudbury	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2017/01/03	2021/10/26	2026/08/31	2021/08/31		2017/01/03		Red Deer	Early Retirement
1987/06/17	2017/01/08	2005/06/27	2017/01/08	2006/12/14	2007/01/08	2017/01/08		Joliette	COMPULSORY
1999/12/08	2017/01/14	2016/07/16	2027/01/14	2016/07/16	2017/01/14	2020/07/23		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/08/30	2017/01/28	1999/04/26	2014/12/21	2004/12/21	2004/12/21	2009/08/30	2017/01/28	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1983/12/22	2017/01/28	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/01/30	2017/01/28	London	COMPULSORY
1977/01/17	2017/01/29	1998/11/18	2013/05/28	2003/05/28	2003/05/28	2005/04/04	2017/01/29	Dauphin	ELECTIVE
2006/10/26	2017/01/30	2021/10/26	2022/01/24	2017/01/24	2017/01/30	2022/01/22		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1997/08/27	2017/02/01	2017/01/20	2027/02/01	2017/01/20	2017/02/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2000/10/05	2017/02/06	2015/10/05	2024/08/30	2015/10/05	2017/02/06			Caraquet	Not Provided
1985/07/05	2017/02/12	2000/07/05	2003/05/09	1998/05/09	1998/05/09	2000/12/01	2017/02/12	Laval	ELECTIVE
2000/06/06	2017/02/16	2015/06/06	2017/02/16	2012/02/16	2012/02/16	2017/02/16	2023/03/04	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	2017/02/19	1999/11/19	2009/11/19	1999/11/19		1997/10/31	2017/02/19	Picton	DISABILITY
2002/02/26	2017/02/26	2017/02/26	2023/10/30	2017/02/26	2017/02/26	2021/04/04		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/02/10	2017/03/02	2017/03/02	2027/03/02	2017/03/02	2017/03/02	2019/08/04	2019/08/04	Brandon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2017/03/08	2017/03/08	2033/02/19	2044/02/02	2033/02/19				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2017/03/10	2027/08/18	2027/08/18	2025/06/19		2017/03/10		Calgary	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2017/03/24	2017/03/24	2032/03/24	2039/01/28	2032/03/24				Calgary	Not Provided
2017/03/24	2017/03/24	2032/03/24	2039/07/05	2032/03/24				Calgary	Not Provided
2017/03/24	2017/03/24	2032/03/24	2036/06/13	2031/06/13				Calgary	Not Provided
2017/03/24	2017/03/24	2032/03/24	2039/05/07	2032/03/24				Edmonton	Not Provided

2017/03/24	2017/03/24	2033/10/28	2045/06/03	2033/10/28				Montreal	Not Provided
1992/11/27	2017/03/26	2007/11/27	2017/03/26	2007/11/27	2008/07/01	2017/03/26	2019/06/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2007/03/30	2017/03/30	2018/10/28	2018/10/28	2017/03/30	2017/03/30	2018/10/28		Duncan	COMPULSORY
1995/10/03	2017/04/03	2012/06/07	2022/06/07	2012/06/07	2012/06/07	2017/04/03		Alma	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2017/04/06	2017/04/06	2027/04/06	2017/04/06	2017/04/06			Toronto	Not Provided
2017/04/07	2017/04/07	2030/03/13	2030/03/13	2027/04/07				Ottawa	Not Provided
2001/03/27	2017/04/08	2017/04/08	2027/04/08	2017/04/08	2017/04/08			Grand Bank	Not Provided
2007/04/08	2017/04/08	2017/10/13	2017/10/13	2017/04/08	2017/04/08	2017/10/13		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	2017/04/10	2015/08/06	2027/04/10	2015/08/06	2017/04/10			Hamilton	Not Provided
1999/06/30	2017/04/10	2017/04/10	2027/04/10	2017/04/10	2017/04/10			Sudbury	Not Provided
2017/04/10	2017/04/10	2032/06/30	2042/09/20	2032/06/30				Kingston	Not Provided
2017/04/12	2017/04/12	2032/04/12	2035/08/08	2030/08/08				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/04/12	2017/04/12	2032/04/12	2037/09/15	2032/04/12				Ottawa	Not Provided
2017/04/12	2017/04/12	2024/02/11	2024/02/11			2024/02/11		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2017/04/12	2017/04/12	2032/07/17	2042/10/21	2032/07/17				Prince Rupert	Not Provided
1975/07/03	2017/04/15	1991/05/09	2001/05/09	1991/05/09	1991/05/09	1999/02/05	2017/04/15	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1974/03/13	2017/04/16	1992/11/21	2002/11/21	1992/11/21	1992/11/21	1998/10/04	2017/04/16	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2004/05/14	2017/04/18	2021/04/30	2031/04/30	2021/04/30	2021/04/30			London	Not Provided
2017/04/12	2017/04/20	2032/07/17	2042/10/21	2032/07/17				Prince Rupert	Not Provided
1989/10/04	2017/04/22	2007/04/22	2017/04/22	2007/04/22	2007/04/22	2017/04/22		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2017/04/22	2017/04/22	2027/04/22	2017/04/22	2017/04/22			Cornwall	Not Provided
2007/04/27	2017/04/27	2021/03/26	2021/03/26	2017/04/27	2017/04/27	2021/03/26		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2013/06/06	2017/04/30	2026/08/01	2026/08/01	2023/06/06		2017/04/30		Vancouver	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1999/06/08	2017/05/01	2014/06/08	2018/02/13	2013/02/13		2017/05/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1991/09/10	2017/05/02	2007/01/05	2017/05/02	2007/01/05	2011/01/01	2017/05/02		Regina	COMPULSORY
2017/05/03	2017/05/03	2032/05/03	2040/04/10	2032/05/03				Montreal	Not Provided
2017/05/03	2017/05/03	2033/04/07	2044/03/11	2033/04/07				Montreal	Not Provided
2017/05/03	2017/05/03	2035/04/04	2048/03/04	2035/04/04				Montreal	Not Provided
2017/05/03	2017/05/03	2032/07/29	2042/10/24	2032/07/29				Montreal	Not Provided
2000/07/27	2017/05/05	2017/05/05	2027/05/05	2017/05/05	2017/05/05	2022/09/01		Swift Current	ELECTIVE
2001/03/01	2017/05/08	2017/05/08	2027/05/08	2017/05/08	2017/05/08	2023/12/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2003/07/24	2017/05/10	2018/07/24	2022/05/10	2017/05/10	2017/05/10	2020/07/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2008/02/20	2017/05/11	2024/01/08	2034/11/26	2024/01/08				Amos	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2017/05/11	2023/06/18	2027/05/26	2022/05/26	2022/05/26			Trois-Rivières	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2017/05/11	2029/05/08	2039/06/05	2029/05/08				Corner Brook	Not Provided
2017/05/11	2017/05/11	2032/05/11	2039/01/26	2032/05/11				St. John's	Not Provided
2017/05/11	2017/05/11	2032/05/11	2037/03/07	2032/03/07				St. John's	Not Provided
2017/05/11	2017/05/11	2034/02/27	2045/12/16	2034/02/27				Lethbridge	Not Provided
2017/05/11	2017/05/11	2034/02/27	2045/12/16	2034/02/27				Vancouver	Not Provided
1988/07/19	2017/05/17	2003/07/19	2013/01/28	2003/07/19	2003/07/19	2005/11/01	2017/05/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
2015/02/26	2017/05/18	2030/02/26	2031/11/10	2026/11/10				Ottawa	Not Provided
2017/05/18	2017/05/18	2029/06/10	2029/06/10	2027/05/18				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/05/18	2017/05/18	2032/05/18	2038/06/27	2032/05/18				Sudbury	Not Provided
2017/05/18	2017/05/18	2032/05/18	2035/04/02	2030/04/02				Ottawa	Not Provided
2017/05/18	2017/05/18	2032/05/18	2039/08/14	2032/05/18				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/05/18	2017/05/18	2032/09/01	2049/05/02					Ottawa	Not Provided

2017/05/18	2017/05/18	2033/09/27	2045/02/06	2033/09/27				Embrun	Not Provided
2017/05/18	2017/05/18	2036/04/29	2050/04/10	2036/04/29				Cornwall	Not Provided
1982/08/05	2017/05/19	1999/01/01	2010/05/30	2000/05/30	2000/05/30	2010/05/30	2017/05/19	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1979/09/06	2017/05/22	1994/09/06	1999/07/08	1994/07/08	1994/07/08	1996/11/30	2017/05/22	Montréal	ELECTIVE
2017/05/11	2017/05/22	2034/02/27	2045/12/16	2034/02/27				Vancouver	Not Provided
1998/03/17	2017/06/01	2015/08/20	2027/09/01	2015/08/20	2017/09/01			Tillsonburg	Not Provided
2005/04/14	2017/06/01	2020/04/14	2028/09/13	2020/04/14		2017/06/01		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2006/10/26	2017/06/01	2018/06/20	2018/06/20	2016/10/26		2017/06/01		Toronto	Early Retirement
2007/03/30	2017/06/01	2019/06/01	2019/06/01	2017/03/30		2017/06/01		Halifax	Early Retirement
2008/02/20	2017/06/01	2023/02/20	2028/06/19	2023/02/20	2023/09/01			London	Not Provided
1978/03/02	2017/06/03	1996/06/02	2006/06/02	1996/06/02	1996/06/02	1999/11/01	2017/06/03	Chilliwack	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2017/06/06	2006/03/22	2009/06/02	2004/06/02	2004/06/02	2009/06/02	2017/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/04/01	2017/06/08	2018/06/13	2031/06/04	2018/06/13	2021/06/04				Not Provided
2017/06/08	2017/06/08	2032/11/28	2043/05/19	2032/11/28				Vancouver	Not Provided
2017/06/08	2017/06/08	2035/05/13	2048/04/15	2035/05/13				Montreal	Not Provided
2017/06/08	2017/06/08	2032/06/08	2040/11/22	2032/06/08				St. John's	Not Provided
2017/06/08	2017/06/08	2032/06/08	2035/02/20	2030/02/20				Belleville	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2017/06/14	2023/08/23	2033/08/23	2023/08/23	2023/08/23			Alliston	Not Provided
2017/06/14	2017/06/14	2034/09/23	2047/01/02	2034/09/23				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/06/14	2017/06/14	2032/06/14	2038/05/23	2032/06/14				Vancouver	Not Provided
2017/06/14	2017/06/14	2032/06/14	2039/02/26	2032/06/14				Vancouver	Not Provided
2017/06/14	2017/06/14	2032/06/14	2036/04/27	2031/04/27				Vancouver	Not Provided
2017/06/14	2017/06/14	2032/06/14	2035/01/23	2030/01/23				Vancouver	Not Provided
2003/11/19	2017/06/16	2018/11/19	2022/06/08	2017/06/08	2017/06/16	2022/06/08		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2001/03/01	2017/06/18	2016/09/21	2027/04/12	2016/09/21	2017/06/18			Sainte-Foy	Not Provided
2006/12/15	2017/06/21	2024/04/19	2036/08/22	2024/04/19				Saint-Georges de Beauce	Not Provided
2009/05/14	2017/06/21	2026/01/22	2037/10/01	2026/01/22				Quebec	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2017/06/21	2026/12/01	2031/12/06	2026/12/01				St. Catharines	Not Provided
2014/10/09	2017/06/21	2031/06/22	2043/03/04	2031/06/22				Québec	Not Provided
2015/06/20	2017/06/21	2030/06/20	2035/04/13	2030/04/13				Québec	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2040/08/12	2032/06/21				Calgary	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2041/04/22	2032/06/21				Surrey	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2041/07/18	2032/06/21				Vancouver	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2038/06/19	2032/06/21				Kamloops	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2038/05/01	2032/06/21				Montreal	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2034/02/21	2029/02/21				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2040/03/20	2032/06/21				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2034/02/03	2029/02/03				Ottawa	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2032/06/21	2032/09/10	2027/09/10				Ottawa	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2017/06/21	2026/12/31	2026/12/31					Toronto	Not Provided
2017/06/22	2017/06/22	2035/06/18	2048/06/12	2035/06/18				Québec	Not Provided
2017/06/22	2017/06/22	2032/06/22	2042/02/22	2032/06/22				Brampton	Not Provided
1998/12/01	2017/06/25	2013/12/01	2017/06/25	2012/06/25	2012/06/30	2017/06/25		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1999/01/08	2017/06/27	2014/01/08	2022/07/05	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2022/07/05		Timmins	COMPULSORY
2001/10/30	2017/06/27	2017/06/27	2027/06/27	2017/06/27	2017/06/27			Sault Ste. Marie	Not Provided
2002/06/27	2017/06/27	2017/06/27	2024/07/17	2017/06/27	2017/06/27			Toronto	Not Provided

1998/02/10	2017/06/28	2013/02/10	2018/05/24	2013/02/10	2013/02/10	2017/06/28	Port Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE	
2017/05/11	2017/06/29	2034/02/27	2045/12/16	2034/02/27			Lethbridge	Not Provided	
1995/08/01	2017/06/30	2010/08/01	2019/05/19	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2017/06/30	Guelph	ELECTIVE	
1996/06/20	2017/06/30	2016/02/23	2027/06/30	2016/02/23	2017/06/30	2023/04/29	Calgary	ELECTIVE	
2002/05/31	2017/07/01	2017/07/01	2027/07/01	2017/07/01	2017/07/01		Hawkesbury	Not Provided	
2017/07/01	2017/07/01	2032/07/01	2039/03/02	2032/07/01			Ottawa	Not Provided	
2002/10/10	2017/07/04	2017/10/10	2022/11/27	2017/10/10		2017/07/04	2022/09/13	Vancouver	DISABILITY
2005/05/05	2017/07/04	2020/05/05	2024/09/30	2019/09/30		2017/07/04		Toronto	DISABILITY
2007/07/10	2017/07/10	2022/04/01	2022/04/01	2017/07/10	2017/07/10	2022/04/01		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2014/12/11	2017/07/14	2030/01/29	2040/03/18	2030/01/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/07/14	2017/07/14	2032/07/14	2041/09/30	2032/07/14				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/07/14	2017/07/14	2032/01/09	2032/01/09	2027/07/14				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/07/14	2017/07/14	2032/07/14	2033/02/21	2028/02/21				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/07/14	2017/07/14	2032/07/14	2040/06/02	2032/07/14				Montréal	Not Provided
2017/07/14	2017/07/14	2033/06/18	2044/05/22	2033/06/18				Québec	Not Provided
2017/07/14	2017/07/14	2031/04/22	2031/04/22	2027/07/14				Halifax	Not Provided
2017/07/14	2017/07/14	2035/01/27	2047/08/10	2035/01/27				Halifax	Not Provided
2017/07/14	2017/07/14	2032/07/14	2041/01/28	2032/07/14				Antigonish	Not Provided
2002/07/16	2017/07/16	2017/07/16	2023/09/13	2017/07/16	2017/07/16	2020/04/06		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2017/07/31	2010/08/05	2020/08/05	2010/08/05	2010/08/05	2017/07/31		Victoria	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2017/07/31	2011/06/20	2017/09/18	2011/06/20	2011/06/20	2017/07/31		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/03/21	2017/08/01	2010/03/21	2017/08/01	2010/03/21	2010/03/21	2017/08/01		Peterborough	COMPULSORY
1995/08/01	2017/08/01	2011/04/18	2021/05/01	2011/04/18	2011/05/01	2017/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1988/05/03	2017/08/09	2003/05/03	2011/01/10	2003/05/03	2004/01/01	2009/12/09	2017/08/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2003/05/29	2017/08/15	2019/10/06	2029/10/06	2019/10/06	2019/10/06	2020/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2011/03/03	2017/08/15	2026/03/03	2029/05/26	2024/05/26				Regina	Not Provided
2017/08/15	2017/08/15	2032/08/15	2034/06/17	2029/06/17				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/08/15	2017/08/15	2032/08/15	2039/04/08	2032/08/15				Vancouver	Not Provided
2017/08/15	2017/08/15	2033/01/02	2043/05/22	2033/01/02				Montreal	Not Provided
2002/03/19	2017/08/17	2017/08/17	2027/08/17	2017/08/17	2017/08/17			Quebec	Not Provided
2004/09/17	2017/08/17	2019/09/17	2025/09/26	2019/09/17		2017/08/17	2022/12/09	Summerside	DISABILITY
1994/01/27	2017/08/18	2011/04/02	2021/04/04	2011/04/02	2011/04/04	2017/08/18		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2007/04/27	2017/08/19	2019/08/19	2019/08/19	2017/04/27	2017/08/19	2019/08/19		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2005/04/14	2017/08/20	2020/04/14	2022/08/20	2017/08/20	2017/08/20	2020/06/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1978/02/02	2017/08/23	1998/11/18	2009/10/07	1999/10/07	2000/01/07	2009/10/07	2017/08/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	2017/08/29	2017/08/29	2027/08/29	2017/08/29	2017/08/29	2022/01/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
1999/06/08	2017/08/31	2016/09/07	2027/08/31	2016/09/07	2017/08/31			Calgary	Not Provided
2001/09/27	2017/08/31	2019/07/08	2032/04/17	2019/07/08		2017/08/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
2001/11/15	2017/08/31	2016/11/15	2025/11/01	2016/11/15	2016/11/15	2017/08/31		Sarcee	ELECTIVE
2005/11/22	2017/08/31	2020/11/22	2022/01/13	2017/01/13	2017/08/31	2022/01/13		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1980/11/27	2017/09/01	2003/03/07	2017/09/01	2006/12/14	2007/09/01	2017/09/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2017/09/01	2010/02/23	2020/02/23	2010/02/23	2010/02/23	2017/09/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	2017/09/01	2017/01/22	2027/09/01	2017/01/22	2017/09/01			Dauphin	Not Provided
1996/11/08	2017/09/01	2016/10/28	2027/09/01	2016/10/28	2017/09/01			Quebec	Not Provided
1998/03/17	2017/09/01	2015/08/20	2027/09/01	2015/08/20	2017/09/01			Tillsonburg	Not Provided
1998/03/17	2017/09/01	2015/08/20	2027/09/01	2015/08/20	2017/09/01			Tillsonburg	Not Provided

2000/02/28	2017/09/01	2017/07/24	2027/09/01	2017/07/24	2017/09/01	2023/02/03		Sainte-Foy	ELECTIVE
2001/12/14	2017/09/01	2019/05/14	2031/10/11	2019/05/14		2017/09/01		Kamloops	Early Retirement
2002/08/08	2017/09/01	2017/08/08	2022/11/17	2017/08/08	2017/09/01	2022/09/01		Hull	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2017/09/01	2024/06/19	2027/07/23	2022/07/23	2022/07/23	2023/11/30		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
1992/11/27	2017/09/04	2006/09/15	2006/09/15	2002/11/27	2002/11/27	2006/09/15	2017/09/04	Calgary	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2017/09/04	2018/11/05	2022/09/04	2017/09/04	2017/09/04	2022/06/01		Trois-Rivieres	ELECTIVE
1981/06/18	2017/09/09	2002/01/28	2017/09/09	2006/12/14	2007/09/09	2017/09/09		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1993/06/16	2017/09/10	2008/06/16	2009/07/27	2004/07/27	2004/07/27	2009/07/27	2017/09/10	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/04/13	2017/09/14	2015/04/18	2026/04/22	2015/04/18	2022/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2004/11/26	2017/09/14	2019/11/26	2027/08/10	2019/11/26	2020/01/02			Vancouver	Not Provided
2017/09/14	2017/09/14	2032/09/14	2037/01/10	2032/01/10				Calgary	Not Provided
1997/11/18	2017/09/17	2012/11/18	2017/09/17	2012/09/17	2014/07/31	2017/09/17		Lindsay	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2017/09/17	2017/09/17	2027/09/17	2017/09/17	2017/09/17			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2017/09/18	2017/09/18	2017/09/18	2015/11/22		2017/09/18		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1976/05/20	2017/09/25	1992/08/16	2002/08/16	1992/08/16	1993/01/01	2002/08/16	2017/09/25	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2000/06/20	2017/09/26	2017/09/26	2027/09/26	2017/09/26	2017/09/26	2023/09/01		Corner Brook	ELECTIVE
2017/06/08	2017/09/29	2035/05/13	2048/04/15	2035/05/13				Montreal	Not Provided
2017/09/29	2017/09/29	2032/09/29	2036/06/21	2031/06/21				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/09/29	2017/09/29	2025/02/19	2025/02/19					Vancouver	Not Provided
2017/09/29	2017/09/29	2032/09/29	2040/11/18	2032/09/29				Edmonton	Not Provided
1989/09/15	2017/09/30	2011/02/26	2021/02/26	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2017/09/30	2018/05/29	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2012/10/04	2017/09/30	2022/06/11	2022/06/11			2022/06/11		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2006/12/15	2017/10/01	2021/12/15	2024/02/23	2019/02/23		2017/10/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2002/10/10	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2023/01/19	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2023/01/19		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2002/10/10	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2024/10/18	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2022/04/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1994/11/29	2017/10/12	2015/08/14	2031/04/28	2015/08/14				Edmonton	Not Provided
2007/04/08	2017/10/13	2017/10/13	2017/10/13	2017/04/08	2017/04/08	2017/10/13		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2004/12/09	2017/10/15	2019/12/09	2022/10/15	2017/10/15	2017/10/15	2022/10/15		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1991/04/08	2017/10/17	2009/08/29	2023/01/20	2009/08/29		2022/12/17		Calgary	ELECTIVE
2017/10/20	2017/10/20	2034/02/15	2045/06/13	2034/02/15				Saint John	Not Provided
2017/10/20	2017/10/20	2027/08/15	2027/08/15					Clarendville	Not Provided
2017/10/20	2017/10/20	2032/10/20	2038/11/24	2032/10/20				Ottawa	Not Provided
2017/10/20	2017/10/20	2034/07/04	2046/03/17	2034/07/04				Montréal	Not Provided
2017/10/20	2017/10/20	2032/10/20	2040/05/03	2032/10/20				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/03/08	2017/10/26	2033/02/19	2044/02/02	2033/02/19				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2017/10/26	2017/10/26	2032/10/26	2041/12/24	2032/10/26		2023/07/13		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
2017/10/26	2017/10/26	2032/10/26	2038/10/28	2032/10/26				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2017/10/26	2017/10/26	2029/10/18	2029/10/18	2027/10/26				Milton	Not Provided
2017/10/26	2017/10/26	2034/06/06	2046/01/15	2034/06/06				Montréal	Not Provided
1991/03/22	2017/10/30	2007/01/10	2017/10/30	2007/01/10	2013/07/01	2017/10/30		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2001/08/29	2017/10/31	2016/08/29	2019/05/09	2014/05/09	2014/05/09	2017/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1989/03/07	2017/11/01	2009/05/17	2019/09/01	2009/05/17	2009/09/01	2017/11/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2017/11/01	2010/04/25	2018/12/29	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2017/11/01		Calgary	ELECTIVE
2009/05/14	2017/11/04	2017/11/04	2017/11/04			2017/11/04		Kamloops	COMPULSORY
2001/10/16	2017/11/06	2017/11/06	2027/11/06	2017/11/06	2017/11/06	2023/08/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
2017/06/21	2017/11/06	2032/06/21	2038/06/19	2032/06/21				Kamloops	Not Provided

2002/11/07	2017/11/08	2017/11/07	2026/05/19	2017/11/07	2017/11/08		Montreal	Not Provided	
2005/11/01	2017/11/08	2020/11/01	2022/11/08	2017/11/08	2017/11/08	2020/11/02	Toronto	ELECTIVE	
2013/10/01	2017/11/09	2028/10/01	2035/02/08	2028/10/01			Barrie	Not Provided	
2017/11/09	2017/11/09	2034/01/09	2045/03/10	2034/01/09			Ottawa	Not Provided	
2017/11/09	2017/11/09	2031/04/15	2031/04/15	2027/11/09			St. John's	Not Provided	
2000/06/20	2017/11/15	2017/11/15	2027/11/15	2017/11/15	2017/11/15	2023/12/31	Oakville	ELECTIVE	
1999/10/21	2017/11/24	2017/11/24	2027/11/24	2017/11/24	2017/11/24	2022/12/10	Barrie	ELECTIVE	
2009/05/14	2017/11/24	2017/11/24	2017/11/24			2017/11/24	Vancouver	COMPULSORY	
1994/09/27	2017/11/27	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2018/06/17	Quebec	COMPULSORY
2015/06/19	2017/11/29	2033/10/29	2047/03/10	2033/10/29			Québec	Not Provided	
2017/11/29	2017/11/29	2032/11/29	2036/01/17	2031/01/17			Regina	Not Provided	
2017/11/29	2017/11/29	2034/07/30	2046/03/30	2034/07/30			Amos	Not Provided	
2017/11/29	2017/11/29	2033/04/10	2043/08/20	2033/04/10			Québec	Not Provided	
1992/11/27	2017/11/30	2011/06/07	2021/06/07	2011/06/07	2011/06/07	2017/11/30	Kentville	ELECTIVE	
1998/10/06	2017/11/30	2013/10/06	2018/09/22	2013/09/22	2013/09/22	2017/11/30	St. John's	ELECTIVE	
1992/05/06	2017/12/01	2009/11/01	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2017/12/01	2022/04/28	St. John's	COMPULSORY	
1992/05/06	2017/12/01	2009/11/01	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2017/12/01	2022/04/28	St. John's	COMPULSORY	
1996/05/07	2017/12/01	2012/02/01	2022/10/27	2012/02/01	2017/12/01	2022/10/27	Toronto	COMPULSORY	
1999/01/08	2017/12/01	2015/06/17	2026/11/24	2015/06/17	2017/12/01	2021/05/01	Toronto	ELECTIVE	
2007/03/02	2017/12/01	2022/03/02	2022/12/21	2017/12/21		2017/12/01	Montreal	Early Retirement	
2007/03/30	2017/12/01	2022/03/30	2022/11/08	2017/11/08	2017/12/01	2021/11/01	Moose Jaw	Early Retirement	
1994/11/01	2017/12/05	2012/06/27	2022/06/27	2012/06/27	2012/06/27	2017/12/05	Montreal	ELECTIVE	
2002/12/11	2017/12/11	2017/12/11	2024/12/28	2017/12/11	2017/12/11	2020/09/01	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE	
2017/12/11	2017/12/11	2034/12/18	2046/12/24	2034/12/18			Saskatoon	Not Provided	
2002/12/12	2017/12/12	2017/12/12	2027/03/07	2017/12/12	2017/12/12	2023/07/01	Quebec	ELECTIVE	
2002/12/12	2017/12/12	2017/12/12	2026/12/28	2017/12/12	2017/12/12		Montreal	Not Provided	
1981/04/09	2017/12/15	2011/11/07	2018/09/07			2017/12/15	Vancouver, British Columbia	ELECTIVE	
1994/11/01	2017/12/15	2010/10/20	2020/10/20	2010/10/20	2010/10/20	2017/12/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE	
2004/09/24	2017/12/18	2020/12/28	2032/04/02				Montreal	Not Provided	
2005/06/23	2017/12/18	2021/06/12	2032/05/31				Calgary	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2035/02/06	2047/03/25	2035/02/06			Brandon	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2034/06/30	2046/01/08	2034/06/30			Vancouver	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2032/12/19	2037/01/30	2032/01/30			Ottawa	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2032/12/19	2039/03/31	2032/12/19			Edmonton	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2032/12/19	2036/05/23	2031/05/23			Edmonton	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2032/12/19	2034/08/05	2029/08/05			Simcoe	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2033/01/08	2043/01/29	2033/01/08			Brampton	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2032/12/19	2039/01/04	2032/12/19			Longueuil	Not Provided	
2017/12/19	2017/12/19	2032/12/19	2036/07/24	2031/07/24			Saskatoon	Not Provided	
1971/07/08	2017/12/20	1998/11/18	2010/11/12	2000/11/12		2003/01/01	2017/12/20	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/03/02	2017/12/28	1993/03/02	2000/02/02	1993/03/02		2000/02/02	2017/12/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1990/07/05	2017/12/31	2008/01/25	2018/01/25	2008/01/25	2008/01/25	2017/12/31	2022/05/23	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1991/12/23	2017/12/31	2011/03/24	2021/09/01	2011/03/24	2011/09/01	2017/12/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1996/02/20	2017/12/31	2011/10/13	2021/10/13	2011/10/13	2011/10/13	2017/12/31	2019/11/06	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1999/03/09	2017/12/31	2014/03/09	2023/10/26	2014/03/09	2014/03/09	2017/12/31		Clarenceville	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2017/12/31	2017/12/27	2027/12/31	2017/12/27	2017/12/31			St. Catharines	Not Provided

2002/12/16	2017/12/31	2017/12/16	2026/11/04	2017/12/16	2017/12/31			Regina	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2017/12/31	2028/06/06	2036/04/18	2028/06/06		2023/06/07		L'Orignal	Early Retirement
2015/06/19	2017/12/31	2030/06/19	2033/07/07	2028/07/07				Hamilton	Not Provided
1989/06/30	2018/01/01	2007/03/12	2018/01/01	2007/03/12	2008/01/01	2018/01/01	2019/02/15	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1997/12/23	2018/01/01	2014/12/28	2027/01/01	2014/12/28	2018/01/01			Edmonton	Not Provided
2001/03/21	2018/01/01	2016/03/21	2024/08/09	2016/03/21	2018/01/01	2022/05/27		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2001/03/21	2018/01/01	2016/03/21	2024/08/09	2016/03/21	2018/01/01	2022/05/27		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2001/06/08	2018/01/01	2017/07/16	2028/01/01	2017/07/16	2018/01/01			Charlottetown	Not Provided
2001/11/15	2018/01/01	2017/05/24	2027/11/29	2017/05/24	2018/01/01	2022/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2008/04/11	2018/01/01	2025/02/21	2037/01/02	2025/02/21				Brampton	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2018/01/01	2024/07/29	2026/09/18	2021/09/18	2021/09/18			Tillsonburg	Not Provided
2011/06/24	2018/01/01	2026/06/24	2029/06/15	2024/06/15		2023/05/01		Calgary	Early Retirement
1998/11/17	2018/01/02	2013/11/17	2018/01/02	2013/01/02	2013/09/02	2018/01/02		Regina	COMPULSORY
1984/03/23	2018/01/05	2004/08/14	2018/01/05	2006/12/14	2008/01/05	2018/01/05		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2018/01/05	2006/03/22	2008/02/26	2003/02/26	2003/02/26	2008/02/26	2018/01/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2001/07/31	2018/01/10	2016/07/31	2026/05/06	2016/07/31	2016/09/12	2018/01/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/04/22	2018/01/11	2009/04/22	2018/01/11	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/01/11		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1986/12/19	2018/01/12	2001/12/19	2003/03/07	1998/03/07	1998/03/07	2003/03/07	2018/01/12	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2018/01/15	2018/01/15	2028/01/15	2018/01/15	2018/01/15			Sudbury	Not Provided
2003/09/26	2018/01/15	2018/09/26	2027/11/09	2018/09/26	2018/09/26			Toronto	Not Provided
2011/12/01	2018/01/15	2033/02/19	2049/05/10	2033/02/19				Owen Sound	Not Provided
2015/02/26	2018/01/15	2030/08/23	2041/02/16	2030/08/23				Toronto	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2018/01/16	2018/11/05	2023/01/16	2018/01/16	2018/01/16	2023/01/16		Blainville	COMPULSORY
2018/01/18	2018/01/18	2033/01/18	2041/10/29	2033/01/18				Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/01/18	2018/01/18	2034/06/22	2045/11/23	2034/06/22				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/01/18	2018/01/18	2033/01/18	2037/04/14	2032/04/14				Montréal	Not Provided
2013/06/30	2018/01/25	2028/06/30	2028/10/27	2023/10/27	2023/11/01			Saskatoon	Not Provided
1985/03/11	2018/01/27	2000/03/11	2005/11/06	2000/03/11	2000/03/11	2005/10/01	2018/01/27	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1999/03/30	2018/01/27	2015/06/19	2025/06/19	2015/06/19	2015/06/19	2018/01/27		Sydney	ELECTIVE
2003/06/18	2018/01/27	2018/09/20	2028/12/22	2018/09/20		2018/01/27	2018/01/27	Moncton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1962/04/17	2018/02/06	1984/09/10	1994/09/10	1984/09/10		1976/12/23	2018/02/06	Toronto	DISABILITY
2008/02/20	2018/02/06	2024/12/13	2036/10/05	2024/12/13				Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/02/06	2018/02/06	2033/02/06	2038/01/28	2033/01/28				Vancouver	Not Provided
1994/09/20	2018/02/09	2009/09/20	2018/02/09	2009/09/20	2009/09/20	2018/02/09		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1977/12/22	2018/02/12	1992/12/22	2002/10/12	1992/12/22	1992/12/23	1998/07/01	2018/02/12	Montréal	ELECTIVE
2018/02/21	2018/02/21	2033/02/21	2037/07/03	2032/07/03				Edmonton	Not Provided
2018/02/21	2018/02/21	2033/12/07	2044/09/21	2033/12/07				Ottawa	Not Provided
2018/02/21	2018/02/21	2035/12/05	2048/09/16	2035/12/05				Regina	Not Provided
2018/02/21	2018/02/21	2035/07/08	2047/11/20	2035/07/08				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2018/02/21	2018/02/21	2033/02/21	2042/07/14	2033/02/21				Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/02/21	2018/02/21	2033/02/21	2039/09/27	2033/02/21				Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/02/21	2018/02/21	2033/02/21	2035/10/04	2030/10/04				Vancouver	Not Provided
1977/12/22	2018/02/24	1993/06/10	2003/06/10	1993/06/10	1993/06/10	1994/09/15	2018/02/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2006/10/26	2018/02/26	2021/10/26	2023/02/26	2018/02/26	2018/02/26	2023/02/26		Sainte-Julie	COMPULSORY
2018/02/26	2018/02/26	2033/02/26	2038/06/05	2033/02/26				Ottawa	Not Provided
2018/02/26	2018/02/26	2033/02/26	2035/06/08	2030/06/08				Toronto	Not Provided

1986/06/12	2018/02/27	2008/02/27	2018/02/27	2008/02/27	2008/02/27	2018/02/27		Halifax	COMPULSORY
2005/11/15	2018/02/28	2020/11/15	2023/02/18	2018/02/18	2018/02/28	2023/02/18		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1998/12/01	2018/03/01	2013/12/01	2018/03/01	2013/03/01	2013/03/01	2018/03/01		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1994/09/27	2018/03/05	2009/09/27	2018/03/05	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2018/03/05		Sainte-Foy	COMPULSORY
1991/11/29	2018/03/06	2008/03/06	2018/03/06	2008/03/06	2008/03/06	2018/03/06		Cochrane	COMPULSORY
2017/03/24	2018/03/12	2032/03/24	2039/05/07	2032/03/24				Edmonton	Not Provided
2018/03/12	2018/03/12	2035/08/09	2048/01/05	2035/08/09				Whitehorse	Not Provided
1994/01/27	2018/03/19	2009/01/27	2018/03/19	2009/01/27	2016/09/01	2018/03/19		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/11/04	2018/03/21	2018/11/04	2023/03/21	2018/03/21	2018/03/21	2022/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/05/12	2018/04/01	2014/04/08	2028/03/05	2014/04/08	2018/04/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2003/03/20	2018/04/01	2018/03/20	2026/03/06	2018/03/20	2018/04/01			Toronto	Not Provided
1976/05/20	2018/04/03	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	1991/05/20	1991/05/20	1997/11/29	2018/04/03	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2005/03/14	2018/04/03	2020/03/14	2024/11/26	2019/11/26		2018/04/03		Montreal	Early Retirement
2018/04/03	2018/04/03	2034/07/10	2045/10/16	2034/07/10				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/04/03	2018/04/03	2033/04/03	2039/09/08	2033/04/03				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2018/04/03	2018/04/03	2033/04/03	2039/06/27	2033/04/03		2022/02/18		Montreal	DISABILITY
2018/04/03	2018/04/03	2034/12/08	2046/08/13	2034/12/08				Sorel-Tracy	Not Provided
1994/07/05	2018/04/06	2009/07/05	2009/07/15	2004/07/15	2004/07/15	2009/07/15	2018/04/06	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1999/06/30	2018/04/06	2016/01/18	2027/08/07	2016/01/18	2018/04/06			Toronto	Not Provided
2002/04/18	2018/04/06	2017/10/12	2028/04/06	2017/10/12	2018/04/06			Edmonton	Not Provided
1982/09/30	2018/04/08	1997/09/30	2006/01/30	1997/09/30		1997/10/05	2018/04/08	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2003/04/09	2018/04/09	2018/04/09	2027/12/07	2018/04/09	2018/04/09	2020/12/30		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2007/01/29	2018/04/09	2022/01/29	2023/04/07	2018/04/07	2018/04/09	2023/04/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/04/11	2018/04/11	2018/04/11	2024/11/29	2018/04/11	2018/04/11			London	Not Provided
2018/04/11	2018/04/11	2036/05/23	2049/07/04	2036/05/23				Red Deer, AB	Not Provided
2003/04/09	2018/04/19	2018/04/09	2026/03/12	2018/04/09	2018/04/19			Edmonton	Not Provided
1994/05/21	2018/04/26	2009/05/21	2018/04/26	2009/05/21	2009/07/01	2018/04/26		Barrie	COMPULSORY
1998/01/29	2018/04/27	2015/01/04	2026/12/10	2015/01/04	2018/04/27			Moncton	Not Provided
1998/01/29	2018/04/27	2015/01/04	2026/12/10	2015/01/04	2018/04/27			Moncton	Not Provided
1993/06/16	2018/04/30	2013/08/26	2023/11/04	2013/08/26	2013/11/04	2018/04/30		Hull	ELECTIVE
2015/07/06	2018/04/30	2028/01/10	2028/01/10	2025/07/06		2018/04/30		Kitchener	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1992/11/27	2018/05/01	2008/02/13	2018/05/01	2008/02/13	2010/12/31	2018/05/01		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2001/06/06	2018/05/01	2019/02/03	2029/02/03	2019/02/03	2019/02/03			Edmundston	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2018/05/01	2021/03/26	2033/08/22	2021/03/26				Saint John	Not Provided
2018/05/01	2018/05/01	2033/05/01	2037/05/20	2032/05/20				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2018/05/03	2030/01/31	2030/01/31	2028/05/03				Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2018/05/03	2033/05/03	2039/01/30	2033/05/03				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2018/05/03	2033/05/03	2039/06/09	2033/05/03				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2018/05/03	2035/07/08	2047/09/10	2035/07/08				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2018/05/03	2033/05/03	2037/11/12	2032/11/12				Edmonton	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2018/05/03	2028/09/17	2028/09/17	2028/05/03				Edmonton	Not Provided
2008/01/31	2018/05/07	2023/01/31	2025/04/07	2020/04/07		2018/05/07		Victoria	Early Retirement
2003/11/05	2018/05/10	2018/11/05	2023/05/10	2018/05/10	2018/05/10	2023/05/10		Fort McMurray	COMPULSORY
2018/05/11	2018/05/11	2033/05/11	2043/02/23	2033/05/11				Saskatoon	Not Provided
1972/04/27	2018/05/14	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	1991/05/02	1991/05/02	2001/05/02	2018/05/14	Steinbach	COMPULSORY
2001/11/07	2018/05/14	2017/10/24	2028/05/14	2017/10/24	2018/05/14			Sydney	Not Provided

2000/02/28	2018/05/15	2018/05/15	2028/05/15	2018/05/15	2018/05/15				Montreal	Not Provided
1995/11/28	2018/05/15	2018/05/15	2035/10/30	2018/05/15		2018/05/15				Early Retirement
2018/05/15	2018/05/15	2036/09/05	2049/12/28	2036/09/05					Montreal	Not Provided
2018/05/23	2018/05/23	2033/05/23	2042/01/21	2033/05/23					Ottawa	Not Provided
2018/05/23	2018/05/23	2033/09/01	2043/12/11	2033/09/01					Thunder Bay	Not Provided
2018/05/23	2018/05/23	2033/05/23	2038/04/20	2033/04/20					Ottawa	Not Provided
2001/03/27	2018/05/24	2016/03/27	2018/05/24	2013/05/24	2013/05/24	2018/05/24			Smiths Falls	COMPULSORY
1989/09/15	2018/05/29	2011/02/26	2021/02/26	2011/02/26	2011/02/26	2017/09/30	2018/05/29		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1987/06/17	2018/06/01	2007/10/02	2018/06/01	2007/10/02	2008/06/01	2018/06/01			Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
2011/03/03	2018/06/01	2026/03/03	2030/06/14	2025/06/14					Lethbridge	Not Provided
2001/06/06	2018/06/05	2018/06/05	2028/06/05	2018/06/05	2018/06/05				Halifax	Not Provided
2005/06/23	2018/06/05	2023/08/14	2036/10/03	2023/08/14					Sydney	Not Provided
2018/06/06	2018/06/06	2033/06/06	2040/01/22	2033/06/06					Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/06/06	2018/06/06	2033/06/06	2034/06/25	2029/06/25					Toronto	Not Provided
2018/06/14	2018/06/14	2033/06/14	2033/10/17	2028/10/17					Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/06/14	2018/06/14	2033/06/14	2037/07/11	2032/07/11					Shippagan	Not Provided
1994/09/27	2018/06/17	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2009/09/27	2009/09/27	2017/11/27	2018/06/17		Quebec	COMPULSORY
2003/06/18	2018/06/18	2018/06/18	2024/05/15	2018/06/18	2018/06/18	2020/01/31			Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/02/24	2018/06/19	2013/02/24	2022/04/22	2013/02/24		2010/07/01	2018/06/19		Prince George	Early Retirement
2001/03/21	2018/06/21	2017/11/14	2029/07/09	2017/11/14					Vancouver	Not Provided
2007/03/30	2018/06/21	2022/03/30	2026/02/12	2021/02/12					St. John's	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2018/06/21	2033/06/21	2034/12/07	2029/12/07					Regina	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2018/06/21	2033/06/21	2035/10/02	2030/10/02					Moncton	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2018/06/21	2033/06/21	2043/03/10	2033/06/21					Québec	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2018/06/21	2033/06/21	2042/04/23	2033/06/21					Ottawa	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2018/06/21	2032/09/23	2032/09/23	2028/06/21					Kingston	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2018/06/21	2036/06/19	2049/06/17	2036/06/19					Iqaluit	Not Provided
1981/07/28	2018/06/30	1996/02/20	2001/02/20	1996/02/20	1996/02/20	1999/01/01	2018/06/30		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2018/06/30	2008/01/18	2019/04/25	2008/01/18	2011/01/01	2018/06/30			Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2003/02/27	2018/07/01	2018/02/27	2025/12/31	2018/02/27	2018/07/01				Montreal	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2018/07/02	2022/03/02	2023/07/02	2018/07/02	2018/07/02	2020/02/29			St. John's	DISABILITY
2002/05/31	2018/07/03	2020/09/11	2033/12/23	2020/09/11		2018/07/03			Rockland	Early Retirement
1985/07/05	2018/07/08	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2000/07/05	2000/07/05	2007/11/30	2018/07/08		Granby	COMPULSORY
1996/03/19	2018/07/08	2011/03/19	2018/07/08	2011/03/19	2011/03/19	2018/07/08	2022/11/05		Vernon	COMPULSORY
1963/10/31	2018/07/17	1989/10/01	1999/10/01	1989/10/01	1991/11/12	1999/10/01	2018/07/17		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/06/05	2018/07/28	2018/07/28	2028/07/28	2018/07/28	2018/07/28	2022/01/23	2022/01/23		Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2008/07/30	2018/07/30	2022/08/06	2022/08/06	2018/07/30	2018/07/30	2022/01/01			Toronto	Early Retirement
2008/07/30	2018/07/30	2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2018/07/30	2018/07/30	2023/02/16			Mississauga	COMPULSORY
1995/12/23	2018/07/31	2011/01/06	2021/01/06	2011/01/06	2011/01/06	2018/07/31	2023/10/25		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/03/30	2018/07/31	2015/01/20	2025/01/20	2015/01/20	2015/01/20	2018/07/31			Halifax	ELECTIVE
2003/07/24	2018/08/01	2018/07/24	2024/01/27	2018/07/24	2018/08/01	2020/01/19			Quebec	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2018/08/01	2023/04/08	2023/04/08	2018/07/30	2018/08/01	2020/05/18	2023/07/19		Abbotsford	DISABILITY
2011/12/01	2018/08/01	2026/12/01	2031/12/06	2026/12/01					St. Catharines	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2018/08/01	2030/06/19	2033/07/07	2028/07/07					Hamilton	Not Provided
1994/04/22	2018/08/03	2009/04/22	2018/08/03	2009/04/22	2009/04/22	2018/08/03			Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1998/11/17	2018/08/05	2013/11/17	2018/08/05	2013/08/05	2013/08/05	2018/08/05			North Battleford	COMPULSORY

1989/06/30	2018/08/07	2006/07/19	2018/08/07	2006/12/14	2009/09/01	2018/08/07		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2011/02/03	2018/08/24	2026/02/03	2027/04/11	2022/04/11		2018/08/24	2018/08/24	Montreal	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2004/11/19	2018/08/29	2019/11/19	2028/07/30	2019/11/19	2023/09/01			Kingston	Not Provided
2004/12/09	2018/08/29	2021/10/16	2032/10/08	2021/10/16	2022/10/08			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2007/03/30	2018/08/29	2022/03/30	2028/01/23	2022/03/30	2022/04/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2013/10/04	2018/08/29	2028/10/04	2036/04/05	2028/10/04				Montreal	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/08/29	2040/12/12	2033/08/29				Waterloo	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/08/29	2042/09/14	2033/08/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2034/05/26	2045/02/20	2034/05/26				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2028/07/11	2028/07/11					Windsor	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/08/29	2038/04/20	2033/04/20				Edmonton	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/08/29	2040/12/03	2033/08/29				Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/08/29	2039/07/29	2033/08/29				Montréal	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/08/29	2039/01/11	2033/08/29				Québec	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2035/12/07	2048/03/16	2035/12/07				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/01/18	2033/01/18	2028/08/29				Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/11/30	2044/03/03	2033/11/30				Hamilton	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2034/08/14	2045/07/30	2034/08/14				halifax	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2033/08/29	2037/08/17	2032/08/17				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2030/12/10	2030/12/10	2028/08/29				Montréal	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2018/08/29	2034/04/24	2044/12/18	2034/04/24				Amos	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2018/08/30	2023/06/18	2023/08/30	2018/08/30	2018/08/30	2021/01/01		Orillia	Early Retirement
1997/10/07	2018/08/31	2012/10/07	2020/03/30	2012/10/07	2012/10/07	2018/08/31		Rimouski	ELECTIVE
2002/04/18	2018/08/31	2017/04/18	2021/02/13	2016/02/13	2016/03/01	2018/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2006/09/14	2018/08/31	2021/09/14	2023/07/08	2018/07/08	2018/08/31	2023/07/08		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2007/06/01	2018/08/31	2022/06/01	2027/01/27	2022/01/27		2018/08/31		Regina	Early Retirement
1991/12/23	2018/09/01	2010/03/28	2020/03/28	2010/03/28	2010/03/28	2018/09/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1993/06/17	2018/09/01	2012/03/10	2025/01/01	2012/03/10	2015/01/01	2018/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/02/28	2018/09/01	2012/05/05	2024/07/10	2012/05/05	2018/09/01	2021/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1998/12/01	2018/09/01	2013/12/01	2018/11/18	2013/11/18	2013/11/18	2018/09/01	2020/09/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1999/05/25	2018/09/01	2014/05/25	2024/01/13	2014/05/25	2014/05/25	2018/09/01	2019/01/25	Guelph	ELECTIVE
2002/01/25	2018/09/01	2018/08/10	2028/09/01	2018/08/10	2018/09/01	2021/08/30		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
2007/12/13	2018/09/07	2025/08/17	2038/04/21	2025/08/17				Barrie	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2018/09/07	2023/07/30	2031/06/03	2023/07/30		2018/09/07		Barrie	Early Retirement
1991/11/29	2018/09/14	2000/05/19	2000/05/19			2000/05/19	2018/09/14	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2003/09/16	2018/09/16	2018/09/16	2027/07/19	2018/09/16	2018/09/16			Sherbrooke	Not Provided
1972/05/23	2018/09/18	1996/01/30	2006/01/30	1996/01/30	1996/01/30	2006/01/30	2018/09/18	Cap-de-la-Madeleine	COMPULSORY
2005/02/02	2018/09/20	2024/08/02	2039/01/30	2024/08/02				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2017/11/29	2018/09/20	2032/11/29	2036/01/17	2031/01/17				Regina	Not Provided
2018/09/20	2018/09/20	2028/05/18	2028/05/18					Regina	Not Provided
1981/02/12	2018/09/25	1999/10/30	2013/07/15	2003/07/15	2003/07/15	2012/01/01	2018/09/25	Rouyn	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2018/09/25	2008/01/15	2018/09/25	2008/01/15	2008/09/25	2018/09/25		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/09/26	2018/09/26	2018/09/26	2024/02/28	2018/09/26	2018/09/26	2024/02/28		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/09/26	2018/09/26	2018/09/26	2027/11/09	2018/09/26	2018/09/26			Toronto	Not Provided
2018/09/28	2018/09/28	2033/09/28	2040/04/22	2033/09/28				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/09/28	2018/09/28	2036/01/31	2048/06/04	2036/01/31				Barrie	Not Provided

2018/09/28	2018/09/28	2033/09/28	2034/12/28	2029/12/28				Huntsville	Not Provided
2018/09/28	2018/09/28	2035/07/24	2047/05/17	2035/07/24				Toronto	Not Provided
2000/01/01	2018/09/29	2015/01/01	2018/09/29	2013/09/29	2013/09/29	2018/09/29		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1996/09/24	2018/09/30	2012/04/21	2022/04/30	2012/04/21	2012/04/30	2018/09/30		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2003/09/26	2018/09/30	2018/09/26	2025/05/04	2018/09/26	2018/09/30	2021/05/01		Midland	ELECTIVE
2000/01/25	2018/10/01	2015/01/25	2020/07/25	2015/01/25		2020/07/25		Whitehorse	COMPULSORY
2006/06/27	2018/10/01	2025/11/16	2040/04/06	2025/11/16		2022/07/11		Yellowknife	Early Retirement
2006/10/26	2018/10/01	2025/12/25	2040/02/22	2025/12/25				Barrie	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2018/10/01	2023/12/11	2024/04/13	2019/04/13		2024/04/13		Iqaluit	COMPULSORY
2018/10/04	2018/10/04	2033/10/04	2040/09/22	2033/10/04				Victoria	Not Provided
2018/10/04	2018/10/04	2036/09/08	2049/08/13	2036/09/08				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2018/10/04	2018/10/04	2033/10/04	2039/07/29	2033/10/04				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2018/10/04	2018/10/04	2028/11/27	2028/11/27	2028/10/04				Winnipeg	Not Provided
1987/09/23	2018/10/10	2007/04/22	2021/11/18	2007/04/22	2011/11/18	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2018/10/10	2010/06/15	2021/10/31	2010/06/15	2012/06/30	2018/10/10		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1978/05/01	2018/10/12	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	1996/02/09	1996/02/09	2006/02/09	2018/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1987/09/01	2018/10/13	2002/09/01	2011/03/05	2002/09/01	2002/09/01	2011/03/05	2018/10/13	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1977/05/04	2018/10/13	1993/06/24	2003/06/24	1993/06/24	1993/11/12	1996/09/30	2018/10/13	Québec	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2018/10/17	2022/08/15	2033/01/27	2022/08/15				St. John's	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2018/10/17	2023/01/08	2033/01/08	2023/01/08	2023/01/08			Edmundston	Not Provided
2018/10/17	2018/10/17	2033/10/17	2041/07/04	2033/10/17				Kelowna	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2018/10/22	2018/01/04	2028/10/22	2018/01/04	2018/10/22	2021/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2010/09/30	2018/10/22	2025/09/30	2026/07/31	2021/07/31		2018/10/22		Ottawa	DISABILITY
1995/08/01	2018/10/24	2010/08/01	2018/12/10	2010/08/01		2005/10/25	2018/10/24	Kingston	DISABILITY
1985/08/22	2018/10/26	2004/09/23	2018/10/26	2004/09/23		2018/10/26		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
2003/10/28	2018/10/28	2018/10/28	2026/05/27	2018/10/28	2018/10/28			Ottawa	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2018/10/28	2018/10/28	2025/11/18	2018/10/28	2018/10/28			Saint John	Not Provided
2007/03/30	2018/10/28	2018/10/28	2018/10/28	2017/03/30	2017/03/30	2018/10/28		Duncan	COMPULSORY
2017/12/19	2018/10/28	2032/12/19	2037/01/30	2032/01/30				Ottawa	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2018/10/29	2020/03/06	2031/07/13	2020/03/06		2018/10/29	2018/10/29	Whitehorse	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1996/10/24	2018/10/31	2012/08/22	2022/09/01	2012/08/22	2012/09/01	2018/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1999/10/21	2018/10/31	2014/10/21	2019/02/25	2014/02/25	2014/02/25	2018/10/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2003/09/26	2018/10/31	2018/09/26	2027/02/04	2018/09/26	2018/10/31			Halifax	Not Provided
1994/11/01	2018/11/01	2016/01/24	2028/11/01	2016/01/24	2018/11/01			Weyburn	Not Provided
1995/12/19	2018/11/01	2013/05/04	2023/05/04	2013/05/04	2013/05/04	2018/11/01		Dartmouth	ELECTIVE
1997/11/04	2018/11/01	2012/11/04	2019/02/23	2012/11/04	2012/11/04	2018/11/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2001/11/15	2018/11/01	2019/01/30	2031/04/14	2019/01/30	2021/06/30			Calgary	Not Provided
2006/09/14	2018/11/01	2021/09/14	2023/10/19	2018/10/19	2018/11/01	2023/10/19		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2012/04/05	2018/11/01	2025/08/05	2025/08/05	2022/04/05	2022/04/06			Regina	Not Provided
2013/11/07	2018/11/01	2029/03/29	2039/08/18	2029/03/29				Edmonton	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2018/11/01	2030/06/19	2030/10/18	2025/10/18				Kelowna	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2018/11/01	2033/06/21	2034/12/07	2029/12/07				Regina	Not Provided
2018/11/01	2018/11/01	2035/12/15	2048/01/27	2035/12/15				Yellowknife	Not Provided
2018/11/01	2018/11/01	2033/11/01	2041/12/10	2033/11/01				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/11/01	2018/11/01	2034/12/11	2046/01/20	2034/12/11				Brampton	Not Provided
2018/11/01	2018/11/01	2033/11/01	2037/07/10	2032/07/10				St. John's	Not Provided

2018/11/01	2018/11/01	2033/11/01	2038/12/04	2033/11/01				Regina	Not Provided
2018/11/01	2018/11/01	2033/11/01	2035/04/29	2030/04/29				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2018/11/01	2018/11/01	2034/01/20	2044/04/09	2034/01/20				Toronto	Not Provided
2003/11/04	2018/11/04	2018/11/04	2024/05/09	2018/11/04	2018/11/04			Ottawa	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2018/11/05	2025/06/19	2018/11/05	2018/11/05			Halifax	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2018/11/05	2025/05/06	2018/11/05	2018/11/05			Montreal	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2018/11/05	2028/08/11	2018/11/05	2018/11/05	2023/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2003/11/05	2018/11/05	2018/11/05	2026/11/16	2018/11/05	2018/11/05			St. John's	Not Provided
2017/05/11	2018/11/05	2032/05/11	2039/01/26	2032/05/11				St. John's	Not Provided
2018/11/07	2018/11/07	2035/06/04	2046/12/29	2035/06/04				Longueuil	Not Provided
2018/11/07	2018/11/07	2026/09/27	2026/09/27					Toronto	Not Provided
2018/11/07	2018/11/07	2033/11/07	2037/02/21	2032/02/21				Dieppe	Not Provided
2015/04/30	2018/11/09	2032/08/03	2044/11/06	2032/08/03				Moncton	Not Provided
1996/02/20	2018/11/13	2011/02/20	2019/11/13	2011/02/20	2011/02/20	2018/11/13		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1980/09/19	2018/11/15	1995/09/19	2000/02/24	1995/02/24	1995/02/24	2000/02/24	2018/11/15	Quebec	COMPULSORY
2002/07/16	2018/11/19	2018/11/15	2028/11/19	2018/11/15	2018/11/19			Winnipeg	Not Provided
1999/02/10	2018/11/20	2014/02/10	2018/11/20	2013/11/20	2013/11/20	2018/11/20		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1994/04/22	2018/11/21	2012/11/01	2022/11/01	2012/11/01	2012/11/01	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1994/05/31	2018/11/21	2012/11/11	2022/11/11	2012/11/11	2012/11/11	2018/11/21		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2018/11/21	2018/11/21	2033/11/21	2034/01/03	2029/01/03				Edmonton	Not Provided
2018/11/21	2018/11/21	2033/11/21	2043/02/13	2033/11/21				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/11/21	2018/11/21	2033/11/21	2036/02/15	2031/02/15				Ottawa	Not Provided
2002/02/26	2018/11/23	2018/11/23	2030/08/19	2018/11/23		2018/11/23		Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1975/12/23	2018/11/26	1992/02/06	2002/02/06	1992/02/06	1992/02/06	2000/05/01	2018/11/26	Quebec, Quebec	ELECTIVE
2018/11/29	2018/11/29	2033/11/29	2038/11/26	2033/11/26				Halifax	Not Provided
2018/11/29	2018/11/29	2033/11/29	2035/11/10	2030/11/10				Halifax	Not Provided
2018/11/29	2018/11/29	2033/11/29	2036/04/27	2031/04/27				Whitehorse	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2018/11/30	2015/06/20	2022/05/06	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2018/11/30		Hull	ELECTIVE
1999/03/30	2018/12/01	2014/03/30	2023/06/20	2014/03/30	2014/03/30	2018/12/01		Sydney	ELECTIVE
2002/05/31	2018/12/01	2019/10/20	2032/03/10	2019/10/20		2018/12/01		Montreal	Early Retirement
2005/03/24	2018/12/01	2020/03/24	2026/08/04	2020/03/24		2018/12/01		Amherst	Early Retirement
1980/12/19	2018/12/02	1996/01/14	2006/01/14	1996/01/14		1996/01/14	2018/12/02	New Westminster	ELECTIVE
2009/05/14	2018/12/03	2025/06/30	2036/08/15	2025/06/30				Vancouver	Not Provided
1975/03/27	2018/12/05	1992/05/29	2002/05/29	1992/05/29	1992/05/29	2002/05/01	2018/12/05	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2018/12/06	2018/12/06	2033/12/06	2034/11/13	2029/11/13				Ottawa	Not Provided
2018/12/06	2018/12/06	2033/12/06	2035/08/14	2030/08/14				Montréal	Not Provided
2018/12/06	2018/12/06	2033/12/06	2039/09/15	2033/12/06				Montreal	Not Provided
1980/10/23	2018/12/09	1995/10/23	1999/11/14	1994/11/14	1994/11/14	1999/11/14	2018/12/09	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1968/04/23	2018/12/10	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	1989/05/17	1989/05/17	1999/05/17	2018/12/10	Victoria	COMPULSORY
2012/05/31	2018/12/12	2027/05/31	2037/05/03	2027/05/31				Montréal	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2018/12/12	2033/08/12	2045/06/04	2033/08/12				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/12/12	2018/12/12	2033/12/12	2035/12/31	2030/12/31				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/12/12	2018/12/12	2033/12/12	2040/09/14	2033/12/12				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/12/12	2018/12/12	2033/12/12	2039/11/13	2033/12/12				Toronto	Not Provided
1978/08/30	2018/12/14	1998/07/21	2008/07/21	1998/07/21		2001/11/01	2018/12/14	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1991/09/10	2018/12/15	2012/03/11	2027/09/09	2012/03/11	2018/12/15			Regina	Not Provided

2001/03/01	2018/12/15	2016/03/01	2023/08/19	2016/03/01	2016/03/01	2018/12/15	2018/12/15	Halifax	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2000/06/20	2018/12/18	2015/06/20	2019/04/11	2014/04/11	2014/04/11	2018/12/18	2018/12/18	Windsor	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1991/03/22	2018/12/19	2006/03/22	2009/09/02	2004/09/02	2004/09/02	2009/09/02	2018/12/19	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1991/10/11	2018/12/27	2008/12/27	2018/12/27	2008/12/27	2008/12/27	2018/12/27		Prince George	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	2018/12/29	2001/08/01	2001/08/01	1998/09/02	1998/09/02	2001/08/01	2018/12/29	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1976/05/17	2018/12/31	1998/05/28	2008/05/28	1998/05/28	1998/05/28	2008/05/28	2018/12/31	Quebec	COMPULSORY
1994/11/29	2018/12/31	2010/11/26	2021/02/11	2010/11/26	2011/02/11	2018/12/31		Lethbridge	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2018/12/31	2014/06/30	2024/01/26	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2018/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2019/01/01	2010/09/18	2024/11/26	2010/09/18	2019/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1991/10/11	2019/01/01	2012/07/24	2028/05/07	2012/07/24	2019/01/01	2023/10/01		Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1992/07/31	2019/01/01	2014/01/31	2029/01/01	2014/01/31	2019/01/01			London	Not Provided
1992/11/27	2019/01/01	2012/12/11	2027/12/25	2012/12/11	2019/01/01			Thompson	Not Provided
1994/07/05	2019/01/01	2009/07/05	2019/03/21	2009/07/05	2009/07/05	2019/01/01		New Carlisle	ELECTIVE
2003/11/05	2019/01/01	2018/11/05	2022/06/29	2017/06/29	2019/01/01	2022/06/29		Yarmouth	COMPULSORY
2005/05/05	2019/01/01	2020/05/05	2023/12/31	2018/12/31	2019/01/01	2023/05/04	2023/05/04	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2008/06/18	2019/01/01	2023/06/18	2030/08/10	2023/06/18		2019/01/01		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1975/04/09	2019/01/05	1991/11/06	2001/11/06	1991/11/06	1991/11/06	2001/11/06	2019/01/05	Campbellton, New Brunswick	COMPULSORY
2009/01/22	2019/01/22	2021/08/13	2021/08/13	2019/01/22	2019/01/22	2021/08/13		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1999/05/25	2019/01/25	2014/05/25	2024/01/13	2014/05/25	2014/05/25	2018/09/01	2019/01/25	Guelph	ELECTIVE
1985/04/04	2019/01/28	2000/04/04	2004/10/04	1999/10/04	1999/10/04	2004/01/01	2019/01/28	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2011/03/03	2019/01/29	2026/03/03	2033/09/13	2026/03/03				Saint-Jérôme	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2019/01/29	2030/03/04	2041/05/19	2030/03/04				Regina	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2019/01/29	2030/04/22	2030/04/22	2026/10/19				Edmonton	Not Provided
2019/01/29	2019/01/29	2036/09/06	2049/04/14	2036/09/06				Edmonton	Not Provided
2019/01/29	2019/01/29	2034/01/29	2035/07/17	2030/07/17				Toronto	Not Provided
2019/01/29	2019/01/29	2035/10/22	2047/07/13	2035/10/22				Toronto	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2019/01/31	2023/12/11	2024/11/17	2019/11/17		2019/01/31		Gander	Early Retirement
1995/04/04	2019/02/01	2015/02/16	2029/12/31	2015/02/16		2019/02/01		Sydney	ELECTIVE
2001/06/06	2019/02/03	2019/02/03	2029/02/03	2019/02/03	2019/02/03			Edmundston	Not Provided
2019/02/05	2019/02/05	2033/01/06	2033/01/06	2029/02/05				Kamloops	Not Provided
1989/06/30	2019/02/15	2007/03/12	2018/01/01	2007/03/12	2008/01/01	2018/01/01	2019/02/15	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2019/02/15	2011/05/14	2022/01/01	2011/05/14	2012/01/01	2019/02/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2008/06/18	2019/02/15	2024/11/28	2036/05/10	2024/11/28				Vancouver	Not Provided
1972/01/27	2019/02/19	1988/12/06	1998/12/06	1988/12/06	1990/06/01	1998/12/06	2019/02/19	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/04/18	2019/02/19	2019/02/19	2029/02/19	2019/02/19	2019/02/19			Vancouver	Not Provided
2004/02/26	2019/02/26	2019/02/26	2026/05/09	2019/02/26	2019/02/26			St-Jean-sur-Richelieu	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2019/02/26	2023/07/30	2024/02/26	2019/02/26	2019/02/26	2023/11/30		Gatineau	ELECTIVE
1986/11/07	2019/02/27	2001/11/07	2005/03/30	2000/03/30	2000/03/30	2005/03/30	2019/02/27	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1986/01/24	2019/02/28	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2001/01/24	2001/01/24	2007/04/02	2019/02/28	Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
2011/09/29	2019/03/07	2026/09/29	2030/04/25	2025/04/25				Vancouver	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2019/03/07	2029/04/10	2038/10/14	2029/04/10				Montreal	Not Provided
2014/05/09	2019/03/07	2029/05/09	2038/05/13	2029/05/09				Québec	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2039/12/07	2034/03/07				Outremont	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2043/12/09	2034/03/07				Toronto	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2036/06/16	2031/06/16				Toronto	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2043/09/02	2034/03/07				London	Not Provided

2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2040/12/23	2034/03/07			Montreal	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2043/08/14	2034/03/07			Westmount	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2032/04/17	2032/04/17	2029/03/07			Moncton	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2036/01/05	2047/11/03	2036/01/05			Vancouver	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2043/03/18	2034/03/07			Lethbridge	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2038/04/10	2033/04/10			Vancouver	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2036/09/02	2049/03/01	2036/09/02			Edmonton	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2033/03/01	2033/03/01	2029/03/07			New Carlisle	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2019/03/07	2034/03/07	2043/03/29	2034/03/07			Montreal	Not Provided
1995/08/01	2019/03/10	2010/08/01	2019/03/10	2010/08/01	2010/08/01	2019/03/10	London	COMPULSORY
1993/05/05	2019/03/20	2008/10/12	2019/03/20	2008/10/12		2019/03/20	Moncton	COMPULSORY
1990/12/24	2019/03/25	2007/08/10	2019/03/25	2007/08/10	2009/03/25	2019/03/25	North Bay	COMPULSORY
2005/05/19	2019/03/25	2021/07/02	2032/08/15	2021/07/02	2022/09/01		Winnipeg	Not Provided
2019/03/25	2019/03/25	2035/03/09	2046/02/20	2035/03/09			St. John's	Not Provided
2019/03/25	2019/03/25	2034/03/25	2039/10/23	2034/03/25			Halifax	Not Provided
2019/03/25	2019/03/25	2034/03/25	2043/03/22	2034/03/25			Toronto	Not Provided
2019/03/25	2019/03/25	2030/05/17	2030/05/17	2029/03/25			Kingston	Not Provided
2019/03/25	2019/03/25	2035/12/24	2047/09/22	2035/12/24			St. John's	Not Provided
1992/05/06	2019/04/01	2009/04/01	2019/04/01	2009/04/01	2009/04/01	2019/04/01	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
2007/03/02	2019/04/01	2022/03/02	2024/03/25	2019/03/25	2019/04/01	2023/09/01	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2002/12/11	2019/04/04	2020/12/28	2034/01/14	2020/12/28		2019/04/04	Vancouver	Early Retirement
1995/05/09	2019/04/08	2010/05/09	2019/04/08	2010/05/09	2010/05/09	2019/04/08	Montreal	COMPULSORY
2008/03/03	2019/04/08	2023/03/03	2024/04/08	2019/04/08	2019/04/08	2022/09/30	Regina	Early Retirement
2007/03/02	2019/04/09	2022/03/02	2026/10/18	2021/10/18	2022/07/04		Newmarket	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2034/04/09	2034/05/24	2029/05/24			Toronto	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2034/04/09	2041/09/29	2034/04/09			Delhi	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2038/01/22	2051/11/06	2038/01/22			Hamilton	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2034/04/09	2039/01/21	2034/01/21			Pembroke	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2030/05/13	2030/05/13	2029/04/09		2023/06/23	Belleville	DISABILITY
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2034/04/28	2044/05/17	2034/04/28			Hamilton	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2034/04/09	2043/08/20	2034/04/09			Welland	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2030/12/23	2030/12/23	2029/04/09			Toronto	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2019/04/09	2030/08/22	2030/08/22	2029/04/09			London, ON	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2019/04/11	2020/07/20	2032/04/11	2020/07/20		2019/04/11	Moncton	Early Retirement
2007/03/02	2019/04/12	2022/03/02	2026/02/14	2021/02/14		2019/04/12	Montreal	DISABILITY
2006/11/22	2019/04/15	2021/11/22	2024/11/19	2019/11/19	2019/11/19		Bathurst	Not Provided
2006/12/04	2019/04/15	2024/06/17	2036/12/29	2024/06/17			Haileybury	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2019/04/15	2023/12/11	2027/09/19	2022/09/19		2021/09/15	Fredericton	Early Retirement
2010/09/30	2019/04/15	2025/09/30	2034/07/01	2025/09/30			North Bay	Not Provided
2011/09/29	2019/04/15	2026/09/29	2033/08/13	2026/09/29			Halifax	Not Provided
2015/04/30	2019/04/15	2032/08/03	2044/11/06	2032/08/03			Moncton	Not Provided
2019/04/15	2019/04/15	2034/04/15	2037/08/24	2032/08/24			Toronto	Not Provided
2019/04/15	2019/04/15	2034/04/15	2040/08/03	2034/04/15			Edmonton	Not Provided
1989/10/04	2019/04/22	2007/01/13	2019/04/22	2007/01/13	2015/01/01	2019/04/22	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/09/16	2019/04/24	2018/09/16	2019/04/24	2014/04/24	2014/04/24	2019/04/24	Montréal	COMPULSORY
2002/12/11	2019/04/27	2019/04/27	2029/04/27	2019/04/27	2019/04/27	2023/09/01	Montreal	ELECTIVE

1991/10/11	2019/04/30	2008/06/24	2019/04/30	2008/06/24	2009/04/30	2019/04/30		Dryden	COMPULSORY
2001/01/10	2019/04/30	2016/02/17	2026/02/17	2016/02/17	2016/02/17	2019/04/30		Edmonton, Alberta	ELECTIVE
1997/04/15	2019/05/01	2012/04/15	2020/04/20	2012/04/15		2019/05/01		Bridgewater	ELECTIVE
2003/04/11	2019/05/01	2021/03/18	2034/02/22	2021/03/18		2019/05/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2009/04/29	2019/05/01	2022/03/23	2022/03/23	2019/04/29	2019/05/01	2022/03/23		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2016/10/19	2019/05/02	2031/10/19	2038/07/23	2031/10/19				Victoria	Not Provided
2019/05/02	2019/05/02	2034/05/02	2043/06/05	2034/05/02				Ottawa	Not Provided
2019/05/02	2019/05/02	2034/05/02	2043/01/10	2034/05/02				Kitchener	Not Provided
2019/05/02	2019/05/02	2034/05/02	2036/03/03	2031/03/03				Montreal	Not Provided
2019/05/02	2019/05/02	2037/10/20	2051/04/08	2037/10/20				Kitchener	Not Provided
2019/05/02	2019/05/02	2033/07/22	2033/07/22	2029/05/02				Oakville	Not Provided
2001/03/13	2019/05/06	2014/04/04	2014/04/04	2011/03/13	2011/03/13	2011/04/20	2019/05/06	Hamilton	DISABILITY
2004/05/07	2019/05/07	2019/05/07	2026/01/29	2019/05/07	2019/05/07			Montreal	Not Provided
1982/08/05	2019/05/09	1999/03/02	2010/09/27	2000/09/27	2000/09/27	2006/09/27	2019/05/09	Pembroke	ELECTIVE
2003/07/24	2019/05/11	2019/05/11	2029/05/11	2019/05/11	2019/05/11			Vancouver	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2019/05/13	2032/07/18	2043/04/16	2032/07/18				London	Not Provided
2015/05/28	2019/05/17	2032/12/22	2045/07/18	2032/12/22				Regina	Not Provided
2019/05/17	2019/05/17	2037/11/17	2051/05/19	2037/11/17				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2019/05/17	2019/05/17	2033/09/13	2033/09/13	2029/05/17				Regina	Not Provided
2019/05/17	2019/05/17	2034/05/17	2036/03/30	2031/03/30				Regina	Not Provided
2019/05/17	2019/05/17	2035/07/24	2046/09/30	2035/07/24				Toronto	Not Provided
1988/06/01	2019/05/18	2003/06/01	2004/06/15	1999/06/15	1999/08/31	2004/06/15	2019/05/18	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2007/03/02	2019/05/21	2022/03/02	2030/11/19	2022/03/02	2022/03/02	2023/09/30		St. John's	ELECTIVE
2007/04/27	2019/05/21	2022/04/27	2028/03/24	2022/04/27				Edmonton	Not Provided
2019/05/21	2019/05/21	2034/05/21	2040/05/11	2034/05/21				St. John's	Not Provided
2019/05/21	2019/05/21	2035/01/27	2045/10/04	2035/01/27				Calgary	Not Provided
2019/05/21	2019/05/21	2034/05/21	2034/08/23	2029/08/23				Edmonton	Not Provided
2019/05/21	2019/05/21	2034/05/21	2039/11/03	2034/05/21				Edmonton	Not Provided
2018/11/29	2019/05/24	2033/11/29	2035/11/10	2030/11/10				Halifax	Not Provided
1996/12/19	2019/05/25	2011/12/19	2019/05/25	2011/12/19	2011/12/19	2019/05/25		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2002/12/12	2019/05/29	2019/05/29	2029/05/29	2019/05/29	2019/05/29			Ottawa	Not Provided
1996/06/20	2019/06/01	2013/06/02	2023/06/02	2013/06/02	2013/06/02	2019/06/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
2012/06/21	2019/06/02	2031/05/04	2045/03/15	2031/05/04				Moncton	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2019/06/02	2034/06/02	2043/12/17	2034/06/02				Gatineau, Québec	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2019/06/02	2034/06/02	2042/07/27	2034/06/02				Gatineau	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2019/06/02	2036/04/18	2048/03/04	2036/04/18				Montreal	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2019/06/02	2034/06/02	2038/02/07	2033/02/07				Montreal	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2019/06/02	2034/06/02	2043/07/22	2034/06/02				Moncton, NB	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2019/06/02	2034/06/06	2044/06/09	2034/06/06				Moncton	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2019/06/02	2034/11/04	2045/04/07	2034/11/04				Moncton, NB	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2019/06/02	2034/06/02	2043/04/13	2034/06/02				Vancouver	Not Provided
1976/12/02	2019/06/03	1998/11/18	2008/12/02	1998/12/02	1998/12/02	1999/05/01	2019/06/03	Montréal	ELECTIVE
2001/10/16	2019/06/04	2019/04/26	2029/06/04	2019/04/26	2019/06/04			Saint John	Not Provided
1977/08/08	2019/06/07	1997/07/12	2007/07/12	1997/07/12		1989/12/14	2019/06/07	St. Catharines	DISABILITY
2003/07/24	2019/06/15	2018/07/24	2019/06/15	2014/06/15	2014/06/15	2019/06/15		Québec City	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2019/06/16	2007/11/27	2017/03/26	2007/11/27	2008/07/01	2017/03/26	2019/06/16	Vancouver	COMPULSORY

1996/05/07	2019/06/16	2011/05/07	2019/06/19	2011/05/07	2011/05/07	2019/06/16		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2001/11/07	2019/06/22	2020/02/17	2033/05/28	2020/02/17				Halifax	Not Provided
2003/11/19	2019/06/22	2019/11/29	2030/12/08	2019/11/29	2023/01/01			Ottawa	Not Provided
2009/05/14	2019/06/22	2024/05/14	2028/03/12	2023/03/12		2022/07/06	2022/07/06	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
2011/02/03	2019/06/22	2027/03/30	2038/05/23	2027/03/30				Amherst	Not Provided
2017/03/24	2019/06/22	2033/10/28	2045/06/03	2033/10/28				Montreal	Not Provided
2019/06/22	2019/06/22	2031/07/01	2042/07/20					Toronto	Not Provided
2019/06/22	2019/06/22	2034/06/22	2037/09/20	2032/09/20				Vancouver	Not Provided
2019/06/22	2019/06/22	2034/06/22	2044/05/19	2034/06/22				Vancouver	Not Provided
2019/06/22	2019/06/22	2034/06/22	2042/05/05	2034/06/22				Amherst	Not Provided
2019/06/22	2019/06/22	2035/10/13	2047/02/02	2035/10/13				Toronto	Not Provided
2019/06/22	2019/06/22	2034/06/22	2039/10/25	2034/06/22				Vancouver	Not Provided
1989/06/30	2019/06/25	2004/06/30	2014/06/19	2004/06/30	2004/06/30	2014/06/19	2019/06/25	Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
2019/06/27	2019/06/27	2034/06/27	2041/06/09	2034/06/27				Laval	Not Provided
2019/06/27	2019/06/27	2034/06/27	2040/07/24	2034/06/27				Montreal	Not Provided
2019/06/27	2019/06/27	2038/11/22	2053/04/19	2038/11/22				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2019/06/27	2019/06/27	2034/06/27	2041/02/06	2034/06/27				Carman	Not Provided
2019/06/27	2019/06/27	2036/07/28	2048/08/29	2036/07/28				Montreal	Not Provided
2019/06/27	2019/06/27	2034/06/27	2036/12/10	2031/12/10				Ottawa	Not Provided
1987/09/01	2019/07/01	2009/06/09	2019/07/01	2009/06/09	2009/07/01	2019/07/01		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1983/03/31	2019/07/01	2005/01/14	2021/10/30	2005/01/14		2019/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/08/15	2019/07/01	2014/02/02	2024/02/02	2014/02/02	2014/02/02	2019/07/01		Regina	ELECTIVE
1995/11/30	2019/07/01	2010/11/30	2011/11/12	2006/11/12	2006/11/12	2011/11/12	2019/07/01	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/09/15	2019/07/01	2016/12/14	2026/12/14	2016/12/14	2016/12/14	2019/07/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/05/05	2019/07/01	2020/05/05	2029/03/13	2020/05/05				Toronto	Not Provided
2012/11/02	2019/07/01	2031/04/25	2044/10/15	2031/04/25				Sault Ste. Marie	Not Provided
2018/11/07	2019/07/08	2033/11/07	2037/02/21	2032/02/21				Dieppe	Not Provided
1985/12/03	2019/07/09	2000/12/03	2006/05/13	2000/12/03		1996/12/31	2019/07/09	Toronto	DISABILITY
1994/07/05	2019/07/12	2010/07/16	2021/07/27	2010/07/16		2010/07/31	2019/07/12	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1973/02/08	2019/07/18	1988/02/08	1996/06/25	1988/02/08	1988/02/08	1995/12/30	2019/07/18	Magog	ELECTIVE
2004/05/14	2019/07/19	2019/07/19	2029/07/19	2019/07/19	2019/07/19	2021/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE
2009/01/22	2019/07/23	2024/01/22	2031/05/07	2024/01/22		2019/07/23		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1992/05/06	2019/07/26	2009/07/26	2019/07/26	2009/07/26	2009/07/26	2019/07/26		Alma	COMPULSORY
1998/02/10	2019/08/04	2017/03/02	2027/03/02	2017/03/02	2017/03/02	2019/08/04	2019/08/04	Brandon	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/09/27	2019/08/15	2016/09/27	2019/08/15	2014/08/15	2014/08/18	2019/08/15		New Westminster	COMPULSORY
2007/04/27	2019/08/19	2019/08/19	2019/08/19	2017/04/27	2017/08/19	2019/08/19		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1973/07/12	2019/08/27	1989/02/24	1999/02/24	1989/02/24	1991/09/09	1999/02/24	2019/08/27	Belleville	COMPULSORY
1999/01/08	2019/08/31	2014/01/08	2020/08/03	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2019/08/31		Mississauga	ELECTIVE
2014/01/30	2019/08/31	2028/02/22	2028/02/22	2024/01/30		2019/08/31		St. John's	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1985/11/01	2019/09/01	2007/11/12	2019/09/01	2007/11/12	2009/09/01	2019/09/01		Campbellton	COMPULSORY
2002/05/31	2019/09/01	2018/01/14	2028/08/29	2018/01/14	2019/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2004/06/02	2019/09/01	2019/06/02	2029/05/12	2019/06/02	2019/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2008/05/08	2019/09/01	2023/05/08	2025/12/21	2020/12/21		2019/09/01		Victoria	Early Retirement
2006/09/14	2019/09/02	2024/07/15	2037/05/15	2024/07/15				Toronto	Not Provided
1999/06/30	2019/09/07	2014/06/30	2019/09/07	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2019/09/07		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2009/09/09	2019/09/09	2024/01/21	2024/01/21	2019/09/09	2019/09/09	2021/09/04		Calgary	Early Retirement

2009/09/09	2019/09/09	2023/05/26	2023/05/26	2019/09/09	2019/09/09	2021/12/31		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1991/10/11	2019/09/11	2006/10/11	2007/12/28	2002/12/28		2002/06/20	2019/09/11	Victoria	DISABILITY
1980/07/03	2019/09/12	1997/10/30	2007/10/30	1997/10/30	1997/10/31	2007/10/30	2019/09/12	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
2009/07/29	2019/09/16	2024/10/31	2035/02/02					Montreal	Not Provided
1995/07/26	2019/09/23	2010/07/26	2019/09/23	2010/07/26	2010/07/26	2019/09/23		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
2004/09/24	2019/09/24	2019/09/24	2026/10/23	2019/09/24	2019/09/24			Saint-Jérôme	Not Provided
2012/01/01	2019/09/25	2027/01/01	2028/10/02	2023/10/02	2023/10/02			London	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2019/09/25	2030/02/05	2037/07/29	2030/02/05				Ottawa	Not Provided
1998/03/17	2019/09/26	2013/11/24	2024/01/01	2013/11/24	2014/01/01	2019/09/26	2019/09/26	Whitby	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1988/07/19	2019/09/27	2003/07/19	2008/05/06	2003/05/06		2002/08/19	2019/09/27	Montreal	DISABILITY
1989/05/02	2019/09/30	2007/05/19	2020/06/04	2007/05/19	2019/09/30	2020/06/04		Gaspé	COMPULSORY
2003/10/28	2019/09/30	2019/09/06	2030/07/15	2019/09/06		2019/09/30		Estevan	ELECTIVE
2005/06/23	2019/09/30	2020/05/09	2020/05/09	2015/06/23	2015/06/23	2019/09/30		Edmonton	Early Retirement
1983/07/18	2019/10/01	2001/04/22	2014/01/25	2004/01/25	2004/01/25	2013/12/30	2019/10/01	Montréal	ELECTIVE
2006/11/22	2019/10/01	2025/04/24	2038/09/24	2025/04/24				Sainte-Roy	Not Provided
2009/10/01	2019/10/01	2021/05/08	2021/05/08	2019/10/01		2019/10/01		Surrey	Early Retirement
2009/09/09	2019/10/02	2024/09/09	2024/10/02	2019/10/02	2019/10/02	2022/01/07		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
2003/05/29	2019/10/06	2019/10/06	2029/10/06	2019/10/06	2019/10/06	2020/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1974/04/15	2019/10/09	1993/03/13	2003/03/13	1993/03/13	1993/03/13	2002/01/02	2019/10/09	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1979/09/20	2019/10/10	1994/09/20	2003/06/24	1994/09/20	1994/09/21	2003/06/24	2019/10/10	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
2005/05/19	2019/10/10	2020/05/19	2024/10/10	2019/10/10	2019/10/10			Vancouver	Not Provided
2004/10/22	2019/10/15	2019/10/22	2024/10/15	2019/10/15	2019/10/15			Chicoutimi	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2019/10/18	2021/10/26	2024/10/18	2019/10/18	2019/10/18			Whitby	Not Provided
1993/02/10	2019/10/19	2008/02/10	2009/06/22	2004/06/22	2004/06/22	2008/09/15	2019/10/19	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2004/10/22	2019/10/22	2019/10/22	2026/04/20	2019/10/22	2019/10/22			Quebec	Not Provided
2009/10/22	2019/10/22	2023/03/21	2023/03/21	2019/10/22	2019/10/22	2023/03/21		Victoria	COMPULSORY
1993/05/05	2019/10/26	2005/10/19	2005/10/19	2003/05/05	2003/05/05	2005/10/19	2019/10/26	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1971/12/16	2019/10/27	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	1995/04/06	1995/04/06	2005/04/06	2019/10/27	Montreal	COMPULSORY
2016/10/19	2019/10/28	2031/10/19	2034/09/27	2029/09/27				Vancouver	Not Provided
1998/06/23	2019/11/01	2011/10/28	2011/10/28	2008/06/23	2008/06/23	2011/10/28	2019/11/01	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2019/11/01	2014/11/10	2024/09/20	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2019/11/01		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1990/07/31	2019/11/02	2009/11/02	2019/11/02	2009/11/02	2009/11/02	2019/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2011/06/24	2019/11/05	2019/11/05	2019/11/05			2019/11/05		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1996/02/20	2019/11/06	2011/10/13	2021/10/13	2011/10/13	2011/10/13	2017/12/31	2019/11/06	Brantford	ELECTIVE
1983/03/31	2019/11/13	2002/04/30	2016/05/29	2006/05/29	2008/01/01	2012/01/01	2019/11/13	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2002/06/05	2019/11/13	2019/11/13	2029/11/13	2019/11/13	2019/11/13			Grand Falls	Not Provided
1994/11/01	2019/11/15	2010/09/27	2020/09/27	2010/09/27	2010/09/27	2019/11/15		Sherbrooke	ELECTIVE
2006/11/22	2019/11/19	2021/11/22	2024/11/19	2019/11/19	2019/11/19			Bathurst	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2019/11/19	2022/12/13	2024/11/19	2019/11/19	2019/11/19			Edmonton	Not Provided
2004/11/26	2019/11/26	2019/11/26	2024/12/10	2019/11/26	2019/11/26	2022/12/31		Richmond	ELECTIVE
2009/05/14	2019/12/01	2024/05/14	2024/11/26	2019/11/26	2019/12/01			Quebec	Not Provided
1980/07/10	2019/12/03	1998/11/18	2008/12/25	1998/12/25	1998/12/25	2005/04/04	2019/12/03	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1999/10/21	2019/12/06	2014/10/21	2019/12/06	2014/10/21	2014/10/21	2019/12/06		North Bay	COMPULSORY
2004/12/09	2019/12/09	2019/12/09	2025/08/19	2019/12/09	2019/12/09	2023/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2002/12/12	2019/12/12	2019/12/09	2029/12/12	2019/12/09	2019/12/12			Montreal	Not Provided
2008/04/11	2019/12/18	2023/04/11	2026/01/14	2021/01/14	2023/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided

2019/12/18	2019/12/18	2036/04/10	2047/08/02	2036/04/10				Vancouver	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2019/12/27	2015/06/20	2019/12/27	2014/12/27	2015/06/01	2019/12/27		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1996/12/19	2019/12/31	2014/06/18	2026/12/16	2014/06/18	2015/09/01	2019/12/31		Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1998/04/02	2019/12/31	2013/04/02	2020/01/02	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2019/12/31		Moncton	ELECTIVE
1998/10/20	2019/12/31	2013/10/20	2022/12/26	2013/10/20	2013/10/20	2019/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2019/12/31	2023/07/30	2024/12/30	2019/12/30	2019/12/31	2022/07/30		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1990/12/24	2020/01/01	2009/12/29	2024/01/03	2009/12/29	2020/01/01	2023/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2020/01/01	2009/11/27	2020/01/01	2009/11/27	2010/01/01	2020/01/01		London	COMPULSORY
2000/06/06	2020/01/01	2018/04/10	2030/01/01	2018/04/10	2020/01/01			Québec	Not Provided
2004/11/26	2020/01/02	2019/11/26	2027/08/10	2019/11/26	2020/01/02			Vancouver	Not Provided
2001/11/07	2020/01/03	2016/11/07	2022/01/13	2016/11/07		2015/12/07	2020/01/03	Montreal	Early Retirement
2002/04/18	2020/01/03	2019/11/16	2030/01/03	2019/11/16	2020/01/03	2021/04/18		St. Paul	ELECTIVE
2004/04/01	2020/01/05	2019/10/28	2030/01/05	2019/10/28	2020/01/05			Quebec	Not Provided
2009/12/11	2020/01/06	2023/12/25	2023/12/25	2019/12/11	2020/01/06	2023/12/25		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1980/12/30	2020/01/09	1999/08/04	2013/03/08	2003/03/08		2000/01/01	2020/01/09	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1991/06/21	2020/01/13	2006/06/21	2007/02/12	2002/02/12	2002/09/01	2006/11/01	2020/01/13	Calgary	ELECTIVE
1977/08/08	2020/01/14	1995/04/17	2005/04/17	1995/04/17	1995/04/17	1997/04/30	2020/01/14	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2002/10/10	2020/01/16	2017/10/10	2020/01/16	2015/01/16	2015/01/16	2020/01/16	2022/05/10	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1962/10/24	2020/01/17	1992/06/12	2002/06/12	1992/06/12		1980/10/21	2020/01/17	Saskatoon	OTHER
2001/05/01	2020/01/17	2016/05/01	2020/01/17	2015/01/17	2015/01/17	2020/01/17		Sudbury	COMPULSORY
2004/03/12	2020/01/17	2020/01/17	2030/01/17	2020/01/17	2020/01/17			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/01/18	2020/01/18	2020/01/18	2028/08/26	2020/01/18	2020/01/18			Edmonton	Not Provided
2003/07/24	2020/01/19	2018/07/24	2024/01/27	2018/07/24	2018/08/01	2020/01/19		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2019/06/22	2020/01/27	2034/06/22	2039/10/25	2034/06/22				Vancouver	Not Provided
1993/06/10	2020/01/30	2011/10/14	2025/02/15	2011/10/14	2020/01/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
1993/06/10	2020/01/30	2011/10/14	2025/02/15	2011/10/14	2020/01/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
2001/11/07	2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2030/01/30	2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2011/12/15	2020/01/30	2028/12/09	2040/12/04	2028/12/09				Burlington	Not Provided
2013/04/25	2020/01/30	2028/04/25	2034/04/07	2028/04/25				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2037/04/22	2049/07/14	2037/04/22				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2035/01/30	2044/01/06	2035/01/30				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2035/06/03	2045/10/05	2035/06/03				Québec	Not Provided
2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2035/01/30	2040/11/26	2035/01/30				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2035/01/30	2040/07/19	2035/01/30				Fredericton	Not Provided
2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2035/01/30	2044/11/27	2035/01/30				Timmins	Not Provided
2003/05/29	2020/01/31	2020/01/31	2031/10/04	2020/01/31		2020/01/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2003/06/18	2020/01/31	2018/06/18	2024/05/15	2018/06/18	2018/06/18	2020/01/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2007/06/05	2020/01/31	2022/06/05	2024/05/10	2019/05/10	2020/01/31			Toronto	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2020/02/01	2023/02/20	2031/09/28	2023/02/20		2020/02/01		Saskatoon	Early Retirement
2007/05/10	2020/02/03	2022/05/10	2025/02/03	2020/02/03	2020/02/03			Montreal	Not Provided
1999/05/04	2020/02/05	2014/05/04	2020/02/05	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2020/02/05		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2020/02/05	2020/02/05	2035/02/05	2040/02/16	2035/02/05				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2020/02/05	2020/02/05	2035/02/05	2044/11/25	2035/02/05				Saint John	Not Provided
1977/01/27	2020/02/12	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	1993/03/06	1993/03/06	2003/03/06	2020/02/12	Val d'Or	COMPULSORY
1973/07/19	2020/02/21	1993/01/07	2003/01/07	1993/01/07	1994/01/07	2003/01/07	2020/02/21	Melville	COMPULSORY
2005/02/25	2020/02/25	2020/02/25	2029/02/21	2020/02/25	2020/02/25			Toronto	Not Provided

1995/02/28	2020/02/28	2010/07/18	2020/12/04	2010/07/18	2013/06/30	2020/02/28		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2003/05/01	2020/02/29	2021/02/21	2033/12/15	2021/02/21		2020/02/29		Hamilton	DISABILITY
2007/03/02	2020/02/29	2022/03/02	2023/07/02	2018/07/02	2018/07/02	2020/02/29		St. John's	DISABILITY
2002/12/11	2020/03/01	2020/03/01	2030/03/01	2020/03/01	2020/03/01			Halifax	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2035/03/04	2044/11/15	2035/03/04				Ottawa	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2035/03/04	2042/11/21	2035/03/04				Québec	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2037/03/23	2049/04/10	2037/03/23				Québec	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2035/11/01	2046/06/29	2035/11/01				Edmonton	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2038/06/30	2051/10/25	2038/06/30				Edmonton	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2035/09/14	2046/03/25	2035/09/14				Edmonton	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2035/12/10	2046/09/16	2035/12/10				Sydney	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2036/04/02	2047/04/30	2036/04/02				Shubenacadie	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2035/04/03	2045/05/01	2035/04/03				Yarmouth	Not Provided
2020/03/04	2020/03/04	2028/06/19	2028/06/19			2021/08/14		Truro	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2002/10/10	2020/03/05	2027/04/08	2035/02/05			2020/03/05		Montreal	Early Retirement
1976/11/04	2020/03/08	1998/11/18	2009/06/24	1999/06/24	1999/06/30	2009/06/24	2020/03/08	Cornwall	COMPULSORY
2004/05/07	2020/03/12	2021/07/10	2031/07/10	2021/07/10	2021/07/10			Hamilton	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2020/03/12	2023/07/30	2024/12/30	2019/12/30	2019/12/31	2022/07/30		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2020/03/12	2020/03/12	2035/08/21	2046/01/28	2035/08/21				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/03/12	2020/03/12	2035/03/12	2042/06/03	2035/03/12				Vancouver	Not Provided
2020/03/12	2020/03/12	2038/01/12	2050/11/14	2038/01/12				Vancouver	Not Provided
1989/06/30	2020/03/19	2004/06/30	2007/03/16	2002/03/16	2002/03/16	2007/03/16	2020/03/19	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1985/08/22	2020/03/24	2001/05/21	2012/02/16	2002/02/16	2003/03/28	2012/02/16	2020/03/24	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2020/04/02	2020/04/02	2020/04/02	2016/09/14	2016/09/14	2020/04/02		Belleville	COMPULSORY
1998/02/10	2020/04/03	2014/06/22	2024/07/01	2014/06/22	2014/07/01	2020/04/03		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2001/03/21	2020/04/03	2016/08/11	2026/08/11	2016/08/11	2016/08/11	2020/04/03		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2007/06/05	2020/04/03	2022/06/05	2024/05/10	2019/05/10	2020/01/31			Toronto	Not Provided
2013/07/08	2020/04/03	2031/12/18	2045/05/29	2031/12/18				St. Catharines	Not Provided
2020/04/03	2020/04/03	2035/04/03	2038/06/29	2033/06/29				Montréal	Not Provided
2020/04/03	2020/04/03	2037/07/26	2049/11/16	2037/07/26				Hamilton	Not Provided
2020/04/03	2020/04/03	2035/04/03	2039/02/23	2034/02/23				Calgary	Not Provided
2020/04/03	2020/04/03	2035/04/03	2044/08/30	2035/04/03				Calgary	Not Provided
2020/04/03	2020/04/03	2035/07/06	2045/10/06	2035/07/06				Toronto	Not Provided
1989/10/04	2020/04/05	2004/10/04	2008/12/25	2003/12/25		2001/10/04	2020/04/05	Kelowna	Early Retirement
2002/07/16	2020/04/06	2017/07/16	2023/09/13	2017/07/16	2017/07/16	2020/04/06		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1974/12/20	2020/04/07	1990/10/25	2000/10/25			1999/06/01	2020/04/07	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2020/04/08	2008/10/22	2020/04/08	2008/10/22		2020/04/08		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1990/12/05	2020/04/11	2005/12/05	2005/12/29	2000/12/29	2000/12/29	2005/12/29	2020/04/11	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2005/04/14	2020/04/14	2020/04/14	2028/02/03	2020/04/14	2020/04/14			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/04/14	2020/04/14	2020/04/14	2027/04/26	2020/04/14	2020/04/14			Vancouver	Not Provided
1979/02/20	2020/04/15	1998/11/18	2009/05/27	1999/05/27	2000/07/01	2006/11/01	2020/04/15	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1997/09/23	2020/04/19	2012/09/23	2020/04/19	2012/09/23	2012/09/23	2020/04/19		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1992/11/27	2020/04/23	2010/04/23	2020/04/23	2010/04/23	2010/04/23	2020/04/23		Sydney	COMPULSORY
2002/12/11	2020/04/26	2020/04/26	2030/04/26	2020/04/26	2020/04/26			Calgary	Not Provided
2014/04/10	2020/04/28	2029/04/10	2031/06/30	2026/06/30				Ottawa	Not Provided
2020/04/28	2020/04/28	2035/04/28	2042/07/08	2035/04/28				Vancouver	Not Provided

2020/04/28	2020/04/28	2035/04/28	2040/02/25	2035/02/25				Toronto	Not Provided
1994/04/22	2020/04/29	2009/04/22	2010/09/29	2005/09/29	2005/09/29	2010/09/29	2020/04/29	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2002/12/16	2020/05/01	2021/07/01	2035/01/14	2021/07/01		2020/05/01		Saskatoon	Early Retirement
2005/05/05	2020/05/05	2020/05/05	2024/08/22	2019/08/22	2020/05/05			Toronto	Not Provided
1989/10/04	2020/05/06	2007/07/21	2020/05/06	2007/07/21	2010/05/06	2020/05/06		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1991/07/11	2020/05/10	2010/05/04	2020/05/10	2010/05/04	2010/05/10	2020/05/10		Sherbrooke	COMPULSORY
2007/11/29	2020/05/11	2022/11/29	2025/05/11	2020/05/11	2020/05/11			Calgary	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2020/05/13	2028/06/06	2032/05/10	2027/05/10				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2020/05/13	2020/05/13	2035/05/13	2039/04/17	2034/04/17				Alma	Not Provided
2020/05/13	2020/05/13	2037/12/26	2050/08/09	2037/12/26				Québec	Not Provided
2020/05/13	2020/05/13	2035/05/13	2042/03/11	2035/05/13				Halifax	Not Provided
1994/07/09	2020/05/15	2010/06/21	2021/06/02	2010/06/21	2020/05/15	2021/06/02		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
2013/12/17	2020/05/15	2028/12/17	2036/09/09	2028/12/17				Fredericton	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2020/05/18	2023/04/08	2023/04/08	2018/07/30	2018/08/01	2020/05/18	2023/07/19	Abbotsford	DISABILITY
1983/07/07	2020/05/19	1999/10/08	2011/01/08	2001/01/08	2001/01/08	2007/09/01	2020/05/19	Saint John	ELECTIVE
2020/05/20	2020/05/20	2039/01/17	2052/09/14	2039/01/17				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/05/20	2020/05/20	2036/07/27	2047/10/02	2036/07/27				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/05/20	2020/05/20	2035/05/20	2040/11/01	2035/05/20				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/05/20	2020/05/20	2035/05/20	2040/08/13	2035/05/20				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/05/20	2020/05/20	2035/05/20	2042/08/10	2035/05/20				Ottawa	Not Provided
2020/05/20	2020/05/20	2035/05/20	2035/07/23	2030/07/23				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/05/20	2020/05/20	2035/05/20	2045/01/10	2035/05/20				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/05/20	2020/05/20	2035/05/20	2038/07/21	2033/07/21				Barrie	Not Provided
1982/09/01	2020/05/21	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	1997/09/01	1997/09/01	2005/11/19	2020/05/21	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1985/07/05	2020/05/22	2005/06/13	2020/05/22	2006/12/14	2010/05/22	2020/05/22		Baie-Comeau	COMPULSORY
1975/07/09	2020/05/23	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	1997/04/03	1997/04/03	2007/04/03	2020/05/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1956/08/29	2020/05/27	1978/05/05	1988/05/05	1978/05/05		1988/05/05	2020/05/27	Bridgewater, N.S.	COMPULSORY
1995/04/25	2020/05/30	2007/01/07	2007/01/07	2005/04/25	2005/04/25	2007/01/07	2020/05/30	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/03/22	2020/06/01	2003/03/22	2006/06/29	2001/06/29	2001/06/29	2006/06/29	2020/06/01	Liverpool	COMPULSORY
1996/06/20	2020/06/01	2011/06/20	2020/06/01	2011/06/20	2011/06/20	2020/06/01		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2020/06/01	2018/01/03	2028/12/11	2018/01/03	2020/06/01	2023/10/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2005/04/14	2020/06/01	2020/04/14	2022/08/20	2017/08/20	2017/08/20	2020/06/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2020/06/01	2020/06/01	2035/06/01	2040/10/02	2035/06/01				Edmonton	Not Provided
2020/06/01	2020/06/01	2035/06/01	2039/07/15	2034/07/15				Calgary	Not Provided
2020/06/01	2020/06/01	2035/10/14	2046/02/24	2035/10/14				Edmonton	Not Provided
2020/06/01	2020/06/01	2035/06/01	2037/11/13	2032/11/13				Windsor	Not Provided
1989/05/02	2020/06/04	2007/05/19	2020/06/04	2007/05/19	2019/09/30	2020/06/04		Gaspé	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	2020/06/06	2004/10/04	2007/12/27	2002/12/27	2002/12/27	2007/12/27	2020/06/06	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2020/06/07	2014/11/10	2020/06/07	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2020/06/07		Oshawa	COMPULSORY
2009/07/29	2020/06/10	2025/04/02	2035/12/04	2025/04/02				Montreal	Not Provided
2003/05/19	2020/06/15	2020/06/15	2030/06/15	2020/06/15	2020/06/15			London	Not Provided
1983/12/01	2020/06/17	2000/06/21	2012/01/10	2002/01/10	2002/01/10	2012/01/01	2020/06/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2010/06/18	2020/06/18	2022/04/06	2022/04/06	2020/06/18	2020/06/18	2022/04/06		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1982/05/27	2020/06/20	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	1997/05/27	1997/05/27	2004/06/24	2020/06/20	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1996/11/08	2020/06/22	2011/11/08	2020/06/22	2011/11/08	2011/11/08	2020/06/22		Quebec	COMPULSORY
2007/11/29	2020/06/22	2022/11/29	2029/10/24	2022/11/29				Halifax	Not Provided

2009/05/14	2020/06/22	2027/05/10	2040/05/05	2027/05/10				Unionville	Not Provided
2020/06/22	2020/06/22	2035/06/22	2039/08/22	2034/08/22				Vancouver	Not Provided
2020/06/22	2020/06/22	2035/11/06	2046/03/22	2035/11/06				Toronto	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2020/06/24	2020/06/24	2020/06/24	2016/11/22	2017/01/01	2020/06/24		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	2020/06/30	2002/12/23	2015/03/12	2005/03/12	2005/03/12	2015/03/12	2020/06/30	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
2006/11/22	2020/06/30	2021/11/22	2025/04/25	2020/04/25	2020/06/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
2003/07/24	2020/07/01	2018/07/24	2022/05/10	2017/05/10	2017/05/10	2020/07/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2020/07/01	2020/07/01	2035/07/01	2039/02/09	2034/02/09				Vancouver	Not Provided
1990/04/12	2020/07/02	2005/04/12	2014/04/21	2005/04/12		2002/01/12	2020/07/02	Ottawa	Early Retirement
2005/02/25	2020/07/03	2020/02/25	2020/07/03	2015/07/03	2015/07/03	2020/07/03		Sainte-Foy	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	2020/07/05	2010/04/19	2020/07/05	2010/04/19	2010/07/05	2020/07/05		Kingston	COMPULSORY
2001/05/01	2020/07/07	2016/05/01	2020/07/07	2015/07/07	2015/07/07	2020/07/07		Sault St. Marie	COMPULSORY
2001/06/06	2020/07/10	2016/06/06	2020/07/10	2015/07/10	2015/07/10	2020/07/10		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1987/06/29	2020/07/12	2004/07/29	2016/08/29	2006/08/29	2006/09/01	2011/02/01	2020/07/12	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1987/09/01	2020/07/15	2002/09/01	2005/01/12	2000/01/12	2000/01/12	2002/11/01	2020/07/15	Rivière-du-Loup	ELECTIVE
2013/02/07	2020/07/15	2025/01/29	2025/01/29	2023/02/07		2020/07/15	2020/07/15	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2008/12/11	2020/07/18	2023/12/11	2025/07/18	2020/07/18	2020/07/18			Montreal	Not Provided
1993/02/10	2020/07/19	2009/05/01	2020/07/19	2009/05/01	2014/06/01	2020/07/19		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1999/12/08	2020/07/23	2016/07/16	2027/01/14	2016/07/16	2017/01/14	2020/07/23		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2000/01/25	2020/07/25	2015/01/25	2020/07/25	2015/01/25		2020/07/25		Whitehorse	COMPULSORY
2005/04/21	2020/07/25	2020/07/25	2030/07/25	2020/07/25	2020/07/25	2022/12/31		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2006/12/15	2020/08/03	2021/12/15	2025/08/03	2020/08/03	2020/08/03			Edmonton	Not Provided
1995/12/08	2020/08/27	2010/12/08	2020/08/27	2010/12/08	2011/01/01	2020/08/27		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1983/05/05	2020/08/30	2000/11/24	2013/06/16	2003/06/16		2013/06/16	2020/08/30	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2005/08/29	2020/08/31	2020/08/29	2027/01/03	2020/08/29	2020/08/31	2023/04/07		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1984/03/23	2020/09/01	2005/06/09	2021/08/26	2006/12/14	2013/07/01	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1990/11/28	2020/09/01	2010/05/09	2024/10/17	2010/05/09	2014/12/12	2020/09/01		Halifax	ELECTIVE
1995/07/26	2020/09/01	2013/12/27	2024/01/01	2013/12/27	2014/01/01	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1996/08/07	2020/09/01	2014/05/27	2027/03/15	2014/05/27		2020/09/01		Trail	ELECTIVE
1998/10/06	2020/09/01	2015/03/09	2025/04/03	2015/03/09	2015/04/03	2020/09/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2001/11/07	2020/09/01	2016/11/07	2021/11/15	2016/11/07	2016/11/07	2020/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2002/12/11	2020/09/01	2017/12/11	2024/12/28	2017/12/11	2017/12/11	2020/09/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
2006/11/22	2020/09/01	2022/07/18	2033/03/13	2022/07/18		2020/09/01		Sherbrooke	Early Retirement
2008/07/30	2020/09/01	2023/07/30	2026/10/26	2021/10/26		2020/09/01		Portage la Prairie	Early Retirement
2015/06/19	2020/09/01	2030/06/19	2039/08/31	2030/06/19				Sydney	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2020/09/02	2024/01/22	2030/06/29	2024/01/22				Vancouver	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2020/09/02	2030/01/29	2040/03/18	2030/01/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/09/02	2020/09/02	2040/06/18	2055/04/03	2040/06/18				Kingston	Not Provided
2020/09/02	2020/09/02	2036/05/30	2047/02/24	2036/05/30				London	Not Provided
2020/09/02	2020/09/02	2039/04/04	2052/11/02	2039/04/04				St. Catharines	Not Provided
2020/09/02	2020/09/02	2035/09/02	2044/01/08	2035/09/02				Vancouver	Not Provided
2020/09/02	2020/09/02	2032/05/10	2032/05/10	2030/09/02				New Westminster	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2020/09/08	2015/06/20	2020/09/08	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2020/09/08		Grand Falls/Windsor	COMPULSORY
1977/03/31	2020/09/11	1996/09/04	2006/09/04	1996/09/04	1996/09/04	2006/09/04	2020/09/11	Quebec	COMPULSORY
2010/02/10	2020/09/11	2025/06/15	2035/10/18	2025/06/15		2020/09/11		Edmonton	Early Retirement
1998/04/02	2020/09/15	2013/04/02	2020/12/08	2013/04/02	2013/04/02	2020/09/15		Saint John	ELECTIVE

1998/12/01	2020/09/17	2013/12/01	2018/11/18	2013/11/18	2013/11/18	2018/09/01	2020/09/17	Quebec	ELECTIVE
1975/07/15	2020/09/24	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	1993/06/30	1993/06/30	2003/06/30	2020/09/24	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1989/10/04	2020/09/25	2004/10/04	2014/09/11	2004/10/04	2004/10/04	2009/10/09	2020/09/25	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2007/05/10	2020/09/30	2025/06/24	2038/08/08	2025/06/24				Montreal	Not Provided
2009/09/09	2020/09/30	2027/06/27	2040/04/13	2027/06/27				Montreal	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2020/09/30	2032/06/24	2044/06/30	2032/06/24				Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2020/09/30	2031/04/04	2042/01/18	2031/04/04				Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2017/12/19	2020/09/30	2032/12/19	2039/01/04	2032/12/19				Longueuil	Not Provided
2018/11/29	2020/09/30	2033/11/29	2036/04/27	2031/04/27				Whitehorse	Not Provided
2020/09/30	2020/09/30	2036/12/02	2048/02/02	2036/12/02				Québec	Not Provided
2020/09/30	2020/09/30	2035/10/15	2045/10/29	2035/10/15				Montréal	Not Provided
2020/09/30	2020/09/30	2038/01/07	2050/04/15	2038/01/07				Québec	Not Provided
2020/09/30	2020/09/30	2040/05/04	2054/12/06	2040/05/04				Drummondville	Not Provided
2020/09/30	2020/09/30	2035/09/30	2044/12/31	2035/09/30				Montréal	Not Provided
2020/10/02	2020/10/02	2035/10/02	2044/04/17	2035/10/02				Barrie	Not Provided
2020/10/02	2020/10/02	2036/04/17	2046/11/01	2036/04/17				Calgary	Not Provided
2020/10/02	2020/10/02	2035/10/02	2038/07/20	2033/07/20				Barrie	Not Provided
1994/11/01	2020/10/10	2009/11/01	2015/10/03	2009/11/01	2012/01/01	2015/10/03	2020/10/10	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
1976/09/01	2020/10/12	1992/04/18	2002/04/18	1992/04/18	1992/04/19	2002/04/18	2020/10/12	Belleville	COMPULSORY
2006/11/22	2020/10/21	2021/11/22	2025/04/25	2020/04/25	2020/06/30			Hamilton	Not Provided
1986/11/17	2020/10/28	2001/11/17	2008/08/28	2001/11/17	2001/11/30	2008/08/28	2020/10/28	St. John's	COMPULSORY
1995/09/15	2020/11/01	2010/10/10	2020/11/01	2010/10/10	2010/11/01	2020/11/01		Bracebridge	COMPULSORY
2001/10/30	2020/11/01	2016/10/30	2024/10/15	2016/10/30	2016/10/30	2020/11/01		Thunder Bay	ELECTIVE
2005/11/01	2020/11/02	2020/11/01	2022/11/08	2017/11/08	2017/11/08	2020/11/02		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1972/09/01	2020/11/07	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	1993/09/20	1993/09/20	2003/09/20	2020/11/07	Windsor	COMPULSORY
1996/11/08	2020/11/07	2014/06/24	2024/06/24	2014/06/24	2014/06/24	2020/11/07		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2005/11/01	2020/11/10	2020/11/01	2020/11/10	2015/11/10		2020/11/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2017/05/03	2020/11/18	2033/04/07	2044/03/11	2033/04/07				Montreal	Not Provided
2017/05/03	2020/11/18	2035/04/04	2048/03/04	2035/04/04				Montreal	Not Provided
2020/11/18	2020/11/18	2035/11/18	2043/12/31	2035/11/18				Regina	Not Provided
2020/11/18	2020/11/18	2040/01/08	2054/02/27	2040/01/08				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2020/11/18	2020/11/18	2035/11/18	2042/04/06	2035/11/18				Fredericton	Not Provided
2020/11/18	2020/11/18	2035/11/18	2043/12/14	2035/11/18				Campbellton	Not Provided
2020/11/18	2020/11/18	2035/11/18	2041/12/29	2035/11/18				Montréal	Not Provided
2020/11/18	2020/11/18	2036/05/23	2046/11/26	2036/05/23				Whitehorse	Not Provided
1984/01/03	2020/11/19	2003/02/20	2017/01/01	2006/12/14	2007/01/01	2017/01/01	2020/11/19	St. John's	COMPULSORY
2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2020/11/22	2026/02/18	2020/11/22	2020/11/22	2021/11/22		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2020/11/22	2026/11/06	2020/11/22	2020/11/22			Kingston	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2020/11/22	2026/02/20	2020/11/22	2020/11/22			Waterloo	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2020/11/22	2020/11/22	2027/05/20	2020/11/22	2020/11/22			Vancouver	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2020/11/23	2020/11/22	2028/10/19	2020/11/22	2020/11/23			Pickering	Not Provided
2018/12/12	2020/11/24	2033/12/12	2039/11/13	2033/12/12				Toronto	Not Provided
1977/02/15	2020/11/26	1998/11/18	2012/06/24	2002/06/24		1999/11/01	2020/11/26	Cochrane	ELECTIVE
2003/05/29	2020/11/30	2019/10/06	2029/10/06	2019/10/06	2019/10/06	2020/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/11/15	2020/12/01	2020/11/15	2028/05/26	2020/11/15	2020/12/01			Prince Albert	Not Provided
1978/03/16	2020/12/05	1993/03/16	2002/12/10	1993/03/16	1993/03/16	1996/11/01	2020/12/05	Montréal	ELECTIVE

2020/12/09	2020/12/09	2033/06/08	2033/06/08	2030/12/09				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2020/12/09	2020/12/09	2035/12/09	2037/09/04	2032/09/04				Saskatton	Not Provided
2020/12/09	2020/12/09	2035/12/09	2045/03/17	2035/12/09				Sudbury	Not Provided
2020/12/09	2020/12/09	2035/12/09	2037/11/25	2032/11/25				Hamilton	Not Provided
2020/12/09	2020/12/09	2035/12/09	2044/05/24	2035/12/09				Hamilton	Not Provided
2020/12/11	2020/12/11	2037/03/11	2048/06/08	2037/03/11				Edmonton	Not Provided
2020/12/11	2020/12/11	2035/12/11	2036/11/07	2031/11/07				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2020/12/11	2020/12/11	2039/10/06	2053/07/31	2039/10/06				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2020/12/11	2020/12/11	2035/12/11	2045/12/04	2035/12/11				Chilliwack	Not Provided
2020/12/11	2020/12/11	2035/12/11	2037/09/09	2032/09/09				Montréal	Not Provided
2020/12/11	2020/12/11	2036/03/24	2046/07/05	2036/03/24				Montréal	Not Provided
2020/12/11	2020/12/11	2036/03/31	2046/07/20	2036/03/31				Montréal	Not Provided
2020/12/11	2020/12/11	2039/01/15	2052/02/18	2039/01/15				Montréal	Not Provided
2003/09/16	2020/12/17	2020/12/17	2030/12/17	2020/12/17	2020/12/17			Montreal	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2020/12/18	2018/08/24	2031/10/27	2018/08/24				Toronto	Not Provided
2020/12/18	2020/12/18	2035/12/18	2037/04/02	2032/04/02				Vancouver	Not Provided
1981/05/28	2020/12/22	1996/05/28	2004/07/27	1996/05/28	1996/05/31	2004/07/27	2020/12/22	London	COMPULSORY
2003/04/09	2020/12/30	2018/04/09	2027/12/07	2018/04/09	2018/04/09	2020/12/30		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2005/08/29	2020/12/31	2020/12/31	2030/12/31	2020/12/31	2020/12/31			Edmundston	Not Provided
1998/10/20	2021/01/01	2013/10/20	2022/11/05	2013/10/20	2013/10/20	2021/01/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1999/04/13	2021/01/01	2014/04/13	2022/07/17	2014/04/13	2014/04/22	2021/01/01		Saint John	ELECTIVE
2008/06/18	2021/01/01	2023/06/18	2023/08/30	2018/08/30	2018/08/30	2021/01/01		Orillia	Early Retirement
2010/02/10	2021/01/01	2025/02/10	2031/02/02	2025/02/10		2021/01/01		Longueuil	Early Retirement
1999/04/01	2021/01/04	2016/01/25	2026/01/25	2016/01/25	2016/01/25	2021/01/04	2021/03/24	Iqaluit	ELECTIVE
1986/02/23	2021/01/12	2001/02/23	2005/04/10	2000/04/10	2000/04/10	2005/04/10	2021/01/12	Fredericton	COMPULSORY
2009/12/11	2021/01/12	2024/12/11	2030/04/10	2024/12/11		2021/01/12		Calgary	Early Retirement
1985/04/04	2021/01/15	2000/04/04	2005/06/03	2000/04/04	2000/04/04	2005/06/03	2021/01/15	Edmundston	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	2021/01/15	2012/08/16	2022/09/14	2012/08/16	2012/09/14	2021/01/15		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2010/09/30	2021/01/16	2025/09/30	2026/01/16	2021/01/16	2021/01/16			Surrey	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2021/01/19	2023/07/30	2026/01/19	2021/01/19	2021/01/19	2022/09/03		St. Catharines	Early Retirement
1998/11/24	2021/01/26	2013/11/24	2021/01/26	2013/11/24	2013/11/24	2021/01/26		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2014/06/30	2021/01/29	2029/06/30	2032/08/22	2027/08/22		2021/01/29		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
1997/11/04	2021/02/01	2016/06/27	2030/02/17	2016/06/27	2021/02/01			Montreal	Not Provided
1998/06/23	2021/02/01	2013/06/23	2022/02/01	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2021/02/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2001/12/14	2021/02/01	2020/07/01	2031/02/01	2020/07/01	2021/02/01			Victoria	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2021/02/01	2024/06/19	2027/07/23	2022/07/23	2022/07/23	2023/11/30		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
2009/10/02	2021/02/01	2024/10/02	2026/02/01	2021/02/01	2021/02/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2009/11/26	2021/02/01	2024/11/26	2034/07/04	2024/11/26				Vancouver	Not Provided
2009/09/01	2021/02/03	2024/09/01	2027/10/03	2022/10/03		2021/02/03	2021/02/03	Miramichi	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2011/02/03	2021/02/03	2025/01/17	2025/01/17	2021/02/03	2021/02/03			Ottawa	Not Provided
2011/02/03	2021/02/03	2025/08/17	2025/08/17	2021/02/03	2021/02/03			Montreal	Not Provided
2002/05/31	2021/02/05	2019/04/14	2031/02/25	2019/04/14				Toronto	Not Provided
2010/05/18	2021/02/05	2025/05/18	2028/06/27	2023/06/27				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/02/05	2021/02/05	2036/06/22	2046/11/06	2036/06/22				Calgary	Not Provided
2021/02/05	2021/02/05	2036/02/05	2045/05/01	2036/02/05				Edmundston	Not Provided
2004/11/19	2021/02/07	2021/02/06	2031/02/07	2021/02/06	2021/02/07			Toronto	Not Provided

2011/02/03	2021/02/08	2025/05/08	2025/05/08	2021/02/03	2021/02/08			Essex	Not Provided
1998/07/01	2021/02/11	2013/07/01	2022/10/20	2013/07/01	2013/07/01	2021/02/11	2021/02/11	Halifax	DEATH (RPC)
2010/09/30	2021/02/25	2025/09/30	2034/05/13	2025/09/30		2021/02/25		Val-d'Or	Early Retirement
2019/03/07	2021/02/26	2034/03/07	2043/12/09	2034/03/07				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/02/26	2021/02/26	2038/12/03	2051/09/08	2038/12/03				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/02/26	2021/02/26	2038/11/27	2051/08/26	2038/11/27				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/02/26	2021/02/26	2037/10/03	2049/05/10	2037/10/03				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/02/26	2021/02/26	2036/02/26	2039/07/08	2034/07/08				Toronto	Not Provided
2004/09/24	2021/03/01	2020/08/17	2031/03/01	2020/08/17	2021/03/01			Montreal	Not Provided
2011/03/03	2021/03/03	2022/04/24	2022/04/24	2021/03/03	2021/03/03	2022/04/24		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2011/03/03	2021/03/05	2024/07/06	2024/07/06	2021/03/03	2021/03/05			Saskatoon	Not Provided
2011/03/13	2021/03/13	2022/05/26	2022/05/26	2021/03/13	2021/03/13	2022/05/26		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
1999/11/10	2021/03/16	2014/11/10	2021/03/16	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2021/03/16		Kingston	COMPULSORY
1995/04/25	2021/03/23	2010/04/25	2017/11/18	2010/04/25	2010/04/25	2014/04/30	2021/03/23	Calgary	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2021/03/23	2015/06/20	2021/03/23	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/03/23		Quebec	COMPULSORY
2015/06/20	2021/03/23	2032/12/07	2045/05/27	2032/12/07				St.John's	Not Provided
2017/05/11	2021/03/23	2032/05/11	2037/03/07	2032/03/07				St. John's	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2021/03/23	2032/06/21	2038/06/19	2032/06/21				Kamloops	Not Provided
2021/03/23	2021/03/23	2036/03/23	2045/12/13	2036/03/23				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/03/23	2021/03/23	2036/03/23	2044/01/21	2036/03/23				Vancouver	Not Provided
2021/03/23	2021/03/23	2036/03/23	2036/11/10	2031/11/10				St. John's	Not Provided
2021/03/23	2021/03/23	2036/03/23	2037/09/28	2032/09/28				St. John's	Not Provided
2021/03/23	2021/03/23	2036/03/17	2036/03/17	2031/03/23				St. John's	Not Provided
2021/03/23	2021/03/23	2036/03/23	2044/08/08	2036/03/23				Happy-Valley-Goose-Bay	Not Provided
1999/04/01	2021/03/24	2016/01/25	2026/01/25	2016/01/25	2016/01/25	2021/01/04	2021/03/24	Iqaluit	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2021/03/24	2014/06/30	2020/05/18	2014/06/30	2014/06/30	2015/12/01	2021/03/24	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	ELECTIVE
2007/04/27	2021/03/26	2021/03/26	2021/03/26	2017/04/27	2017/04/27	2021/03/26		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1999/03/09	2021/03/31	2014/03/09	2022/10/22	2014/03/09	2021/03/31	2022/10/22		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2001/03/27	2021/03/31	2016/03/27	2021/10/29	2016/03/27	2021/03/31	2021/10/29		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2019/03/25	2021/03/31	2034/03/25	2039/10/23	2034/03/25				Halifax	Not Provided
2021/03/31	2021/03/31	2040/06/20	2054/09/10	2040/06/20				Vancouver	Not Provided
2021/03/31	2021/03/31	2036/03/31	2045/12/05	2036/03/31				Halifax	Not Provided
2021/03/31	2021/03/31	2036/03/31	2036/06/13	2031/06/13				Kentville	Not Provided
2021/03/31	2021/03/31	2036/03/31	2038/07/10	2033/07/10				Truro	Not Provided
1995/12/28	2021/04/02	2015/05/30	2025/06/01	2015/05/30	2015/06/01	2021/04/02		Granby	ELECTIVE
2002/02/26	2021/04/04	2017/02/26	2023/10/30	2017/02/26	2017/02/26	2021/04/04		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1999/05/04	2021/04/07	2014/05/04	2021/04/07	2014/05/04	2014/05/04	2021/04/07		Sarnia	COMPULSORY
2019/03/25	2021/04/09	2035/12/24	2047/09/22	2035/12/24				St. John's	Not Provided
2002/04/18	2021/04/18	2019/11/16	2030/01/03	2019/11/16	2020/01/03	2021/04/18		St. Paul	ELECTIVE
1993/03/24	2021/04/23	2011/04/23	2021/04/23	2011/04/23	2011/04/23	2021/04/23		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1992/07/31	2021/04/24	2009/06/12	2021/04/24	2009/06/12	2012/05/31	2021/04/24		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
2017/06/21	2021/04/26	2032/06/21	2038/05/01	2032/06/21				Montreal	Not Provided
2021/04/26	2021/04/26	2036/04/26	2044/10/03	2036/04/26				Saint-Jérôme	Not Provided
2021/04/26	2021/04/26	2036/04/26	2041/11/07	2036/04/26				Salaberry-de-Valleyfield	Not Provided
2021/04/26	2021/04/26	2036/04/26	2042/09/11	2036/04/26				Vancouver	Not Provided
2021/04/26	2021/04/26	2036/04/26	2044/07/16	2036/04/26				Vancouver	Not Provided

2021/04/26	2021/04/26	2036/04/26	2043/09/13	2036/04/26				Vancouver	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2021/04/27	2015/06/20	2021/04/27	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2021/04/27		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1971/12/10	2021/04/28	1998/03/23	2008/03/23	1998/03/23		1983/08/27	2021/04/28		RESIGNATION (RPC)
2000/05/09	2021/04/30	2015/06/17	2025/06/19	2015/06/17	2015/06/19	2021/04/30		Summerside, P.E.I.	ELECTIVE
2004/05/14	2021/04/30	2021/04/30	2031/04/30	2021/04/30	2021/04/30			London	Not Provided
1998/06/11	2021/05/01	2015/07/06	2025/07/06	2015/07/06	2015/07/06	2021/05/01		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1999/01/08	2021/05/01	2015/06/17	2026/11/24	2015/06/17	2017/12/01	2021/05/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2003/09/26	2021/05/01	2018/09/26	2025/05/04	2018/09/26	2018/09/30	2021/05/01		Midland	ELECTIVE
2010/10/29	2021/05/01	2024/11/24	2024/11/24	2020/10/29	2021/05/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2019/02/05	2021/05/01	2033/01/06	2033/01/06	2029/02/05				Kamloops	Not Provided
2003/10/28	2021/05/03	2018/10/28	2021/05/03	2016/05/03	2016/07/04	2021/05/03		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1985/10/29	2021/05/12	2000/10/29	2006/03/22	2000/10/29		1991/10/24	2021/05/12	Corner Brook, Newfoundland	DISABILITY
1994/02/11	2021/05/15	2011/05/18	2021/05/18	2011/05/18	2011/05/18	2021/05/15		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2021/05/17	1998/07/31	2008/07/31	1998/07/31	2000/04/03	2004/04/05	2021/05/17	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1982/12/16	2021/05/18	1997/12/16	2007/08/09	1997/12/16	1997/12/16	2007/08/09	2021/05/18	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2021/05/21	2004/06/30	2007/08/11	2002/08/11	2004/03/31	2007/08/11	2021/05/21	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2021/05/21	2021/05/21	2036/08/01	2046/10/13	2036/08/01				St. Catharines	Not Provided
2021/05/21	2021/05/21	2036/05/21	2042/04/27	2036/05/21				Blainville	Not Provided
2021/05/21	2021/05/21	2036/05/21	2044/07/24	2036/05/21				Montréal	Not Provided
2021/05/21	2021/05/21	2036/05/21	2039/07/18	2034/07/18				St. Paul	Not Provided
2021/05/21	2021/05/21	2036/05/21	2039/08/13	2034/08/13				St. John's	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2021/05/22	2022/12/13	2026/05/22	2021/05/22	2021/05/22			Toronto	Not Provided
2002/10/11	2021/05/23	2019/08/02	2031/05/23	2019/08/02	2021/05/23			Surrey	Not Provided
2015/06/19	2021/05/23	2030/06/19	2033/04/15	2028/04/15		2021/05/23	2021/05/23	Rocky Mountain House	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2005/02/25	2021/05/29	2020/02/25	2021/05/29	2016/05/29	2016/06/30	2021/05/29		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1994/11/01	2021/06/01	2012/10/24	2022/10/24	2012/10/24	2012/10/24	2021/06/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1995/04/25	2021/06/01	2012/10/20	2022/10/20	2012/10/20	2012/10/20	2021/06/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1994/07/09	2021/06/02	2010/06/21	2021/06/02	2010/06/21	2020/05/15	2021/06/02		Fredericton	COMPULSORY
1999/04/01	2021/06/04	2018/06/13	2031/06/04	2018/06/13	2021/06/04				Not Provided
1994/01/27	2021/06/25	2009/01/27	2009/05/12	2004/05/12	2004/05/12	2009/05/12	2021/06/25	Sault Ste. Marie	COMPULSORY
1985/10/04	2021/06/29	2000/10/04	2003/03/11	1998/03/11	1998/06/30	2003/03/11	2021/06/29	St. John's	COMPULSORY
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/02/15	2036/02/15	2031/06/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2040/04/29	2035/04/29					Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2038/03/13	2033/03/13				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2044/06/13	2036/06/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2045/09/08	2036/06/29				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2042/11/04	2036/06/29				Oshawa	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2036/11/06	2031/11/06				Montréal	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2044/01/24	2036/06/29				Regina	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2045/07/16	2036/06/29				Edmonton	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2033/10/22	2033/10/22	2031/06/29				Dartmouth	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2042/12/27	2036/06/29				Montréal	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2036/06/29	2043/09/11	2036/06/29				Montréal	Not Provided
2021/06/29	2021/06/29	2039/04/20	2052/02/07	2039/04/20				Montréal	Not Provided
2001/11/15	2021/06/30	2019/01/30	2031/04/14	2019/01/30	2021/06/30			Calgary	Not Provided
2010/02/10	2021/06/30	2025/02/10	2026/06/14	2021/06/14	2021/06/30			Pickering	Not Provided

1992/03/12	2021/07/01	2009/05/07	2021/07/01			2021/07/01		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1997/03/18	2021/07/01	2014/05/09	2026/06/30	2014/05/09	2016/01/01	2021/07/01		Truro	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	2021/07/01	2012/03/18	2021/09/18	2012/03/18	2012/04/01	2021/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1999/02/10	2021/07/01	2016/05/08	2026/05/08	2016/05/08	2016/05/08	2021/07/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2021/07/01	2018/01/04	2028/10/22	2018/01/04	2018/10/22	2021/07/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2019/06/22	2021/07/01	2031/07/01	2042/07/20					Toronto	Not Provided
1975/07/31	2021/07/07	1999/05/07	2009/05/07			1992/06/05	2021/07/07	Edmonton	DISABILITY
2009/06/19	2021/07/09	2024/06/19	2026/07/09	2021/07/09	2021/07/09			Morrisburg	Not Provided
2004/05/07	2021/07/10	2021/07/10	2031/07/10	2021/07/10	2021/07/10			Hamilton	Not Provided
1994/11/29	2021/07/14	2010/09/21	2021/07/14	2010/09/21	2011/07/14	2021/07/14		Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1987/10/27	2021/07/16	2002/10/27	2007/08/07	2002/08/07	2002/08/07	2007/08/07	2021/07/16	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
1975/07/24	2021/07/24	1993/09/22	2003/09/22	1993/09/22	1993/09/22	1995/10/31	2021/07/24	Arthabska	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2021/07/25	2011/07/25	2021/07/25	2011/07/25	2011/07/25	2021/07/25		Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY
1988/07/26	2021/08/01	2008/02/05	2022/08/16	2008/02/05	2017/01/01	2021/08/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
1995/02/28	2021/08/01	2012/05/05	2024/07/10	2012/05/05	2018/09/01	2021/08/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2020/07/01	2021/08/01	2035/07/01	2039/02/09	2034/02/09				Vancouver	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2021/08/04	2036/02/05	2050/09/26	2036/02/05				Gatineau	Not Provided
2017/05/11	2021/08/04	2032/05/11	2037/03/07	2032/03/07				St. John's	Not Provided
2018/04/03	2021/08/04	2034/07/10	2045/10/16	2034/07/10				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2021/08/04	2033/05/03	2039/06/09	2033/05/03				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/06/06	2021/08/04	2033/06/06	2034/06/25	2029/06/25				Toronto	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2021/08/04	2034/04/24	2044/12/18	2034/04/24				Amos	Not Provided
2019/03/07	2021/08/04	2033/03/01	2033/03/01	2029/03/07				New Carlisle	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/08/04	2038/07/14	2033/07/14				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2039/03/08	2051/10/09	2039/03/08				Montréal	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2033/03/21	2033/03/21	2031/08/04				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/08/04	2042/02/08	2036/08/04				Sudbury	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/08/04	2036/08/11	2031/08/11				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/10/24	2047/01/14	2036/10/24				St. John's	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/09/01	2046/09/30	2036/09/01				Calgary	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/08/04	2045/06/14	2036/08/04				Calgary	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/08/04	2044/10/24	2036/08/04				Moncton	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/08/04	2037/08/07	2032/08/07				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2033/09/12	2033/09/12	2031/08/04				Edmonton	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2021/08/04	2036/08/04	2043/05/22	2036/08/04				Ontario	Not Provided
1998/06/30	2021/08/05	2013/06/30	2021/08/05	2013/06/30	2013/06/30	2021/08/05		Halifax	COMPULSORY
1997/11/18	2021/08/10	2012/11/18	2021/08/10	2012/11/18	2012/11/18	2021/08/10		North Bay	COMPULSORY
2009/01/22	2021/08/13	2021/08/13	2021/08/13	2019/01/22	2019/01/22	2021/08/13		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2020/03/04	2021/08/14	2028/06/19	2028/06/19			2021/08/14		Truro	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2009/01/22	2021/08/22	2024/01/22	2026/08/22	2021/08/22	2021/08/22			New Westminster	Not Provided
1970/02/12	2021/08/29	1999/01/06	2009/01/06	1999/01/06		1997/04/02	2021/08/29	Edmonton	DISABILITY
2002/01/25	2021/08/30	2018/08/10	2028/09/01	2018/08/10	2018/09/01	2021/08/30		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1993/06/10	2021/08/31	2015/05/19	2032/04/25	2015/05/19		2021/08/31		Montreal, Quebec	ELECTIVE
1990/12/24	2021/09/01	2011/04/01	2023/02/02	2011/04/01	2013/02/02	2021/09/01		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1998/03/17	2021/09/01	2013/03/17	2021/12/24	2013/03/17	2013/03/31	2021/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2021/09/01	2024/06/19	2028/06/18	2023/06/18		2021/09/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement

1986/12/19	2021/09/04	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2001/12/19	2001/12/19	2008/07/15	2021/09/04	Cambridge	COMPULSORY
1994/11/29	2021/09/04	2013/07/26	2023/07/26	2013/07/26	2013/07/26	2021/09/04		Calgary	ELECTIVE
2009/09/09	2021/09/04	2024/01/21	2024/01/21	2019/09/09	2019/09/09	2021/09/04		Calgary	Early Retirement
2006/09/14	2021/09/14	2021/09/14	2029/07/08	2021/09/14	2021/09/14			Toronto	Not Provided
1985/02/15	2021/09/15	2000/07/01	2010/11/14	2000/11/14	2000/11/14	2008/12/31	2021/09/15	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2008/12/11	2021/09/15	2023/12/11	2027/09/19	2022/09/19		2021/09/15		Fredericton	Early Retirement
2020/01/30	2021/09/15	2035/01/30	2040/07/19	2035/01/30				Fredericton	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2021/09/18	2024/07/29	2026/09/18	2021/09/18	2021/09/18			Tillsonburg	Not Provided
2008/11/28	2021/09/21	2023/11/28	2026/09/21	2021/09/21	2021/09/21	2022/12/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1968/03/12	2021/09/24	1992/12/16	2002/12/16	1992/12/16	1992/12/16	1995/02/18	2021/09/24	Drummondville	ELECTIVE
1985/10/04	2021/10/06	2001/01/12	2011/04/21	2001/04/21	2001/04/21	2011/04/21	2021/10/06	Moncton	COMPULSORY
2011/02/03	2021/10/06	2026/02/03	2026/04/25	2021/04/25		2021/10/06	2021/10/06	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
1993/06/10	2021/10/11	2011/02/21	2021/10/11	2011/02/21	2011/10/11	2021/10/11		Montreal	COMPULSORY
1976/05/28	2021/10/14	1995/03/05	2005/03/05	1995/03/05		2005/03/05	2021/10/14	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
2008/12/11	2021/10/20	2023/12/11	2026/10/20	2021/10/20	2021/10/20			Miramichi	Not Provided
2001/03/27	2021/10/29	2016/03/27	2021/10/29	2016/03/27	2021/03/31	2021/10/29		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1993/05/28	2021/10/31	2011/03/29	2024/01/27	2011/03/29	2021/10/31	2024/01/27		Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1993/05/28	2021/10/31	2011/03/29	2024/01/27	2011/03/29	2021/10/31	2024/01/27		Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
2006/12/15	2021/10/31	2021/10/31	2021/10/31	2016/12/15	2016/12/16	2021/10/31		New Glasgow	COMPULSORY
2005/02/25	2021/11/01	2021/10/28	2031/11/01	2021/10/28	2021/11/01			Saskatoon	Not Provided
2007/03/30	2021/11/01	2022/03/30	2022/11/08	2017/11/08	2017/12/01	2021/11/01		Moose Jaw	Early Retirement
2010/03/19	2021/11/01	2025/03/19	2026/10/20	2021/10/20	2021/11/01			Kamloops	Not Provided
1985/10/04	2021/11/02	2006/04/19	2021/11/02	2006/04/19		2021/11/02		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/12/22	2021/11/21	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	1998/12/22	1998/12/22	2006/09/06	2021/11/21	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1988/06/07	2021/11/22	2005/03/28	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2012/04/02	2021/11/22	Kirkland Lake	ELECTIVE
2005/11/22	2021/11/22	2020/11/22	2026/02/18	2020/11/22	2020/11/22	2021/11/22		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2006/11/22	2021/11/22	2021/11/22	2031/03/21	2021/11/22	2021/11/22			Montreal	Not Provided
1997/09/16	2021/12/01	2014/05/26	2024/05/26	2014/05/26	2014/05/26	2021/12/01		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1978/12/21	2021/12/02	1998/11/18	2011/11/07	2001/11/07	2002/02/28	2006/11/01	2021/12/02	Nanaimo	ELECTIVE
2005/11/01	2021/12/03	2020/11/01	2021/12/03	2016/12/03	2016/12/31	2021/12/03		Thunder Bay	COMPULSORY
2001/11/15	2021/12/04	2016/11/15	2021/12/04	2016/11/15	2016/11/15	2021/12/04		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2011/02/03	2021/12/04	2026/02/03	2026/12/04	2021/12/04	2021/12/04			St. Catharines	Not Provided
2005/05/13	2021/12/06	2021/12/06	2031/12/06	2021/12/06	2021/12/06	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1977/10/13	2021/12/12	1992/10/13	2000/06/17	1992/10/13	1993/04/08	1997/04/16	2021/12/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2004/11/26	2021/12/12	2019/11/26	2021/12/12	2016/12/12	2016/12/12	2021/12/12		Victoria	COMPULSORY
1975/01/30	2021/12/13	1998/11/18	2009/11/14	1999/11/14	1999/11/14	2009/11/14	2021/12/13	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1997/04/08	2021/12/13	2010/10/30	2010/10/30	2007/04/08	2007/04/08	2010/10/30	2021/12/13	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2006/12/15	2021/12/15	2021/12/15	2029/05/23	2021/12/15	2021/12/15	2022/01/02		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2006/12/15	2021/12/15	2021/12/15	2027/10/31	2021/12/15	2021/12/15			Hamilton	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2021/12/17	2036/01/17	2050/08/19	2036/01/17				London	Not Provided
2017/05/18	2021/12/17	2032/05/18	2039/08/14	2032/05/18				Toronto	Not Provided
2021/12/17	2021/12/17	2037/01/16	2047/02/15	2037/01/16				Calgary	Not Provided
2021/12/17	2021/12/17	2037/10/25	2048/09/02	2037/10/25				Montréal	Not Provided
2021/12/17	2021/12/17	2032/10/20	2032/10/20	2031/12/17				Hamilton	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2021/12/29	2023/06/18	2026/12/29	2021/12/29	2021/12/29			Welland	Not Provided
2004/05/14	2021/12/31	2019/07/19	2029/07/19	2019/07/19	2019/07/19	2021/12/31		Barrie	ELECTIVE

2009/09/09	2021/12/31	2023/05/26	2023/05/26	2019/09/09	2019/09/09	2021/12/31		Ottawa	Early Retirement
2009/11/26	2021/12/31	2024/11/26	2026/08/12	2021/08/12	2021/12/31			Toronto	Not Provided
2010/09/30	2021/12/31	2025/09/30	2034/08/25	2025/09/30		2021/12/31		Montréal	Early Retirement
1991/12/23	2022/01/01	2010/10/17	2024/08/11	2010/10/17	2022/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1992/06/24	2022/01/01	2011/12/22	2022/01/01	2011/12/22	2012/01/01	2022/01/01		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1996/11/08	2022/01/01	2015/05/16	2025/05/16	2015/05/16	2015/05/16	2022/01/01		Prince Albert	ELECTIVE
1997/11/18	2022/01/01	2013/12/11	2023/12/11	2013/12/11	2013/12/11	2022/01/01		Hawkesbury	ELECTIVE
1999/06/30	2022/01/01	2017/08/29	2027/08/29	2017/08/29	2017/08/29	2022/01/01		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
2005/11/15	2022/01/01	2021/12/21	2032/01/01	2021/12/21	2022/01/01			Regina	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2022/01/01	2021/12/12	2031/12/31	2021/12/12	2022/01/01			Halifax	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2022/01/01	2021/11/22	2026/11/17	2021/11/17	2022/01/01			Montreal	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2022/01/01	2022/08/06	2022/08/06	2018/07/30	2018/07/30	2022/01/01		Toronto	Early Retirement
2011/12/01	2022/01/01	2026/06/13	2026/06/13	2021/12/01	2022/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2011/12/31	2022/01/01	2022/06/15	2022/06/15	2021/12/31	2022/01/01	2022/06/15		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2006/12/15	2022/01/02	2021/12/15	2029/05/23	2021/12/15	2021/12/15	2022/01/02		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2009/08/13	2022/01/04	2024/08/13	2031/04/22	2024/08/13		2022/01/04		Red Deer	Early Retirement
2009/09/09	2022/01/07	2024/09/09	2024/10/02	2019/10/02	2019/10/02	2022/01/07		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
2010/06/18	2022/01/10	2025/06/18	2032/06/03	2025/06/18		2022/01/10	2022/01/10	St. John's	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2001/05/01	2022/01/11	2019/09/06	2032/01/11	2019/09/06	2022/01/11			Kapuskasing	Not Provided
2005/11/22	2022/01/13	2020/11/22	2022/01/13	2017/01/13	2017/08/31	2022/01/13		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2005/11/22	2022/01/16	2022/01/16	2032/01/16	2022/01/16	2022/01/16			Montreal	Not Provided
1976/12/23	2022/01/18	1992/06/13	2002/06/13	1992/06/13	1992/12/01	2002/06/13	2022/01/18	North Battleford	COMPULSORY
2006/10/26	2022/01/22	2021/10/26	2022/01/24	2017/01/24	2017/01/30	2022/01/22		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2002/06/05	2022/01/23	2018/07/28	2028/07/28	2018/07/28	2018/07/28	2022/01/23	2022/01/23	Oshawa	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2007/03/02	2022/01/31	2022/03/02	2027/01/20	2022/01/20	2022/01/31			Ottawa	Not Provided
2001/09/01	2022/02/01	2016/09/01	2025/05/19	2016/09/01	2016/09/01	2022/02/01		Charlottetown	ELECTIVE
2011/02/03	2022/02/01	2026/02/03	2027/01/19	2022/01/19	2022/02/01			London	Not Provided
2022/02/03	2022/02/03	2037/02/03	2042/09/19	2037/02/03		2022/05/03		Toronto	RESIGNATION (RPC)
2022/02/03	2022/02/03	2037/02/03	2045/08/04	2037/02/03				Vancouver	Not Provided
2022/02/03	2022/02/03	2037/02/03	2042/07/27	2037/02/03				Vancouver	Not Provided
2022/02/03	2022/02/03	2037/02/03	2046/01/07	2037/02/03				Vancouver	Not Provided
2022/02/03	2022/02/03	2040/10/02	2054/06/01	2040/10/02				Vancouver	Not Provided
2022/02/03	2022/02/03	2041/09/30	2056/05/27	2041/09/30				Kelowna	Not Provided
2022/02/03	2022/02/03	2037/02/03	2038/04/01	2033/04/01				Vancouver	Not Provided
2022/02/03	2022/02/03	2037/02/03	2043/04/12	2037/02/03				Vancouver	Not Provided
2007/04/26	2022/02/07	2023/06/15	2034/08/04	2023/06/15		2022/02/07		Calgary	Early Retirement
2005/05/05	2022/02/08	2022/02/08	2032/02/08	2022/02/08	2022/02/08			Toronto	Not Provided
2019/04/09	2022/02/08	2034/04/28	2044/05/17	2034/04/28				Hamilton	Not Provided
2019/05/02	2022/02/09	2033/07/22	2033/07/22	2029/05/02				Oakville	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2022/02/13	2024/07/29	2027/02/13	2022/02/13	2022/02/13	2023/12/31		Sudbury	Early Retirement
2018/04/03	2022/02/18	2033/04/03	2039/06/27	2033/04/03		2022/02/18		Montreal	DISABILITY
2007/03/02	2022/03/02	2022/03/02	2030/11/19	2022/03/02	2022/03/02	2023/09/30		St. John's	ELECTIVE
2010/05/14	2022/03/04	2025/05/14	2027/03/04	2022/03/04	2022/03/04			Calgary	Not Provided
2006/12/15	2022/03/09	2021/12/15	2025/06/23	2020/06/23		2022/03/09	2022/03/09	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
2000/06/20	2022/03/13	2015/06/20	2015/09/23	2010/09/23	2010/09/23	2011/01/01	2022/03/13	Penticton	Early Retirement
2017/06/21	2022/03/14	2032/06/21	2041/04/22	2032/06/21				Surrey	Not Provided

2009/04/29	2022/03/23	2022/03/23	2022/03/23	2019/04/29	2019/05/01	2022/03/23	St. John's	COMPULSORY	
2017/12/19	2022/03/25	2033/01/08	2043/01/29	2033/01/08			Brampton	Not Provided	
2022/03/25	2022/03/25	2037/03/25	2044/01/23	2037/03/25			Montréal	Not Provided	
2022/03/25	2022/03/25	2037/03/25	2041/07/08	2036/07/08			Saint John	Not Provided	
2022/03/25	2022/03/25	2037/03/25	2039/12/22	2034/12/22			Montréal	Not Provided	
2022/03/25	2022/03/25	2037/09/09	2048/02/24	2037/09/09			Ottawa	Not Provided	
2022/03/25	2022/03/25	2038/04/08	2049/04/21	2038/04/08			Truro	Not Provided	
2022/03/25	2022/03/25	2033/11/26	2033/11/26	2032/03/25			Port Hawkesbury, NS	Not Provided	
2022/03/25	2022/03/25	2037/03/25	2039/12/25	2034/12/25			Halifax	Not Provided	
2022/03/25	2022/03/25	2037/03/25	2045/07/06	2037/03/25			Ottawa	Not Provided	
2007/03/02	2022/03/28	2022/03/02	2030/03/25	2022/03/02	2022/03/28		Lindsay	Not Provided	
2007/05/10	2022/03/28	2022/05/10	2027/03/28	2022/03/28	2022/03/28		Kingston	Not Provided	
2015/02/26	2022/03/28	2032/07/28	2044/12/27	2032/07/28			Kingston	Not Provided	
1995/12/06	2022/03/31	2011/08/03	2022/03/31	2011/08/03	2016/08/31	2022/03/31	Saskatoon	COMPULSORY	
2007/03/30	2022/03/31	2022/03/30	2027/10/01	2022/03/30	2022/03/31		Fredericton	Not Provided	
2007/03/30	2022/04/01	2022/03/30	2028/01/23	2022/03/30	2022/04/01		Vancouver	Not Provided	
2007/07/10	2022/04/01	2022/04/01	2022/04/01	2017/07/10	2017/07/10	2022/04/01	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY	
1976/04/08	2022/04/03	1991/04/08	1993/12/05	1988/12/05	1988/12/05	1993/12/05	2022/04/03	St. John's	COMPULSORY
2009/06/19	2022/04/04	2024/06/19	2030/08/25	2024/06/19		2022/04/04	Laval	Early Retirement	
2010/10/28	2022/04/04	2025/10/28	2032/09/23	2025/10/28		2022/04/04	Ottawa	Early Retirement	
2012/03/01	2022/04/04	2029/03/16	2041/03/30	2029/03/16		2022/04/04	Milton	DISABILITY	
1991/03/22	2022/04/05	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2006/03/22	2006/03/22	2013/06/07	2022/04/05	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2010/06/18	2022/04/06	2022/04/06	2022/04/06	2020/06/18	2020/06/18	2022/04/06	Ottawa	COMPULSORY	
2012/04/05	2022/04/06	2025/08/05	2025/08/05	2022/04/05	2022/04/06		Regina	Not Provided	
1975/07/24	2022/04/09	1996/04/03	2006/04/03	1996/04/03		1996/08/31	2022/04/09	Montréal	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2022/04/09	2022/03/02	2028/02/09	2022/03/02		2022/04/09	Regina	ELECTIVE	
1973/09/01	2022/04/12	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	1995/08/03	1995/08/03	2005/08/03	2022/04/12	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2011/03/03	2022/04/15	2026/03/03	2031/12/28	2026/03/03		2022/04/15	Calgary	Early Retirement	
1998/01/29	2022/04/16	2013/10/09	2024/06/18	2013/10/09	2014/07/01	2022/04/16	Montreal	ELECTIVE	
2015/06/20	2022/04/19	2030/06/20	2037/09/23	2030/06/20			Ottawa	Not Provided	
2018/08/29	2022/04/19	2033/08/29	2040/12/03	2033/08/29			Vancouver	Not Provided	
2022/04/19	2022/04/19	2037/06/01	2047/07/13	2037/06/01			Montréal	Not Provided	
2022/04/19	2022/04/19	2037/04/19	2040/11/21	2035/11/21			Calgary	Not Provided	
2022/04/19	2022/04/19	2037/04/19	2037/06/18	2032/06/18			Edmonton	Not Provided	
2022/04/19	2022/04/19	2038/02/22	2048/12/27	2038/02/22			Calgary	Not Provided	
2022/04/19	2022/04/19	2037/04/19	2044/09/30	2037/04/19			Hamilton	Not Provided	
2022/04/19	2022/04/19	2043/04/14	2059/04/07	2043/04/14			Hamilton	Not Provided	
2022/04/19	2022/04/19	2037/04/19	2045/08/17	2037/04/19			Kitchener	Not Provided	
1977/11/18	2022/04/20	1998/11/18	2009/12/01	1999/12/01	1999/12/01	2009/12/01	2022/04/20	Regina	COMPULSORY
2011/03/03	2022/04/24	2022/04/24	2022/04/24	2021/03/03	2021/03/03	2022/04/24	Calgary	COMPULSORY	
2010/06/18	2022/04/25	2025/06/18	2027/04/25	2022/04/25	2022/04/25		Montreal	Not Provided	
2022/04/26	2022/04/26	2038/02/18	2048/12/13	2038/02/18			Montréal	Not Provided	
2012/05/31	2022/04/27	2030/07/15	2043/08/28	2030/07/15			St. John's	Not Provided	
1991/10/11	2022/04/28	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2006/10/11	2006/10/11	2012/07/10	2022/04/28	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2022/04/28	2009/11/01	2017/12/01	2022/04/28	St. John's	COMPULSORY	
2002/10/10	2022/04/30	2017/10/10	2024/10/18	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2022/04/30	Vancouver	ELECTIVE	

2003/11/04	2022/05/01	2018/11/04	2023/03/21	2018/03/21	2018/03/21	2022/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2004/09/24	2022/05/01	2022/04/13	2032/05/01	2022/04/13				Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2016/06/16	2022/05/01	2031/06/16	2035/01/15	2030/01/15				Calgary	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2022/05/01	2031/10/19	2034/09/27	2029/09/27				Vancouver	Not Provided
2018/10/04	2022/05/01	2033/10/04	2040/09/22	2033/10/04				Victoria	Not Provided
1984/12/21	2022/05/02	2000/03/09	2010/05/26	2000/05/26	2000/05/26	2008/12/22	2022/05/02	Quebec	ELECTIVE
2017/10/26	2022/05/03	2032/10/26	2038/10/28	2032/10/26				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2022/02/03	2022/05/03	2037/02/03	2042/09/19	2037/02/03		2022/05/03		Toronto	RESIGNATION (RPC)
1990/07/05	2022/05/05	2005/07/05	2009/11/05	2004/11/05	2006/12/01	2009/11/05	2022/05/05	Halifax	COMPULSORY
2002/10/10	2022/05/10	2017/10/10	2020/01/16	2015/01/16	2015/01/16	2020/01/16	2022/05/10	Kitchener	COMPULSORY
2022/05/18	2022/05/18	2037/05/18	2044/09/26	2037/05/18				Toronto	Not Provided
2022/05/18	2022/05/18	2038/03/10	2048/12/31	2038/03/10				Etobicoke	Not Provided
2022/05/18	2022/05/18	2037/05/18	2041/09/13	2036/09/13				Toronto	Not Provided
2022/05/18	2022/05/18	2037/05/18	2040/12/30	2035/12/30				Toronto	Not Provided
1990/07/05	2022/05/23	2008/01/25	2018/01/25	2008/01/25	2008/01/25	2017/12/31	2022/05/23	Fredericton	ELECTIVE
2008/06/18	2022/05/26	2023/06/18	2027/05/26	2022/05/26	2022/05/26			Trois-Rivières	Not Provided
2011/03/13	2022/05/26	2022/05/26	2022/05/26	2021/03/13	2021/03/13	2022/05/26		Kitchener	COMPULSORY
2001/03/21	2022/05/27	2016/03/21	2024/08/09	2016/03/21	2018/01/01	2022/05/27		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2022/05/31	2012/04/19	2022/06/30	2012/04/19	2012/06/30	2022/05/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1995/11/28	2022/06/01	2012/05/21	2022/06/01	2012/05/21	2012/06/01	2022/06/01		Rimouski	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2022/06/01	2018/11/05	2022/09/04	2017/09/04	2017/09/04	2022/06/01		Trois-Rivieres	ELECTIVE
2007/06/01	2022/06/01	2022/06/01	2029/07/23	2022/06/01	2022/06/01			St. John's	Not Provided
2012/05/31	2022/06/01	2022/11/03	2022/11/03	2022/05/31	2022/06/01	2022/11/03		Montréal	COMPULSORY
2002/10/01	2022/06/02	2017/10/01	2026/06/22	2017/10/01	2022/06/02	2022/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2002/10/01	2022/06/02	2017/10/01	2026/06/22	2017/10/01	2022/06/02	2022/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2010/08/06	2022/06/02	2031/08/16	2047/08/25	2031/08/16				Montreal	Not Provided
2018/02/21	2022/06/02	2035/12/05	2048/09/16	2035/12/05				Regina	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2022/06/02	2033/06/21	2035/10/02	2030/10/02				Moncton	Not Provided
2018/11/01	2022/06/02	2033/11/01	2037/07/10	2032/07/10				St. John's	Not Provided
2022/06/02	2022/06/02	2037/06/02	2046/05/07	2037/06/02				Ottawa	Not Provided
2022/06/02	2022/06/02	2037/12/05	2048/06/09	2037/12/05				Hawkesbury	Not Provided
2022/06/02	2022/06/02	2037/07/18	2047/09/02	2037/07/18				Ottawa	Not Provided
2022/06/02	2022/06/02	2037/06/02	2046/10/20	2037/06/02				Ottawa	Not Provided
2022/06/02	2022/06/02	2037/06/02	2038/03/01	2033/03/01				London	Not Provided
2007/06/05	2022/06/05	2022/06/05	2030/03/08	2022/06/05	2022/06/05			Ottawa	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2022/06/05	2034/06/02	2043/12/17	2034/06/02				Gatineau, Québec	Not Provided
1991/06/21	2022/06/08	2006/06/21	2008/07/14	2003/07/14		2008/07/14	2022/06/08	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/11/19	2022/06/08	2018/11/19	2022/06/08	2017/06/08	2017/06/16	2022/06/08		Ottawa	COMPULSORY
1993/06/10	2022/06/10	2011/07/02	2022/06/10	2011/07/02	2012/06/10	2022/06/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2005/05/19	2022/06/11	2022/06/11	2032/06/11	2022/06/11	2022/06/11			Vancouver	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2022/06/11	2022/06/11	2022/06/11	2022/06/11		2022/06/11		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1979/01/01	2022/06/12	1994/01/02	2004/01/02	1994/01/02	1994/01/02	2003/12/30	2022/06/12	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2006/09/14	2022/06/13	2022/06/13	2032/06/13	2022/06/13	2022/06/13			Quebec	Not Provided
1976/04/08	2022/06/14	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	1993/01/02	1993/01/02	2003/01/02	2022/06/14	Red Deer	COMPULSORY
2011/12/31	2022/06/15	2022/06/15	2022/06/15	2021/12/31	2022/01/01	2022/06/15		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2006/10/26	2022/06/20	2021/12/21	2032/02/14	2021/12/21	2022/06/20			Toronto	Not Provided

2022/06/20	2022/06/20	2040/02/19	2052/10/20	2040/02/19				Toronto	Not Provided
2022/06/20	2022/06/20	2041/03/28	2055/01/04	2041/03/28				Regina	Not Provided
2022/06/20	2022/06/20	2039/05/17	2051/04/12	2039/05/17				Regina	Not Provided
2022/06/20	2022/06/20	2041/11/03	2056/03/18	2041/11/03				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2022/06/20	2022/06/20	2037/06/20	2046/02/26	2037/06/20				Brampton	Not Provided
2007/06/22	2022/06/22	2022/06/22	2029/05/03	2022/06/22	2022/06/22			Montreal	Not Provided
1966/06/21	2022/06/23	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	1991/01/03	1991/01/03	2001/01/03	2022/06/23	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2022/06/24	2022/06/24	2038/05/06	2049/03/18	2038/05/06				Woodbridge	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2022/06/29	2018/11/05	2022/06/29	2017/06/29	2019/01/01	2022/06/29		Yarmouth	COMPULSORY
1997/03/18	2022/06/30	2012/12/02	2023/01/02	2012/12/02	2013/01/02	2022/06/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
1999/11/10	2022/07/03	2014/11/10	2022/07/03	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2022/07/03		St. Catharines	COMPULSORY
2007/03/02	2022/07/04	2022/03/02	2026/10/18	2021/10/18	2022/07/04			Newmarket	Not Provided
1999/01/08	2022/07/05	2014/01/08	2022/07/05	2014/01/08	2014/01/08	2022/07/05		Timmins	COMPULSORY
2009/05/14	2022/07/06	2024/05/14	2028/03/12	2023/03/12		2022/07/06	2022/07/06	Montreal	DEATH (RPC)
1985/08/22	2022/07/10	2000/08/22	2005/02/04	2000/02/04		2005/02/04	2022/07/10	Owen Sound	COMPULSORY
1992/05/06	2022/07/10	2012/07/10	2022/07/10	2012/07/10	2012/07/10	2022/07/10		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1974/11/28	2022/07/11	1989/12/17	1999/12/17	1989/12/17	1990/01/01	1999/12/17	2022/07/11	Medicine Hat	COMPULSORY
2006/06/27	2022/07/11	2025/11/16	2040/04/06	2025/11/16		2022/07/11		Yellowknife	Early Retirement
2015/05/28	2022/07/14	2031/03/27	2042/01/23	2031/03/27		2022/07/14		New Westminster	DISABILITY
1973/12/20	2022/07/15	1987/06/12	1992/06/12	1987/06/12		1989/08/31	2022/07/15	Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2011/10/20	2022/07/16	2026/10/20	2027/07/16	2022/07/16	2022/07/16	2023/09/14		Calgary	DISABILITY
2009/06/19	2022/07/23	2024/06/19	2027/07/23	2022/07/23	2022/07/23	2023/11/30		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
1980/10/16	2022/07/26	1998/11/18	2008/12/12	1998/12/12	1998/12/12	2007/12/01	2022/07/26	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2022/07/30	2023/07/30	2024/12/30	2019/12/30	2019/12/31	2022/07/30		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1978/07/14	2022/07/31	1995/06/30	2005/06/30	1995/06/30	1995/06/30	2005/06/30	2022/07/31	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1989/03/07	2022/07/31	2008/05/21	2022/08/04	2008/05/21		2022/07/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2007/05/07	2022/08/01	2022/05/07	2023/04/18	2018/04/18	2022/08/01	2023/04/18			COMPULSORY
1987/09/23	2022/08/03	2000/07/24	2000/07/24	1997/09/23	1997/09/23	2000/07/24	2022/08/03	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1993/04/01	2022/08/07	2008/04/01	2010/05/27	2005/05/27	2005/06/01	2008/08/31	2022/08/07	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2012/05/31	2022/08/07	2027/05/31	2027/08/07	2022/08/07	2022/08/07			Vancouver	Not Provided
2021/03/23	2022/08/12	2036/03/23	2036/11/10	2031/11/10				St. John's	Not Provided
2021/03/23	2022/08/12	2036/03/17	2036/03/17	2031/03/23				St. John's	Not Provided
1977/03/31	2022/08/22	1998/11/18	2010/06/29	2000/06/29	2001/09/01	2010/06/29	2022/08/22	Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
2001/09/27	2022/08/24	2016/09/27	2022/08/24	2016/09/27	2016/09/30	2022/08/24		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1999/05/04	2022/08/28	2014/12/01	2025/06/30	2014/12/01		2014/04/15	2022/08/28	Quebec	Early Retirement
2011/09/29	2022/08/29	2025/08/16	2025/08/16	2021/09/29	2022/08/29			Milton	Not Provided
1996/08/07	2022/08/31	2012/08/04	2022/08/31	2012/08/04	2012/08/31	2022/08/31		St. John's	COMPULSORY
2001/11/15	2022/08/31	2017/05/24	2027/11/29	2017/05/24	2018/01/01	2022/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2007/12/13	2022/08/31	2022/12/13	2023/07/30	2018/07/30		2022/08/31		Toronto	Early Retirement
1990/04/12	2022/09/01	2009/02/16	2022/12/23			2022/09/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1997/01/29	2022/09/01	2012/08/31	2022/09/01	2012/08/31	2012/09/01	2022/09/01		Victoriaville	COMPULSORY
1999/04/13	2022/09/01	2015/04/18	2026/04/22	2015/04/18	2022/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2000/07/27	2022/09/01	2017/05/05	2027/05/05	2017/05/05	2017/05/05	2022/09/01		Swift Current	ELECTIVE
2002/08/08	2022/09/01	2017/08/08	2022/11/17	2017/08/08	2017/09/01	2022/09/01		Hull	ELECTIVE
2005/05/19	2022/09/01	2021/07/02	2032/08/15	2021/07/02	2022/09/01			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2006/12/23	2022/09/01	2022/07/13	2032/09/01	2022/07/13	2022/09/01			Medicine Hat	Not Provided

2008/02/20	2022/09/01	2023/02/20	2026/04/04	2021/04/04	2022/09/01			Ottawa	Not Provided
2009/05/20	2022/09/01	2024/05/20	2025/01/21	2020/01/21	2022/09/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2017/05/18	2022/09/01	2032/09/01	2049/05/02					Ottawa	Not Provided
1988/09/29	2022/09/02	2003/09/29	2007/05/18	2002/05/18	2002/05/18	2005/09/01	2022/09/02	Midland	ELECTIVE
2008/07/30	2022/09/03	2023/07/30	2026/01/19	2021/01/19	2021/01/19	2022/09/03		St. Catharines	Early Retirement
1996/01/10	2022/09/04	2011/11/07	2022/09/04	2011/11/07	2012/09/04	2022/09/04		Kelowna	COMPULSORY
2008/02/20	2022/09/05	2023/02/20	2027/07/01	2022/07/01	2022/09/05			Charlottetown	Not Provided
1996/06/20	2022/09/06	2012/09/06	2022/09/06	2012/09/06	2012/09/06	2022/09/06		New Westminster	COMPULSORY
1991/03/01	2022/09/11	2006/03/01	2008/06/17	2003/06/17	2003/06/17	2008/06/17	2022/09/11	Edmonton	COMPULSORY
2002/10/10	2022/09/13	2017/10/10	2022/11/27	2017/10/10		2017/07/04	2022/09/13	Vancouver	DISABILITY
1982/08/05	2022/09/18	1992/08/05	1994/02/01	1992/08/05	1992/09/01	1994/02/01	2022/09/18	North Sydney	COMPULSORY
2011/12/01	2022/09/22	2031/12/03	2046/12/05	2031/12/03				Yellowknife	Not Provided
2022/09/22	2022/09/22	2037/09/22	2039/01/27	2034/01/27				Toronto	Not Provided
2022/09/22	2022/09/22	2037/09/22	2045/11/26	2037/09/22				Hamilton	Not Provided
2022/09/22	2022/09/22	2037/09/22	2043/07/10	2037/09/22				Toronto	Not Provided
2022/09/22	2022/09/22	2038/11/16	2050/01/10	2038/11/16				Mississauga	Not Provided
2022/09/22	2022/09/22	2041/02/05	2054/06/21	2041/02/05				Kirkland Lake	Not Provided
1997/09/23	2022/09/30	2012/10/02	2022/10/02	2012/10/02	2012/10/02	2022/09/30		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1999/10/21	2022/09/30	2016/03/11	2026/09/05	2016/03/11	2016/09/05	2022/09/30		Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2008/03/03	2022/09/30	2023/03/03	2024/04/08	2019/04/08	2019/04/08	2022/09/30		Regina	Early Retirement
2012/03/01	2022/10/01	2027/03/01	2028/10/04	2023/10/04		2022/10/01		Ottawa	Early Retirement
1980/10/16	2022/10/04	1998/10/07	2008/10/07	1998/10/07	1998/10/07	2008/10/07	2022/10/04	Quebec	COMPULSORY
2022/10/07	2022/10/07	2037/10/07	2043/08/03	2037/10/07				Ottawa	Not Provided
2022/10/07	2022/10/07	2037/10/07	2045/05/12	2037/10/07				Westmount	Not Provided
2022/10/07	2022/10/07	2039/09/15	2051/08/23	2039/09/15				Montréal	Not Provided
2022/10/07	2022/10/07	2040/06/06	2053/02/03	2040/06/06				Montréal	Not Provided
2022/10/07	2022/10/07	2040/06/27	2053/03/18	2040/06/27				Ottawa	Not Provided
2022/10/07	2022/10/07	2037/10/07	2044/03/20	2037/10/07				St. John's	Not Provided
2022/10/07	2022/10/07	2037/10/07	2042/08/02	2037/08/02				St. John's	Not Provided
2022/10/07	2022/10/07	2037/10/07	2046/03/25	2037/10/07				Québec	Not Provided
2004/12/09	2022/10/08	2021/10/16	2032/10/08	2021/10/16	2022/10/08			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2003/06/18	2022/10/11	2021/02/13	2032/10/11	2021/02/13	2022/10/11			Toronto	Not Provided
2001/12/04	2022/10/14	2016/12/04	2022/10/14	2016/12/04	2016/12/04	2022/10/14		Corner Brook	COMPULSORY
2004/12/09	2022/10/15	2019/12/09	2022/10/15	2017/10/15	2017/10/15	2022/10/15		Montreal	COMPULSORY
2013/06/06	2022/10/20	2028/06/06	2036/09/27	2028/06/06				Vancouver	Not Provided
2019/03/25	2022/10/20	2035/12/24	2047/09/22	2035/12/24				St. John's	Not Provided
2022/10/20	2022/10/20	2037/10/20	2040/02/17	2035/02/17				Montréal	Not Provided
2022/10/20	2022/10/20	2037/10/20	2044/01/22	2037/10/20				Ottawa	Not Provided
2022/10/20	2022/10/20	2037/10/20	2038/08/13	2033/08/13				Vancouver	Not Provided
2022/10/20	2022/10/20	2037/10/20	2041/05/23	2036/05/23				Vancouver	Not Provided
2022/10/20	2022/10/20	2037/10/20	2041/12/05	2036/12/05				Vancouver	Not Provided
1985/03/11	2022/10/22	2001/10/28	2013/06/16	2003/06/16	2003/06/16	2011/09/01	2022/10/22	Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
1999/03/09	2022/10/22	2014/03/09	2022/10/22	2014/03/09	2021/03/31	2022/10/22		St. John's	COMPULSORY
1996/05/07	2022/10/27	2012/02/01	2022/10/27	2012/02/01	2017/12/01	2022/10/27		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2022/06/20	2022/10/28	2041/03/28	2055/01/04	2041/03/28				Regina	Not Provided
2022/10/28	2022/10/28	2037/10/28	2044/12/23	2037/10/28				Prince Albert	Not Provided

2022/10/28	2022/10/28	2037/10/28	2043/04/19	2037/10/28				Regina	Not Provided
2022/10/28	2022/10/28	2038/09/05	2049/07/13	2038/09/05				Regina	Not Provided
2022/10/28	2022/10/28	2037/10/28	2047/04/22	2037/10/28				Saskatoon	Not Provided
2022/10/28	2022/10/28	2035/05/29	2035/05/29	2032/10/28				Ottawa	Not Provided
2012/04/05	2022/10/29	2027/04/05	2027/10/29	2022/10/29	2022/10/29			Montreal	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2022/10/30	2022/10/20	2033/09/16	2022/10/20		2022/10/30		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1998/11/17	2022/10/31	2014/11/12	2024/11/12	2014/11/12	2014/11/12	2022/10/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
2009/09/09	2022/10/31	2024/09/09	2029/07/15	2024/07/15		2022/10/31		Winnipeg	Early Retirement
2012/11/02	2022/11/02	2026/04/06	2026/04/06	2022/11/02		2022/11/02		Surrey	Not Provided
2012/05/31	2022/11/03	2022/11/03	2022/11/03	2022/05/31	2022/06/01	2022/11/03		Montréal	COMPULSORY
1997/04/15	2022/11/04	2012/04/15	2016/01/25	2011/01/25		2007/11/01	2022/11/04	Vancouver	Early Retirement
2007/03/02	2022/11/04	2022/03/02	2024/03/14	2019/03/14	2022/11/04	2024/03/14		North York	COMPULSORY
1996/03/19	2022/11/05	2011/03/19	2018/07/08	2011/03/19	2011/03/19	2018/07/08	2022/11/05	Vernon	COMPULSORY
1976/10/28	2022/11/09	1998/11/18	2013/03/26	2003/03/26	2003/06/30	2013/03/26	2022/11/09	Niagara Falls	COMPULSORY
1995/04/04	2022/11/11	2012/10/06	2022/11/11	2012/10/06	2012/11/11	2022/11/11		Halifax	COMPULSORY
2011/09/29	2022/11/11	2026/09/29	2027/11/11	2022/11/11	2022/11/11			Calgary	Not Provided
2005/02/25	2022/11/15	2022/11/15	2032/11/15	2022/11/15	2022/11/15			Montreal	Not Provided
1998/01/29	2022/11/19	2014/11/10	2024/11/10	2014/11/10	2014/11/10	2022/11/19	2022/11/19	Edmonton	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2017/03/24	2022/11/25	2032/03/24	2039/05/07	2032/03/24				Edmonton	Not Provided
2022/11/25	2022/11/25	2037/10/24	2037/10/24	2032/11/25				St. Catharines	Not Provided
2022/11/25	2022/11/25	2037/11/25	2043/05/17	2037/11/25				Montréal	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2022/11/26	2027/10/04	2027/11/25	2022/11/25	2022/11/26			Vancouver	Not Provided
2002/10/01	2022/11/30	2017/10/01	2026/06/22	2017/10/01	2022/06/02	2022/11/30		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2007/11/29	2022/11/30	2022/11/29	2032/11/08	2022/11/29	2022/11/30			Calgary	Not Provided
1999/11/10	2022/12/01	2014/11/10	2023/05/01	2014/11/10	2014/11/13	2022/12/01		Peterborough	ELECTIVE
2006/12/15	2022/12/01	2022/08/16	2032/12/01	2022/08/16	2022/12/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
1982/01/28	2022/12/02	1997/09/19	2007/09/19	1997/09/19	1997/12/31	2007/09/19	2022/12/02	Calgary	COMPULSORY
1976/09/01	2022/12/02	1991/09/01	1997/03/27	1991/09/01	1991/09/01	1993/10/31	2022/12/02	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1983/07/18	2022/12/03	1998/07/18	2007/08/13	1998/07/18	1998/09/01	2004/05/01	2022/12/03	Ottawa	ELECTIVE
2004/09/17	2022/12/09	2019/09/17	2025/09/26	2019/09/17		2017/08/17	2022/12/09	Summerside	DISABILITY
1981/06/18	2022/12/10	1998/07/02	2008/07/02	1998/07/02	1998/07/04	2005/11/10	2022/12/10	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
1999/10/21	2022/12/10	2017/11/24	2027/11/24	2017/11/24	2017/11/24	2022/12/10		Barrie	ELECTIVE
2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2022/12/13	2030/07/17	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			Calgary	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2022/12/13	2031/11/14	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			Woodstock	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2022/12/13	2022/12/13	2031/11/01	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			Chicoutimi	Not Provided
2012/12/13	2022/12/13	2026/02/15	2026/02/15	2022/12/13	2022/12/13			St. Catharines	Not Provided
2003/09/26	2022/12/15	2023/02/08	2037/06/23	2023/02/08				North York	Not Provided
2014/03/06	2022/12/15	2032/01/24	2044/12/13	2032/01/24		2022/12/15		Windsor	DISABILITY
2022/12/16	2022/12/16	2037/12/16	2038/12/15	2033/12/15				Toronto	Not Provided
2022/12/16	2022/12/16	2039/10/16	2051/08/14	2039/10/16				Toronto	Not Provided
1991/04/08	2022/12/17	2009/08/29	2023/01/20	2009/08/29		2022/12/17		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2022/12/21	2008/10/30	2018/10/30	2008/10/30	2008/10/30	2013/05/01	2022/12/21	Kamloops	ELECTIVE
1978/04/27	2022/12/22	1995/07/27	2005/07/27	1995/07/27	1995/07/31	2005/07/27	2022/12/22	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
1995/04/25	2022/12/29	2014/04/27	2024/05/01	2014/04/27	2014/05/01	2022/12/29		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1994/01/27	2022/12/31	2013/07/11	2023/07/11	2013/07/11	2013/07/11	2022/12/31		Orillia	ELECTIVE
1997/03/18	2022/12/31	2013/11/30	2023/11/30	2013/11/30	2013/11/30	2022/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE

2004/11/26	2022/12/31	2019/11/26	2024/12/10	2019/11/26	2019/11/26	2022/12/31		Richmond	ELECTIVE
2005/04/21	2022/12/31	2020/07/25	2030/07/25	2020/07/25	2020/07/25	2022/12/31		Quebec	ELECTIVE
2008/11/28	2022/12/31	2023/11/28	2026/09/21	2021/09/21	2021/09/21	2022/12/31		Vancouver	Early Retirement
1996/05/07	2023/01/01	2014/01/10	2026/09/15	2014/01/10	2023/01/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2003/11/19	2023/01/01	2019/11/29	2030/12/08	2019/11/29	2023/01/01			Ottawa	Not Provided
2007/01/29	2023/01/01	2022/12/02	2033/01/01	2022/12/02	2023/01/01			Ottawa	Not Provided
2008/04/11	2023/01/01	2023/04/11	2026/01/14	2021/01/14	2023/01/01			Vancouver	Not Provided
2007/12/13	2023/01/08	2023/01/08	2033/01/08	2023/01/08	2023/01/08			Edmundston	Not Provided
1975/07/24	2023/01/14	1998/05/18	2008/05/18	1998/05/18	2000/07/24	2008/05/18	2023/01/14	Ottawa, Ontario	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2023/01/16	2018/11/05	2023/01/16	2018/01/16	2018/01/16	2023/01/16		Blainville	COMPULSORY
2001/10/30	2023/01/17	2020/06/09	2033/01/17	2020/06/09	2023/01/17			Sudbury	Not Provided
2002/10/10	2023/01/19	2017/10/10	2023/01/19	2017/10/10	2017/10/10	2023/01/19		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
1994/10/04	2023/01/21	2013/01/21	2023/01/21	2013/01/21	2013/01/21	2023/01/21		Edmonton, Alberta	COMPULSORY
1981/12/01	2023/01/24	1996/12/01	2004/01/29	1996/12/01	1996/12/01	2002/11/01	2023/01/24	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1996/01/23	2023/01/31	2013/02/05	2023/02/05	2013/02/05	2013/02/05	2023/01/31		Sudbury	ELECTIVE
2020/01/30	2023/01/31	2035/01/30	2044/11/27	2035/01/30				Timmins	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2023/01/31	2036/08/04	2042/02/08	2036/08/04				Sudbury	Not Provided
2000/02/28	2023/02/03	2017/07/24	2027/09/01	2017/07/24	2017/09/01	2023/02/03		Sainte-Foy	ELECTIVE
2023/02/03	2023/02/03	2037/05/10	2037/05/10	2033/02/03				Toronto	Not Provided
2023/02/03	2023/02/03	2041/08/26	2055/03/18	2041/08/26				Montréal	Not Provided
2023/02/03	2023/02/03	2038/11/17	2049/08/30	2038/11/17				Montréal	Not Provided
2023/02/03	2023/02/03	2045/07/07	2062/12/08	2045/07/07				Montréal	Not Provided
2023/02/03	2023/02/03	2038/02/03	2041/01/24	2036/01/24				Ottawa	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2023/02/07	2024/12/29	2024/12/29	2023/02/07	2023/02/07			Edmonton	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2023/02/12	2023/07/30	2028/02/12	2023/02/12	2023/02/12			Sydney	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2023/02/15	2036/10/24	2047/01/14	2036/10/24				St. John's	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2018/07/30	2018/07/30	2023/02/16		Mississauga	COMPULSORY
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/04/15	2048/06/12	2038/04/15				Montréal	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/02/16	2042/10/14	2037/10/14				Welland	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/02/16	2047/01/16	2038/02/16				London	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2035/02/10	2035/02/10	2033/02/16				Perth	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/02/16	2043/05/01	2038/02/16				Burlington	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/02/16	2043/08/27	2038/02/16				Stratford	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/12/18	2049/10/19	2038/12/18				Montréal	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2040/04/26	2052/07/04	2040/04/26				Sherbrooke	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/10/19	2049/06/21	2038/10/19				Montréal	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/02/16	2039/11/07	2034/11/07				Montréal	Not Provided
2023/02/16	2023/02/16	2038/02/16	2047/07/04	2038/02/16				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2009/06/19	2023/02/17	2024/06/19	2028/02/17	2023/02/17	2023/02/17			Hamilton	Not Provided
2005/11/15	2023/02/18	2020/11/15	2023/02/18	2018/02/18	2018/02/28	2023/02/18		Saskatoon	COMPULSORY
2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2023/02/20	2030/09/13	2023/02/20	2023/02/20			Hamilton	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2023/02/20	2023/02/20	2033/02/01	2023/02/20	2023/02/20			Toronto	Not Provided
2005/08/29	2023/02/22	2023/02/22	2033/02/22	2023/02/22	2023/02/22			Sainte-Foy	Not Provided
2012/10/04	2023/02/22	2027/10/04	2028/02/22	2023/02/22	2023/02/22			Hamilton	Not Provided
2006/10/26	2023/02/26	2021/10/26	2023/02/26	2018/02/26	2018/02/26	2023/02/26		Sainte-Julie	COMPULSORY
2011/03/03	2023/02/28	2026/03/03	2028/02/28	2023/02/28	2023/02/28			Mississauga	Not Provided

2012/11/02	2023/03/01	2027/11/02	2028/03/01	2023/03/01	2023/03/01			Simcoe	Not Provided
2000/06/06	2023/03/04	2015/06/06	2017/02/16	2012/02/16	2012/02/16	2017/02/16	2023/03/04	Montreal	COMPULSORY
2010/09/30	2023/03/06	2025/09/30	2028/03/06	2023/03/06	2023/03/06			Ottawa	Not Provided
1983/12/06	2023/03/17	2000/02/11	2011/04/17	2001/04/17		2002/09/01	2023/03/17	Montreal	ELECTIVE
2009/10/22	2023/03/21	2023/03/21	2023/03/21	2019/10/22	2019/10/22	2023/03/21		Victoria	COMPULSORY
1973/01/25	2023/03/22	1993/02/09	2003/02/09	1993/02/09	1993/02/09	1998/08/01	2023/03/22	Chicoutimi	ELECTIVE
1979/03/01	2023/03/24	1998/11/18	2011/03/14	2001/03/14	2005/09/01	2005/12/31	2023/03/24	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	2023/04/03	2013/06/23	2023/04/03	2013/06/23	2013/06/23	2023/04/03		Quebec	COMPULSORY
2008/03/03	2023/04/03	2023/03/03	2028/11/02	2023/03/03		2023/04/03		Halifax	ELECTIVE
2005/08/29	2023/04/07	2020/08/29	2027/01/03	2020/08/29	2020/08/31	2023/04/07		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
2007/01/29	2023/04/07	2022/01/29	2023/04/07	2018/04/07	2018/04/09	2023/04/07		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2008/04/11	2023/04/11	2023/04/11	2030/04/28	2023/04/11	2023/04/11			Grand Sault	Not Provided
2007/05/07	2023/04/18	2022/05/07	2023/04/18	2018/04/18	2022/08/01	2023/04/18			COMPULSORY
1978/09/27	2023/04/19	1998/11/18	2009/04/29	1999/04/29		2001/09/15	2023/04/19	Kitchener	ELECTIVE
2017/03/24	2023/04/21	2032/03/24	2036/06/13	2031/06/13				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2023/04/21	2035/07/08	2047/09/10	2035/07/08				Calgary	Not Provided
2018/05/03	2023/04/21	2033/05/03	2037/11/12	2032/11/12				Edmonton	Not Provided
2023/04/21	2023/04/21	2038/04/21	2038/12/31	2033/12/31				Calgary	Not Provided
2023/04/21	2023/04/21	2038/09/10	2049/01/30	2038/09/10				Calgary	Not Provided
2023/04/21	2023/04/21	2041/04/16	2054/04/11	2041/04/16				Edmonton	Not Provided
2023/04/21	2023/04/21	2040/05/09	2052/05/28	2040/05/09				Ottawa	Not Provided
2023/04/21	2023/04/21	2039/12/26	2051/08/30	2039/12/26				Montréal	Not Provided
1987/09/16	2023/04/23	2002/09/16	2005/05/02	2000/05/02	2000/05/02	2005/05/02	2023/04/23	Halifax	COMPULSORY
1994/01/27	2023/04/26	2013/04/25	2023/04/26	2013/04/25	2013/04/26	2023/04/26		Quebec	COMPULSORY
2000/02/28	2023/04/28	2015/12/21	2026/01/01	2015/12/21	2016/01/01	2023/04/28		Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2023/04/29	2016/02/23	2027/06/30	2016/02/23	2017/06/30	2023/04/29		Calgary	ELECTIVE
1975/11/27	2023/04/30	1994/02/17	2004/02/17	1994/02/17	1997/12/17	1999/10/26	2023/04/30	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/08/01	2023/04/30	2012/01/02	2023/04/30	2012/01/02	2013/04/30	2023/04/30		London	COMPULSORY
2013/12/17	2023/04/30	2023/04/30	2023/04/30	2023/04/30		2023/04/30		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2003/09/25	2023/04/30	2020/11/18	2033/01/12	2020/11/18	2023/04/30				Not Provided
2004/12/09	2023/05/01	2019/12/09	2025/08/19	2019/12/09	2019/12/09	2023/05/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/10/21	2023/05/01	2023/03/20	2033/05/01	2023/03/20	2023/05/01			L'Orignal	Not Provided
2011/06/24	2023/05/01	2026/06/24	2029/06/15	2024/06/15		2023/05/01		Calgary	Early Retirement
2005/05/05	2023/05/04	2020/05/05	2023/12/31	2018/12/31	2019/01/01	2023/05/04	2023/05/04	Toronto	DEATH (SURVIVORS BENEFITS)
2019/06/02	2023/05/04	2034/06/02	2043/07/22	2034/06/02				Moncton, NB	Not Provided
2023/05/04	2023/05/04	2035/09/11	2035/09/11	2033/05/04				Yellowknife	Not Provided
2023/05/04	2023/05/04	2038/07/19	2048/10/03	2038/07/19				Dieppe	Not Provided
2023/05/04	2023/05/04	2038/05/04	2042/02/03	2037/02/03				Toronto	Not Provided
2023/05/04	2023/05/04	2038/05/04	2041/10/31	2036/10/31				Ottawa	Not Provided
2008/03/03	2023/05/06	2023/05/06	2033/05/06	2023/05/06	2023/05/06			Montreal	Not Provided
2003/11/05	2023/05/10	2018/11/05	2023/05/10	2018/05/10	2018/05/10	2023/05/10		Fort McMurray	COMPULSORY
2017/05/18	2023/05/11	2029/06/10	2029/06/10	2027/05/18				Toronto	Not Provided
1976/01/05	2023/05/12	1998/11/18	2015/08/31	2005/08/31	2005/09/01	2012/05/01	2023/05/12	Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2005/02/25	2023/05/15	2023/05/15	2033/05/15	2023/05/15	2023/05/15	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1975/07/24	2023/05/16	1993/05/06	2003/05/06	1993/05/06	1993/05/06	2003/05/06	2023/05/16	Montreal	COMPULSORY
1986/09/08	2023/05/25	2007/07/18	2023/05/25	2007/07/18	2013/05/25	2023/05/25		Saint John	COMPULSORY

2005/02/02	2023/05/31	2024/08/02	2039/01/30	2024/08/02				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2023/05/31	2023/05/31	2038/05/31	2042/06/06	2037/06/06				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2023/05/31	2023/05/31	2038/05/31	2039/08/09	2034/08/09				Toronto	Not Provided
2023/05/31	2023/05/31	2037/03/07	2037/03/07	2033/05/31				Toronto	Not Provided
2023/05/31	2023/05/31	2038/05/31	2045/10/09	2038/05/31				Toronto	Not Provided
2023/05/31	2023/05/31	2038/05/31	2038/11/14	2033/11/14				Montréal	Not Provided
2023/05/31	2023/05/31	2039/07/02	2050/08/02	2039/07/02				Grande Prairie	Not Provided
2023/05/31	2023/05/31	2038/05/31	2042/04/21	2037/04/21				Kamloops	Not Provided
2023/05/31	2023/05/31	2033/11/30	2033/11/30	2033/05/31				Toronto	Not Provided
1994/11/01	2023/06/02	2015/07/20	2025/07/20	2015/07/20	2015/07/20	2023/06/02		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1998/06/23	2023/06/05	2015/04/17	2025/04/17	2015/04/17	2015/04/17	2023/06/05		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2013/06/06	2023/06/07	2024/11/25	2024/11/25	2023/06/06	2023/06/07			Peace River	Not Provided
2013/06/06	2023/06/07	2028/06/06	2036/04/18	2028/06/06		2023/06/07		L'Orignal	Early Retirement
1984/06/28	2023/06/08	2002/03/15	2014/11/30			2014/11/30	2023/06/08	Quebec	COMPULSORY
2023/06/09	2023/06/09	2038/06/09	2041/10/01	2036/10/01				Toronto	Not Provided
2023/06/09	2023/06/09	2038/06/09	2046/09/23	2038/06/09				Calgary	Not Provided
2023/06/09	2023/06/09	2038/02/01	2038/02/01	2033/06/09				Red Deer	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2023/06/13	2025/08/31	2040/09/15			2023/06/13		Edmonton	Early Retirement
1979/02/20	2023/06/14	1997/02/23	2007/02/23	1997/02/23		2007/02/23	2023/06/14	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2023/06/18	2029/05/04	2023/06/18	2023/06/18			Vancouver	Not Provided
2008/06/18	2023/06/18	2023/06/18	2030/09/30	2023/06/18	2023/06/18			Montreal	Not Provided
2013/02/07	2023/06/21	2029/10/08	2041/06/08	2029/10/08				Montreal	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2023/06/22	2036/08/04	2036/08/11	2031/08/11				Toronto	Not Provided
2023/06/22	2023/06/22	2038/06/22	2043/07/31	2038/06/22				Québec	Not Provided
2023/06/22	2023/06/22	2041/07/10	2054/07/28	2041/07/10				Simcoe	Not Provided
2023/06/22	2023/06/22	2038/06/22	2045/12/22	2038/06/22				Calgary	Not Provided
1995/07/26	2023/06/23	2010/07/26	2011/09/16	2006/09/16	2006/09/16	2011/09/16	2023/06/23	Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2019/04/09	2023/06/23	2030/05/13	2030/05/13	2029/04/09		2023/06/23		Belleville	DISABILITY
1986/11/17	2023/06/28	2001/11/17	2010/08/23	2001/11/17		2003/05/01	2023/06/28	St. John's	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2023/06/30	2024/11/02	2035/03/17	2024/11/02		2023/06/30		Toronto	Early Retirement
2013/06/06	2023/06/30	2028/06/06	2032/04/19	2027/04/19		2023/06/30		Edmonton	Early Retirement
2002/12/12	2023/07/01	2017/12/12	2027/03/07	2017/12/12	2017/12/12	2023/07/01		Quebec	ELECTIVE
1997/11/18	2023/07/08	2013/07/08	2023/07/08	2013/07/08	2013/07/08	2023/07/08		Mississauga	COMPULSORY
2006/09/14	2023/07/08	2021/09/14	2023/07/08	2018/07/08	2018/08/31	2023/07/08		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1981/10/29	2023/07/09	2001/01/21	2015/04/14	2005/04/14	2005/04/14	2015/04/14	2023/07/09	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1983/10/13	2023/07/10	2005/09/01	2016/12/14	2006/12/14	2006/12/14	2014/12/31	2023/07/10	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2017/10/26	2023/07/13	2032/10/26	2041/12/24	2032/10/26		2023/07/13		Charlottetown	DISABILITY
2008/07/30	2023/07/19	2023/04/08	2023/04/08	2018/07/30	2018/08/01	2020/05/18	2023/07/19	Abbotsford	DISABILITY
2009/06/19	2023/07/21	2024/06/19	2028/07/21	2023/07/21	2023/07/21			Montréal	Not Provided
1986/12/31	2023/07/27	2001/12/31	2008/07/30	2001/12/31	2002/01/01	2008/07/30	2023/07/27	Duncan	COMPULSORY
1985/09/30	2023/07/27	2000/09/30	2004/04/12	1999/04/12	1999/04/12	2004/04/12	2023/07/27	Calgary	COMPULSORY
2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2023/07/30	2033/07/20	2023/07/30	2023/07/30			Oshawa	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2023/07/30	2023/07/30	2030/01/01	2023/07/30	2023/07/30			Toronto	Not Provided
1998/06/29	2023/07/31	2013/07/31	2023/07/31	2013/07/31	2013/07/31	2023/07/31		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/04/22	2023/07/31	2023/07/30	2038/11/05	2023/07/30		2023/07/31			ELECTIVE
1992/06/24	2023/08/01	2010/08/28	2023/10/31	2010/08/28		2023/08/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE

2001/10/16	2023/08/01	2017/11/06	2027/11/06	2017/11/06	2017/11/06	2023/08/01		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
1995/11/28	2023/08/02	2013/08/02	2023/08/02	2013/08/02	2013/08/02	2023/08/02		Chicoutimi	COMPULSORY
1972/10/05	2023/08/04	1998/11/18	2010/04/16	2000/04/16		2010/04/16	2023/08/04	Kamloops	COMPULSORY
1994/02/03	2023/08/04	2013/08/04	2023/08/04	2013/08/04	2013/08/04	2023/08/04		Calgary	COMPULSORY
1989/06/30	2023/08/09	2007/07/27	2017/07/27	2007/07/27	2007/07/27	2011/01/01	2023/08/09	Cowansville	ELECTIVE
2023/08/10	2023/08/10	2038/08/10	2042/01/09	2037/01/09				Ottawa	Not Provided
2023/08/10	2023/08/10	2035/09/10	2035/09/10	2033/08/10				Vancouver	Not Provided
2023/08/10	2023/08/10	2038/08/10	2047/07/23	2038/08/10				Vancouver	Not Provided
1984/06/21	2023/08/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	1995/12/23	1995/12/23	2000/12/23	2023/08/23	Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2008/02/20	2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2033/08/23	2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2023/08/23		Alliston	Not Provided
2013/10/01	2023/08/23	2028/10/01	2032/04/12	2027/04/12				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2016/10/19	2023/08/23	2031/10/19	2040/01/09	2031/10/19				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2019/06/27	2023/08/23	2038/11/22	2053/04/19	2038/11/22				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2038/08/23	2046/04/21	2038/08/23				Vancouver	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2036/07/30	2036/07/30	2033/08/23				Windsor	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2038/08/23	2038/09/02	2033/09/02				Hamilton	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2039/05/31	2050/03/08	2039/05/31				Windsor	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2040/02/07	2051/07/24	2040/02/07				Ottawa	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2038/08/23	2045/04/23	2038/08/23				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2038/08/23	2046/11/11	2038/08/23				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2038/08/23	2045/11/04	2038/08/23				Victoria	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2040/06/16	2052/04/09	2040/06/16				Regina	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2038/09/20	2048/10/18	2038/09/20				Calgary	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2038/08/23	2044/06/23	2038/08/23				St. John's	Not Provided
2023/08/23	2023/08/23	2040/05/24	2052/02/22	2040/05/24				Iqaluit	Not Provided
1999/05/04	2023/08/26	2016/08/03	2026/08/03	2016/08/03	2016/08/03	2023/08/26		Hamilton	ELECTIVE
1992/05/06	2023/08/31	2007/05/06	2008/02/03	2003/02/03	2003/02/03	2008/02/03	2023/08/31	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2023/08/31	2018/11/05	2028/08/11	2018/11/05	2018/11/05	2023/08/31		Edmonton	ELECTIVE
2004/10/01	2023/08/31	2019/10/01	2027/12/26	2019/10/01		2023/08/31		Regina	ELECTIVE
1999/02/16	2023/09/01	2014/02/16	2023/12/04	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/09/01		Saskatoon	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2023/09/01	2017/09/26	2027/09/26	2017/09/26	2017/09/26	2023/09/01		Corner Brook	ELECTIVE
2002/12/11	2023/09/01	2019/04/27	2029/04/27	2019/04/27	2019/04/27	2023/09/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2004/11/19	2023/09/01	2019/11/19	2028/07/30	2019/11/19	2023/09/01			Kingston	Not Provided
2005/10/21	2023/09/01	2023/03/20	2033/05/01	2023/03/20	2023/05/01			L'Orignal	Not Provided
2007/03/02	2023/09/01	2022/03/02	2024/03/25	2019/03/25	2019/04/01	2023/09/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2008/02/20	2023/09/01	2023/02/20	2028/06/19	2023/02/20	2023/09/01			London	Not Provided
2008/11/28	2023/09/01	2025/06/06	2036/12/12	2025/06/06		2023/09/01		Halifax	Early Retirement
2008/07/30	2023/09/02	2023/07/30	2028/02/10	2023/02/10	2023/09/02			Markham	Not Provided
2009/07/29	2023/09/03	2024/07/29	2028/09/02	2023/09/02	2023/09/03			Saint-Félicien	Not Provided
2009/09/27	2023/09/05	2024/09/27	2028/09/05	2023/09/05	2023/09/05			Quebec	Not Provided
2011/10/20	2023/09/14	2026/10/20	2027/07/16	2022/07/16	2022/07/16	2023/09/14		Calgary	DISABILITY
2010/08/06	2023/09/22	2025/08/06	2031/04/28	2025/08/06				North Bay	Not Provided
1995/11/15	2023/09/23	2010/11/15	2015/01/07	2010/01/07	2010/01/07	2015/01/07	2023/09/23	Burnaby	COMPULSORY
2002/01/25	2023/09/23	2011/07/26	2011/07/26			2011/07/26	2023/09/23	Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2023/09/25	2023/09/25	2038/09/25	2047/11/17	2038/09/25				Ottawa	Not Provided
1997/11/04	2023/09/30	2013/05/23	2023/09/30	2013/05/23	2013/09/30	2023/09/30		Montreal	COMPULSORY

2007/03/02	2023/09/30	2022/03/02	2030/11/19	2022/03/02	2022/03/02	2023/09/30		St. John's	ELECTIVE
1991/10/11	2023/10/01	2012/07/24	2028/05/07	2012/07/24	2019/01/01	2023/10/01		Sault Ste. Marie	ELECTIVE
1996/06/20	2023/10/01	2013/04/28	2025/03/05	2013/04/28		2023/10/01		Vancouver	ELECTIVE
2002/01/25	2023/10/01	2018/01/03	2028/12/11	2018/01/03	2020/06/01	2023/10/01		Toronto	ELECTIVE
2004/05/07	2023/10/01	2021/09/10	2033/10/01	2021/09/10	2023/10/01			Toronto	Not Provided
2011/06/24	2023/10/01	2027/05/01	2038/03/07	2027/05/01		2023/10/01		Sherbrooke	Early Retirement
2013/10/01	2023/10/01	2027/08/07	2027/08/07	2023/10/01	2023/10/01			Vernon	Not Provided
2012/01/01	2023/10/02	2027/01/01	2028/10/02	2023/10/02	2023/10/02			London	Not Provided
2006/11/22	2023/10/06	2024/11/24	2037/11/26	2024/11/24				Toronto	Not Provided
2008/02/20	2023/10/06	2023/02/20	2028/06/19	2023/02/20	2023/09/01			London	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2023/10/06	2025/03/06	2036/10/10	2025/03/06				Kingston	Not Provided
2014/06/13	2023/10/06	2029/06/13	2031/05/07	2026/05/07				Calgary	Not Provided
2014/12/11	2023/10/06	2029/12/11	2031/09/27	2026/09/27				Thunder Bay	Not Provided
2017/11/29	2023/10/06	2032/11/29	2036/01/17	2031/01/17				Regina	Not Provided
2018/08/29	2023/10/06	2033/08/29	2039/01/11	2033/08/29				Québec	Not Provided
2023/10/06	2023/10/06	2042/10/19	2056/10/31	2042/10/19				Québec	Not Provided
2023/10/06	2023/10/06	2040/01/10	2051/04/14	2040/01/10				Charlottetown	Not Provided
2023/10/06	2023/10/06	2038/10/06	2042/10/19	2037/10/19				Bouctouche	Not Provided
2023/10/06	2023/10/06	2041/10/07	2054/10/09	2041/10/07				Fredericton	Not Provided
2023/10/06	2023/10/06	2038/11/03	2048/12/01	2038/11/03				St. John's	Not Provided
2023/10/06	2023/10/06	2038/10/06	2042/07/28	2037/07/28				St. John's	Not Provided
1973/08/02	2023/10/12	1997/07/14	2007/07/14	1997/07/14	1998/08/03	2007/07/14	2023/10/12	Ottawa	COMPULSORY
2013/12/01	2023/10/12	2028/12/01	2029/08/21	2024/08/21		2023/10/12		Edmonton	DISABILITY
2006/09/14	2023/10/19	2021/09/14	2023/10/19	2018/10/19	2018/11/01	2023/10/19		Hamilton	COMPULSORY
2018/11/21	2023/10/20	2033/11/21	2043/02/13	2033/11/21				Calgary	Not Provided
2019/05/21	2023/10/20	2034/05/21	2039/11/03	2034/05/21				Edmonton	Not Provided
2023/10/20	2023/10/20	2040/06/29	2052/03/09	2040/06/29				Calgary	Not Provided
2023/10/20	2023/10/20	2042/01/11	2055/04/03	2042/01/11				Edmonton	Not Provided
2023/10/20	2023/10/20	2038/10/20	2048/02/26	2038/10/20				Edmonton	Not Provided
2023/10/20	2023/10/20	2038/11/15	2048/12/11	2038/11/15				Calgary	Not Provided
2023/10/20	2023/10/20	2038/10/20	2044/06/19	2038/10/20				Ottawa	Not Provided
2007/09/19	2023/10/22	2022/09/19	2029/11/14	2022/09/19	2023/10/22			Antigonish	Not Provided
1995/12/23	2023/10/25	2011/01/06	2021/01/06	2011/01/06	2011/01/06	2018/07/31	2023/10/25	Toronto	ELECTIVE
2006/06/27	2023/10/30	2021/06/27	2029/08/17	2021/06/27		2023/10/30		Fredericton	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2023/10/31	2023/10/31	2033/10/31	2023/10/31	2023/10/31			Montreal	Not Provided
2007/04/27	2023/11/01	2023/10/26	2033/11/01	2023/10/26	2023/11/01			Edmonton	Not Provided
2013/06/30	2023/11/01	2028/06/30	2028/10/27	2023/10/27	2023/11/01			Saskatoon	Not Provided
1994/11/29	2023/11/03	2015/08/14	2031/04/28	2015/08/14				Edmonton	Not Provided
2017/07/01	2023/11/03	2032/07/01	2039/03/02	2032/07/01				Ottawa	Not Provided
2018/12/12	2023/11/03	2033/12/12	2040/09/14	2033/12/12				Toronto	Not Provided
2023/11/03	2023/11/03	2039/10/27	2050/10/20	2039/10/27				Chicoutimi	Not Provided
1993/05/05	2023/11/08	2008/05/05	2013/02/21	2008/02/21	2008/02/21	2013/02/21	2023/11/08	Saint John	COMPULSORY
2004/11/19	2023/11/08	2020/03/16	2030/07/12	2020/03/16				Ottawa	Not Provided
2015/02/05	2023/11/08	2031/05/13	2042/08/18	2031/05/13				Dalhousie	Not Provided
2018/06/21	2023/11/08	2033/06/21	2034/12/07	2029/12/07				Regina	Not Provided
1999/02/16	2023/11/10	2014/02/16	2023/11/10	2014/02/16	2014/02/16	2023/11/10		Hull	COMPULSORY

1983/07/18	2023/11/13	1998/07/18	2004/11/19	1998/07/18	1998/07/18	2004/11/19	2023/11/13	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2010/02/10	2023/11/18	2025/02/10	2032/12/07	2025/02/10		2023/11/18		London	Early Retirement
2009/06/19	2023/11/27	2024/06/19	2028/11/27	2023/11/27	2023/11/27			Montréal	Not Provided
2008/07/30	2023/11/30	2023/07/30	2024/02/26	2019/02/26	2019/02/26	2023/11/30		Gatineau	ELECTIVE
2009/06/19	2023/11/30	2024/06/19	2027/07/23	2022/07/23	2022/07/23	2023/11/30		Prince Rupert	Early Retirement
2001/03/01	2023/12/01	2017/05/08	2027/05/08	2017/05/08	2017/05/08	2023/12/01		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2017/08/15	2023/12/01	2032/08/15	2039/04/08	2032/08/15				Vancouver	Not Provided
2023/12/01	2023/12/01	2038/12/01	2042/02/21	2037/02/21				Calgary	Not Provided
2023/12/01	2023/12/01	2038/12/01	2039/08/29	2034/08/29				Ottawa	Not Provided
2023/12/01	2023/12/01	2040/10/03	2052/08/06	2040/10/03				Ottawa	Not Provided
2023/12/01	2023/12/01	2038/12/01	2048/01/24	2038/12/01				Montréal	Not Provided
2017/06/21	2023/12/07	2032/06/21	2038/06/19	2032/06/21				Kamloops	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2023/12/11	2023/12/11	2031/11/01	2023/12/11	2023/12/11			Fredericton	Not Provided
2015/06/02	2023/12/11	2030/06/02	2040/03/09	2030/06/02				Fredericton	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2023/12/12	2036/08/04	2044/10/24	2036/08/04				Moncton	Not Provided
2022/10/20	2023/12/14	2037/10/20	2044/01/22	2037/10/20				Ottawa	Not Provided
2019/06/02	2023/12/15	2036/04/18	2048/03/04	2036/04/18				Montreal	Not Provided
2023/12/15	2023/12/15	2038/12/15	2046/08/18	2038/12/15				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2023/12/15	2023/12/15	2034/11/30	2034/11/30	2033/12/15				Toronto	Not Provided
2013/12/17	2023/12/17	2027/11/10	2027/11/10	2023/12/17	2023/12/17			Montréal	Not Provided
2009/12/11	2023/12/25	2023/12/25	2023/12/25	2019/12/11	2020/01/06	2023/12/25		Calgary	COMPULSORY
2003/11/05	2023/12/26	2018/03/27	2018/03/27	2013/11/05	2013/11/05	2015/08/31	2023/12/26	London	Early Retirement
1983/11/28	2023/12/27	1998/11/28	2002/09/16	1997/09/16	1997/09/16	1999/01/01	2023/12/27	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1973/02/01	2023/12/27	1989/05/07	1999/05/07	1989/05/07	1989/05/07	1991/07/01	2023/12/27	Montréal	ELECTIVE
1991/07/11	2023/12/27	2007/11/25	2017/11/25	2007/11/25	2007/11/25	2012/05/21	2023/12/27	London	ELECTIVE
2000/06/20	2023/12/30	2015/06/20	2023/12/30	2015/06/20	2015/06/20	2023/12/30		Belleville	COMPULSORY
1977/08/08	2023/12/31	1992/08/08	2000/12/08	1992/08/08	1992/08/08	1994/09/05	2023/12/31	Toronto	ELECTIVE
1990/12/24	2023/12/31	2009/12/29	2024/01/03	2009/12/29	2020/01/01	2023/12/31		Toronto	ELECTIVE
1995/12/19	2023/12/31	2014/08/17	2028/04/15	2014/08/17	2023/12/31			Edmonton	Not Provided
2000/06/20	2023/12/31	2017/11/15	2027/11/15	2017/11/15	2017/11/15	2023/12/31		Oakville	ELECTIVE
2001/11/07	2023/12/31	2020/01/30	2030/01/30	2020/01/30	2020/01/30	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/02/25	2023/12/31	2023/05/15	2033/05/15	2023/05/15	2023/05/15	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2005/05/13	2023/12/31	2021/12/06	2031/12/06	2021/12/06	2021/12/06	2023/12/31		Montreal	ELECTIVE
2007/04/27	2023/12/31	2027/06/27	2042/08/27	2027/06/27		2023/12/31		Gatineau	Early Retirement
2009/07/29	2023/12/31	2024/07/29	2027/02/13	2022/02/13	2022/02/13	2023/12/31		Sudbury	Early Retirement
2014/01/01	2024/01/01	2026/05/03	2026/05/03	2024/01/01	2024/01/01			Cobourg	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2024/01/22	2031/05/23	2024/01/22	2024/01/22			Vancouver	Not Provided
2009/01/22	2024/01/22	2024/01/22	2032/04/17	2024/01/22	2024/01/22			Winnipeg	Not Provided
2010/09/30	2024/01/26	2025/09/30	2034/07/01	2025/09/30				North Bay	Not Provided
2017/12/19	2024/01/26	2032/12/19	2034/08/05	2029/08/05				Simcoe	Not Provided
2018/02/26	2024/01/26	2033/02/26	2038/06/05	2033/02/26				Ottawa	Not Provided
2020/12/09	2024/01/26	2035/12/09	2045/03/17	2035/12/09				Sudbury	Not Provided
2021/08/04	2024/01/26	2039/03/08	2051/10/09	2039/03/08				Montréal	Not Provided
2021/12/17	2024/01/26	2032/10/20	2032/10/20	2031/12/17				Hamilton	Not Provided
2024/01/26	2024/01/26	2039/01/26	2042/11/21	2037/11/21				Toronto	Not Provided
2024/01/26	2024/01/26	2039/01/26	2039/12/04	2034/12/04				London	Not Provided

2024/01/26	2024/01/26	2038/12/28	2038/12/28	2034/01/26				Thunder Bay	Not Provided
2024/01/26	2024/01/26	2039/01/26	2047/10/07	2039/01/26				London	Not Provided
2024/01/26	2024/01/26	2039/01/26	2044/09/28	2039/01/26				Barrie	Not Provided
1993/05/28	2024/01/27	2011/03/29	2024/01/27	2011/03/29	2021/10/31	2024/01/27		Charlottetown	COMPULSORY
1980/07/10	2024/01/31	1998/04/01	2008/04/01	1998/04/01	1998/04/01	2008/03/01	2024/01/31	Montreal	ELECTIVE
1993/06/17	2024/02/07	2012/04/13	2024/02/07	2012/04/13	2014/02/07	2024/02/07		Trois-Rivières	COMPULSORY
2015/02/05	2024/02/07	2024/02/07	2024/02/07			2024/02/07		Windsor	COMPULSORY
2024/02/09	2024/02/09	2039/02/09	2048/10/04	2039/02/09				Ottawa	Not Provided
2024/02/09	2024/02/09	2039/02/09	2048/08/06	2039/02/09				Toronto	Not Provided
2017/04/12	2024/02/11	2024/02/11	2024/02/11			2024/02/11		Vancouver	COMPULSORY
2015/04/30	2024/02/15	2033/07/05	2046/09/09	2033/07/05				Halifax	Not Provided
1982/08/05	2024/02/18	1997/08/05	2006/02/12	1997/08/05	1997/08/05	2005/12/31	2024/02/18	Hamilton	ELECTIVE
2012/10/04	2024/02/19	2027/10/04	2033/03/18	2027/10/04		2024/02/19		St.John's	DISABILITY
2013/10/01	2024/02/19	2031/08/15	2044/06/28	2031/08/15				Sydney	Not Provided
2024/02/19	2024/02/19	2039/02/19	2043/02/07	2038/02/07				Dartmouth	Not Provided
2024/02/19	2024/02/19	2039/06/04	2049/09/17	2039/06/04				Halifax	Not Provided
2024/02/19	2024/02/19	2039/02/19	2044/02/08	2039/02/08				Toronto	Not Provided
1973/08/15	2024/02/27	1995/07/09	2005/07/09	1995/07/09	1995/07/09	2004/05/01	2024/02/27	Winnipeg	ELECTIVE
2024/02/27	2024/02/27	2039/02/27	2042/02/06	2037/02/06				Vancouver	Not Provided
2024/02/27	2024/02/27	2039/11/01	2050/07/05	2039/11/01				North Vancouver	Not Provided
2024/02/27	2024/02/27	2040/08/29	2052/03/01	2040/08/29				Victoria	Not Provided
2024/02/27	2024/02/27	2040/12/21	2052/10/14	2040/12/21				Vancouver	Not Provided
2024/02/27	2024/02/27	2039/02/27	2039/03/05	2034/03/05				Ottawa	Not Provided
2003/09/26	2024/02/28	2018/09/26	2024/02/28	2018/09/26	2018/09/26	2024/02/28		Toronto	COMPULSORY
2011/02/03	2024/03/02	2026/02/03	2029/03/02	2024/03/02	2024/03/02			Montreal	Not Provided
2005/06/01	2024/03/07	2016/09/16	2016/09/16	2015/06/01	2015/09/01	2016/09/16	2024/03/07	Toronto	COMPULSORY
1988/09/02	2024/03/09	2008/12/05	2024/03/09	2008/12/05		2024/03/09		Toronto	COMPULSORY
1977/02/28	2024/03/12	1997/07/05	2007/07/05	1997/07/05	1997/07/05	2002/07/01	2024/03/12	Halifax	ELECTIVE
2007/03/02	2024/03/14	2022/03/02	2024/03/14	2019/03/14	2022/11/04	2024/03/14		North York	COMPULSORY
2008/02/20	2024/03/14	2024/03/14	2034/03/14	2024/03/14	2024/03/14			Sherbrooke	Not Provided
1969/02/27	2024/03/18	1996/05/09	2006/05/09	1996/05/09		1996/05/09	2024/03/18	Trois-Rivières	ELECTIVE
1991/03/22	2024/03/18	2006/03/22	2007/05/31	2002/05/31		2007/05/31	2024/03/18	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2021/02/26	2024/03/25	2038/12/03	2051/09/08	2038/12/03				Toronto	Not Provided
2024/03/25	2024/03/25	2042/05/25	2055/07/24	2042/05/25				Winnipeg	Not Provided
2024/03/25	2024/03/25	2039/03/25	2046/11/30	2039/03/25				Montréal	Not Provided
2024/03/25	2024/03/25	2039/09/18	2050/03/12	2039/09/18				Montréal	Not Provided
2024/03/25	2024/03/25	2039/03/25	2047/04/09	2039/03/25				Montréal	Not Provided
2024/03/25	2024/03/25	2041/01/21	2052/11/19	2041/01/21				Montréal	Not Provided
2024/03/25	2024/03/25	2035/05/13	2035/05/13	2034/03/25				Toronto	Not Provided
2024/03/25	2024/03/25	2039/03/25	2039/11/06	2034/11/06				North York	Not Provided
1968/03/15	2024/04/02	1991/02/16	2001/02/16	1991/02/16		1988/06/13	2024/04/02	Cochrane	DISABILITY
2008/07/30	2024/04/02	2023/12/23	2034/05/17	2023/12/23		2024/04/02		Montreal	ELECTIVE
1995/10/03	2024/04/04	2014/04/02	2024/04/04	2014/04/02	2014/04/04	2024/04/04		Winnipeg	COMPULSORY
2013/11/07	2024/04/08	2028/11/07	2032/02/20	2027/02/20		2024/04/08		Prince Albert	Early Retirement
2007/04/26	2024/04/10	2023/12/10	2034/04/10	2023/12/10	2024/04/10			Saint John	Not Provided
1998/06/23	2024/04/11	2014/04/11	2024/04/11	2014/04/11	2014/04/11	2024/04/11		Toronto	COMPULSORY

2019/01/29	2024/04/12	2036/09/06	2049/04/14	2036/09/06		Edmonton	Not Provided
2024/04/12	2024/04/12	2038/12/30	2038/12/30	2034/04/12		Calgary	Not Provided
2024/04/12	2024/04/12	2039/04/12	2043/10/01	2038/10/01		Edmonton	Not Provided
2024/04/12	2024/04/12	2039/04/12	2048/07/25	2039/04/12		Edmonton	Not Provided
2024/04/12	2024/04/12	2039/01/23	2039/01/23	2034/04/12		Calgary	Not Provided
2024/04/12	2024/04/12	2039/07/11	2049/10/08	2039/07/11		Calgary	Not Provided
2024/04/12	2024/04/12	2041/10/29	2054/05/16	2041/10/29		Calgary	Not Provided
2008/12/11	2024/04/13	2023/12/11	2024/04/13	2019/04/13	2024/04/13	Iqaluit	COMPULSORY
1991/03/22	2024/04/15	2010/10/17	2024/04/15	2010/10/17	2014/04/15 2024/04/15	Toronto	COMPULSORY
2020/01/30	2024/04/18	2037/04/22	2049/07/14	2037/04/22		Saskatoon	Not Provided
2024/04/18	2024/04/18	2041/04/14	2053/04/09	2041/04/14		Saskatoon	Not Provided
2024/04/18	2024/04/18	2041/10/11	2054/04/05	2041/10/11		Regina	Not Provided
2024/04/18	2024/04/18	2041/02/08	2052/12/01	2041/02/08		Sydney	Not Provided
2011/06/24	2024/04/19	2026/06/24	2036/04/07	2026/06/24	2024/04/19	Vernon	Early Retirement
1972/01/28	2024/04/21	1998/07/26	2008/07/26	1998/07/26	1998/07/26 2008/07/26 2024/04/21	Montreal, Quebec	COMPULSORY

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Demographic statistics on diversity in the judiciary

Judicial Applicants and Appointees

On October 20, 2016, the Government of Canada announced reforms to the superior courts judicial appointments process. As part of these changes and in order to increase transparency and rigour, the Government mandated the Office of the Commissioner for Judicial Affairs to collect and publish statistics and demographic information on judicial applicants and appointees. Based on voluntary disclosure by candidates through self-identification in the [Questionnaire](#) for judicial appointment, these statistics relate to diversity (see p. 3 of the candidates' Questionnaire) and language proficiency (see p. 6 of the Questionnaire).

October 29, 2022 – October 27, 2023

	Total	Gender			Diversity						Language Proficiency in <u>both</u> Official Languages						
		Male	Female	Other	Indigenous individual	Racialized individual	Ethnic/Cultural Group or other	Individual with disability	2SLGBTQI+ individual	Woman	Read court materials	Discuss legal matters	Converse with counsel	Understand oral submissions	Write decisions	Conduct hearings	All 6 abilities
Applications Received	410	207	203	0	15	53	84	8	27	203	187	156	150	161	126	131	125
Candidates Assessed	315	160	155	0	9	37	64	6	12	155	149	120	123	126	99	104	98
Candidates Highly Rec. ¹	73	41	32	0	3	8	12	1	3	32	31	23	23	24	20	20	20
Candidates Recommended ¹	68	29	39	0	3	10	12	2	2	39	30	23	24	23	19	19	18
Candidates Unable to Rec. ¹	174	90	84	0	3	19	40	3	7	84	88	74	76	79	60	65	60

	Total	Gender			Diversity						Language Proficiency in <u>both</u> Official Languages						
		Male	Female	Other	Indigenous individual	Racialized individual	Ethnic/Cultural Group or other	Individual with disability	2SLGBTQI+ individual	Woman	Read court materials	Discuss legal matters	Converse with counsel	Understand oral submissions	Write decisions	Conduct hearings	All 6 abilities
Newly Appointed Judges	68	31	37	0	1	9	17	0	4	37	32	28	29	30	27	28	27

Please note that in addition to the 68 newly appointed judges, 19 other judges were appointed or elevated to other courts during the same period; 11 men and 8 women. For example, this would include judges appointed to courts of appeal from the trial level courts. There were therefore 87 appointments during this period.

1. Please note that in their application, candidates may apply to more than one court. A candidate can therefore obtain a rating of "highly recommended" for one court, "recommended" for another and "unable to recommend" for yet another court. For ease of reference, the above statistics reflect the highest rating candidates may have received from the Judicial Advisory Committees.

Periods:

- [October 28, 2023 – October 28, 2024](#)
- [October 29, 2022 – October 27, 2023](#)
- [October 29, 2021 – October 28, 2022](#)
- [October 28, 2020 – October 29, 2021](#)
- [October 28, 2019 – October 29, 2020](#)
- [October 28, 2018 – October 28, 2019](#)
- [October 28, 2017 – October 27, 2018](#)
- [October 21, 2016 – October 27, 2017](#)

Judges currently on the bench

The Government of Canada has committed to tracking data on the diversity of judicial appointees. The Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs therefore publishes annual demographic statistics, not only regarding newly appointed judicial candidates and judges, but also, below, regarding all federally appointed judges. These statistics include judges appointed after 2016, who completed a questionnaire following reforms brought to the appointment process which included specific questions relating to diversity, and also those appointed before 2016, who completed a questionnaire which included a more general question regarding diversity. Following a detailed analysis carried out by the Office of the Commissioner of the responses from each of those judges appointed before 2016, the information has been classified according to the categories established in the current questionnaire.

As of February 1, 2024

	Number of Judges	Indigenous individual	Racialized individual	Ethnic/Cultural Group or other	Individual with Disability	2SLGBTQI+ individual	Woman
Judges appointed before 2016	647	5	16	44	2	1	271
Judges appointed after 2016	533	17	60	80	4	31	281
TOTAL:	1180	22	76	124	6	32	552

Date modified: 2024-03-06



Commissariat à la magistrature fédérale Canada

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Statistiques démographiques relatives à la diversité au sein de la magistrature

Candidat.e.s et nominations à la magistrature

Le 20 octobre 2016, le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé des réformes au processus de nomination des juges des cours supérieures. Dans le cadre de ces modifications et afin d'accroître la transparence et la rigueur, le gouvernement a demandé au Commissariat à la magistrature fédérale de recueillir et publier des renseignements statistiques et démographiques sur les candidat(e)s et les nominations à la magistrature. Recueillis au moyen de l'auto-identification (facultative) des candidat(e)s dans le cadre du [questionnaire](#) relatif aux nominations à la magistrature fédérale, ces renseignements statistiques concernent la diversité (page 3 du questionnaire) et les aptitudes linguistiques (page 6 du questionnaire).

Du 28 octobre 2023 au 28 octobre 2024

	Total	Genre			Diversité					Compétences linguistiques dans les <u>deux</u> langues officielles							
		Homme	Femme	Autre	Personne autochtone	Personne racisée	Groupe ethnique/culturel ou autre	Personne ayant une incapacité	Personne 2ELGBTQI+	Femme	Lire des documents de la cour	Discuter d'affaires juridiques	Converser avec un(e) avocat(e)	Comprendre les observations orales	Rédiger des décisions	Présider des audiences	Ensemble des 6 aptitudes
Candidatures reçues	379	169	210	0	15	74	85	7	18	210	150	126	122	132	99	110	98
Candidat(e)s évalué(e)s	540	260	280	0	18	88	118	11	35	280	228	192	181	200	153	165	152
Candidat(e)s hautement recommandé(e)s ¹	95	43	52	0	1	9	18	1	7	52	40	34	30	34	27	29	27
Candidat(e)s recommandé(e)s ¹	106	45	61	0	4	12	11	0	3	61	49	42	42	46	39	40	39
Candidat(e)s sans recommandation ¹	339	172	167	0	13	67	89	10	25	167	139	116	109	120	87	96	86

	Total	Genre			Diversité						Compétences linguistiques dans les deux langues officielles						
		Homme	Femme	Autre	Personne autochtone	Personne racisée	Groupe ethnique/culturel ou autre	Personne ayant une incapacité	Personne 2ELGBTQI+	Femme	Lire des documents de la cour	Discuter d'affaires juridiques	Converser avec un(e) avocat(e)	Comprendre les observations orales	Rédiger des décisions	Présider des audiences	Ensemble des 6 aptitudes
Juges nouvellement nommé(e)s	88	38	50	0	4	11	12	2	4	50	35	26	24	27	20	20	19

Veillez noter qu'en plus des 88 juges nouvellement nommé(e)s, 36 autres juges ont été nommé(e)s ou élevé(e)s à d'autres cours pendant la même période, soit 16 hommes et 20 femmes. Par exemple, ceci comprendrait les juges nommé(e)s aux cours d'appel qui siégeaient précédemment aux tribunaux de première instance. Ainsi, il y a eu 124 nominations pendant cette période.

1. Veuillez noter que dans leurs demandes, les candidat(e)s peuvent poser leur candidature à plus d'une cour. Le ou la candidat(e) peut ainsi recevoir la cote « hautement recommandé(e) » à une cour, « recommandé(e) » à une autre ou « sans recommandation » à une autre cour. Pour faciliter la compréhension, les statistiques ci-dessus reflètent la cote la plus élevée que les candidat(e)s ont reçue des comités consultatifs à la magistrature.

Périodes:

- [28 octobre 2023 – 28 octobre 2024](#)
- [29 octobre 2022 – 27 octobre 2023](#)
- [29 octobre 2021 – 28 octobre 2022](#)
- [28 octobre 2020 – 29 octobre 2021](#)
- [28 octobre 2019 – 29 octobre 2020](#)
- [28 octobre 2018 – 28 octobre 2019](#)
- [28 octobre 2017 – 27 octobre 2018](#)
- [21 octobre 2016 – 27 octobre 2017](#)

Juges présentement sur le banc

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à assurer un suivi des données sur la diversité des personnes nommées à la magistrature. Le Commissariat à la magistrature fédérale publie ainsi des statistiques démographiques annuelles, non seulement ci-haut sur les candidat.e.s à la magistrature et juges nouvellement nommés, mais aussi ci-dessous sur l'ensemble des juges de nomination fédérale. Ces statistiques incluent d'une part les juges nommés après 2016, qui ont rempli un questionnaire faisant suite aux réformes au processus de nomination et comprenant des questions particulières sur des éléments de diversité, et d'autre part ceux nommés avant 2016, qui ont rempli un questionnaire comprenant une question plus générale sur la diversité. Suite à une analyse détaillée effectuée par le Commissariat des réponses de chacun de ces juges nommés avant 2016, les renseignements ont été répertoriés selon les catégories établies dans le questionnaire actuel.

En date du 1er février 2024

	Nombre de juges	Personne autochtone	Personne racisée	Groupe ethnique/culturel ou autre	Personne ayant une incapacité	Personne 2ELGBTQI+	Femme
Juges nommés avant 2016	647	5	16	44	2	1	271
Juges nommés après 2016	533	17	60	80	4	31	281
TOTAL:	1180	22	76	124	6	32	552

Date de modification : 2024-10-25



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JUDICIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES - Guidelines for Judicial Advisory Committee Members

October 2016

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Foreword

Information for candidates for a federal judicial appointment is set out in the separate document "Guide for Candidates" which explains the appointment process and the role of the independent Judicial Advisory Committees (JACs). The guidelines and notes which follow are for the use of the members of the JACs established under the judicial appointment process. They are meant to provide individual Committee members with information and guidance on selected subjects related to the work of the Committees.

This material was compiled with ongoing Committee experience in mind, and is therefore subject to further expansion on the basis of that experience. For ease of reference, subjects covered are listed alphabetically.

Committee members should familiarize themselves with these important guidelines concerning their work. They are invited to consult the undersigned for any additional information they require.

Philippe Lacasse
 Executive Director, Judicial Appointments and Senior Legal Counsel
 Tel: (613) 992-9400
 Fax: (613) 941-0607
 TOLL FREE: 1-877-583-4266

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Meeting of Committee Chairs with Minister

The Minister of Justice may meet periodically with the Chairs of all Committees for an exchange of views concerning the operations of the judicial appointments process.

These meetings are arranged by the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, and usually take place in Ottawa. Travel and other expenses to attend these meetings are reimbursed.

Assessments

Extensive consultations in both the legal and non-legal community are undertaken by the Committee in respect of each applicant.

Professional competence and overall merit are the primary qualifications for judicial appointment. In this respect, Committee members are provided with **Assessment Criteria** – see [Appendix A](#) - for evaluating fitness for the bench. These relate to professional competence and experience, personal characteristics, and potential impediments to appointment.

Along with this assessment of professional competence and overall merit, Committees must strive to create a pool of candidates that is gender-balanced and reflective of the diversity of each jurisdiction, including Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and members of linguistic, ethnic and other minority communities, including those whose members' gender identity or sexual orientation differs from that of the majority. In doing so, Committees should give due consideration to all legal experience, including that outside of mainstream legal practice. Broad consultations by the Committees, and community involvement through these consultations, are essential elements of the process.

The Committees are asked to assess all candidates on the basis of three (3) categories - "recommended", "highly recommended" or "unable to recommend" for appointment. These categories reflect the advisory nature of the Committee process.

Candidates are notified of the date they were assessed by the Committee. They are not provided with the results of the assessment, which are confidential and solely for the Minister's use.

Assessments are valid for a period of three (3) years. A new Questionnaire must be submitted during the three (3) months preceding the expiry date if a candidate continues to be interested in a judicial appointment. In that case a new assessment is undertaken by the Committee and a prior "recommended" or "highly recommended" assessment remains valid until the new assessment is completed.

Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs and Executive Director, Judicial Appointments

The Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs has overall responsibility for the administration of the judicial appointments process on behalf of the Government. The Commissioner is expected to carry out his or her responsibilities in such a way as to ensure that the system treats all candidates for judicial office fairly and equitably.

The Commissioner's responsibility is exercised directly or by his or her delegate, which would normally be the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.

The Commissioner or the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments must attend every Committee meeting as an *ex officio* member, and serves as the link between the Minister and the Committees. All communications between the Minister and the Committees are effected through the Commissioner or the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments. They assist the Committee Chair with the agenda regarding the assessments to be completed at each meeting, with the information required for each assessment and with all services required by the Committee.

It is the Commissioner's and the Executive Director's particular responsibility, on behalf of the Government, to ensure that all assessments are completed expeditiously and thoroughly.

To provide assurance of its authenticity, each candidate's assessment is certified by the Commissioner or the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments prior to submission to the Minister of Justice.

Committee Chairs

At the first meeting of the Judicial Advisory Committees, the members must elect a Chair of the Committee. A Vice-Chair may be elected to act in the absence of the Chair.

When the Chair is unable to attend a meeting and there is no Vice-Chair, the remaining Committee members may appoint an interim Chair, or one may be designated by the Chair. When Committee members appoint an interim Chair, Committees' proceedings must be limited to administrative matters only, such as assignment of Committee work or the timing of future meetings.

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Duties of the Chair

- Sets the agenda for the Committee, together with the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.
- Determines the frequency of meetings and makes arrangements for the meetings, together with the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.
- Determines Committee procedures regarding internal administrative matters and consultations.
- Ensures all necessary consultations and investigations required for the assessment of each candidate are allocated among Committee members and completed on time.
- Chairs meetings, participates in Committee discussions and votes.

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Committee Membership

When appointing Committee members, the Government seeks to achieve a gender-balanced Committee that also reflects the diversity of members of each jurisdiction, including Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities and members of linguistic, ethnic and other minority communities, including those whose members' gender identity or sexual orientation differs from that of the majority. When suggesting nominees, the nominators are invited to work cooperatively with the Minister of Justice to achieve this goal.

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Composition

Committees are made up of the following representatives:

- 1 nominee of the provincial or territorial Law Society.
- 1 nominee of the provincial or territorial branch of the Canadian Bar Association.
- 1 nominee of the Chief Justice of the province, or of the Senior Judge of the territory.
- 1 nominee of the provincial Attorney General, or territorial Minister of Justice.
- 3 nominees of the Government representing the 'general public';
- 1 *ex officio* non-voting member: Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs or Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.

Lawyer members of the Committees cannot themselves be candidates for judicial appointment for one year following the end of their term of office on the Committee.

Committee members serve a three (3) year term, with the possibility of an extension at the discretion of the Minister.

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Communication with Candidates

The Executive Director is the conduit for all communications between the Committee and the candidates. Except during candidate interviews, Committee members must address any inquiries to candidates through the Executive

Director. Committee members must not discuss with a candidate formally or otherwise, by whatever means, that person's candidacy. Candidates wishing to communicate additional information to a Committee must do so through the Executive Director.

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Conference Calls

Committee meetings are to be conducted in person. Conference calls are used only on an exceptional basis, such as for completing an assessment, which could not be finalized during a regular Committee meeting, or for assessing one or a few candidates only where it is not practical to insist on an in person meeting of all Committee members.

The use of a conference call in place of an in person Committee meeting is subject to the approval of the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.

Arrangements for conference calls are made by the Committee Chair or the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.

The rules which apply to regular Committee meetings apply to conference calls. The Executive Director must also participate.

A conference call may also be used during an in-person meeting to permit the participation by telephone of one or more Committee members who are not able to attend in person. Such members are considered as being in attendance.

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Confidentiality

The evaluation process seeks to protect the reputations and privacy of candidates to the maximum extent possible while also providing accurate and thorough assessments to the Minister of Justice:

- All Committee discussions and proceedings must be treated as strictly confidential, and must not be disclosed to persons outside the Committee.
- All documents and information submitted as part of an application for appointment are to be treated as personal and strictly confidential. The contents of such documents are not to be disclosed except to the Minister of Justice, or, in part, and only where necessary, to those consulted by the Committee. (Partial disclosure to references, or to others consulted, must only occur after receipt of a verbal undertaking to maintain confidentiality and must only be to the extent necessary to allay concerns raised by the application.)
- When no longer required for assessment purposes, all documents received in connection with the appointments process, other than those intended for public education on the process, must be shredded. Each member is responsible for ensuring that all documentation is shredded in a secure and confidential manner. Entrusting such documents to shredding companies or to persons other than a trusted personal assistant is not recommended.
- The information obtained through the consultation of references and other sources is also personal and strictly confidential, and is subject to the same stringent confidentiality requirements as information contained in the candidate's application itself.
- Applicants are not to be informed of the result of their assessments, only the date on which the assessment was completed.
- The obligation of Committee members to maintain the confidentiality of applications, discussions, and assessments made during a Committee's tenure does not end with service on the Judicial Advisory Committee. The obligation of confidentiality is enduring.
- See also the section on Consultations.

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Conflicts of Interest & Abstentions

Conflicts of Interest

Given the objectives of a neutral and fair process and the appearance of a neutral and fair process, the following guidelines should be noted to avoid a conflict of interest or the appearance of one:

- Committee members must not engage in activities outside the Committee, which will result in a conflict of interest with their work on the Committee, or in the appearance of one. Should such a situation develop, the Committee member must immediately inform the Minister, the Committee and the Executive Director, and resign from the Committee.
- Committee members must not participate in the appointments process other than through the exercise of their recognized responsibilities as members of the Judicial Advisory Committee.
- The role of the JACs is to evaluate applications. Committee members who have previously agreed to act as references must abstain from participating in the candidate's assessment. Committee members who wish to nominate a candidate may only bring the potential candidate to the attention of the Commissioner or Executive Director, Judicial Appointments. The potential candidate will then be contacted and asked whether they wish to apply in the normal course.
- Committee members must apprise the Committee and the Commissioner or Executive Director of any real or apparent conflict of interest regarding the assessment of a particular candidate.
- Committee members must avoid expressing opinions or voting on the candidacy of any applicant with whom they may have a real or apparent conflict of interest such as a close business or personal relationship, most especially law or business partners, spouses or ex-spouses, relatives, or close friends, since a Committee member's opinion might either have, or be perceived to have, a disproportionate influence -- positive or negative -- upon the assessment of such candidates. Similarly, Committee members who have acted for or against a candidate in a legal proceeding should declare that fact to the Committee.
- Committee members shall not accept gifts or other consideration from candidates.
- Committee members must not comment outside meetings of the Committee on individual appointments made by the Government.

Abstentions

The proper course of action for a Committee member who finds herself, or himself, in a position of conflict of interest, real or apprehended, is to declare the conflict to the Chair and the Executive Director, provide comments on the candidate if the member so chooses, but withdraw from discussions by leaving the room, and abstain from voting on the assessment of any applicant where such a conflict exists, or where such a conflict might reasonably be perceived to exist.

Abstentions are formally recorded. If there are questions on the desirability of abstaining in a given circumstance, the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments, should be contacted. Alternatively, the issue can be put to the Committee as a whole for its view.

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Consultation Form

This document, which is provided separately to Committee members, is designed to help record the results of their telephone interviews with those they consult on the merits of a given candidate. Persons consulted will include both references and other names provided by the candidate, and other persons selected or identified by the Committee. In this respect, Committee members are encouraged to vary the contacts with whom they elect to inquire about candidates. Amongst the primary references listed by the candidate, at least 4 must be consulted.

Assessment criteria for each candidate are grouped under headings in the form. Space for check marks or ratings, as well as space for general written comments, to accommodate a variety of individual assessment styles, is provided on the form.

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Consultations

Methodology

The methodology used to ensure that adequate consultations are carried out for each candidate is at the choice of the Committee. Some of the more common mechanisms used by Committees include the following, or variations thereof:

- To the greatest extent possible, all references and other names provided by the candidate are equally divided up and specifically assigned amongst the Committee members, including the Chair;
- The Chair assigns references and others amongst the Committee members: all judge names to the judicial representative on the Committee and all remaining names to the remaining Committee members;
- The Chair designates one Committee member to review all new candidate files received, and to draw up an assignment list distributing the consultation of references and others amongst each of the Committee members. To the greatest extent possible, each Committee member should be tasked with calling one reference per candidate so as to ensure that a diversified picture of a candidate is obtained.

Whatever methodology is used by a Committee it is important that the following considerations apply in all cases:

- When conducting interviews with references and other persons, Committee members must exercise discretion and neutrality;
- Under all circumstances, the Chair will assign judge names to the judicial representative on the Committee and only the judicial representative on the Committee will consult with other judges;
- At all meetings, the judicial member of the Committee is to speak last as the most senior jurist;
- Questions are to be directed only to the candidate's fitness for the Bench and no questions are to be asked concerning a candidate's political views or political affiliation;
- At least four (4) of the primary references provided must be consulted, as well as an adequate number of other sources identified by the candidate;
- Persons outside the list of names (references and others) provided by the candidate must be consulted;
- Persons from both inside and outside the legal community must be consulted;
- The scope and type of consultations must be sufficiently broad to ensure a good reading of the candidate's personal, as well as professional qualities;
- Care must be taken that no one person is called by more than one Committee member regarding the same candidate.

Approach to those consulted

New Committee members sometimes express uncertainty about what constitutes an appropriate approach to those selected for consultation (references and other sources). Whatever approach is taken, it is essential to obtain an undertaking to keep any information disclosed in the strictest confidence before revealing anything about the candidate -- including the candidate's name. The following text is one suggestion for introducing oneself and beginning the consultation.

"Good morning, my name is _____. I am a member of the Judicial Advisory Committee for the province/territory of _____. I and my fellow Committee members have been appointed by the Government to assess candidates for appointment as judges. As part of that evaluation process we have found it necessary to consult with lawyers, judges, and members of the community at large. You are someone I believe might be able to give us some insight concerning one of our candidates. I can assure you that any information you provide will be kept in the strictest confidence. Do you have a few moments to give me your views concerning this candidate?"

[If yes...]

"The name of the candidate and some of the information I may disclose in the course of our discussion is strictly confidential. I must ask you to undertake not to disclose this name and any of our conversation to anyone -- now or in the future. Do you agree?"

[Committee members may then provide the name of the candidate and devise questions informed by, and designed to elicit comments upon, the assessment criteria listed in the Consultation Form.]

[In closing...]

"Thank you for assisting me, and the Committee, in our assessment of _____'s candidacy for the Bench. As I mentioned at the outset, the Committee and I will keep your comments, and the

very fact of our consultation, entirely confidential. We rely on you to do the same. Thank you once again."

See also section on Consultation Form.

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Expenses

All reasonable expenses incurred by Committee members in the execution of their work are reimbursable.

Statements of account should be submitted by letter, with accompanying receipts, to the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.

Examples of major reimbursable expenses include transportation and hotels and meals.

Please note that expense claims are subject to standard federal Treasury Board regulations. Where applicable, the government rate for hotels should be requested, since amounts above this threshold may not be reimbursable.

A list of reimbursable mileage rates is available from the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.

No receipts are required for minor items such as telephone and other communication expenses, or correspondence expenses.

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Health (Candidates)

Any information related to the health of a candidate that could affect suitability for the Bench must be reported to the Minister by the Committee when assessing the candidate. Care must be taken to ensure that such information is reliable. The Committee may request further clarification from the candidate through the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.

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Immunity

Committees exercise an advisory function only, and cannot make binding recommendations. Moreover, there is no entitlement to a judicial appointment. The question of liability is unlikely to arise in this context. Should any issue of this nature arise, it should be referred immediately to the Commissioner or the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments so that appropriate action can be taken.

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Impediments to Appointment

A Committee member who learns of information concerning any criminal or other offences, breaches of professional conduct, questionable financial dealings, failure to meet a family support obligation, wrongdoing or other possible impediment to appointment, involving a candidate must immediately advise the Committee and the Executive Director. In an emergency, the Committee member must advise the Committee Chair and seek guidance regarding the appropriate investigations to be undertaken. The Executive Director, Judicial Appointments should also be consulted as necessary. This disclosure requirement applies whether the information relates to a candidate who is to be evaluated or one who has already been evaluated.

Information of this nature, whether it relates to past or current conduct, must be closely reviewed by the Committee. Care must be taken to ensure this review is complete, and based on information which is reliable.

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Information Concerning the Process

The policies and procedures of the federal judicial appointments process are also published in the separate document "Guide for Candidates", for the information of both candidates and the general public. The Commissioner, or the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments is available to explain these further as required. However, information on the process is subject to the constraints required to protect the identity of candidates and the confidentiality of the Committee's consultations, proceedings, and reports to the Minister of Justice.

Any information provided by Committee members in response to inquiries must therefore be careful to avoid reference to candidates, or to Committee proceedings or reports indicating the results of a candidate's assessment. Committee members should refer those making inquiries to these Guidelines and the "Guide for Candidates" (available from the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments), or, if necessary, to the Executive Director, directly.

Prior to the start of operations by each Committee, Committee members meet with the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments for an information session during which the policies and procedures of the federal judicial appointments process are reviewed. This includes procedures for the consultation of references and others, and the important considerations concerning confidentiality, unconscious bias, diversity and assessment of merit. This information session is designed to ensure that new Committee members are fully informed on the operation of the process, and to ensure the application of consistent standards from one Committee to the next, as well as among all Committees throughout Canada.

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Interviews

Committees are encouraged to interview candidates whenever they deem it necessary, and particularly whenever division within a Committee or another issue preventing the completion of an assessment arises.

Where required, arrangements for interviews are made by the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments.

Expenses incurred by candidates for interviews are not reimbursable. Those incurred by the Committee are.

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Executive Director, Judicial Appointments

See the section on Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs

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Law Society Clearance

Before submitting a candidate's file to a Committee, the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments obtains a confirmation from the appropriate Law Society certifying that the candidate has a minimum of 10 years membership plus current standing with the Law Society. This is a requirement for appointment. A candidate's file will not normally be forwarded to the Committee without this confirmation from the Law Society.

The Law Society is also asked to provide information concerning any current or past discipline matter, and any information that could affect a candidate's fitness for judicial appointment. Information on the candidate's insurance claims history is also provided by most Law Societies. All information received is transmitted to the Committee with the candidate's file. Candidates are required to sign a form authorizing the Law Society to provide this information.

The representative of the Law Society on the Committee is expected to possess full particulars concerning any Law Society report on a candidate, for communication to the Committee when the candidate is assessed. This implies a prior inquiry by the representative with the Law Society concerning the report in question.

Where there exists an outstanding matter of discipline not yet resolved, the Committee shall note the pending disciplinary matter on the candidates report.

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Questionnaire for Federal Judicial Appointments

The Questionnaire for Federal Judicial Appointments is designed to provide the basic data for the Committee assessment of a candidate for judicial appointment. In addition to the usual information which is found in a *curriculum vitae*, it includes information on the candidate's non-legal work history, other professional responsibilities, community and civic activities, a description of the qualifications for appointment, essay questions and personal matters such as the candidate's health and financial situation. Candidates are also asked to provide any other information which is relevant to the application, and which might assist the Committee in its assessment.

The Questionnaire for Federal Judicial Appointments must be completed in full by each candidate. A copy is sent to each Committee member with other material in the candidate's file.

Particular attention must be paid to the "Personal Suitability and Integrity" section of the Questionnaire for Federal Judicial Appointments. Any matter listed there by the candidate which raises concern should be investigated fully as part of the Committee's assessment. If additional information is required from the candidate, the Executive Director should be asked to obtain it.

The Questionnaire for Federal Judicial Appointments also contains the names of the references provided by the candidate, and those of other persons the candidate believes can be usefully consulted by the Committee. Where applicable, it also shows whether the candidate consents to the consultation of law partners or close associates.

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Provincial/Territorial Court Judges

Provincial or territorial court judges who wish to be candidates must also apply by completing the Questionnaire. There is no distinct Questionnaire for provincial or territorial court judges. These candidates will be assessed by the advisory committees, and will be categorized as "highly recommended", "recommended" or "unable to recommend". The categorization and assessment report are confidential and provided to the Minister and/or his or her delegate only.

Provincial and territorial court judges are notified of the date they were assessed by the committee, and assessments are valid for a period of **three (3)** years from that date. During that time, "highly recommended" and "recommended" candidates will remain on the list for judicial appointment by the Government.

If a provincial or territorial court judge continues to be interested in being considered for appointment **after** the above three (3) year expiry date, a new Questionnaire must be submitted during the three (3) months preceding the expiry date. In that case, a new assessment is undertaken, and the "highly recommended" and "recommended" provincial or territorial court judges remain on the list of those available for appointment until the new assessment is completed. A new Questionnaire can also be submitted after the above expiry date, but in that case a previous positive assessment will cease to be valid as of the expiry date.

Where a Committee decides to consult the references of a judge or other persons not named in his or her Questionnaire, the same rules regarding procedure and confidentiality apply (see sections on [Confidentiality](#) and on [Consultations](#)).

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Quorum

Four Committee members (other than the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments) constitute a quorum, without which Committee business cannot proceed. Committees should however strive to insure full or near full attendance by all Committee members whenever feasible.

There are no fixed rules concerning the composition of a quorum except that it should include the Committee Chair, Vice-Chair or another member designated to act as interim Chair if the Chair is unable to attend. The Executive Director must also be present.

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Re-assessments

The Minister may request that a Committee provide additional information concerning a candidate assessed by that Committee.

The Minister can also request that a Committee re-assess a candidate at any time when information received from other sources is at variance with the assessment made by the Committee.

Exceptionally, a Committee may initiate a re-assessment when it believes it has important new information which is contrary to the information on which that same Committee's previous assessment was made. Prior consultation with the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments is required.

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References

Each candidate is asked to provide the names of at least six (6) primary references for consultation by the Committee. The Committee must consult with at least four (4) of these primary references but it is highly recommended that all six (6) be consulted. In addition to the list of primary references, the candidate must also list people who are familiar with their work. It is highly recommended that at least four (4) of the people listed therein be opposing counsel; people that have worked for the candidate, such as articling students, junior associates, paralegals and clerks; and judges and masters whom they have appeared before ("**Secondary Reference List**"). The Committee must also consult with at least four (4) of the people on the Secondary Reference List.

The Chair allocates responsibility for the consultation of references among the Committee members. This allocation should also extend to the other persons named in the Questionnaire for Judicial Appointments as additional sources of information. There are no fixed rules regarding the consultation of references, but the assignment of these consultations to each Committee member should be clear (see section on Consultations). Care must be taken by the Chair to ensure that, for each candidate, full and complete consultations are undertaken using sources from both inside and outside the application form.

Committees are not restricted to the references provided by the candidate. Committees are encouraged to routinely consult a large number of other sources inside and outside the legal community who possess information that relates to the candidate's suitability for the bench. Consistent with the requirement of confidentiality, the identity of these sources need only be revealed to the Committee and the Minister. Committee members should vary their contacts to ensure that no one person or group has a disproportionate influence on the process.

Consultations with a candidate's references, or with other sources, must be effected on a confidential basis, and the person consulted must be asked to treat the consultation in the same way (see section on Consultations.) These discussions should be limited to the candidate's suitability for the Bench, must not address a person's political views or political affiliations (except to the degree that they indicate a candidate's capacity for social involvement) and must not reveal information obtained from others consulted.

Committees must be careful to only consult those partners or associates of the candidate for whom there is an authorization to consult provided by the candidate. This caution applies to any partners or associates whose names are provided anywhere in the Questionnaire for Judicial Appointments.

In the case of candidates for the Federal Court of Appeal or the Federal Court, the judicial member of the Committee is encouraged to consult with the Chief Justice of the Court concerning the qualifications of the candidate for that court. The results of the consultation with the Chief Justice are reported to the Committee, and considered as an additional element in the assessment of the candidate.

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Report to Minister of Justice

The Committee Report is used to transmit the Committee's assessment and commentary to the Minister of Justice. The assessment for all candidates is one of the following: "highly recommended", "recommended", or "unable to recommend" for appointment. For all candidates, the Report also includes a short synopsis supporting the Committee assessment or commentary.

The Report is confidential and is not available to the candidate. The Report is completed and certified by the Commissioner or the Executive Director, Judicial Appointments and forwarded to the Minister of Justice.

All candidates are advised of the date their assessment was completed and that the latter has been reported to the Minister of Justice. They are not advised of the result or contents of the assessment.

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Votes

Committee decisions are normally arrived at through a consensus of the Committee members present, without recourse to a recorded vote. Where consensus is not possible the Chair must request that a decision be made by majority vote of the members present. The Chair, as a Committee member, also casts a vote. Where a formal vote is necessary, this is recorded. Where a vote results in a tie due to the absence of one or more Committee members, the decision must be deferred to another meeting where all members are present.

Where difficulty is experienced in arriving at a decision, completion of the assessment should be deferred to a subsequent meeting, and Committee members encouraged to seek additional information to break the impasse. Deferrals must not be used however, to avoid the Committee's obligation to complete the assessment.

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Appendix A

Assessment criteria, candidates for Federal Judicial Appointment

Jointly with this assessment of professional competence and overall merit, committees must strive to create a pool of candidates that is gender-balanced and reflective of the diversity of each jurisdiction, including Indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and members of linguistic, ethnic and other minority communities, including those whose members' gender identity or sexual orientation differs from that of the majority. In doing so, committees should give due consideration to all legal experience, including that outside of mainstream legal practice. Broad consultations by the committees, and community involvement through these consultations, are essential elements of the process.

The following list of factors, though not exhaustive, is intended to provide a basis for assessing the suitability of candidates for judicial appointment.

Professional Competence & Experience

While courtroom experience and bilingualism are assets, they are only some of the many factors which may be considered in assessing a candidate's suitability for the role of judge. Candidates from traditional and non-traditional legal careers will be equally considered.

- general proficiency in the law
- intellectual ability
- analytical skills
- ability to listen
- ability to maintain an open mind while hearing all sides of an argument
- ability to make decisions
- capacity to exercise sound judgement
- reputation among professional peers and in the general community

- area(s) of professional specialization, specialized experience or special skills
- ability to manage time and workload without supervision
- capacity to handle heavy workload
- capacity to handle stress and pressures of the isolation of the judicial role
- interpersonal skills - with peers and the general public
- awareness of racial and gender issues
- bilingual ability

Personal Characteristics

- demonstration of a commitment to public service
- sensitivity to and understanding of gender, racial equity and aboriginal justice issues
- an appreciation of social issues
- sensitivity to changes in social values
- receptiveness to new ideas that are constructive to the public good
- sense of ethics
- patience
- courtesy
- honesty
- common sense
- tact
- integrity
- humility
- punctuality
- fairness
- empathy
- reliability
- tolerance
- sense of responsibility
- consideration for others

Potential Impediments to Appointment

- Any debilitating physical or mental medical condition, including drug or alcohol dependency, that would be likely to impair the candidate's ability to perform the duties of a judge
- Any past or current disciplinary actions or matters against the candidate
- Any current or past civil or criminal actions involving the candidate
- Financial difficulties including bankruptcy, tax arrears or arrears of child support payments

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Commissariat à la magistrature fédérale Canada

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Nominations aux cours supérieures
Nominations à la magistrature fédérale
Aperçu des nominations à la magistrature fédérale
Guide pour candidats à la magistrature
Candidats : Comment présenter sa candidature - Questionnaire
Nombre de juges de nomination fédérale
Statistiques démographiques - diversité au sein de la magistrature
Juges nommé(e)s entre 2007 et 2017, selon le genre
Comités consultatifs à la magistrature
Comités consultatifs à la magistrature
Lignes directrices pour membres des comités consultatifs
Représentants du grand public : Comment présenter sa candidature - Formulaire
Nominations de juges adjoint.e.s de la Cour fédérale et de la Cour canadienne de l'impôt
Aperçu des nominations de juges adjoint.e.s de la Cour fédérale et de la Cour canadienne de l'impôt
Poste de juge adjoint.e - Guide pour candidats
Poste de juge adjoint.e - Comment présenter sa candidature - Dossier de candidature
Formulaires
Formulaires d'autorisation et clause exonératoire
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COMITÉS CONSULTATIFS À LA MAGISTRATURE - Lignes directrices pour membres des comités consultatifs

Octobre 2016

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Avant-propos

L'information destinée aux candidats et aux candidates à la magistrature fait l'objet d'un document distinct, le « Guide pour candidats », qui décrit le processus de nomination et le rôle des comités consultatifs indépendants. Les lignes directrices et les notes qui suivent sont destinées aux membres de ces comités consultatifs créés dans le cadre du processus de nomination des juges. Elles ont pour but de renseigner et de guider chaque membre des comités concernant différents sujets reliés à leur travail.

Ces lignes directrices sont fondées sur l'expérience des comités et pourraient donc évoluer à mesure que progressera cette expérience. Les sujets sont présentés en ordre alphabétique afin de faciliter leur consultation.

Il est conseillé aux membres des comités de se familiariser avec ces importantes lignes directrices et, au besoin, de consulter la soussignée pour toute précision requise.

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Réunion des présidents et présidentes de comités et du ministre

Le ministre de la Justice peut rencontrer les présidents et présidentes de tous les comités périodiquement pour un échange de vues sur le régime de nomination.

Ces réunions sont organisées par le commissaire à la magistrature fédérale et se déroulent généralement à Ottawa. Les frais de déplacement et autres dépenses engagées pour participer aux réunions sont remboursés.

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Évaluations

Le Comité mène des consultations exhaustives auprès des membres de la communauté juridique et non juridique pour chaque candidat ou candidate.

La compétence professionnelle et le mérite général sont les principaux préalables à une nomination. Dans cette optique, les membres des comités reçoivent les **critères d'évaluation** – voir [Annexe A](#) – permettant de déterminer l'aptitude des candidats et candidates. Ces critères portent sur la compétence et l'expérience professionnelle, les caractéristiques personnelles et les obstacles potentiels à une nomination.

En complément de l'évaluation de la compétence professionnelle et du mérite général, les comités doivent s'efforcer de constituer un bassin de candidats reflétant l'équilibre des genres et la représentativité de la diversité de la société canadienne de chaque province et territoire, dont font partie les peuples autochtones, les personnes handicapées et les membres des communautés minoritaires linguistiques, ethniques et autres, y compris celles dont les membres ont une identité de genre ou une orientation sexuelle qui diffère de celle de la majorité. Ce faisant, les comités doivent accorder une attention particulière à l'ensemble de l'expérience juridique en marge de la pratique conventionnelle du droit. Des consultations exhaustives par les comités, et la participation des membres de la collectivité à ces consultations, sont des éléments essentiels du processus.

Il est demandé aux comités d'évaluer toutes les candidatures en fonction de trois catégories : « hautement recommandé », « recommandé » et « sans recommandation ». Ces catégories reflètent la nature consultative des comités.

Les candidates et les candidats sont avisés de la date de leur évaluation par le comité. Ils ne sont toutefois pas mis au courant des résultats de l'évaluation, qui sont confidentiels et réservés à l'usage du ministre.

L'évaluation reste valide pendant trois (3) ans. Le candidat et la candidate qui souhaitent maintenir leur candidature au terme de la période de validité doivent présenter un nouveau questionnaire dans les trois (3) mois précédant la date d'expiration. Le comité fait alors une nouvelle évaluation. Une évaluation antérieure ayant obtenu la mention « recommandé » ou « fortement recommandé » reste valide jusqu'à ce que la nouvelle évaluation soit effectuée.

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Commissaire à la magistrature fédérale et Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature

Le commissaire à la magistrature fédérale a l'entière responsabilité de la gestion du régime de nomination à la magistrature au nom du gouvernement. Il doit s'en acquitter de sorte que tous les candidats et toutes les candidates soient traités avec justice et équité.

Le commissaire s'acquitte lui-même de cette responsabilité ou la délègue à une personne qui est normalement le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature.

Le commissaire ou le Directeur exécutif participe à toutes les réunions des comités consultatifs dont ils sont membres d'office et assurent la liaison entre le ministre et les comités. Toutes les communications entre le ministre et les comités s'effectuent par l'intermédiaire du commissaire ou de le directeur exécutif. Ceux-ci aident le président du comité à établir l'ordre du jour de chaque réunion d'évaluation, fournissant toute l'information et tous les services nécessaires aux comités.

Il incombe au commissaire et à le Directeur exécutif, au nom du gouvernement, de faire en sorte que toutes les évaluations soient effectuées avec célérité et minutie.

Pour être authentique, chaque évaluation doit être certifiée par le commissaire ou le Directeur exécutif avant d'être transmise au ministre de la Justice.

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Présidence des comités

À la première réunion des comités consultatifs, les membres élisent un(e) président(e) du comité. Un(e) vice-président(e) peut également être élu(e) pour agir en l'absence du président ou de la présidente.

Si le président ou la présidente est incapable d'assister à une réunion et qu'il n'y a pas de vice-président ou de vice-présidente, les membres restants ou le président ou la présidente peuvent nommer un président ou une présidente intérimaire. S'il y a un président ou une présidente intérimaire, les réunions du comité ne portent que sur des questions administratives, telles que la répartition des travaux du comité ou la date des prochaines réunions.

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Fonctions des présidents et présidentes de comités

- Préparer l'ordre du jour du comité en collaboration avec le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature.
- Déterminer la fréquence des réunions et organiser ces dernières, en collaboration avec le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature.
- Déterminer les procédures du comité concernant les questions administratives internes et les consultations.
- Faire en sorte que toutes les consultations et enquêtes requises pour l'évaluation de chaque candidat et candidate soient réparties entre les membres et terminées à temps.
- Présider les réunions, participer aux discussions des comités et voter.

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Membres des comités

Lors de la nomination des membres d'un comité, le gouvernement veille à ce que celui-ci soit représentatif de la diversité des membres de chaque province ou territoire, notamment les peuples autochtones, les personnes handicapées et les membres des communautés minoritaires linguistiques, ethniques et autres, y compris celles dont les membres ont une identité de genre ou une orientation sexuelle qui diffère de celle de la majorité. Les auteurs des mises en candidatures sont invités à collaborer avec le ministre de la Justice à la réalisation de cet objectif.

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Composition

Les comités sont composés des représentants suivants:

- Un représentant du barreau de la province ou du territoire.
- Un représentant de la division provinciale ou territoriale de l'Association du Barreau canadien
- Un représentant du juge en chef de la province ou du juge principal du territoire.
- Un représentant du procureur général de la province ou du ministre de la Justice du territoire.
- Trois représentants du gouvernement, qui représentent le grand public.
- Un membre d'office n'ayant pas droit de vote, soit le commissaire à la magistrature ou le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature.

Les avocats et avocates qui sont membres des comités ne peuvent pas être eux-mêmes candidats ou candidates à la magistrature avant qu'au moins un an se soit écoulé après la fin de leur mandat.

Les membres des comités siègent pour un mandat de trois (3) ans, lequel peut être prolongé à la discrétion du Ministre.

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Communications avec les candidats et candidates

Toutes communications entre les comités et les candidats et candidates passent par le Directeur exécutif. Sauf pendant les entrevues, les membres des comités adressent toutes leurs questions aux candidats et aux candidates par l'intermédiaire de le directeur exécutif. Ils ne peuvent discuter avec un candidat ou une candidate, formellement ou non, de sa candidature. Les candidats et candidates qui désirent communiquer des renseignements additionnels aux comités doivent le faire par l'entremise de le directeur exécutif.

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Conférences téléphoniques

Les réunions des comités ont lieu en présence de ses membres. Les conférences téléphoniques sont exceptionnelles et n'ont lieu que pour terminer une évaluation qui n'a pu être finalisée au cours d'une réunion ordinaire du comité ou pour évaluer un candidat ou une candidate ou quelques candidats et quelques candidates quand il n'est pas pratique de tenir une réunion en personne avec tous les membres du comité.

Le recours à une conférence téléphonique plutôt qu'à une réunion en personne est soumis à l'approbation de le directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature.

C'est le président ou la présidente du comité ou bien le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature, qui prend les dispositions nécessaires à la conférence téléphonique.

Les règles qui président aux réunions des comités valent aussi aux conférences téléphoniques. Le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature, participe à ces dernières.

Il peut aussi y avoir conférence téléphonique pendant une réunion, pour permettre la participation par téléphone d'un ou plusieurs membres du comité incapables de se présenter en personne. Ces personnes sont comptées au regard du quorum.

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Confidentialité

L'évaluation doit protéger la réputation et les renseignements personnels des candidats et des candidates tout en procurant une évaluation précise et approfondie au ministre de la Justice.

- Les discussions et les délibérations des comités sont strictement confidentielles. Le contenu n'est révélé à personne hors du comité.
- Tous les documents et les renseignements soumis dans le cadre d'une candidature sont personnels et strictement confidentiels. Le contenu de ces documents n'est révélé à personne sauf au ministre de la Justice ou, en partie et seulement s'il est nécessaire, aux personnes que le comité consulte. (L'information – partielle – n'est communiquée qu'aux personnes citées en référence (répondants ou répondantes) ou autres personnes consultées, sur promesse de vive voix de ces dernières de garder le tout confidentiel et seulement dans la mesure où il le faut pour répondre à certaines questions soulevées par un dossier.)
- Une fois l'évaluation terminée, tous les documents reçus aux fins des travaux du comité – sauf les documents destinés à l'éducation publique – doivent être déchiquetés. Chaque membre de comité a l'obligation de s'assurer que tous les documents sont déchiquetés en toute sécurité et en toute confidentialité. Il n'est pas recommandé de confier ces documents à une compagnie de déchiquetage ou à quiconque autre qu'une personne de soutien fiable.
- Les renseignements obtenus des références et d'autres sources sont aussi personnels et strictement confidentiels, et sont l'objet des mêmes exigences rigoureuses de confidentialité que les renseignements contenus dans le dossier de candidature lui-même.
- Les candidats et les candidates ne sont pas informés des résultats de l'évaluation, mais seulement de la date à laquelle l'évaluation a été complétée.
- L'obligation faite aux membres des comités de tenir les candidatures, les délibérations et les évaluations confidentielles ne prend pas fin avec le mandat du comité ni le mandat des membres des comités consultatifs. L'obligation de confidentialité perdure.
- Se reporter également à la section sur les Consultations.

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Conflits d'intérêts et abstentions

Conflits d'intérêts

Le but étant de préserver la neutralité et l'équité du processus et l'apparence de neutralité et d'équité, on évitera les conflits d'intérêts et l'apparence de conflits d'intérêts en respectant les lignes directrices ci-dessous :

- Les membres des comités ne participent à aucune activité étrangère au comité qui puisse résulter en un conflit d'intérêts ou une apparence de conflit à l'égard de leur travail au comité. Le cas échéant, le membre du comité avertit immédiatement le ministre, le comité et le Directeur exécutif et quitte le comité.
- Les membres des comités ne participent pas au processus de nomination autrement que par l'exercice des responsabilités qui leur incombent à titre de membres d'un comité consultatif.
- Le rôle des comités consultatifs est d'évaluer les candidatures et non de les solliciter. Les membres des comités qui ont déjà accepté d'être répondants ou répondantes d'un candidat ou d'une candidate s'abstiennent de participer à l'évaluation de ce dernier ou de cette dernière. S'ils souhaitent proposer une candidature, les membres du Comité peuvent uniquement porter le candidat ou la candidate à l'attention du commissaire ou de le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature. Le candidat potentiel ou la candidate potentielle sera approché pour leur demander de présenter une demande en bonne et due forme s'ils sont intéressés.
- Les membres des comités préviennent leur comité et le commissaire ou le Directeur exécutif de tout conflit d'intérêts réel ou apparent à l'égard de l'évaluation d'une candidate ou d'un candidat donné.
- Les membres des comités évitent d'exprimer leur avis ou leur vote à l'égard d'un candidat ou d'une candidate avec qui ils peuvent être en conflit d'intérêts, réel ou apparent, en raison d'une relation professionnelle ou personnelle étroite, plus particulièrement un associé ou une associée dans un cabinet d'avocats d'une entreprise, un conjoint ou un conjointe, un ex-conjoint ou une ex-conjointe ou un parent, un ami ou une amie proche, puisque l'opinion d'un membre du comité peut avoir ou être perçue comme ayant une influence disproportionnée – qu'elle soit positive ou négative – sur l'évaluation de ces personnes. De même, les membres d'un comité qui ont représenté un candidat ou une candidate ou s'y sont opposés à l'occasion d'une action en justice déclarent ce fait au comité.
- Les membres des comités ne peuvent accepter de cadeau ni d'autre contrepartie des candidats ou des candidates.
- Les membres des comités ne font pas de commentaires hors des réunions des comités sur les nominations faites par le gouvernement.

Abstentions

Un membre de comité qui se trouve ou qui peut raisonnablement être perçu comme se trouvant en situation de conflit d'intérêts, réel ou appréhendé, déclare le conflit d'intérêts au président ou à la présidente et à le Directeur exécutif. Il peut faire part de ses commentaires au comité s'il le souhaite, mais se retire du débat en quittant la salle et s'abstient de voter à l'égard de toute candidate ou de tout candidat visés par ce conflit.

Les abstentions sont enregistrées formellement. En cas d'incertitude sur le bien-fondé d'une abstention, il y a lieu de communiquer avec le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature, ou de solliciter l'opinion du comité entier.

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Formulaire de consultation

Ce document, fourni séparément aux membres du comité, sert à consigner les résultats des entretiens téléphoniques avec les personnes consultées sur les mérites d'un candidat ou d'une candidate. Les personnes consultées sont les répondants ou répondantes et toutes les autres identifiées par le candidat ou par la candidate ou d'autres encore, choisies par le comité. À cet égard, les membres des comités sont encouragés à ne pas toujours s'adresser aux mêmes personnes pour s'informer d'un candidat ou d'une candidate. Consulter au moins quatre des répondants ou répondantes principaux parmi tous ceux que le candidat ou la candidate a identifiés.

Les critères d'évaluation sont groupés en catégories sur le formulaire. Ce dernier comporte suffisamment d'espace pour cocher ou inscrire une note et pour écrire des observations générales, selon le style d'évaluation de chacun.

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Consultations

Méthodologie

La méthodologie utilisée pour s'assurer que chaque candidat et chaque candidate fait l'objet de consultations adéquates est à la discrétion du comité. Voici quelques exemples parmi les plus courants :

- Dans la mesure du possible, les références et autres sources suggérées par le candidat ou par la candidate sont réparties à part égale entre les membres du comité, y compris le président ou la présidente, les communications étant affectées spécifiquement à chaque membre du comité;
- Le président ou la présidente répartie les références et autres sources entre les membres : tous les juges et toutes les juges au représentant ou à la représentante de la magistrature, et les autres personnes aux autres membres du comité;
- Le président ou la présidente charge un membre du comité de revoir tous les nouveaux dossiers reçus et de dresser une liste d'affectation répartissant les communications avec les références et autres sources entre les membres du comité. Dans la mesure du possible, chaque membre du comité est chargé d'appeler une référence par candidature pour obtenir un portrait contrasté du candidat ou de la candidate.

Peu importe la méthodologie utilisée par un comité, il importe de respecter les règles suivantes :

- Lorsqu'ils font des entrevues avec des références et d'autres personnes, les membres d'un comité doivent faire preuve de discrétion et de neutralité;
- En toute circonstance, le président ou la présidente assignera tous les noms de juges au représentant ou à la représentante de la magistrature du comité et seul ce dernier ou cette dernière consultera auprès des juges;
- Lors des réunions, le représentant ou la représentante de la magistrature du comité aura le dernier droit de parole en tant que juriste ayant le plus de séniorité.
- Les questions doivent porter uniquement sur les aptitudes d'un candidat ou d'une candidate et aucune question ne doit être posée sur ses idées ou allégeances politiques;
- Consulter au moins quatre (4) des références principales, ainsi qu'un nombre suffisant d'autres sources, citées par le candidat;
- Consulter des personnes qui ne figurent pas sur la liste (des références et autres sources) fournie par les candidats et par les candidates;
- Consulter des membres de la communauté juridique et non juridique;
- S'assurer que l'étendue et le type de consultations suffisent à permettre une bonne évaluation des qualités personnelles et professionnelles des candidats et des candidates;
- Veiller à ce qu'une personne ne soit pas contactée par plusieurs membres du comité pour un même candidat ou pour une même candidate.

Démarche

Les nouveaux membres du comité sont parfois incertains de la façon d'aborder les personnes choisies dans le cadre des consultations (références et autres sources). Quelle que soit la méthode utilisée, il est essentiel que la personne consultée s'engage à respecter le caractère confidentiel des renseignements communiqués avant qu'il lui soit révélé quoi que ce soit au sujet du candidat ou de la candidate, y compris le nom de ces derniers. Voici une présentation suggérée.

« Bonjour, mon nom est _____. Je suis membre du comité consultatif sur les nominations à la magistrature pour la province/le territoire de _____. Le gouvernement nous a confié, à mes collègues membres et à moi-même, le mandat d'évaluer certains candidats et certaines candidates en vue de leur nomination comme juges. Dans le cadre du processus d'évaluation, il nous a semblé utile, voire nécessaire, de consulter des avocats et des avocates, des juges et des membres de l'ensemble de la société. À mon avis, vous pourriez peut-être nous fournir des renseignements utiles sur l'un de nos candidats (sur l'une de nos candidates). Je puis vous assurer que les renseignements que vous fournirez ne seront en aucun cas divulgués. Pourriez-vous me consacrer quelques minutes de votre temps pour me faire part de vos commentaires au sujet d'un candidat (d'une candidate) à un poste de juge? »

[Dans l'affirmative...]

« Le nom du candidat (de la candidate) et les renseignements que je divulguerai au cours de notre conversation sont strictement confidentiels. Avant de poursuivre, je dois vous demander de vous engager à ne pas communiquer le nom de ce candidat (de cette candidate) ni la teneur de notre conversation à qui que ce soit, maintenant ou plus tard. Êtes-vous d'accord? »

[On peut ensuite donner le nom du candidat ou de la candidate et élaborer des questions visant à obtenir des commentaires en regard des critères d'évaluation énumérés dans le Formulaire de consultation.]

[En conclusion...]

« Je vous remercie de nous avoir aidés, les membres du comité et moi-même, à évaluer la candidature de _____ comme juge. Comme je vous disais au début de notre conversation, le comité et moi-même respecterons le caractère confidentiel des commentaires que vous avez formulés, de même que le fait de cette consultation. Nous comptons sur une conduite similaire de votre part. Encore une fois, je vous remercie. »

Se reporter également à la section concernant le Formulaire de consultation.

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Frais

Tous les frais raisonnables que les membres du comité engagent dans le cadre de leurs fonctions sont remboursables.

Les relevés de compte sont soumis au Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature dans le corps d'une lettre accompagnée des pièces justificatives.

Parmi les frais remboursables figurent le transport, l'hôtel et les repas.

Veillez noter que les demandes de remboursement de frais sont assujetties aux règlements du Conseil du Trésor fédéral. Autant que possible, demander le tarif hôtelier consenti au gouvernement, puisque les montants qui dépassent ce seuil ne seront peut-être pas remboursables.

Le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature peut vous fournir la liste des indemnités de parcours.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de présenter de reçus pour les dépenses mineures comme les appels téléphoniques et autres formes de communication, dont la correspondance.

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Santé (candidats et candidates)

Dans le cadre de l'évaluation, le comité communique au ministre tout renseignement disponible sur la santé du candidat ou de la candidate qui peut influencer sur son admissibilité à la magistrature. Le comité s'assure auparavant que ces renseignements sont fiables. Le comité pourrait vouloir faire élucider certains points par le candidat ou la candidate par le biais de le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature.

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Immunité

Les comités jouent un rôle consultatif seulement et leurs recommandations n'ont pas force exécutoire. Par ailleurs, il n'y a pas de droit acquis à une nomination judiciaire. Dans ce contexte, la question de la responsabilité ne se posera probablement pas. Le cas échéant, toute question de cette nature devrait être soumise immédiatement au commissaire ou à le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature, qui y donnera suite.

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Obstacles à une nomination

Un membre du comité qui dispose de renseignements au sujet d'une infraction commise par un candidat ou par une candidate, notamment un acte criminel, un manquement aux règles de conduite professionnelle, une opération financière douteuse, le défaut de paiement d'une pension alimentaire, un méfait, ou tout autre obstacle possible à sa nomination, doit immédiatement en informer le comité et le Directeur exécutif. En cas d'urgence, il doit aviser le président ou la présidente du comité et consulter concernant les enquêtes qui s'imposent. Le directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature, doit également être consultée au besoin. L'obligation de divulguer des renseignements s'applique à une candidate ou à un candidat qui doit être évalué ou qui l'a déjà été.

Dans le cours de son évaluation, le comité examine attentivement tous les renseignements de cette nature, qu'il s'agisse d'actes passés ou actuels en prenant soin de vérifier que l'information est complète et fiable

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Renseignements concernant le processus de nomination

Les politiques et procédures qui s'appliquent aux nominations à la magistrature fédérale sont aussi l'objet d'un document distinct, intitulé « Guide pour candidats » à l'usage des candidats et candidates et du grand public. Au besoin, le commissaire ou le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature peuvent ajouter des précisions sur ce processus, sous réserve des limites imposées pour protéger l'identité des candidats et candidates et la confidentialité des consultations et délibérations des comités ainsi que des rapports faits au ministre de la Justice.

Les membres des comités qui répondent aux demandes d'information concernant le processus de nomination veillent donc à éviter toute allusion aux candidats et aux candidates, ou aux délibérations ou rapports des comités qui pourraient indiquer le résultat d'une évaluation. Il est conseillé de recommander aux personnes qui posent des questions de consulter ces lignes directrices et le Guide de candidature (distribués par le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature) ou de les aiguiller au besoin vers le directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature.

Avant le début des travaux des comités, les membres de chaque comité rencontrent le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature pour une séance d'information afin de passer en revue les politiques et procédures de nomination à la magistrature fédérale. Il s'agit entre autres des méthodes de consultation des références et autres sources, et des considérations très importantes relatives à la confidentialité, aux préjugés inconscients, à la diversité et aux critères de mérite. Cette séance a pour but de bien renseigner les nouveaux membres des comités sur le régime de nomination et d'assurer l'uniformité du travail de tous les comités au Canada

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Entrevues

Les comités sont encouragés à rencontrer les candidats et les candidates lorsqu'ils le jugent nécessaire, particulièrement s'il y a divergence d'opinion ou si quelque autre facteur empêche de mener l'évaluation à bien.

Si l'entrevue est nécessaire, c'est le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature, qui fait les arrangements.

Les frais que les candidats et les candidates engagent aux fins des entrevues ne sont pas remboursables, mais ceux que le comité engage le sont.

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Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature

Se reporter à la section sur le Commissaire à la magistrature fédérale.

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Certificat du Barreau

Avant de soumettre le dossier d'un candidat ou d'une candidate au comité, le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature obtient du barreau concerné la confirmation que le candidat ou la candidate est membre en règle et compte au moins dix ans d'expérience, conditions préalables à une nomination. Le dossier d'un candidat ou d'une candidate ne peut être acheminé au comité sans cette confirmation.

Le barreau est également prié de fournir des renseignements sur toute mesure disciplinaire actuelle ou passée et tout renseignement pouvant affecter l'admissibilité du candidat ou de la candidate à la magistrature. La plupart des barreaux fournissent aussi des renseignements sur les réclamations en matière d'assurance-responsabilité. Tous les renseignements obtenus d'un barreau sont transmis au comité en même temps que le dossier du candidat ou de la candidate. Les candidats et les candidates signent d'ailleurs un formulaire autorisant leur barreau à communiquer ces renseignements au comité.

Le membre du comité qui représente le barreau doit connaître tous les détails d'un éventuel rapport du barreau sur un candidat ou une candidate, afin de pouvoir les communiquer au comité au moment de l'évaluation du candidat ou de la candidate en question. C'est dire que le représentant du barreau doit s'informer au préalable du rapport en question.

Lorsqu'une candidate ou un candidat fait l'objet d'une affaire disciplinaire non encore résolue et que sa candidature est recommandée ou fortement recommandée, le Comité doit faire mention de l'affaire en suspens dans son rapport. Si le Comité ne recommande pas la candidature, aucune mention n'en sera faite.

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Questionnaire pour les candidats à une nomination à la magistrature fédérale

Le Questionnaire pour les nominations à la magistrature fédérale sert à consigner les données de base servant à évaluer un candidat ou une candidate à la magistrature. En plus des données habituelles qui se trouvent dans un curriculum vitae, il comporte des questions à développement et présente des renseignements sur l'expérience professionnelle du candidat ou de la candidate qui n'est pas de nature juridique, sur ses autres responsabilités professionnelles, sur ses activités communautaires et civiques, sur ce qui rend le candidat ou la candidate apte à une nomination, et sur des questions personnelles comme sa santé et sa situation financière. Les candidates et les candidats sont également priés de fournir tout autre renseignement pertinent pouvant aider le comité à faire son évaluation.

Chaque candidat et candidate remplit au complet le Questionnaire pour les nominations à la magistrature fédérale dont copie est transmise à chaque membre du comité en compagnie des autres documents constituant le dossier.

Porter une attention particulière à la section « Qualités personnelles et intégrité » du Questionnaire pour les nominations à la magistrature fédérale. Toute réponse affirmative jugée préoccupante doit être l'objet de vérifications approfondies au cours de l'évaluation par le comité. S'il est nécessaire d'obtenir des précisions de la part du candidat ou de la candidate, demander au Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature de les obtenir.

Le Questionnaire pour les nominations à la magistrature fédérale contient également le nom des références identifiées par le candidat ou la candidate et celui d'autres personnes dont le candidat ou la candidate croit que la consultation sera utile au comité. Le cas échéant, la Fiche indique si le candidat ou la candidate consent à la consultation des autres avocats ou avocates membres de son bureau ou autres proches associés.

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Juges des cours provinciales et territoriales

Les juges des cours provinciales et territoriales qui souhaitent poser leur candidature à un poste à la magistrature fédérale remplissent également le Questionnaire. Il n'y a aucun Questionnaire distinct pour les juges des cours provinciales et territoriales. Ces candidats seront évalués par les comités consultatifs et recevront la recommandation "fortement recommandé", "recommandé" ou "sans recommandation". La recommandation et le rapport d'évaluation sont confidentiels et destinés au ministre ou à son délégué seulement.

Les juges des cours provinciales et territoriales sont avisés de la date à laquelle ils ont fait l'objet d'une évaluation par le comité et les évaluations sont valides pour une période de trois (3) ans à compter de cette date. Durant

cette période, les candidats "fortement recommandés" ou "recommandés" demeurent sur la liste pour une nomination à la magistrature par le gouvernement.

Si un juge de cour provinciale ou territoriale est toujours intéressé à être considéré pour une nomination **après** l'expiration de la période de trois (3) ans, il peut déposer un nouveau questionnaire dans les trois (3) mois précédant la date d'expiration. Dans ce cas, une nouvelle évaluation est menée et les juges des cours provinciales et territoriales "fortement recommandés" et "recommandés" demeurent sur la liste des candidats pouvant être nommés jusqu'à ce que la nouvelle évaluation soit complétée. Un nouveau Questionnaire peut également être déposé après la date d'expiration, mais dans ce cas, l'évaluation favorable antérieure n'est plus valide à compter de la date d'expiration.

La procédure et les règles de confidentialité exposées ci-dessus (se reporter aux sections « Confidentialité » et « Consultations ») s'appliquent dès lors qu'un comité choisit de consulter une référence ou toute autre personne non identifiée dans le Questionnaire d'un juge.

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Quorum

Un comité ne peut procéder en l'absence de quorum, fixé à quatre membres (non compris le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature). Chaque comité veillera toutefois à assurer dans la mesure du possible la participation de tous les membres.

Aucune règle déterminée n'existe quant à la composition de ce quorum, si ce n'est le fait que le président ou la présidente du comité, le vice-président ou la vice-présidente ou un autre membre désigné comme président ou présidente intérimaire en cas d'incapacité du président ou de la présidente devrait en faire partie. Le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature, doit aussi être présente.

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Réévaluation

Le ministre peut demander à un comité de fournir des renseignements additionnels sur une des candidates ou sur un des candidats évalués.

Le ministre peut aussi demander à un comité de réévaluer un candidat ou une candidate en tout temps lorsque les renseignements recueillis d'autres sources vont à l'encontre de l'évaluation faite par le comité.

Exceptionnellement, un comité peut décider lui-même de réévaluer un candidat ou une candidate s'il estime posséder de nouveaux renseignements importants allant à l'encontre de l'évaluation qu'il a déjà faite. Il doit d'abord consulter le commissaire ou le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature.

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Références

Chaque candidat et candidate fournit le nom de six (6) références principales que le comité pourra consulter. Celui-ci doit consulter au moins quatre (4) de ces personnes, mais il est fortement recommandé de consulter les six (6) références principales figurant dans la liste. En plus de cette première liste, le candidat ou la candidate fournit également le nom de personnes qui sont au fait de son travail. Il est fortement recommandé qu'au moins quatre (4) de ces personnes soient des avocats d'une partie adverse, des personnes qui ont travaillé pour le candidat ou la candidate, comme des stagiaires en droit, des associés subalternes, des parajuristes ou des commis, et des juges ou des juges adjoint.e.s devant qui le candidat ou la candidate ont comparu (« **liste de références secondaires** »). Le Comité doit également consulter au moins quatre (4) personnes figurant dans la liste de références secondaires.

Le président ou la présidente du comité répartit habituellement la responsabilité relative à la consultation des références entre les membres du comité. Il en va de même pour les autres personnes identifiées sur le Questionnaire pour les candidats à une nomination à la magistrature comme sources possibles d'information. Il n'y a pas de règle établie quant à qui doit consulter qui, mais l'assignation doit être claire (se reporter à la section

« Consultations »). Le président ou la présidente veille à ce que les consultations soient exhaustives et soient faites auprès de sources identifiées sur les questionnaires et d'autres, pour chaque candidat et candidate.

Les comités ne sont pas tenus de consulter uniquement les personnes que le candidat ou la candidate propose comme références. Ils sont au contraire encouragés à consulter un grand nombre d'autres sources à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de la communauté juridique qui ont des renseignements sur les aptitudes des candidats et des candidates. Conformément aux exigences de la confidentialité, l'identité de ces sources ne doit être révélée qu'au comité et au ministre. Les membres du comité devraient consulter différentes personnes ressources afin qu'aucun groupe ou personne n'ait une influence démesurée sur le processus.

La consultation des références identifiées par le candidat ou la candidate et d'autres sources est confidentielle. Les membres des comités prient d'ailleurs ces personnes de respecter cette exigence (se reporter à la section « Consultations »). La discussion porte uniquement sur l'admissibilité du candidat ou de la candidate à la magistrature et non sur les idées ou les allégeances politiques d'une personne (sauf si elle indique l'aptitude d'un candidat ou d'une candidate à s'impliquer socialement). Nul renseignement obtenu des tiers consultés n'est communiqué au cours de la discussion.

Avant de consulter les avocats et avocates membres du bureau du candidat ou de la candidate, les comités s'assurent que le candidat ou la candidate a autorisé cette consultation. Cette mise en garde s'applique à toute personne nommée par le candidat ou par la candidate dans l'une ou l'autre des sections du Questionnaire pour les candidats à une nomination à la magistrature.

Dans le cas des personnes qui soumettent leur candidature à un poste de juge de la Cour d'appel fédérale ou de la Cour fédérale, le membre du comité qui est juge est encouragé à consulter le juge en chef du tribunal en question au sujet de la compétence du candidat ou de la candidate. Les résultats de cette consultation sont communiqués au comité, qui en tient compte au cours de son évaluation du candidat ou de la candidate.

[Haut de la page](#)

Rapport au ministre de la Justice

Le Rapport du comité transmet les évaluations du comité au ministre de la Justice. Tous les candidats sont évalués selon l'une ou l'autre des recommandations suivantes : « fortement recommandé, « recommandé » ou « sans recommandation ». Le rapport inclut également un résumé à l'appui de l'évaluation ou des commentaires.

Le rapport est confidentiel et n'est pas accessible au candidat ou à la candidate. Le rapport est rédigé et certifié par le commissaire ou le Directeur exécutif, Nominations à la magistrature et acheminé au ministre de la Justice.

Tous les candidats et candidates sont avisés de la date à laquelle leur évaluation a été complétée et transmise au ministre. Ils ne sont pas mis au courant des résultats ni du contenu de l'évaluation.

[Haut de la page](#)

Vote

Les décisions du comité au sujet de chaque candidat et candidate découlent habituellement d'un consensus entre les membres présents sans qu'un vote soit nécessaire. S'il est impossible d'obtenir un consensus, le président ou la présidente demande une décision à la majorité des voix des membres présents. Le président ou la présidente vote également, à titre de membre du comité. Si la situation exige un vote formel, cette mesure est consignée. En cas d'égalité des voix en raison de l'absence d'un ou de plusieurs membres du Comité, la décision doit être reportée à une réunion où tous les membres sont présents.

Si le comité a du mal à prendre une décision, l'achèvement de l'étude de la candidature est reporté à une réunion subséquente et les membres du comité sont encouragés à trouver des renseignements supplémentaires qui pourraient leur être utiles pour sortir de l'impasse. Les reports ne sauraient cependant servir à contourner l'obligation qu'a le comité d'effectuer son travail.

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Annexe A

Critères d'évaluation, candidats pour une nomination à la magistrature fédérale

Conjointement avec l'évaluation des compétences professionnelles et le mérite général, les comités doivent s'efforcer de créer un bassin de candidats respectant l'équilibre des genres et la représentativité de la diversité de la société canadienne dont font partie les peuples autochtones, les personnes handicapées et les membres des communautés minoritaires linguistiques, ethniques et autres, y compris celles dont les membres ont une identité de genre ou une orientation sexuelle qui diffère de celle de la majorité. Ce faisant, les comités devraient accorder de l'importance à toute expérience juridique incluant celle acquise en dehors de la pratique juridique courante. Les vastes consultations que mènent les comités et l'engagement des communautés au moyen de ces consultations constituent des éléments essentiels de ce processus.

La liste de critères qui suit a été dressée pour permettre une évaluation générale des qualités recherchées chez un juge; cette liste n'est pas exhaustive.

Compétence et expérience professionnelles

Bien que l'expérience de la cour et le bilinguisme constituent des atouts, ce ne sont là que quelques facteurs parmi de nombreux autres pouvant être considérés aux fins de l'évaluation de l'aptitude des candidats à exercer le rôle de juge. Les candidats œuvrant dans les domaines juridiques traditionnels et non traditionnels seront également considérés et encouragés à poser leur candidature.

- compétence générale en droit
- aptitudes intellectuelles
- capacité d'analyse
- capacité d'écoute
- capacité à maintenir une ouverture d'esprit tout en écoutant attentivement les arguments des diverses parties
- capacité d'exercer un jugement sûr
- réputation auprès des pairs professionnels et de la collectivité en général
- domaine(s) de spécialisation professionnelle, d'expérience spécialisée ou de compétences particulières
- capacité de gérer le temps et le travail sans supervision
- capacité de gérer une lourde charge de travail
- capacité de gérer le stress et les pressions rattachés au rôle d'un juge
- entregent - avec ses pairs et avec le public en général
- sensibilité aux questions se rapportant à l'égalité des sexes et à l'égalité raciale
- bilinguisme

Qualités personnelles

- preuve d'engagement à l'égard du service public
- conscientisation et compréhension des questions d'équité entre les genres, entre les races et de justice applicable aux peuples autochtones
- appréciation des enjeux sociaux
- conscientisation de l'évolution des valeurs sociales
- réceptivité aux idées nouvelles qui contribuent au bien public
- sens de l'éthique
- patience
- courtoisie
- honnêteté
- bon sens
- tact
- intégrité
- humilité
- ponctualité
- impartialité
- empathie
- fiabilité
- tolérance
- sens des responsabilités
- égards pour autrui

Obstacles possibles à une nomination

- Condition physique ou mentale débilite — notamment des problèmes d'alcool ou de drogues — pouvant compromettre la capacité à exercer le rôle de juge
- Plaintes professionnelles et/ou mesures disciplinaires courantes ou passées
- Actions criminelles et/ou civiles, courantes ou passées
- Difficultés financières, y compris la faillite, des comptes d'impôt en souffrance et le défaut de paiement d'une pension alimentaire

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Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada announces judicial appointments to the Federal Court

From: [Department of Justice Canada](#)

News release

**August 6, 2021 – Ottawa, Ontario – Department of Justice
Canada**

The Honourable David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, today announced the following appointments under the judicial application process established in 2016. This process emphasizes transparency, merit, and the diversity of the Canadian population, and will continue to ensure the appointment of jurists who meet the highest standards of excellence and integrity.



Avvy Yao-Yao Go, Clinic Director at the Metro Toronto Chinese and Southeast Asian Legal Clinic in Toronto, is appointed a Judge of the Federal Court. Madam Justice Go replaces Mr. Justice L. Martineau, who elected to become a supernumerary judge effective September 1, 2020.

Mandy Aylen, Prothonotary of the Federal Court in Ottawa, is appointed a Judge of the Federal Court. Madam Justice Aylen replaces Madam Justice J. Gagné, who was appointed Associate Chief Justice on December 12, 2018.

Dr. Vanessa Rochester, Counsel at Norton Rose Fulbright Canada LLP in Montréal, is appointed a Judge of the Federal Court. Madam Justice Rochester replaces Mr. Justice G. Locke,

who was elevated to the Federal Court of Appeal on March 7, 2019.

Catherine A. Coughlan, General Counsel at the Department of Justice Canada in Edmonton, is appointed a prothonotary of the Federal Court.

L.E. Trent Horne, Partner at Aird & Berlis LLP in Toronto, is appointed a prothonotary of the Federal Court.

Quote

“I wish Justices Go, Aylen, and Rochester, as well as prothonotaries Coughlan and Horne, every success as they take on their new roles. I am confident they will serve Canadians well as members of the Federal Court.”

—*The Hon. David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada*

Biographies

Justice Avvy Yao-Yao Go received her B.A. from University of Waterloo, her LL.B. from University of Toronto, and her LL.M. from Osgoode Hall Law School. She was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1991.

Madam Justice Go has 30 years of advocacy and litigation experience on behalf of low-income racialized clients, mostly through her role as Clinic Director of the Chinese and Southeast Asian Legal Clinic. As a first-generation Canadian, she has devoted her entire legal career to breaking down barriers for marginalized groups. She has appeared before all levels of court, including the Supreme Court of Canada, on behalf of clients and public interest litigants seeking to promote equity and racial justice. She served as a Bencher of the Law Society of Ontario for 14 years and sat on the LSO's Access to Justice Committee, Equity and Aboriginal Issues Committee, and Human Rights Monitoring Group.

Justice Go has served as a part-time member of several administrative tribunals in Ontario. She has volunteered for many non-governmental and community-based organizations, including serving as the Vice Chair of the Court Challenges Program of Canada and President of the Chinese Canadian National Council, Toronto Chapter. She co-founded the Federation of Asian Canadian Lawyers (FACL) and the Colour of Poverty – Colour of Change Network.

For her contributions to disadvantaged communities and to the legal profession, Justice Go has received many awards, including the Order of Ontario (2014), the FACL Lawyer of Distinction Award

(2012), the City of Toronto's William P. Hubbard Award for Race Relations (2008), and the Women's Law Association of Ontario President's Award (2002).

Justice Mandy Ayles was born and raised in Ottawa, Ontario. She obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in Economics and a Bachelor of Laws degree from Queen's University. She was admitted to the Bar of Ontario in 2002.

Prior to her appointment as a judge, Madam Justice Ayles was a Prothonotary of the Federal Court. During her five years in that role, she gained extensive experience in intellectual property litigation, First Nations disputes, immigration matters, class action proceedings, mediations and case management. She serves on numerous Federal Court committees whose efforts seek to improve access to, and the administration of, justice. Prior to her appointment to the Federal Court, Justice Ayles was a partner with Borden Ladner Gervais LLP, specializing in domestic and international commercial arbitration, procurement and government contracting, trade and customs compliance, immigration, *Access to Information Act* matters, public law litigation, and general commercial litigation. She also presided as sole arbitrator on a number of international arbitrations.

Justice Ayles was a Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators and served as Chair of the North American Branch. She was a regular speaker, teacher and writer on arbitration and procurement issues and was recognized by such leading industry directories as *The Best Lawyers in Canada* and *Legal Media Group's Commercial Arbitration Expert Guide*.

Justice Ayles is the proud mother of Jack and Ava and the step-mother to three wonderful sons with her ever-supportive husband, Gerry Stobo.

Justice Vanessa Rochester was born and raised in Montreal. She received her B.A. (Hons), B.C.L and LL.B. from McGill University. She earned an LL.M. and a Ph.D. (with distinction) in maritime law from the University of Cape Town. She is a member of the Barreau du Québec and is qualified to practise law in England and Wales.

Prior to her appointment, Madam Justice Rochester worked and practised in maritime and transportation law for close to twenty years. Her other areas of practice include intellectual property, energy, and privacy and data protection. She worked with the late Professor William Tetley before entering private practice in the Montreal office of Norton Rose Fulbright, where she spent most

of her career. She also spent several years practising in London, England, and in Singapore, where she handled complex multijurisdictional disputes.

Justice Rochester has been recognized as a leading practitioner in maritime and transportation law by numerous industry publications, including Chambers, Lexpert, Legal 500, Best Lawyers, and Expert Guides. She is a frequent speaker on maritime law topics and unconscious gender bias. She is the President of WISTA Canada, whose mission is to promote gender diversity and equality in the shipping industry. She is also VP Quebec of the Canadian Maritime Law Association and sits on the Maritime Law Executive and the Federal Court Bench and Bar Liaison Committee of the Canadian Bar Association.

Justice Rochester is married with a stepdaughter. She is an avid cyclist who enjoys travel and time with family and friends.

Prothonotary Catherine A. Coughlan was raised in Edmonton, Alberta. She earned her Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Laws from the University of Alberta and was admitted to the Bar of Alberta in 1985.

Madam Prothonotary Coughlan articulated with the Department of Justice Canada in Edmonton, where she remained throughout her career. As a civil litigator, she appeared in courts across Canada at both the superior and appellate levels. While the recent

emphasis on her practice was in the area of class actions, she dedicated much of the last 15 years to the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement, widely regarded as the largest class action settlement in Canadian history. Prothonotary Coughlan had the privilege of assisting in the negotiation of the settlement and remained lead counsel for Canada in the decade-long implementation of its terms. During that time, she sat as a member of the National Administration Committee charged with oversight of the Agreement. Through the Agreement, she has had the good fortune to meet and collaborate with counsel from across Canada, many of whom are now friends.

Prothonotary Coughlan has been a guest lecturer at continuing legal education events and law schools. She enjoys collaborating with and mentoring younger counsel in her office. She also volunteers in the community as a member of the board of a nonprofit social services agency.

Prothonotary Coughlan and her husband, Angus, are the proud parents of Caitlin and Thomas.

Prothonotary L.E. Trent Horne received a Bachelor of Administrative Studies (Honours) from Trent University before obtaining an LL.B. from Queen's University. He was called to the Ontario Bar in 1997 and was certified as a specialist in all areas of intellectual property by the Law Society of Ontario in 2009.

Prior to his appointment, Mr. Prothonotary Horne was a partner with the law firm Aird & Berlis LLP, where he practised intellectual property litigation. While in private practice, he appeared as lead counsel in a wide range of intellectual property matters at the tribunal, trial and appellate level. He has been recognized by a number of directories, including Chambers Global, the Canadian Legal Lexpert directory, IAM Patent 1000, and World Trademark Review 1000. He has an AV Preeminent Peer Review Rating from Martindale-Hubbell.

Prothonotary Horne has published widely on Federal Court practice and procedure, intellectual property, and advocacy. He is a contributing author to Federal Courts of Canada Service and Canadian Federal Courts Practice and was a regular contributor to the Supreme Court Law Review. He has also been a frequent speaker on intellectual property and advocacy issues. His contributions to the legal profession include serving as an active member on committees for the Intellectual Property Institute of Canada and the Canadian Bar Association. He also served on the Federal Courts Rules Committee, and was a regular panellist for the Fox Moot.

Prothonotary Horne is the proud father of two accomplished children and is grateful for the steadfast support of his partner and family.

Quick facts

- At the Superior Court level, more than 475 judges have been appointed since November 2015. These exceptional jurists represent the diversity that strengthens Canada. Of these judges, more than half are women, and appointments reflect an increased representation of visible minorities, Indigenous, LGBTQ2+, and those who self-identify as having a disability.
- The Government of Canada is committed to promoting access to justice for all Canadians. To improve outcomes for Canadian families, Budget 2018 provides funding of \$77.2 million over four years to support the expansion of unified family courts, beginning in 2019-2020. This investment in the family justice system will create 39 new judicial positions in Alberta, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and Labrador.
- Federal judicial appointments are made by the Governor General, acting on the advice of the federal Cabinet and recommendations from the Minister of Justice.
- The Judicial Advisory Committees across Canada play a key role in evaluating judicial applications. There are 17 Judicial Advisory Committees, with each province and territory represented.

- Significant reforms to the role and structure of the Judicial Advisory Committees, aimed at enhancing the independence and transparency of the process, were announced on October 20, 2016.
- The Government of Canada is committed to promoting a justice system in which sexual assault matters are decided fairly, without the influence of myths and stereotypes, and in which survivors are treated with dignity and compassion. Changes to the *Judges Act* and *Criminal Code* that came into force on May 6, 2021, mean that in order to be eligible for appointment to a provincial superior court, candidates must agree to participate in continuing education on matters related to sexual assault law and social context, which includes systemic racism and systemic discrimination. The new legislation enhances the transparency of decisions by amending the *Criminal Code* to require that judges provide written reasons, or enter them into the record, when deciding sexual assault matters.

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Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada announces Federal Court prothonotary appointment

From: [Department of Justice Canada](#)

News release

**March 28, 2022 – Ottawa, Ontario – Department of Justice
Canada**

The Honourable David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, today announced that **Benoit Duchesne**, Partner at Gowling WLG in Ottawa, is appointed a prothonotary of the Federal Court.

Quote

“I wish Prothonotary Duchesne every success in his new role. I know he will serve Canadians well as a member of the Federal Court.”

—The Hon. David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Biography

Prothonotary Benoit Duchesne was born in Montréal and raised in Ottawa. He received his LL.L. in 1996 and his LL.B. in 2000, both from the University of Ottawa. He was admitted to the Barreau du Québec in 1998 and to the Law Society of Ontario in 2001.

Prothonotary Duchesne is fluently bilingual. At the time of his appointment, he was a partner at Gowling WLG (Canada) LLP in Ottawa and a part-time professor of civil procedure at the University of Ottawa in the Faculty of Law’s Canadian Law Program. In private practice, he enjoyed a broad litigation practice in Ontario and Quebec, primarily in civil, corporate and commercial, administrative, bankruptcy and insolvency, and municipal litigation. He has argued at all levels of court in Ontario and Quebec, and at the federal courts, including the Supreme

Court of Canada. He has also argued before numerous provincial and federal boards and tribunals. He was named to the Best Lawyers in Canada list by his peers in recognition for his work in corporate and commercial litigation.

Prothonotary Duchesne is grateful for the unwavering support of his partner, Jennifer, and brilliant daughter, Alexandra.

Quick facts

- At the Superior Court level, more than 515 judges have been appointed since November 2015. These exceptional jurists represent the diversity that strengthens Canada. Of these judges, more than half are women, and appointments reflect an increased representation of visible minorities, Indigenous, LGBTQ2+, and those who self-identify as having a disability.
- The Government of Canada is committed to promoting access to justice for all Canadians. To improve outcomes for Canadian families, Budget 2018 provides funding of \$77.2 million over four years to support the expansion of unified family courts, beginning in 2019-2020. This investment in the family justice system will create 39 new judicial positions in Alberta, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland and Labrador.

- Prothonotaries are judicial officers of the Federal Court. They have jurisdiction over a number of procedural and substantive matters, as provided in the Federal Courts Rules.
- Their duties generally include case management, interlocutory motion hearings, and mediations. They can also conduct trials for claims of \$100,000 or less.
- Currently, prothonotaries reside in major centres across the country – in Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal – where they preside over each of the Court’s weekly motions courts. They also travel across the country as required.
- The Government of Canada is committed to promoting a justice system in which sexual assault matters are decided fairly, without the influence of myths and stereotypes, and in which survivors are treated with dignity and compassion. Changes to the *Judges Act* and *Criminal Code* that came into force on May 6, 2021, mean that in order to be eligible for appointment to a provincial superior court, candidates must agree to participate in continuing education on matters related to sexual assault law and social context, which includes systemic racism and systemic discrimination. The new legislation enhances the

transparency of decisions by amending the *Criminal Code* to require that judges provide written reasons, or enter them into the record, when deciding sexual assault matters.

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Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada announces a judicial appointment to the Federal Court

From: [Department of Justice Canada](#)

News release

June 1, 2023 – Ottawa, Ontario – Department of Justice Canada

The Honourable David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, today announced the following appointment under the judicial application process established in 2016. This process emphasizes transparency, merit, and the diversity of the Canadian population, and will continue to ensure the appointment of jurists who meet the highest standards of excellence and integrity.



John C. Cotter, Partner at Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP in Toronto, is appointed an associate judge of the Federal Court.

Quote

“I wish Justice Cotter every success as he takes on his new role. I am confident he will serve Canadians well as a member of the Federal Court.”

—The Hon. David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Biography

Associate Judge John C. Cotter was born and raised in North Bay, Ontario. He attended the University of Western Ontario (now Western University), receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1980 with a major in Economics. His formal legal education was at the University of Windsor, where he obtained an LL.B. in 1986.

Associate Judge Cotter articulated at Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP in Toronto. After being admitted to the Ontario bar in 1988, he practised with the firm as an associate lawyer and then as a partner, including four years as Chair of the Intellectual Property Department. He began his career as a general litigator and over time focused primarily on intellectual property disputes; as a result, he has been counsel on a wide range of matters before a number of courts and tribunals.

Associate Judge Cotter was actively involved in the National Intellectual Property Section of the Canadian Bar Association (CBA-IP Section) and the Intellectual Property Institute of Canada. This included committee work and serving as Chair of the CBA-IP Section's Professional Development Committee and on the Section Executive. He regularly spoke and wrote on intellectual property topics, including co-authoring chapters for texts dealing with copyright and trademark matters.

Quick facts

- The Government of Canada has appointed more than 615 judges since November 2015. These exceptional jurists represent the diversity that strengthens Canada. Of these judges, more than half are women, and appointments reflect an increased representation of visible minorities, Indigenous, 2SLGBTQI+, and those who self-identify as having a disability.
- To support the needs of the courts and improve access to justice for all Canadians, the Government of Canada is committed to increasing the capacity of superior courts. Budget 2022 provides for 22 new judicial positions, along with two associate judges at the Tax Court of Canada. Along with the 13 positions created under Budget 2021, this makes a total of 37 newly created superior court positions. Since Budget 2017, the government has funded 116 new judicial positions.
- Changes to the Questionnaire for Federal Judicial Appointments were announced in September 2022. The questionnaire continues to provide for a robust and thorough assessment of candidates but has been

streamlined and updated to incorporate, among other things, more respectful and inclusive language for individuals to self-identify diversity characteristics.

- Federal judicial appointments are made by the Governor General, acting on the advice of the federal Cabinet and recommendations from the Minister of Justice.
- The Judicial Advisory Committees across Canada play a key role in evaluating judicial applications. There are 17 Judicial Advisory Committees, with each province and territory represented.
- Significant reforms to the role and structure of the Judicial Advisory Committees, aimed at enhancing the independence and transparency of the process, were announced on October 20, 2016.
- The Government of Canada is committed to promoting a justice system in which sexual assault matters are decided fairly, without the influence of myths and stereotypes, and in which survivors are treated with dignity and compassion. Changes to the *Judges Act* and *Criminal Code* that came into force on May 6, 2021, mean that in order to be eligible for appointment to a provincial superior court, candidates must agree to participate in continuing education on matters related to sexual assault law and

social context, which includes systemic racism and systemic discrimination. The new legislation enhances the transparency of decisions by amending the *Criminal Code* to require that judges provide written reasons, or enter them into the record, when deciding sexual assault matters.

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Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada announces a judicial appointment to the Federal Court

From: [Department of Justice Canada](#)

News release

February 6, 2023 – Ottawa, Ontario – Department of Justice Canada

The Honourable David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, today announced the following appointment under the judicial application process established in 2016. This process emphasizes transparency, merit, and the diversity of the Canadian population, and will continue to ensure the appointment of jurists who meet the highest standards of excellence and integrity.



Michael D. Crinson, Partner at Crinson Law LLP in Toronto, is appointed an associate judge of the Federal Court.

Quote

"I wish Associate Justice Crinson every success as he takes on his new role. I am confident he will serve Canadians well as a member of the Federal Court."

-The Hon. David Lametti, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Biography

Associate Justice Michael Crinson was born and raised in Stockton-on-Tees in North East England. He attended the University of Dundee, Scotland, where he received a Bachelor of Science degree (with Honours) in Biochemistry in 1988. After a time working in the pharmaceutical industry, he moved to Canada to attend the University of Guelph, where he received a Master of Science degree in Physics in 1991.

Associate Justice Crinson received his LL.B. from Osgoode Hall Law School in 1997, articulated with Scott & Ayles, and was called to the Ontario bar in 1999. While he was also a registered patent and trademark agent, his practice focused on contentious intellectual property matters, including patent, copyright, trademark, trade secret, and ownership and inventorship disputes. He has been trial counsel on numerous contentious IP matters in a wide variety of technical areas, including medical devices, forestry equipment, pharmaceuticals, the food industry, electrical engineering, polymer chemistry and biotechnology, particularly genetically modified plant material.

Associate Justice Crinson has contributed to, and actively participated in, community organizations and legal associations, including the International Association for the Protection of Intellectual Property, the Canadian Bar Association, the American

Intellectual Property Law Association, the Law Society of Ontario and the Intellectual Property Institute of Canada. He has received accolades from his clients and peers alike in respected publications, including IAM Patent 1000, The Legal 500, Best Lawyers in Canada and Martindale-Hubbell, which describes him as a “distinguished” practitioner.

Quick facts

- At the Superior Court level, more than 580 judges have been appointed since November 2015. These exceptional jurists represent the diversity that strengthens Canada. Of these judges, more than half are women, and appointments reflect an increased representation of visible minorities, Indigenous, 2SLGBTQI+, and those who self-identify as having a disability.
- To support the needs of the courts and improve access to justice for all Canadians, the Government of Canada is committed to increasing the capacity of superior courts. Budget 2022 provides for 22 new judicial positions, along with two associate judges at the Tax Court of Canada. Along with the 13 positions created under Budget 2021,

this makes a total of 37 newly created superior court positions. Since Budget 2017, the government has funded 116 new judicial positions.

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- The Government of Canada is committed to promoting a justice system in which sexual assault matters are decided fairly, without the influence of myths and stereotypes, and in which survivors are treated with dignity and compassion. Changes to the *Judges Act* and *Criminal Code* that came into force on May 6, 2021, mean that in order to be eligible for appointment to a provincial superior court, candidates must agree to participate in continuing education on matters related to sexual assault law and social context, which includes systemic racism and systemic discrimination. The new legislation enhances the transparency of decisions by amending the *Criminal Code* to require that judges provide written reasons, or enter them into the record, when deciding sexual assault matters.

Contacts

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Le ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada annonce des nominations à la Cour fédérale

De : [Ministère de la Justice Canada](#)

Communiqué de presse

**Le 6 août 2021 – Ottawa (Ontario) – Ministère de la Justice
Canada**

L'honorable David Lametti, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada, a annoncé aujourd'hui les nominations suivantes en vertu du processus de nomination à la magistrature mis en place en 2016. Ce processus met l'accent sur la transparence, le mérite et la diversité de la population canadienne, et a pour but de veiller à la nomination de juristes qui incarnent les plus hautes normes d'excellence et d'intégrité.



*Le ministre de la Justice et
procureur général du Canada*

annonce

DES NOMINATIONS à la **Cour fédérale**

JUSTICE.gc.ca

Canada

Avvy Yao Yao Go, directrice de la Metro Toronto Chinese and Southeast Asian Legal Clinic à Toronto, est nommée juge de la Cour fédérale. Madame la juge Go remplace monsieur le juge L. Martineau, qui a choisi de devenir juge surnuméraire à compter du 1^{er} septembre 2020.

Mandy Aylen, protonotaire à la Cour fédérale à Ottawa, est nommée juge de la Cour fédérale. Madame la juge Aylen remplace madame la juge J. Gagné, qui a été nommée juge en chef adjointe le 12 décembre 2018.

Dr. Vanessa Rochester, avocate chez Norton Rose Fulbright Canada S.E.N.C.R.L. à Montréal, est nommée juge de la Cour fédérale. Madame la juge Rochester remplace monsieur le juge

G. Locke, qui a été nommé juge à la Cour d'appel fédérale le 7 mars 2019.

Catherine A. Coughlan, avocate générale au ministère de la Justice Canada à Edmonton, est nommée protonotaire de la Cour fédérale.

L.E. Trent Horne, associé chez Aird & Berlis LLP à Toronto, est nommé protonotaire de la Cour fédérale.

Citation

« Je souhaite aux juges Go, Aylen et Rochester, de même qu'aux protonotaires Coughlan et Horne, beaucoup de succès dans l'exercice de leurs nouvelles fonctions. Je suis convaincu qu'ils serviront bien les Canadiens et Canadiennes en tant que membres de la Cour fédérale. »

— *L'honorable David Lametti, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada*

Biographies

La juge Avvy Yao-Yao Go a obtenu un baccalauréat ès arts de l'Université de Waterloo, un baccalauréat en droit de l'Université de Toronto et une maîtrise en droit de l'école de droit Osgoode

Hall. Elle a été admise au Barreau de l'Ontario en 1991.

La juge Go compte 30 ans d'expérience en plaidoirie et en litige en tant que représentante de clients racisés à faible revenu, principalement à titre de directrice de la Chinese and Southeast Asian Legal Clinic. En tant que Canadienne de première génération, elle a consacré toute sa carrière en droit à éliminer les obstacles pour les groupes marginalisés. Elle a comparu devant toutes les instances judiciaires, y compris devant la Cour suprême du Canada, au nom de clients et de plaideurs d'intérêt public qui cherchaient à promouvoir l'équité et la justice raciale. Elle a été conseillère du Barreau de l'Ontario pendant 14 ans et a siégé au Comité sur l'accès à la justice, au Comité sur l'équité et les affaires autochtones et au Groupe de surveillance des droits de la personne du Barreau de l'Ontario.

La juge Go a été membre à temps partiel de plusieurs tribunaux administratifs en Ontario. Elle a agi comme bénévole pour de nombreuses organisations non gouvernementales et communautaires, notamment en tant que vice-présidente du Programme de contestation judiciaire du Canada et présidente de la section torontoise du Conseil national des Canadiens chinois. Elle est la cofondatrice de la Fédération des juristes asiatiques-canadiens (FACL) et du réseau Colour of Poverty - Colour of Change.

Pour sa contribution auprès des communautés défavorisées et de la profession juridique, la juge Go a reçu de nombreux prix, dont l'Ordre de l'Ontario (2014), le prix de l'avocat de mérite de la FACL (2012), le prix William P. Hubbard de la Ville de Toronto pour les relations interraciales (2008) et le prix de la présidente de la Women's Law Association of Ontario (2002).

La juge Mandy Ayles est née et a grandi à Ottawa, en Ontario. Elle a obtenu un baccalauréat ès arts en économie et un baccalauréat en droit de l'Université Queen's. Elle a été admise au Barreau de l'Ontario en 2002.

Avant sa nomination à la magistrature, la juge Ayles était protonotaire à la Cour fédérale. Au cours des cinq années pendant lesquelles elle a rempli ces fonctions, elle a acquis une vaste expérience des litiges en matière de propriété intellectuelle, des différends touchant les Premières Nations, des questions d'immigration, des actions collectives, de la médiation et de la gestion des instances. Elle siège à de nombreux comités de la Cour fédérale dont les efforts visent à améliorer l'accès à la justice et l'administration de la justice. Avant sa nomination à la Cour fédérale, la juge Ayles était associée au sein du cabinet Borden Ladner Gervais s.r.l., où elle se spécialisait dans l'arbitrage commercial national et international, l'approvisionnement et la passation de marchés publics, la conformité en matière douanière et commerciale, l'immigration,

les questions relatives à la *Loi sur l'accès à l'information*, les litiges en droit public et les litiges commerciaux généraux. Elle a également agi à titre d'arbitre unique dans un certain nombre de dossiers d'arbitrage internationaux.

La juge Aylen a été membre du Chartered Institute of Arbitrators et a présidé la section de l'Amérique du Nord. Elle a donné des conférences, enseigné et rédigé des publications sur des questions liées à l'arbitrage et à l'approvisionnement. Son expertise a été reconnue par les principaux répertoires juridiques comme *The Best Lawyers in Canada* et le *Legal Media Group's Commercial Arbitration Expert Guide*.

La juge Aylen est fière d'être la mère de Jack et d'Ava et la belle-mère des trois merveilleux fils de son mari, Gerry Stobo, qui lui offre un soutien indéfectible.

La juge Vanessa Rochester est née et a grandi à Montréal. Elle a obtenu un baccalauréat ès arts avec spécialisation ainsi que des baccalauréats en common law et en droit civil de l'Université McGill. Elle a également obtenu une maîtrise en droit et un doctorat (avec distinction) en droit maritime de University of Cape Town. Elle est membre du Barreau du Québec et est qualifiée pour pratiquer le droit en Angleterre et au pays de Galles.

Avant sa nomination, la juge Rochester a travaillé et exercé dans les domaines du droit maritime et des transports pendant près de 20 ans. La propriété intellectuelle, l'énergie, et la protection de la vie privée et des données figurent parmi ses autres domaines d'expertise. Elle a collaboré avec le regretté William Tetley avant d'exercer en pratique privée au bureau de Norton Rose Fulbright de Montréal, où elle a passé la plus grande partie de sa carrière. Elle a également exercé le droit pendant plusieurs années à Londres, en Angleterre, et à Singapour, où elle s'est occupée de dossiers complexes en matière de litiges intergouvernementaux.

La juge Rochester a été reconnue comme une avocate de premier plan en droit maritime et en droit des transports par de nombreuses publications juridiques, dont *Chambers*, *Lexpert*, *Legal 500*, *Best Lawyers* et *Expert Guides*. Elle donne régulièrement des conférences sur le droit maritime et les préjugés sexuels inconscients. Elle est présidente de la WISTA Canada, dont la mission est de promouvoir la diversité et l'égalité des sexes dans l'industrie du transport maritime. Elle est également vice-présidente pour le Québec de l'Association canadienne de droit maritime et siège au Comité de direction du droit maritime et au Comité de liaison entre la magistrature et le barreau de l'Association du Barreau canadien.

La juge Rochester est mariée et a une belle-fille. Le cyclisme la passionne et elle adore voyager et passer du temps avec sa famille et ses amis.

La protonotaire Catherine A. Coughlan a grandi à Edmonton, en Alberta. Elle a obtenu un baccalauréat ès arts et un baccalauréat en droit de l'Université de l'Alberta avant d'être admise au Barreau de l'Alberta en 1985.

Madame la protonotaire Coughlan a fait son stage au ministère de la Justice Canada à Edmonton, où elle est demeurée tout au long de sa carrière. En tant qu'avocate plaideuse en matière civile, elle a comparu devant les tribunaux de partout au Canada, tant devant les cours supérieures que les cours d'appel. Si sa pratique récente portait principalement sur les actions collectives, elle s'est beaucoup consacrée au cours des 15 dernières années à la Convention de règlement relative aux pensionnats indiens, généralement considérée comme le plus important règlement d'action collective de l'histoire du Canada. La protonotaire Coughlan a d'ailleurs participé à la négociation du règlement et est demeurée l'avocate principale du Canada pendant la mise en œuvre de ses modalités, qui s'est échelonnée sur une dizaine d'années. Au cours de cette période, elle a siégé au Comité d'administration national, chargé de superviser l'administration de la Convention. Par l'entremise de son travail lié à la

Convention, elle a eu la chance de collaborer avec des avocats issus de toutes les régions du Canada, dont bon nombre comptent maintenant parmi ses amis.

La protonotaire Coughlan a donné des conférences dans le cadre d'ateliers de formation juridique continue et à des étudiants en droit. Elle aime travailler en équipe et encadrer les jeunes avocats qui travaillent avec elle. Elle fait aussi du bénévolat dans la collectivité en tant que membre du conseil d'administration d'un organisme de services sociaux sans but lucratif.

La protonotaire Coughlan et son époux, Angus, sont les fiers parents de Caitlin et de Thomas.

Le protonotaire L.E. Trent Horne a obtenu un baccalauréat avec spécialisation en études administratives de l'Université Trent avant d'obtenir un baccalauréat en droit de l'Université Queen's. Il a été admis au Barreau de l'Ontario en 1997 et a obtenu son certificat de spécialiste dans tous les domaines de la propriété intellectuelle du Barreau de l'Ontario en 2009.

Au moment de sa nomination, monsieur le protonotaire Horne était associé au sein du cabinet d'avocats Aird & Berlis LLP, où il exerçait le droit dans le domaine de la propriété intellectuelle. Au cours des années où il a exercé en pratique privée, le protonotaire Horne a comparu devant les tribunaux de première instance et d'appel à titre d'avocat principal dans une vaste

gamme d'affaires de propriété intellectuelle. Son expertise a été reconnue dans plusieurs répertoires, dont *Chambers Global*, *Canadian Legal Lexpert Directory*, *IAM Patent 1000* et *World Trademark Review 1000*. Il a obtenu la cote « AV Preeminent » dans le cadre de l'évaluation par les pairs de Martindale-Hubbell.

Le protonotaire Horne est l'auteur de nombreuses publications sur les pratiques et procédures de la Cour fédérale, la propriété intellectuelle et la défense des droits. Il a contribué aux ouvrages *Federal Courts of Canada Service* et *Pratique devant les Cours fédérales*, et était un collaborateur régulier de la revue *Supreme Court Law Review*. Il a aussi souvent donné des conférences sur la propriété intellectuelle et la défense des droits. Parmi ses contributions à la profession juridique, il a été membre actif de comités de l'Institut de la propriété intellectuelle du Canada et de l'Association du Barreau canadien. Il a également siégé au Comité des Règles des Cours fédérales et a été un membre régulier du tribunal-école Fox.

Le protonotaire Horne est le fier père de deux enfants accomplis et il est reconnaissant du soutien indéfectible de sa conjointe et de sa famille.

Faits en bref

- Depuis novembre 2015, plus de 475 juges ont été nommés à une cour supérieure. Ces juristes exceptionnels témoignent de la diversité qui renforce le Canada. Plus de la moitié de ces juges sont des femmes, et ces nominations font état d'une représentation accrue des minorités visibles, des Autochtones, des membres des communautés LGBTQ2+ et des personnes qui s'identifient comme handicapées.
- Le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à favoriser l'accès à la justice pour tous les Canadiens. Afin d'améliorer les résultats pour les familles canadiennes, le budget de 2018 prévoit un financement de 77,2 millions de dollars étalé sur quatre ans pour appuyer l'élargissement des tribunaux unifiés de la famille à compter de 2019-2020. Cet investissement dans le système de justice familiale permettra de créer 39 nouveaux postes de juges en Alberta, en Ontario, en Nouvelle-Écosse et à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador.
- Les nominations à la magistrature fédérale sont faites par le gouverneur général, qui agit selon l'avis du Cabinet fédéral et sur les recommandations du ministre de la Justice.

- Les comités consultatifs à la magistrature de partout au pays jouent un rôle essentiel dans le processus d'évaluation des candidatures à la magistrature. Il y a 17 comités consultatifs à la magistrature, lesquels représentent toutes les provinces et tous les territoires.
- Des réformes importantes du rôle et de la structure des comités consultatifs à la magistrature ont été annoncées le 20 octobre 2016 afin d'accroître l'indépendance et la transparence du processus.
- Le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à promouvoir un système de justice dans lequel les affaires d'agression sexuelle sont tranchées équitablement, sans l'influence de mythes et de stéréotypes, et qui traite les survivantes avec dignité et compassion. Les modifications apportées à la *Loi sur les juges* et au *Code criminel* qui sont entrées en vigueur le 6 mai 2021, signifient que pour être admissibles à une nomination à une cour supérieure provinciale, les candidats doivent accepter de participer à de la formation continue sur les questions liées au droit relatif aux agressions sexuelles et au contexte social, ce qui comprend le racisme et la discrimination systémiques. L'adoption des modifications améliore la transparence des décisions; le *Code criminel* exige maintenant des juges

qu'ils fournissent des motifs écrits ou qu'ils en consignent au dossier lorsqu'ils sont saisis d'affaires d'agression sexuelle.

Personnes-ressources

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Le ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada annonce la nomination d'un protonotaire à la Cour fédérale

De : [Ministère de la Justice Canada](#)

Communiqué de presse

**Le 28 mars 2022 – Ottawa (Ontario) – Ministère de la Justice
Canada**

L'honorable David Lametti, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada, a annoncé aujourd'hui que **Benoit Duchesne**, associé au cabinet Gowling WLG à Ottawa, est nommé protonotaire à la Cour fédérale.

Citation

« Je souhaite au protonotaire Duchesne beaucoup de succès dans l'exercice de sa nouvelle fonction. Je suis convaincu qu'il servira bien les Canadiens et Canadiennes en tant que membre de la Cour fédérale. »

— L'honorable David Lametti, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada

Biographie

Le protonotaire Benoit Duchesne est né à Montréal et a grandi à Ottawa. Il a obtenu sa licence en droit civil en 1996 et son baccalauréat en common law en 2000 de l'Université d'Ottawa. Il a été admis au Barreau du Québec en 1998 et au Barreau de l'Ontario en 2001.

Le protonotaire Duchesne est parfaitement bilingue. Au moment de sa nomination, il était associé au cabinet d'avocats Gowling WLG (Canada) à Ottawa ainsi que professeur de procédure civile à temps partiel à la Faculté de droit de l'Université d'Ottawa, dans son Programme de droit canadien. En pratique privée, il agissait à titre de plaideur en Ontario et au Québec surtout dans les domaines de litige civil, corporatif et commercial, administratif, faillite et insolvabilité, et litige municipal. Il a plaidé

devant toutes les instances judiciaires en Ontario, au Québec, et devant les cours fédérales, y compris devant la Cour suprême du Canada. Il a également plaidé devant de nombreux tribunaux administratifs et commissions provinciales et fédérales. La publication juridique Best Lawyers in Canada a reconnu son expertise en litige corporatif et commercial.

Le protonotaire Duchesne est reconnaissant de l'appui indéfectible de sa conjointe Jennifer et de sa brillante fille, Alexandra.

Faits en bref

- Depuis novembre 2015, plus de 515 juges ont été nommés à une cour supérieure. Ces juristes exceptionnels témoignent de la diversité qui renforce le Canada. Plus de la moitié de ces juges sont des femmes, et ces nominations font état d'une représentation accrue des minorités visibles, des Autochtones, des membres des communautés LGBTQ2+ et des personnes qui s'identifient comme en situation de handicap.
- Le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à favoriser l'accès à la justice pour tous les Canadiens. Afin d'améliorer les résultats pour les familles canadiennes, le budget de 2018 prévoit un financement de 77,2 millions

de dollars étalé sur quatre ans pour appuyer l'élargissement des tribunaux unifiés de la famille à compter de 2019-2020. Cet investissement dans le système de justice familiale permettra de créer 39 nouveaux postes de juges en Alberta, en Ontario, en Nouvelle-Écosse et à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador.

- Les protonotaires sont des membres de la Cour fédérale. Ils ont compétence sur plusieurs questions procédurales et de fond, comme le prévoient les Règles des Cours fédérales.
- Leurs fonctions comprennent généralement la gestion des instances, l'instruction des requêtes interlocutoires et les médiations. Ils peuvent aussi présider des procès à l'égard de réclamations de 100 000 \$ ou moins.
- À l'heure actuelle, les protonotaires sont établis dans les grands centres du pays (Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa et Montréal), où ils président chacune des séances hebdomadaires d'audition des requêtes par la Cour. Ils sont aussi appelés à se déplacer partout au pays, selon les besoins.
- Le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à promouvoir un système de justice dans lequel les affaires d'agression sexuelle sont tranchées équitablement, sans l'influence

de mythes et de stéréotypes, et qui traite les survivants et les survivantes avec dignité et compassion. Les modifications apportées à la *Loi sur les juges* et au *Code criminel* qui sont entrées en vigueur le 6 mai 2021 signifient que pour être admissibles à une nomination à une cour supérieure provinciale, les candidats doivent accepter de participer à de la formation continue sur les questions liées au droit relatif aux agressions sexuelles et au contexte social, ce qui comprend le racisme et la discrimination systémiques. L'adoption des modifications améliore la transparence des décisions; le *Code criminel* exige maintenant des juges qu'ils fournissent des motifs écrits ou qu'ils en consignent au dossier lorsqu'ils sont saisis d'affaires d'agression sexuelle.

Personnes-ressources

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Le ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada annonce une nomination à la Cour fédérale

De : [Ministère de la Justice Canada](#)

Communiqué de presse

**Le 1 juin 2023 – Ottawa (Ontario) – Ministère de la Justice
Canada**

L'honorable David Lametti, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada, a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination suivante en vertu du processus de nomination à la magistrature mis en place en 2016. Ce processus met l'accent sur la transparence, le mérite et la diversité de la population canadienne, et a pour but de veiller à la nomination de juristes qui incarnent les plus hautes normes d'excellence et d'intégrité.



John C. Cotter, associé chez Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt S.E.N.C.R.L./s.r.l., à Toronto, est nommé juge adjoint de la Cour fédérale.

Citation

« Je souhaite au juge Cotter beaucoup de succès dans l'exercice de ses nouvelles fonctions. Je suis convaincu qu'il servira bien la population du Canada en tant que membre de la Cour fédérale. »

— L'honorable David Lametti, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada

Biographie

Le juge adjoint John C. Cotter est né et a grandi à North Bay, en Ontario. Il a fréquenté l'Université Western Ontario (devenue l'Université Western), où il a obtenu un baccalauréat ès arts en 1980 avec une concentration en économie. Il a fait ses études en droit à l'Université de Windsor, où il a obtenu un baccalauréat en droit en 1986.

Le juge adjoint Cotter a fait un stage chez Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt S.E.N.C.R.L./s.r.l. à Toronto. Après avoir été admis au Barreau de l'Ontario en 1988, il a exercé au sein du cabinet à titre d'avocat associé, puis d'associé, dont quatre ans à titre de président de la Section de la propriété intellectuelle. Il a commencé sa carrière en tant qu'avocat plaidant général et, au fil du temps, il s'est spécialisé principalement dans le domaine des litiges en matière de propriété intellectuelle. Par conséquent, il a été avocat dans un vaste éventail de dossiers devant plusieurs cours et tribunaux.

Le juge adjoint Cotter a participé activement à la Section nationale de la propriété intellectuelle de l'Association du Barreau canadien (Section de la PI de l'ABC) et à l'Institut de la propriété intellectuelle du Canada. Il a réalisé du travail en comité et a joué le rôle de président du comité de perfectionnement professionnel de la Section de la PI de l'ABC et du comité exécutif

de la Section. Il présente régulièrement des exposés et rédige des articles sur des sujets liés à la propriété intellectuelle, y compris la corédaction de chapitres pour des textes traitant de questions de droit d'auteur et de marques de commerce.

Faits en bref

- Le gouvernement du Canada a nommé plus de 615 juges depuis novembre 2015. Ces juristes exceptionnels témoignent de la diversité qui renforce le Canada. Plus de la moitié de ces juges sont des femmes, et ces nominations font état d'une représentation accrue des minorités visibles, des Autochtones, des membres des communautés 2ELGBTQI+ et des personnes qui s'identifient comme en situation de handicap.
- Afin de fournir un appui aux cours et d'améliorer l'accès à la justice pour l'ensemble des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à augmenter la capacité des cours supérieures. Ainsi, le budget de 2022 prévoit la création de 22 nouveaux postes de juge, de même que de deux postes de juge adjoint à la Cour canadienne de l'impôt. Si l'on tient compte des 13 postes prévus dans le budget de 2021, cela donne un

total de 37 nouveaux postes aux cours supérieures.
Depuis le budget 2017, le gouvernement a financé
116 nouveaux postes de juge.

- Des changements au Questionnaire pour les nominations à la magistrature fédérale ont été annoncés en septembre 2022. Le questionnaire continue de prévoir une évaluation rigoureuse et approfondie des candidats et candidates, mais il a été simplifié et mis à jour dans le but d'intégrer, entre autres choses, des formulations plus respectueuses et inclusives pour les personnes qui se désignent comme faisant partie de la diversité.
- Les nominations à la magistrature fédérale sont faites par la gouverneure générale, qui agit selon l'avis du Cabinet fédéral et sur les recommandations du ministre de la Justice.
- Les comités consultatifs à la magistrature de partout au pays jouent un rôle essentiel dans le processus d'évaluation des candidatures à la magistrature. Il y a 17 comités consultatifs à la magistrature, lesquels représentent toutes les provinces et tous les territoires.
- Des réformes importantes du rôle et de la structure des comités consultatifs à la magistrature ont été annoncées le 20 octobre 2016 afin d'accroître l'indépendance et la

transparence du processus.

- Le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à promouvoir un système de justice dans lequel les affaires d'agression sexuelle sont tranchées équitablement, sans l'influence de mythes et de stéréotypes, et qui traite les survivants et les survivantes avec dignité et compassion. Les modifications apportées à la *Loi sur les juges* et au *Code criminel* qui sont entrées en vigueur le 6 mai 2021 signifient que pour être admissibles à une nomination à une cour supérieure provinciale, les candidats et les candidates doivent accepter de participer à de la formation continue sur les questions liées au droit relatif aux agressions sexuelles et au contexte social, ce qui comprend le racisme et la discrimination systémiques. L'adoption des modifications améliore la transparence des décisions; le *Code criminel* exige maintenant des juges qu'ils fournissent des motifs écrits ou qu'ils en consignent au dossier lorsqu'ils sont saisis d'affaires d'agression sexuelle.

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Le ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada annonce une nomination à la Cour fédérale

De : [Ministère de la Justice Canada](#)

Communiqué de presse

**Le 6 février 2023 – Ottawa (Ontario) – Ministère de la Justice
Canada**

L'honorable David Lametti, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada, a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination suivante en vertu du processus de nomination à la magistrature mis en place en 2016. Ce processus met l'accent sur la transparence, le mérite et la diversité de la population canadienne, et a pour but de veiller à la nomination de juristes qui incarnent les plus hautes normes d'excellence et d'intégrité.



Michael D. Crinson, associé chez Crinson Law LLP à Toronto, est nommé juge adjoint de la Cour fédérale.

Citation

« Je souhaite au juge adjoint Crinson beaucoup de succès dans l'exercice de ses nouvelles fonctions. Je suis convaincu qu'il servira bien la population du Canada en tant que membre de la Cour fédérale. »

- L'honorable David Lametti, ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada

Biographie

Le juge adjoint Michael Crinson est né et a grandi à Stockton-on-Tees, dans le nord-est de l'Angleterre. Il a étudié à la University of Dundee, en Écosse, où il a obtenu un baccalauréat ès sciences (avec distinction) en biochimie en 1988. Après avoir travaillé quelque temps dans l'industrie pharmaceutique, il s'est installé au Canada pour étudier à l'Université de Guelph où il a obtenu une maîtrise ès sciences en physique en 1991.

Le juge adjoint Crinson a obtenu un baccalauréat en droit de la Osgoode Hall Law School en 1997, a fait son stage chez Scott & Ayles et a été admis au Barreau de l'Ontario en 1999. Même s'il était également agent de brevets et de marques de commerce agréé, il s'est essentiellement occupé des litiges en matière de propriété intellectuelle, notamment les litiges relatifs aux brevets, aux droits d'auteur, aux marques de commerce, aux secrets commerciaux et aux droits de propriété et d'invention. Il a été avocat plaidant dans de nombreuses affaires litigieuses en matière de propriété intellectuelle dans une grande variété de domaines techniques, notamment les dispositifs médicaux, les équipements forestiers, les produits pharmaceutiques, l'industrie alimentaire, le génie électrique, la chimie des polymères et la biotechnologie, en particulier le matériel végétal génétiquement modifié.

Le juge adjoint Crinson a contribué et participé activement à des organisations communautaires et à des associations juridiques, notamment, l'Association internationale pour la protection de la propriété intellectuelle, l'Association du Barreau canadien, l'American Intellectual Property Law Association, le Barreau de l'Ontario et l'Institut de la propriété intellectuelle du Canada. Il a reçu les éloges de ses clients et de ses pairs dans des publications respectées telles que IAM Patent 1000, The Legal 500, Best Lawyers in Canada et Martindale-Hubbell qui le décrit comme un professionnel « émérite ».

Faits en bref

- Depuis novembre 2015, plus de 580 juges ont été nommés à une cour supérieure. Ces juristes exceptionnels témoignent de la diversité qui renforce le Canada. Plus de la moitié de ces juges sont des femmes, et ces nominations font état d'une représentation accrue des minorités visibles, des Autochtones, des membres des communautés 2ELGBTQI+ et des personnes qui s'identifient comme en situation de handicap.
- Afin de fournir un appui aux cours et d'améliorer l'accès à la justice pour l'ensemble des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à

augmenter la capacité des cours supérieures. Ainsi, le budget de 2022 prévoit la création de 22 nouveaux postes de juge, de même que de deux postes de juge adjoint à la Cour canadienne de l'impôt. Si l'on tient compte des 13 postes prévus dans le budget de 2021, cela donne un total de 37 nouveaux postes aux cours supérieures. Depuis le budget 2017, le gouvernement a financé 116 nouveaux postes de juge.

- Des changements au Questionnaire pour les nominations à la magistrature fédérale ont été annoncés en septembre 2022. Le questionnaire continue de prévoir une évaluation rigoureuse et approfondie des candidats et candidates, mais il a été simplifié et mis à jour dans le but d'intégrer, entre autres choses, des formulations plus respectueuses et inclusives pour les personnes qui se désignent comme faisant partie de la diversité.
- Les nominations à la magistrature fédérale sont faites par le gouverneur général, qui agit selon l'avis du Cabinet fédéral et sur les recommandations du ministre de la Justice.
- Les comités consultatifs à la magistrature de partout au pays jouent un rôle essentiel dans le processus d'évaluation des candidatures à la magistrature. Il y a

17 comités consultatifs à la magistrature, lesquels représentent toutes les provinces et tous les territoires.

- Des réformes importantes du rôle et de la structure des comités consultatifs à la magistrature ont été annoncées le 20 octobre 2016 afin d'accroître l'indépendance et la transparence du processus.
- Le gouvernement du Canada est déterminé à promouvoir un système de justice dans lequel les affaires d'agression sexuelle sont tranchées équitablement, sans l'influence de mythes et de stéréotypes, et qui traite les survivantes avec dignité et compassion. Les modifications apportées à la *Loi sur les juges* et au *Code criminel* qui sont entrées en vigueur le 6 mai 2021 signifient que pour être admissibles à une nomination à une cour supérieure provinciale, les candidats doivent accepter de participer à de la formation continue sur les questions liées au droit relatif aux agressions sexuelles et au contexte social, ce qui comprend le racisme et la discrimination systémiques. L'adoption des modifications améliore la transparence des décisions; le *Code criminel* exige maintenant des juges qu'ils fournissent des motifs écrits ou qu'ils en consignent au dossier lorsqu'ils sont saisis d'affaires d'agression sexuelle.

Personnes-ressources

Pour obtenir plus de renseignements, les médias peuvent communiquer avec :

Chantalle Aubertin

Attachée de presse

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Date de modification :

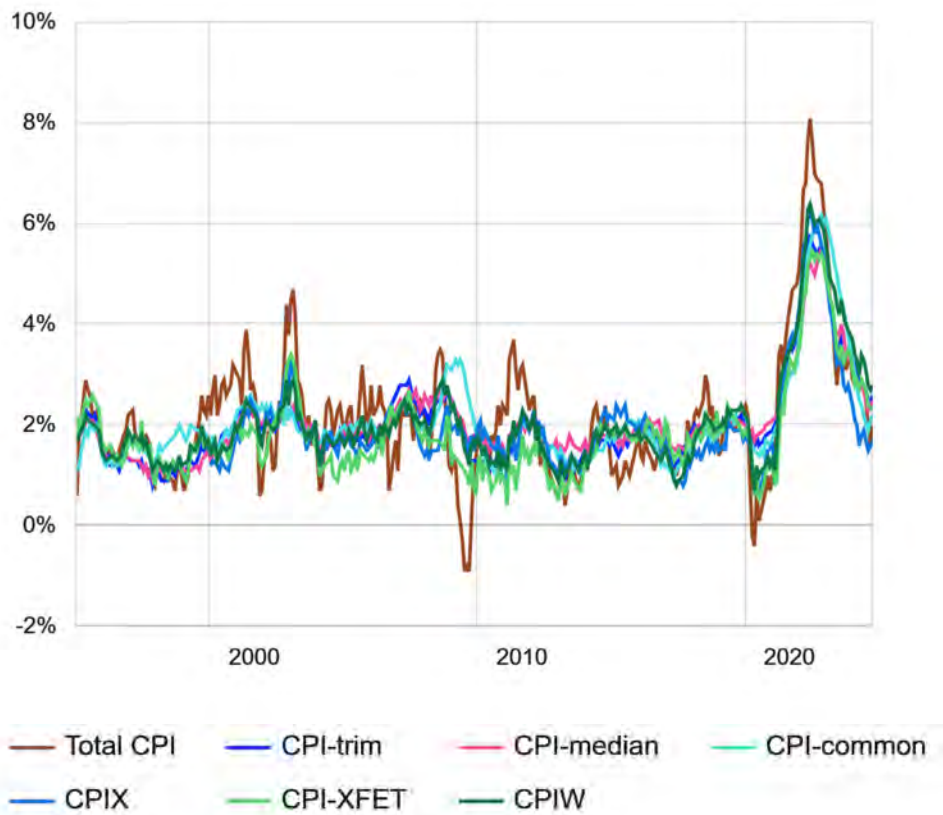
2023-02-06

Consumer price index

See also: [Inflation](#)

Consumer Price Index

Percentage change over the past 12 months



Month	Percentage change over the past 12 months					
	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
	(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common	
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2024-10	161.8	161.8	2.0	2.6	2.5	2.2
2024-09	161.1	161.3	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.1
2024-08	161.8	161.3	2.0	2.5	2.3	1.9
2024-07	162.1	161.2	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.2
2024-06	161.4	160.8	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.2
2024-05	161.5	160.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4
2024-04	160.6	160.2	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.5
2024-03	159.8	159.9	2.9	3.1	2.9	2.8
2024-02	158.8	159.5	2.8	3.2	3.0	3.0
2024-01	158.3	159.3	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.3
2023-12	158.3	159.5	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.8
2023-11	158.8	159.0	3.1	3.4	3.4	3.8
2023-10	158.6	158.6	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.1
2023-09	158.5	158.6	3.8	3.6	3.8	4.3
2023-08	158.7	158.3	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.7
2023-07	158.1	157.3	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.7
2023-06	157.2	156.4	2.8	3.6	3.9	5.0
2023-05	157.0	156.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	5.2
2023-04	156.4	156.0	4.4	4.1	4.3	5.5
2023-03	155.3	155.4	4.3	4.3	4.5	5.7
2023-02	154.5	155.1	5.2	4.7	4.9	5.9
2023-01	153.9	154.9	5.9	5.0	5.1	6.1
2022-12	153.1	154.3	6.3	5.3	5.3	6.0
2022-11	154.0	154.3	6.8	5.5	5.5	6.2
2022-10	153.8	153.8	6.9	5.5	5.4	5.9
2022-09	152.7	152.8	6.9	5.4	5.2	5.9

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
	(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common	
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2022-08	152.6	152.2	7.0	5.5	5.0	5.8
2022-07	153.1	152.3	7.6	5.6	5.2	5.8
2022-06	152.9	152.1	8.1	5.8	5.2	5.6
2022-05	151.9	151.2	7.7	5.6	5.1	5.4
2022-04	149.8	149.4	6.8	5.4	4.8	4.9
2022-03	148.9	148.9	6.7	5.0	4.4	4.5
2022-02	146.8	147.3	5.7	4.5	4.0	4.0
2022-01	145.3	146.3	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.7
2021-12	144.0	145.2	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.2
2021-11	144.2	144.5	4.7	3.6	3.1	3.1
2021-10	143.9	143.9	4.7	3.5	3.0	3.0
2021-09	142.9	143.1	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.0
2021-08	142.6	142.3	4.1	3.4	3.0	2.9
2021-07	142.3	141.4	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.7
2021-06	141.4	140.7	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.5
2021-05	141.0	140.3	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.5
2021-04	140.3	139.9	3.4	2.4	2.3	2.1
2021-03	139.6	139.5	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0
2021-02	138.9	139.4	1.1	2.0	2.1	1.6
2021-01	138.2	139.1	1.0	1.9	2.1	1.6
2020-12	137.4	138.5	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.6
2020-11	137.7	138.0	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.7
2020-10	137.5	137.5	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.7
2020-09	136.9	137.1	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.4
2020-08	137.0	136.8	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.5
2020-07	137.2	136.5	0.1	1.6	1.8	1.4

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
		(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2020-06	137.2	136.5	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.5
2020-05	136.1	135.4	-0.4	1.6	1.7	1.5
2020-04	135.7	135.6	-0.2	1.8	1.9	1.7
2020-03	136.6	136.3	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
2020-02	137.4	137.7	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0
2020-01	136.8	137.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2
2019-12	136.4	137.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3
2019-11	136.4	136.8	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4
2019-10	136.6	136.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.3
2019-09	136.2	136.3	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3
2019-08	136.8	136.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
2019-07	137.0	136.4	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
2019-06	136.3	135.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
2019-05	136.6	136.0	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1
2019-04	136.0	135.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0
2019-03	135.4	135.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.9
2019-02	134.5	134.7	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
2019-01	133.6	134.3	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.7
2018-12	133.4	134.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
2018-11	133.5	134.0	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7
2018-10	134.1	134.2	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.8
2018-09	133.7	133.8	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
2018-08	134.2	133.9	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.9
2018-07	134.3	133.7	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.9
2018-06	133.6	133.1	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.8
2018-05	133.4	132.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.7

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
		(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2018-04	133.3	132.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.8
2018-03	132.9	132.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.7
2018-02	132.5	132.6	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.7
2018-01	131.7	132.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6
2017-12	130.8	131.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5
2017-11	131.3	131.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.4
2017-10	130.9	130.9	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3
2017-09	130.8	130.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3
2017-08	130.5	130.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2
2017-07	130.4	130.1	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.2
2017-06	130.4	129.9	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.1
2017-05	130.5	129.9	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.0
2017-04	130.4	130.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1
2017-03	129.9	129.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1
2017-02	129.7	129.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.2
2017-01	129.5	130.1	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.2
2016-12	128.4	129.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.3
2016-11	128.6	128.9	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.2
2016-10	129.1	129.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.4
2016-09	128.8	128.8	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.5
2016-08	128.7	128.6	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.7
2016-07	128.9	128.5	1.3	1.9	2.0	1.8
2016-06	129.1	128.6	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.8
2016-05	128.8	128.3	1.5	1.9	2.0	1.9
2016-04	128.3	127.9	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0
2016-03	127.9	127.7	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
	(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common	
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2016-02	127.1	127.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
2016-01	126.8	127.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.1
2015-12	126.5	127.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0
2015-11	127.1	127.3	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
2015-10	127.2	127.2	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.1
2015-09	127.1	127.0	1.0	1.7	1.7	2.0
2015-08	127.3	127.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.0
2015-07	127.3	127.1	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.0
2015-06	127.2	126.8	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.9
2015-05	126.9	126.3	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.9
2015-04	126.2	125.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	1.8
2015-03	126.3	126.1	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.7
2015-02	125.4	125.5	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.7
2015-01	124.3	125.1	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.9
2014-12	124.5	125.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7
2014-11	125.4	125.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8
2014-10	125.9	125.9	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.5
2014-09	125.8	125.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.5
2014-08	125.7	125.5	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.5
2014-07	125.7	125.4	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.5
2014-06	125.9	125.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.5
2014-05	125.8	125.1	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.4
2014-04	125.2	125.0	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.4
2014-03	124.8	124.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.4
2014-02	124.1	124.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.3
2014-01	123.1	123.9	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.3

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
		(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2013-12	122.7	123.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.2
2013-11	123.0	123.2	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.0
2013-10	123.0	123.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.2
2013-09	123.3	123.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.3
2013-08	123.1	122.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.1
2013-07	123.1	122.8	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.3
2013-06	123.0	122.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.2
2013-05	123.0	122.3	0.7	1.1	1.6	1.2
2013-04	122.7	122.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	1.3
2013-03	122.9	122.8	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.5
2013-02	122.7	122.9	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5
2013-01	121.3	122.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	1.3
2012-12	121.2	122.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.5
2012-11	121.9	122.1	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.6
2012-10	122.2	122.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.6
2012-09	122.0	121.9	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5
2012-08	121.8	121.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7
2012-07	121.5	121.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.7
2012-06	121.6	121.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8
2012-05	122.1	121.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8
2012-04	122.2	121.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0
2012-03	121.7	121.5	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7
2012-02	121.2	121.4	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.2
2012-01	120.7	121.5	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
2011-12	120.2	120.8	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0
2011-11	120.9	121.0	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.1

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
	(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common	
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2011-10	120.8	120.9	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.0
2011-09	120.6	120.5	3.2	2.1	2.0	2.1
2011-08	120.3	120.1	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.0
2011-07	120.0	119.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
2011-06	119.8	119.6	3.1	1.8	1.9	1.8
2011-05	120.6	120.0	3.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
2011-04	119.8	119.6	3.3	1.5	1.8	1.7
2011-03	119.4	119.1	3.3	1.6	1.8	1.7
2011-02	118.1	118.3	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
2011-01	117.8	118.4	2.3	1.3	1.6	1.2
2010-12	117.5	118.2	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.2
2010-11	117.5	117.7	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.0
2010-10	117.4	117.4	2.4	1.5	1.7	1.2
2010-09	116.9	116.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.0
2010-08	116.7	116.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.2
2010-07	116.8	116.6	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.2
2010-06	116.2	116.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.1
2010-05	116.3	115.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.1
2010-04	116.0	115.6	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.4
2010-03	115.6	115.6	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.5
2010-02	115.6	115.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.8
2010-01	115.1	115.8	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.8
2009-12	114.8	115.4	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.9
2009-11	115.2	115.4	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.1
2009-10	114.6	114.8	0.1	1.3	1.7	2.5
2009-09	114.7	114.6	-0.9	1.3	1.7	2.5

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
	(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common	
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2009-08	114.7	114.5	-0.8	1.5	1.7	2.7
2009-07	114.7	114.3	-0.9	1.6	1.9	3.0
2009-06	115.1	114.7	-0.3	1.9	2.1	3.2
2009-05	114.7	114.2	0.1	2.0	2.2	3.3
2009-04	113.9	113.7	0.4	2.0	2.2	3.2
2009-03	114.0	114.0	1.2	2.4	2.5	3.3
2009-02	113.8	114.1	1.4	2.4	2.5	3.1
2009-01	113.0	113.7	1.1	2.5	2.5	3.1
2008-12	113.3	113.9	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.2
2008-11	114.1	114.3	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.2
2008-10	114.5	114.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
2008-09	115.7	115.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.7
2008-08	115.6	115.4	3.5	2.5	2.7	2.4
2008-07	115.8	115.4	3.4	2.5	2.6	2.2
2008-06	115.4	114.9	3.1	2.3	2.5	2.2
2008-05	114.6	114.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.0
2008-04	113.5	113.3	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.9
2008-03	112.6	112.8	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.8
2008-02	112.2	112.6	1.8	2.2	2.5	1.9
2008-01	111.8	112.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.0
2007-12	112.0	112.6	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.9
2007-11	111.9	112.2	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.9
2007-10	111.6	111.9	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.0
2007-09	111.9	111.7	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.2
2007-08	111.7	111.3	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.3
2007-07	112.0	111.4	2.2	2.7	2.5	2.4

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
	(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common	
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2007-06	111.9	111.3	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.5
2007-05	112.1	111.5	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.5
2007-04	111.6	111.5	2.2	2.8	2.5	2.5
2007-03	111.1	111.2	2.3	2.8	2.4	2.4
2007-02	110.2	110.6	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.4
2007-01	109.4	110.2	1.1	2.5	2.2	2.2
2006-12	109.4	109.9	1.7	2.5	2.2	2.1
2006-11	109.2	109.5	1.4	2.5	2.2	2.3
2006-10	109.0	109.1	1.0	2.4	2.1	2.3
2006-09	109.2	109.0	0.7	2.3	2.1	2.1
2006-08	109.8	109.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1
2006-07	109.6	109.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9
2006-06	109.5	109.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7
2006-05	109.7	109.2	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
2006-04	109.2	109.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.8
2006-03	108.6	108.6	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.0
2006-02	108.0	108.5	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0
2006-01	108.2	108.9	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.1
2005-12	107.6	108.0	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.9
2005-11	107.7	107.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0
2005-10	107.9	108.1	2.6	1.8	1.9	1.9
2005-09	108.4	108.3	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.1
2005-08	107.5	107.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	2.1
2005-07	107.1	106.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.0
2005-06	106.9	106.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0
2005-05	106.7	106.3	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
		(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2005-04	106.6	106.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.0
2005-03	106.3	106.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9
2005-02	105.7	105.9	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
2005-01	105.3	105.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
2004-12	105.4	105.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
2004-11	105.6	105.7	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.9
2004-10	105.2	105.2	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.8
2004-09	105.0	104.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
2004-08	104.8	104.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
2004-07	105.0	104.8	2.3	1.7	1.6	1.8
2004-06	105.1	104.8	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.9
2004-05	105.0	104.7	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.9
2004-04	104.1	104.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9
2004-03	103.9	103.7	0.8	1.4	1.5	1.7
2004-02	103.5	103.7	0.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
2004-01	103.3	103.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6
2003-12	103.2	103.6	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.0
2003-11	103.1	103.1	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8
2003-10	102.8	102.9	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9
2003-09	103.1	103.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.9
2003-08	102.9	102.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.8
2003-07	102.6	102.5	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8
2003-06	102.5	102.3	2.6	1.9	2.0	1.9
2003-05	102.5	102.1	2.8	1.9	2.2	1.9
2003-04	102.4	102.3	2.9	2.0	2.2	1.9
2003-03	103.1	103.0	4.2	2.2	2.4	2.2

Percentage change over the past 12 months

Month	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
	(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common	
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2003-02	102.8	102.9	4.7	2.3	2.4	2.2
2003-01	102.0	102.4	4.5	2.2	2.2	2.3
2002-12	101.1	101.5	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.1
2002-11	101.5	101.6	4.4	2.3	2.2	2.4
2002-10	101.2	101.3	3.2	2.1	2.1	2.0
2002-09	100.9	100.8	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.2
2002-08	100.9	100.7	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.3
2002-07	100.5	100.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2
2002-06	99.9	99.6	1.2	1.9	2.1	2.2
2002-05	99.7	99.4	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.2
2002-04	99.5	99.5	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.4
2002-03	98.9	98.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3
2002-02	98.2	98.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.4
2002-01	97.6	98.1	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.3
2001-12	97.4	97.7	0.7	1.9	2.0	2.4
2001-11	97.2	97.4	0.6	1.9	2.0	2.3
2001-10	98.1	98.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.5
2001-09	98.6	98.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.5
2001-08	98.4	98.2	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.5
2001-07	98.4	98.1	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.6
2001-06	98.7	98.4	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.5
2001-05	98.6	98.4	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.5
2001-04	97.8	97.8	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.4
2001-03	97.1	97.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3
2001-02	96.8	96.9	2.9	2.2	2.1	2.3
2001-01	96.3	96.8	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.3

Month	Percentage change over the past 12 months					
	Total CPI		Preferred measures of core inflation			
	(seas. adj.)	Total CPI	CPI-trim (seas. adj.)	CPI-median (seas. adj.)	CPI- common	
	CANSIM v41690973	v41690914	v41690973	v108785715	v108785714	v108785713
2000-12	96.7	97.0	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.1
2000-11	96.6	96.8	3.2	2.0	1.8	2.0
2000-10	96.3	96.3	2.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
2000-09	96.1	95.9	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.8
2000-08	95.7	95.5	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.9
2000-07	95.8	95.6	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.8
2000-06	95.5	95.3	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
2000-05	94.9	94.7	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.6
2000-04	94.5	94.4	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
2000-03	94.8	94.8	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.8
2000-02	94.1	94.3	2.7	1.6	1.4	1.8
2000-01	93.5	94.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.4

Definitions

Consumer price index (total CPI)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of changes in consumer prices experienced by Canadians. It is obtained by comparing, over time, the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by consumers.

The CPI is widely used as an indicator of the change in the general level of consumer prices or the rate of inflation. Since the purchasing power of money is affected by changes in prices, the CPI is useful to virtually all Canadians.

Core inflation measures

The prices of certain CPI components can be particularly volatile. These components, as well as changes in indirect taxes such as GST, can cause sizeable fluctuations in total CPI. In setting monetary policy, the Bank seeks to look through such transitory movements in total CPI inflation and focusses on “core” inflation measures that better reflect the underlying trend of inflation.

CPI-trim

CPI-trim is a measure of core inflation that excludes CPI components whose rates of change in a given month are located in the tails of the distribution of price changes. This measure helps filter out extreme price movements that might be caused by factors specific to certain components. In particular, CPI-trim excludes 20 per cent of the weighted monthly price variations at both the bottom and top of the distribution of price changes, and thus it always removes 40 per cent of the total CPI basket. These excluded components can change from month to month, depending on which are extreme at a given time. A good example would be the impact of severe weather on the prices of certain food components. This approach differs from traditional a priori exclusion-based measures (e.g. CPIX), which every month omit a pre-specified list of components from the CPI basket.

CPI-median

CPI-median is a measure of core inflation corresponding to the price change located at the 50th percentile (in terms of the CPI basket weights) of the distribution of price changes in a given month. This measure helps filter out extreme price movements specific to certain components. This approach is similar to CPI-trim as it eliminates all the weighted monthly price variations at both the bottom and top of the distribution of price changes in any given month, except the price change for the component that is the midpoint of that distribution.

CPIX

The CPI excluding eight of the most volatile components (fruit, vegetables, gasoline, fuel oil, natural gas, mortgage interest, inter-city transportation and tobacco products) as well as the effect of changes in indirect taxes on the remaining components.

CPI-XFET

The CPI excluding food, energy and the effect of changes in indirect taxes.

CPIW

CPIW adjusts each CPI basket weight by a factor that is inversely proportional to the component's variability and is adjusted to exclude the effect of changes in indirect taxes.



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Average weekly earnings by industry, monthly, unadjusted for seasonality ^{1, 2, 3, 4, 5}

Frequency: Monthly

[Help](#)

Table: 14-10-0203-01 (formerly CANSIM 281-0026)

[Save my customizations](#)

Release date: 2024-12-19

Geography: Canada, Province or territory

▼ [Customize table](#)

Geography :

Canada

Type of employees :

All employees

Reference period

From:

July

2024

To:

October

2024

Overtime :

Including overtime

Apply

 Add/Remove data



 Download options

Showing 22 records

Filter

Reset

Geography	Canada (map)			
Type of employees	All employees ⁶			
Overtime	Including overtime			
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) ⁵	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024	October 2024
	Current dollars			
Industrial aggregate excluding unclassified businesses [11-91N] ^{7, 8}	1,259.96 ^B	1,272.16 ^B	1,273.73 ^B	1,280.55 ^B
Goods producing industries [11-33N] ⁹	1,502.34 ^B	1,529.00 ^B	1,528.67 ^B	1,540.26 ^B
Forestry, logging and support [11N] ¹⁰	1,324.78 ^B	1,399.99 ^C	1,381.20 ^B	1,441.92 ^B
Mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction [21]	2,419.89 ^B	2,416.48 ^B	2,407.18 ^B	2,453.86 ^A
Utilities [22,221]	2,073.33 ^B	2,128.98 ^B	2,140.08 ^B	2,191.40 ^B
Construction [23]	1,492.13 ^B	1,529.47 ^B	1,539.83 ^B	1,564.12 ^B
Manufacturing [31-33]	1,341.14 ^B	1,359.01 ^B	1,349.56 ^B	1,341.69 ^B
Service producing industries [41-91N] ¹¹	1,206.76 ^B	1,215.15 ^B	1,218.51 ^B	1,224.78 ^B
Trade [41-45N] ¹²	972.88 ^B	980.44 ^B	982.10 ^B	987.66 ^B

Geography	Canada (map)			
Type of employees	All employees⁶			
Overtime	Including overtime			
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS)⁵	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024	October 2024
Transportation and warehousing [48-49]	1,318.33 ^B	1,321.32 ^B	1,316.41 ^B	1,310.23 ^B
Information and cultural industries [51]	1,823.45 ^B	1,885.51 ^A	1,829.75 ^A	1,817.01 ^B
Finance and insurance [52]	1,681.23 ^B	1,698.36 ^B	1,718.96 ^A	1,771.84 ^A
Real estate and rental and leasing [53]	1,224.02 ^B	1,264.61 ^B	1,251.45 ^B	1,236.96 ^B
Professional, scientific and technical services [54,541]	1,776.87 ^B	1,778.54 ^B	1,790.14 ^B	1,835.58 ^B
Management of companies and enterprises [55,551,5511]	1,718.88 ^B	1,702.13 ^B	1,738.19 ^B	1,807.73 ^B
Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services [56]	1,042.81 ^B	1,039.76 ^B	1,051.86 ^B	1,051.77 ^B
Educational services [61,611]	1,296.70 ^A	1,336.77 ^A	1,317.08 ^A	1,270.91 ^B
Health care and social assistance [62]	1,135.79 ^B	1,134.40 ^B	1,130.01 ^B	1,132.56 ^B
Arts, entertainment and recreation [71]	742.63 ^A	792.45 ^B	748.21 ^A	754.44 ^A
Accommodation and food services [72]	514.60 ^B	522.27 ^B	519.22 ^B	509.22 ^B

Geography	Canada (map)			
Type of employees	All employees ⁶			
Overtime	Including overtime			
North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) ⁵	July 2024	August 2024	September 2024	October 2024
Other services (except public administration) [81]	1,090.12 ^B	1,100.01 ^B	1,083.66 ^B	1,086.93 ^B
Public administration [91]	1,615.63 ^B	1,607.19 ^B	1,635.33 ^B	1,652.93 ^B

Symbol legend:

A data quality: excellent

B data quality: very good

C data quality: good

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.25318/1410020301-eng>

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2024-12-20

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Changes to census subdivisions for 2016 resulted in the reduction of Indian reserves. For instance, the following reserve CSDs were deleted because they are not to be populated:

- Ocean Man 69B (CSD 47 01 811), Chief Joseph Custer (CSD 47 15 846), Potato River 156A (CSD 47 18 810), Fond du Lac 229 (CSD 47 18 833), Fond du Lac 232 (CSD 47 18 846), Fond du Lac 231 (CSD 47 18 847) in Saskatchewan
- Charles Lake 225 (CSD 48 16 855), Fort McKay 174 (CSD 48 16 856), Namur River 174A (CSD 48 16 857), Namur Lake 174B (CSD 48 16 858), Kapawe'no First Nation (Halcro 150C) (CSD 48 17 852), Kapawe'no First Nation (Grouard 230) (CSD 48 17 858) in Alberta
- Klahkowitz 5 (CSD 59 33 830), Alexis Creek 24 (CSD 59 41 819), Alexis Creek 25 (CSD 59 41 820), Alexis Creek 17 (CSD 59 41 842), Seymour Meadows 19 (CSD 59 41 843), Toby's Meadow 4 (CSD 59 41 846), Alexis Creek 6 (CSD 59 41 847), Tatelkus Lake 28 (CSD 59 41 865), Kluachon Lake 1 (CSD 59 49 830) in British Columbia

Classification variants

Although the SGC is the basic system of geographic units used for collecting and disseminating statistics in Statistics Canada, it cannot serve all statistical purposes for which the presentation and analysis of economic and social data are required. Other geographic units that are based on aggregations of the SGC geographic units are included as classification variants of the SGC. Four classification variants have been recognized as part of the SGC 2016:

1. Statistical Area Classification - Variant of SGC 2016

This classification variant includes entire census metropolitan areas (CMAs), census agglomerations (CAs) and the census metropolitan influenced zones (MIZs) within Canada.

2. Statistical Area Classification by Province and Territory - Variant of SGC 2016

This classification variant includes provinces and territories, census metropolitan areas (CMAs), census agglomerations (CAs) and the census metropolitan influenced zones (MIZs). It presents the provincial and territorial parts of CMAs, CAs and MIZs that cross provincial or territorial boundaries.

3. Economic Regions - Variant of SGC 2016

This classification shows the economic regions of Canada.

4. Agricultural Regions - Variant of SGC 2016

This classification variant includes the geographical regions of Canada, provinces and territories, census agricultural regions, census divisions, census consolidated subdivisions and census subdivisions of Canada.

Each classification variant of the SGC is a set of customized groupings that use SGC's census subdivisions as building blocks. In Statistics Canada, variants are created and adopted in cases where the version of the classification does not fully meet specific user needs for disseminating data or for sampling in surveys. A classification variant is based on a classification version such as SGC 2016. In a variant, the categories of the classification version are

split, aggregated or regrouped to provide additions or alternatives (e.g., context-specific additions) to the standard structure of the base version.

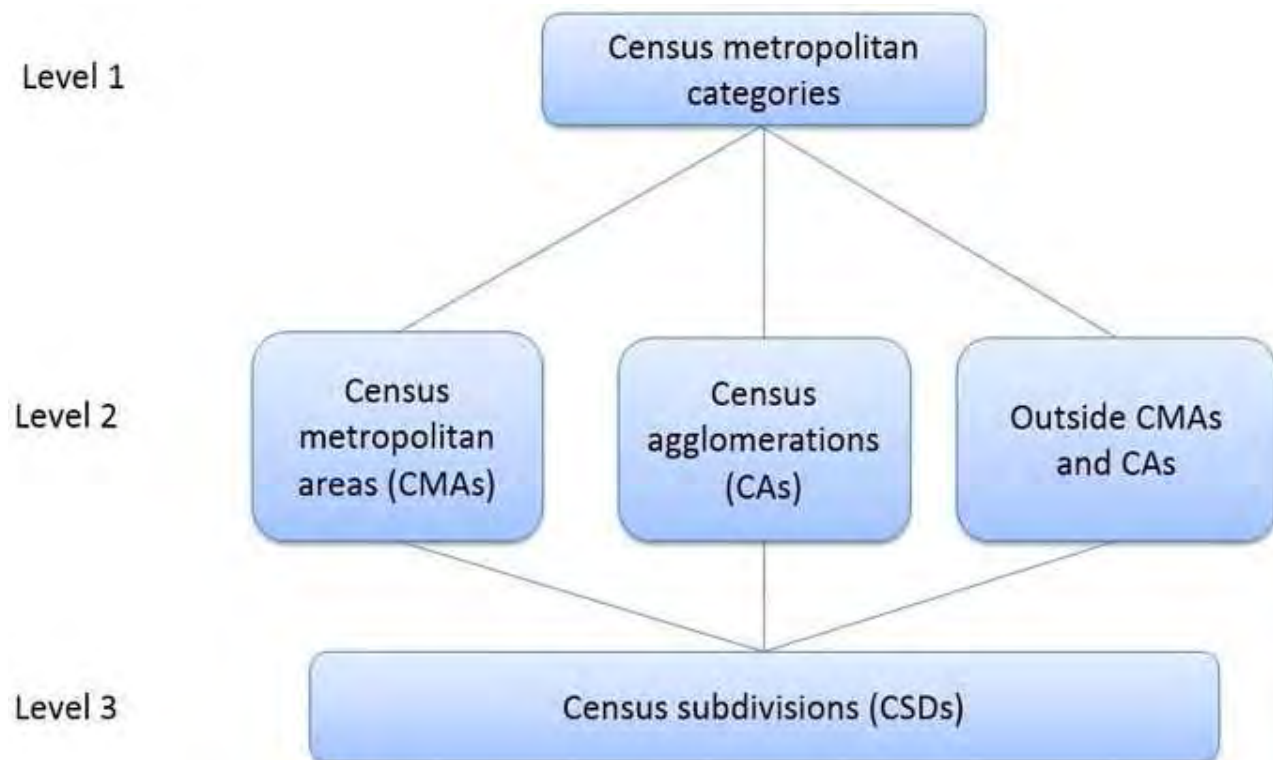
Statistical Area Classification - Variant of SGC 2016

The Statistical Area Classification (SAC) - Variant of SGC 2016 groups census subdivisions according to whether they are a component of a census metropolitan area, a census agglomeration or a census metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ). Census subdivisions (CSDs) form the lowest level of this classification variant. The next level of this classification variant consists of individual census metropolitan areas (CMAs), census agglomerations (CAs) and census metropolitan influence zones (MIZs). The highest level of this classification variant consists of three categories that cover all of the landmass of Canada:

- Census metropolitan areas (Canada)
- Census agglomerations (Canada)
- Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations (Canada)

The SAC provides unique numeric identification (codes) for these hierarchically related geographic areas. It was established for the purpose of reporting statistics. The hierarchical relationship of the geographic areas is shown in Figure 2.

Figure 2 Statistical Area Classification - Variant of SGC 2016



► Description of Figure 2

Census metropolitan area and census agglomeration

A census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core, based on adjusted data from the previous census. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000, also based on data from the previous census. To be included in the CMA or CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from data on place of work from the previous census.

If the population of the core of a CA falls below 10,000, the CA is retired from the next census. However, once an area becomes a CMA, it is retained as a CMA even if its total population falls below 100,000 or the population of its core falls below 50,000. All areas inside the CMA or CA that are not population centres are rural areas.

When a CA has a core of at least 50,000, based on the previous Census of Population, it is subdivided into census tracts. Census tracts are maintained for the CA even if the population of the core subsequently falls below 50,000. All CMAs are subdivided into census tracts.

A CMA or CA is delineated using adjacent municipalities (census subdivisions) as building blocks. These census subdivisions (CSDs) are included in the CMA or CA if they meet at least one of the following rules. The rules are ranked in order of priority. A CSD obeying the rules for two or more CMAs or CAs is included in the one for which it has the highest ranked rule. If the CSD meets rules that have the same rank, the decision is based on the population or the number of commuters (commuting flows) involved. A CMA or CA is delineated to ensure spatial contiguity.

1. Delineation core rule: The CSD falls completely or partly (50% of its population) inside the core.
2. Forward commuting flow rule: Given a minimum of 100 commuters, at least 50% of the employed labour force living in the CSD works in the delineation core, as determined by the

previous rule. These numbers are established based on responses to the place of work question in the previous census.

3. Reverse commuting flow rule: Given a minimum of 100 commuters, at least 50% of the employed labour force working in the CSD lives in the delineation core as determined from commuting data based on the place of work question in the previous census. Before 2016, the percentage was set at 25%.
4. Spatial contiguity rule: CSDs that do not meet a commuting flow threshold may be included in a CMA or CA, and CSDs that do meet a commuting flow threshold may be excluded from a CMA or CA.
5. Historical comparability rule: To maintain historical comparability for CMAs and larger CAs (those with census tracts in the previous census), CSDs are retained in the CMA or CA for at least one other census even if their commuting flow percentages fall below the commuting flow thresholds (rules 2, 3 and 4). By adjusting the historical comparability rule, users are warned that a CSD can be excluded from a CMA or from a larger CA in the next census or the next delineation thereof.
6. Manual adjustments: A CMA or CA represents an area that is economically and socially integrated. However, there are certain limitations in the extent to which this ideal can be met. Since the CSDs that are used as building blocks in CMA and CA delineation are administrative units, their boundaries do not always match other statistical units (e.g., population centre

cores). There are always situations where the application of the above rules creates undesirable outcomes, or where the rules cannot be easily applied. In these circumstances, a manual override is sometimes applied to ensure that the integrity of the program is retained. One of these situations is a core hole, which refers to a CSD located inside another CSD that is part of the core delineation rule, but at least 50% of its population is not within the same core and could not qualify according to any previous delineation rules. Therefore, this core hole must be included in the CMA or CA to maintain spatial contiguity.

Another example of manual adjustment is when the CSD is partially inside the core and, based on data from the previous Census of Population, less than 50% of its population resides in the core. Furthermore, the CSD could not comply with the other previous delineation rules.

Finally, the CSDs that consist of several parts or that contain holes also influence application of the manual adjustment rule.

7. Merging adjacent CMAs and CAs: A CA adjacent to a CMA can be merged with the CMA if the total percentage commuting interchange between the CA and CMA is equal to at least 35% of the employed labour force living in the CA, based on place of work data from the previous census. The total percentage commuting interchange is the sum of the commuting flow in both directions between the CMA and the CA as a percentage of the labour force living in the CA (i.e., resident employed labour force, excluding the no fixed workplace address category),

A CMA or CA represents an area that is economically and socially integrated. However, there are certain limitations to the manner in which this goal can be met. Since the CSDs, which are used as building blocks in CMA and CA delineation, are administrative units, their boundaries are not always the most suitable with respect to CMA and CA delineation. There are always situations where the application of rules creates undesirable outcomes, or where the rules cannot be easily applied. In these circumstances, a manual override is sometimes applied to ensure that the integrity of the program is retained.

CMAs and CAs are statistically comparable because they are delineated in the same way across Canada. They differ from other types of areas, such as trading, marketing, or regional planning areas designated by regional authorities for planning and other purposes, and should be used with caution for non-statistical purposes.

There are 35 CMAs and 117 CAs in 2016. Two new CMAs were created: Belleville (Ont.) and Lethbridge (Alta.). Eight new CAs were created: Gander (N.L.), Sainte-Marie (Que.), Arnprior (Ont.), Carleton Place (Ont.), Wasaga Beach (Ont.), Winkler (Man.), Weyburn (Sask.) and Nelson (B.C.). The CAs of Amos (Que.) and Temiskaming Shores (Ont.) were retired because the population of their cores dropped below 10,000 in 2011.

The naming convention for CMAs and CAs is included in the Naming geographic units section of this classification manual.

Census metropolitan influenced zone

The census metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ) is a concept that geographically differentiates the area of Canada outside census metropolitan areas (CMAs) and census agglomerations (CAs).

Census subdivisions (CSDs) within provinces that are outside CMAs and CAs are assigned to one of four categories according to the degree of influence (strong, moderate, weak or no influence) that the CMAs or CAs have on them. CSDs within the territories that are outside CAs are assigned to a separate category.

A municipality within a province is assigned to a census **metropolitan influenced zone (MIZ)** category based on the percentage of its employed labour force that commutes to work in one or more of the municipalities (census subdivisions) that are part of the delineation core of a CMA or CA. The calculation of the employed labour force excludes the category of no fixed workplace address CSDs with the same degree of influence tend to be clustered. CSDs with the same degree of influence tend to be clustered. They form zones around CMAs and CAs that progress through the categories from 'strong' to 'no' influence as distance from the CMAs and CAs increases. As many CSDs in the territories are very large and sparsely populated, the commuting flow of the resident employed labour force is unstable. For this reason, CSDs in the territories that are outside CAs are assigned to a separate category that is not based on their commuting flows.

CSDs outside CMAs and CAs are assigned to the following MIZ categories:

1. **Strong metropolitan influenced zone (Canada):** This category includes CSDs in provinces where at least 30% of the CSD's resident employed labour force (excluding the category of no fixed workplace address) commute to work in any CMA or CA. It excludes CSDs from the previous census with fewer than 40 persons in their resident employed labour force.
2. **Moderate metropolitan influenced zone (Canada):** This category includes CSDs in provinces where at least 5% but less than 30% of the CSD's resident employed labour force (excluding the category of no fixed workplace address) commute to work in any CMA or CA. It excludes CSDs from the previous census with fewer than 40 persons in their resident employed labour force.
3. **Weak metropolitan influenced zone (Canada):** This category includes CSDs in provinces where more than 0% but less than 5% of the CSD's resident employed labour force (excluding the category of no fixed workplace address) commute to work in any CMA or CA. It excludes CSDs from the previous census with fewer than 40 persons in their resident employed labour force.
4. **No metropolitan influenced zone (Canada):** This category includes CSDs in provinces where none of the CSD's resident employed labour force (excluding the category of no fixed workplace address) commute to work in any CMA or CA. It also includes CSDs from the previous census in provinces with fewer than 40 persons in their resident employed labour force.
5. **Territories (outside CAs, Canada):** This category includes CSDs in the territories outside CAs.

All of the landmass of Canada outside CMAs and CAs are classified by the five MIZ in the classification variant. For example, all areas in Canada with no metropolitan influence are classified as "No metropolitan influenced zone (Canada)". Where "Canada" appears in brackets, it may be omitted when the context provides clarification.

The coding structure

Each of the three levels of the classification variant covers all of Canada. For the first level consisting of the census metropolitan categories, an alpha code has been introduced:

- A: Census metropolitan areas (Canada)
- B: Census agglomerations (Canada)
- C: Outside census metropolitan areas and census agglomerations (Canada)

In the second level, three-digit numeric codes are used for individual CMAs, CAs and MIZs.

The codes for a CMA, a CA and a MIZ are shown in the following illustration:

Codes for a CMA, a CA and a MIZ

Census metropolitan category	CMA/CA/MIZ code	Name
A	001	St. John's



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Performance Management Program for Deputy Ministers, Associate Deputy Ministers, and Individuals Paid in the GX Range

▼ Program Guidelines

Senior Personnel Secretariat

Privy Council Office

Last Updated: August 2024

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to provide an overview of the Performance Management Program as it applies to deputy ministers, associate deputy ministers, and individuals paid in the GX salary range.

1.1 Program Objectives

The objectives of the Performance Management Program are:

- to encourage excellent performance by setting clear objectives and rigorously evaluating the achievement of results;
- to recognize and reward strong performance and identify under-performance; and

- to provide a framework within which a consistent and equitable approach to performance management can be applied.

1.2 Compensation Plan

The Advisory Committee on Senior Level Retention and Compensation, composed of senior executives from the private and other public sectors, was established in 1997 to provide independent advice to the government on compensation and overall human resources management matters for public service executives and Governor in Council appointees.

In February 1998, the government accepted the recommendations contained in the First Report of the Advisory Committee. As a result, a new compensation plan for deputy ministers, associate deputy ministers, and other Governor in Council appointees was introduced.

As per the Committee's recommendation, cash compensation for senior personnel has two components - base salary and performance pay. Performance pay has two elements - a variable amount (at-risk pay) which must be re-earned each year and a bonus for performance that surpasses expectations. As in the private sector, it would be expected that most senior personnel would receive some at-risk pay.

An effective performance management program is integral to the success of this compensation plan.

1.3 Eligibility

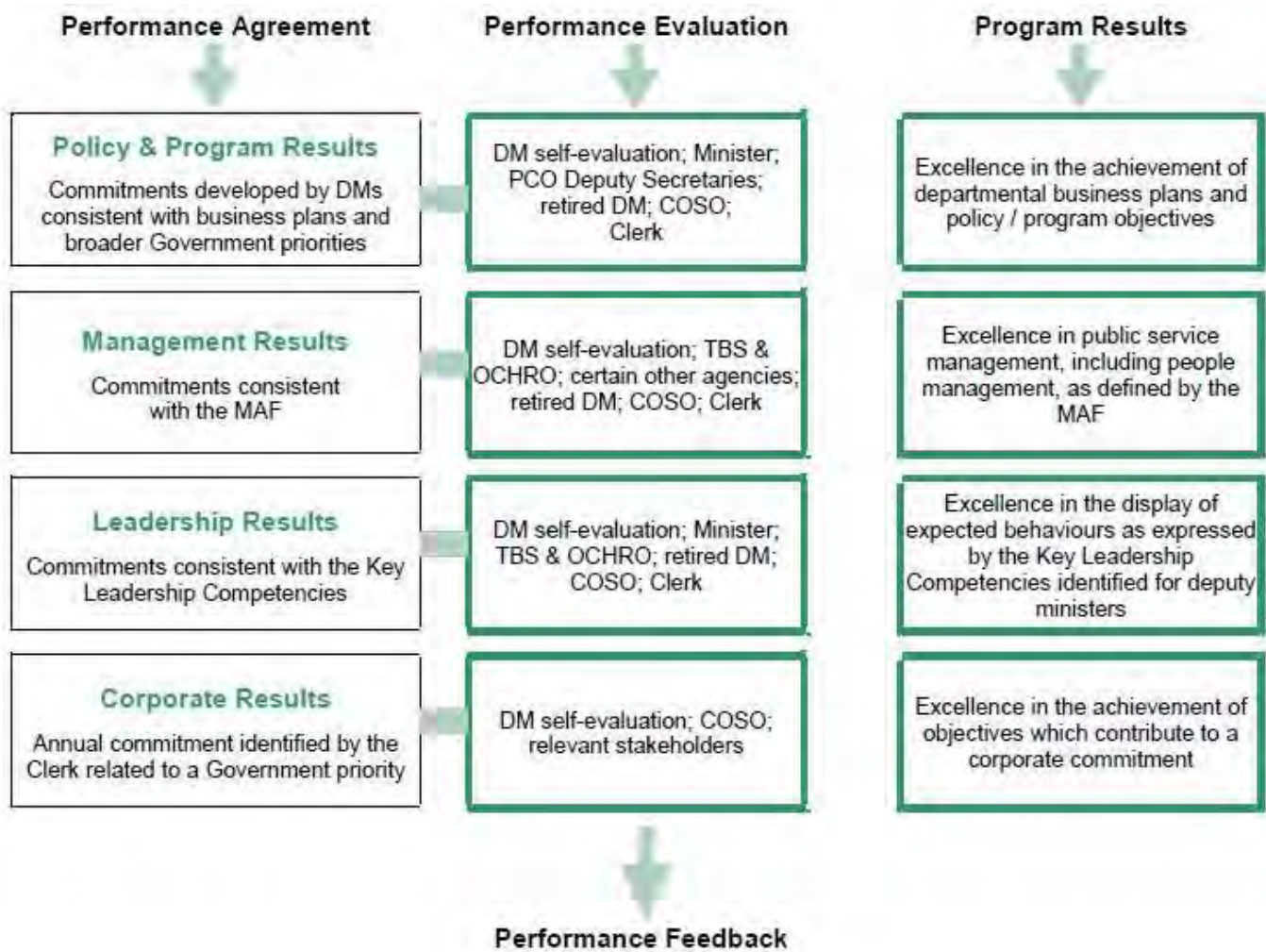
To be eligible for performance pay, incumbents appointed by the Governor in Council must normally hold their positions for at least three (3) consecutive months in the performance cycle. This period allows the incumbent sufficient time to achieve measurable results.

If the period covered by the performance evaluation is more than three months but less than 12 months (full performance cycle), performance pay, if approved, may be prorated.

If an individual is appointed as a deputy minister (or an associate deputy minister or to a position paid within the GX salary range) from executive (EX) position in the public service during the performance cycle, the individual will be eligible for prorated performance pay for the time spent in the DM position during the performance cycle and performance pay for the remainder of the year will be governed by the performance management program for EXs.

2.0 Program Overview

The diagram below summarizes the performance management program.



► Text version

3.0 Performance Agreements

The performance agreement is a mutual understanding between the deputy minister and the Clerk of the Privy Council (or the associate deputy minister/GX and the deputy minister) as to what is expected for the performance cycle.

The performance agreement is comprised of individual commitments, as well as the related performance measures:

Individual Commitments:

- **Policy and Program Results:** These commitments reflect the organization's priority areas of focus during the performance cycle,

related to business plans. They are challenging but achievable with effort through the individual's own influence and control. They must also be results-oriented and measurable or clearly demonstrable. Commitments must be such that the deputy minister will personally make a significant contribution to their achievement. Individuals are expected to develop the following as part of their performance agreements:

- commitments based on the business plans of the organization; and
- commitments that reflect priority areas of focus of the Government.

Each commitment must be accompanied by related performance measures which are observations or data that determine and define if and how well the commitments are met. They will form the basis of reporting at the end of the performance cycle.

- **Management Results:** Individuals with responsibility and accountability for the management of an organization will also be measured on their progress in implementing the management conditions described in the Management Accountability Framework (MAF), with emphasis on the priorities identified by the deputy minister and the Secretary of the Treasury Board or the Chief Human Resources Officer, including people management.

The management conditions set out in the MAF (Management Accountability Framework) translate into generic commitments and serve as benchmarks for expected performance of all deputy ministers (see Annex A). **As such, there is no need for deputy ministers to include management results in their performance agreements unless they wish to highlight a particular initiative.**

- **Leadership Results:** These commitments reflect the expected demonstration of the Key Leadership Competencies which are required to successfully carry out the responsibilities of the position. The Key Leadership Competencies are generic commitments and serve as a benchmark for expected performance of all deputy ministers (see Annex B). **As such, there is no need for deputy ministers to include leadership results in their performance agreements unless they wish to highlight a particular initiative.**
- **Corporate Results:** This commitment reflects a current Government priority. It will be identified on an annual basis by the Clerk of the Privy Council and the results will be evaluated and rewarded based on the contribution of the individual towards the corporate commitment.

Details on the corporate priorities are posted annually on the [Privy Council Office website](#).

3.1 Changes to Performance Agreements

Changes may be made to the performance agreement during the performance cycle, in consultation with the Clerk (or with the deputy minister in the case of associate deputy ministers and persons paid in the GX salary range).

4.0 Performance Evaluation

4.1 Input on Performance Evaluation

At the end of the performance cycle, each deputy minister completes a self-evaluation assessing achievements against the agreed upon commitments. Deputy ministers also complete an evaluation of their

associate deputy minister(s), as well as those paid in the GX salary range, where applicable. **A summary of each evaluation, of a maximum of 2,500 characters, should also be completed in addition to the full (self) evaluation.** Both documents will be submitted for consideration by the Committee of Senior Officials (COSO).

Additional information is sought by the Privy Council Office to supplement the self-evaluations including:

- the input of the responsible Minister;
- the comments of central agencies including the Privy Council Office, the Treasury Board Secretariat and the Office of the Chief Human Resources Officer reporting on results in relation to the MAF (Management Accountability Framework) and, if appropriate, the annual corporate commitment;
- the input gathered by a retired deputy minister from others as appropriate, such as chairpersons of deputy minister committees and other deputy ministers or deputy heads in the portfolio; and
- the input of COSO.

4.2 Performance Ratings

Performance ratings depend not only on each deputy ministers' performance against their commitments, but also on the relative scope and complexity of the challenges they faced. Ratings will be based on results achieved, as well as on the manner in which they were achieved.

Overall performance is evaluated against the following possible results:

Did not Meet / Unable to Assess

- Did not achieve performance expectations or unable to assess the performance during the cycle (due to leave, training, special

assignment).

Succeeded –

- Did not fully succeed in meeting performance expectations. Or, while succeeded, it was in a position with performance expectations of less scope and complexity in relation to those of other deputy level jobs.

Succeeded

- Has fully achieved performance expectations, including steps in advancing Diversity and Inclusion and contributions to corporate priorities.

Succeeded +

- Exceeded the performance expectations. Or, fully succeeded in a position of greater scope and complexity in relation to those of other deputy level jobs.
 - This would include, but not be limited to, achievements in at least **one** of the following areas:
 - Advancing government priorities under extraordinary organizational pressures; or
 - Making significant and meaningful progress on advancing Diversity and Inclusion.

Surpassed

- Went well beyond performance expectations.
 - This would include, but not be limited to, achievements in **both** of the following areas:
 - Advancing government priorities under extraordinary organizational pressures; and

- Making significant and meaningful progress on advancing Diversity and Inclusion.

4.3 Performance Awards

The Performance Management Program provides the opportunity to earn the following performance-based compensation:

- **Economic Increase**

An economic increase can be recommended annually by the Advisory Committee on Senior Level Retention and Compensation, and if applicable, would reflect a percentage increase in base salary. Eligibility for this increase is normally dependent upon the successful achievement of commitments. An economic increase can also be awarded in cases where performance is unable to be assessed for reasons such as leave, training, etc. Normally, no economic increase is awarded for performance that does not achieve expectations.

- **In-Range Salary Movement**

Movement through the salary range, up to the maximum of the range, is earned through the successful achievement of commitments. Normal progression for successful performance is 5% per year. Higher or lower percentages may be approved based on the degree of performance against expectations. No in-range salary increase is awarded for performance that does not achieve expectations.

- **At-Risk Pay**

The lump sum payment is equivalent to a percentage of base salary and must be re-earned each year, based on the successful achievement of commitments. The amount of this lump sum may vary, depending on the degree of success achieved, as outlined

under the section on Performance Ratings. This payment does not increase an individual's base salary but is included in average salary for pension calculations. At-risk pay can be earned regardless of an individual's position in the salary range; however, no at-risk pay is awarded for performance that does not achieve expectations.

- **Bonus**

This lump sum payment is in addition to at-risk pay and is based on the individual's demonstrated performance that has surpassed expectations. Like at-risk pay, this payment does not increase an individual's base salary but is included in average salary for pension calculations. Bonuses can be earned regardless of an individual's position in the salary range.

In implementing in-range salary increases, at-risk pay and bonuses, the salary used as the base for calculations is that in effect on the last day of the performance cycle; that is, March 31st. Economic increases apply to the upcoming fiscal year and are based on the salary following application of any in-range salary increase.

4.4 Performance Award

The Privy Council Office annually issues information on the range of performance awards available, according to performance achieved and the individual's classification. This information can be found on the [Privy Council Office website](#).

5.0 Approval and feedback process

Compensation for deputy ministers and associate deputy ministers is approved by the Governor in Council. Copies of the Order in Council authorizing payment are provided to the individuals concerned for

forwarding to their compensation office for implementation.

Compensation for individuals paid in the GX salary range is approved by the Prime Minister.

5.1 Feedback

Emphasis is placed on developing and sharing constructive feedback, including any recommendations for strengthening performance. As appropriate, the Clerk of the Privy Council, the Associate Secretary to the Cabinet, or the Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet (Senior Personnel, Business Transformation and Renewal), will provide performance feedback.

5.2 Recovery of Performance Pay

The Performance Management Program for Governor in Council (GIC) appointees incents performance by linking a portion of compensation to the achievement of results. A rigorous evaluation process and the ability to accurately compensate for results are essential to the program's integrity. On occasion, information may come to light following the evaluation period that is relevant to the assessment and performance pay that was provided to an appointee:

- when it has been determined, following due process, that an appointee willfully or recklessly sought to hide or misrepresent their achievements such that any deficiencies would have been difficult to detect at the time of evaluation;
- when it has been determined, following due process, that an appointee committed serious breaches of conduct or mismanagement within a particular performance period that would

have had such a negative effect on the rating provided that they would have received a rating of “did not meet”.

In such cases, the GIC may assign a revised performance rating for the period in question and recover any performance pay and associated compensation provided to the appointee during that period:

- the amounts eligible for recovery are deemed under the *Terms and Conditions for Full-Time Governor in Council Appointees* to be an overpayment under s.155 of the *Financial Administration Act*; and,
- the amounts eligible for recovery include any at-risk pay, bonus and in-range movement earned as a result of the initial rating assigned during the performance cycle in question. This also includes a recalculation of pension entitlements, should the appointee have retired and recovery of any overpayments as a result.

5.3 Communications

To ensure transparency and understanding of the program objectives and results, as well as alignment in the organization, individuals are encouraged to share their performance commitments with their organization.

6.0 Timelines

Timelines	Actions Taken
January - March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Clerk sends a call email to deputy ministers requesting the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ a self-evaluation of performance during the previous fiscal year against individual commitments, and evaluations of associate deputy ministers and GXs, if applicable; ◦ a concise summary of each full performance evaluation; and ◦ a proposed performance agreement for the next fiscal year. • Deputy ministers finalize planning processes, meet with management teams on performance commitments, etc.
Mid-April	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluations and summaries are due. • New performance agreements are due.
April - June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A retired DM reviews DM self-evaluations and gathers further assessments on deputy ministers' and associate deputy ministers' performance related to achievements and leadership competencies. • The Clerk seeks input from various sources including Ministers, the Privy Council Office, central agencies and other stakeholders on achievements.
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A <u>COSO (Committee of Senior Officials)</u> meeting is held to provide advice to the Clerk on performance.

Timelines	Actions Taken
July - August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance feedback is provided to deputy ministers.
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance pay is implemented.
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Final amendments to performance agreements for the year in progress are due, including any changes related to the performance feedback received.

Annex A - Management Results Generic Commitments

These commitments reflect the core organizational and management accountabilities, as described in the Management Accountability Framework.

Leadership and Strategic Direction

Articulates and embodies the vision, mandate and strategic priorities that guide the organization while supporting Ministers and Parliament in serving the public interest.

Results and Accountability

Uses performance results to ensure accountability and drive ongoing improvements and efficiencies to policies, programs, and services to Canadians.

Public Sector Values

Exemplifies the core values of the public sector by having respect for people and democracy, serving with integrity and demonstrating stewardship and excellence.

Continuous Learning and Innovation

Manages through continuous innovation and transformation, to promote organizational learning and improve performance.

Governance and Strategic Management

Maintains effective governance that integrates and aligns priorities, plans, accountabilities and risk management to ensure that internal management functions support and enable high performing policies, programs and services.

People Management

Optimizes the workforce and the work environment to enable high productivity and performance, effective use of human resources and increased employee engagement.

Financial and Asset Management

Provides an effective and sustainable financial management function founded on sound internal controls, timely and reliable reporting, and fairness and transparency in the management of assets and acquired services.

Information Management

Safeguards and manages information and systems as a public trust and a strategic asset that supports effective decision-making and efficient operations to maximize value in the service of Canadians.

Management of Policy and Programs

Designs and manages policies and programs to ensure value for money in achieving results.

Management of Service Delivery

Delivers client-centred services while optimizing partnerships and technology to meet the needs of stakeholders.



Individuals should consult the Management Accountability Framework, available on the [Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat website](#), for a complete understanding of the [MAF \(Management Accountability Framework\)](#) elements and performance objectives.

Annex B - Leadership Results Generic Commitments

These commitments reflect the expected demonstration of the Key Leadership Competencies required to successfully carry out the responsibilities of the position.

Create Vision and Strategy

Leaders define the future and chart a path forward. They are adept at understanding and communicating context, factoring in the economic, social and political environment. Intellectually agile, they leverage their deep and broad knowledge, build on diverse ideas and perspectives and create consensus around compelling visions. Leaders balance organizational and government-wide priorities and improve outcomes for Canada and Canadians.

Mobilize People

Leaders inspire and motivate the people they lead. They manage performance, provide constructive and respectful feedback to encourage and enable performance excellence. They lead by example, setting goals for themselves that are more demanding than those that they set for others.

Uphold Integrity and Respect

Leaders exemplify ethical practices, professionalism and personal integrity. They create respectful and trusting work environments where sound advice is valued. They encourage the expression of diverse opinions and perspectives, while fostering collegiality. Leaders are self-aware and seek out opportunities for personal growth.

Collaborate with Partners and Stakeholders

Leaders are deliberate and resourceful about seeking the widest possible spectrum of perspectives. They demonstrate openness and flexibility to forge consensus and improve outcomes. They bring a

whole-of-government perspective to their interactions. In negotiating solutions, they are open to alternatives and skillful at managing expectations. Leaders share recognition with their teams and partners.

Promote Innovation and Guide Change

Leaders have the courage and resilience to challenge convention. They create an environment that supports bold thinking, experimentation and intelligent risk taking. They use setbacks as a valuable source of insight and learning. Leaders take change in their stride, aligning and adjusting milestones and targets to maintain forward momentum.

Achieve Results

Leaders mobilize and manage resources to deliver on the priorities of the Government, improve outcomes and add value. They consider context, risks and business intelligence to support high-quality and timely decisions. They anticipate, plan, monitor progress and adjust as needed. Leaders take personal responsibility for their actions and outcomes of their decisions.

▼ Performance Award Percentages

Compensation pursuant to the PMP (Performance Management Program) for 2022-2023

Evaluation Results	Economic Increase	In-Range Increase	At-Risk Pay	Bonus
Did not meet	X	X	X	X

Evaluation Results	Economic Increase	In-Range Increase	At-Risk Pay	Bonus
Unable to assess	✓	✗	✗	✗
Succeeded -	✓	✓	✓ DM-1/GX: up to 10% ✓ DM-2/3: up to 15% ✓ DM-4: up to 20%	✗
Succeeded	✓	✓	✓ DM-1/GX: up to 15% ✓ DM-2/3: up to 20% ✓ DM-4: up to 25%	✗
Succeeded +	✓	✓	✓ DM-1/GX: up to 20% ✓ DM-2/3: up to 25% ✓ DM-4: up to 30%	✗
Surpassed	✓	✓	✓ DM-1/GX: up to 20% ✓ DM-2/3: up to 25% ✓ DM-4: up to 30%	✓ DM-1/GX: up to an additional 6% ✓ DM-2/3: up to an additional 8% ✓ DM-4: up to an additional 9%

2024 - 2025 Corporate Priorities

As stewards of the public trust, public service leaders must embody public service values and ethics in all their actions. They must lead by example as they work to cultivate healthy, safe, and respectful workplaces, create organizational cultures that promote innovation and excellence, take action to deliver results for Canadians and shape the public service of the future in accordance with these Corporate Priorities.

Cultivate a values-based culture

Take personal leadership to advance discussions within your organization on values and ethics to increase awareness and understanding of individual accountability to apply and uphold the Values and Ethics Code for the Public Sector. Share best practices and emerging themes with colleagues across the Public Service to cultivate a values-based culture.

Equip employees to deliver

Provide employees with the tools and training to build capacity and develop skills in our workforce that support service excellence to Canadians in a rapidly changing environment. Identify and maximize opportunities to improve how your organization operates in implementing programs and delivering services in an increasingly digital environment, including reviewing the management of contracting practices to ensure effective governance and oversight mechanisms are in place, in line with government procurement rules. Sustain efforts to apply HR-to-Pay and Pay Stabilization strategies and mechanisms that ensure accurate and timely pay for public servants.

Continue Implementing the hybrid work model

Enable an environment that helps to ensure that the hybrid work model continues to be implemented in a consistent, equitable and fair manner. Ensure sound verification processes are in place and provide managers with the tools to deal with non-compliance.

Advance Reconciliation, Anti-Racism, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility in the Public Service

Foster a culture of belonging in your organization for all public servants, regardless of race, ethnicity, sex, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or gender identity or expression. Combat hate towards the 2SLGBTQIA+ communities and make meaningful and significant progress on shared Public Service-wide directions, including the forward direction of the [Call to Action on Anti-Racism, Equity, and Inclusion in the Federal Public Service](#); [Many Voices One Mind: A Pathway to Reconciliation](#); and the [Accessibility Strategy for the Public Service](#).

▼ 2023-24 Corporate Priorities

2023 - 2024 Corporate Priorities

As stewards of the public service as a whole, senior leaders must embody and promote core public service values and ethics in everything they do. Senior leaders are expected to help build and shape the public service of the future and to generate results for Canadians in accordance with these Corporate Priorities.

Drive Effectiveness

Identify and maximize opportunities to improve how your organization operates in implementing programs and delivering services for Canadians in an increasingly digital environment, while achieving spending review targets announced in Budget 2023. Apply HR-to-Pay and pay stabilization measures to ensure accurate and timely pay for employees.

Promote Wellness, Diversity and Inclusion in our Hybrid Workplace

Build healthy, respectful workplaces and engage and mobilize employees to identify and maximize opportunities to improve how your organization operates in a hybrid model in-line with the Direction on prescribed presence in the workplace, to best serve Canadians.

Advance Anti-Racism, Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility in the Public Service

Implement the forward direction for the Call to Action on Anti-Racism, Equity, and Inclusion in the Federal Public Service by setting multi-year goals for inclusion, and for recruiting and promoting Indigenous peoples and Black and other racialized people, frequently measuring progress, and establishing accountability mechanisms for results achieved. Take concrete action to achieve the objectives on existing directions, such as the Many Voices One Mind: A pathway to Reconciliation and the Accessibility Strategy for the Public Service, to combat all forms of racism, discrimination and hate, and foster a culture of accessibility and inclusiveness in your organization.

Prepare the Next Generation of Public Service Leaders

Build capacity of in-demand skills and develop succession plans for key positions in your organization by recognizing, recruiting, developing, and retaining diverse talent at all levels. Prepare high-potential talent for

future leadership opportunities using formal and informal learning and development opportunities.

▼ Contacts

For more information on the Performance Management Program, please contact the following:

GIC Leadership Development Team

Senior Personnel Secretariat

Privy Council Office

GICPMP-PGRGEC@pco-bcp.gc.ca

▼ Supporting Documents



[Program Guidelines](#)

[\[PDF \(Portable Document Format\) - 245 KB \(Kilobyte\)\]](#)



[2022 - 2023 Performance Award Percentages](#)

[\[PDF \(Portable Document Format\) - 474 KB \(Kilobyte\)\]](#)



[2024 - 2025 Corporate Priorities](#)

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[Template Performance Agreement and Evaluation Form](#)

[\[DOC \(Microsoft Word document\) - 29 KB \(Kilobyte\)\]](#)



[Template Performance Summary Form](#)

[\[PDF \(Portable Document Format\) - 291 KB \(Kilobyte\)\]](#)

Date modified:

2024-09-03

December 16, 2021



Dear Minister Lametti:

Thank you for continuing to serve Canadians as Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.

From the beginning of this pandemic, Canadians have faced a once-in-a-century challenge. And through it all, from coast to coast to coast, people have met the moment. When it mattered most, Canadians adapted, helped one another, and stayed true to our values of compassion, courage and determination. That is what has defined our path through this pandemic so far. And that is what will pave our way forward.

During a difficult time, Canadians made a democratic choice. They entrusted us to finish the fight against COVID-19 and support the recovery of a strong middle class. At the same time, they also gave us clear direction: to take bold, concrete action to build a healthier, more resilient future. That is what Canadians have asked us to do and it is exactly what our Government is ready to deliver. We will work to build that brighter future through continued collaboration, engagement, and the use of science and evidence-based decision-making. With an unwavering focus on delivering results, we will work constructively with Parliamentarians and maintain our strong partnerships with provincial, territorial and municipal governments and Indigenous partners. This decade has had an incredibly difficult start, but this is the moment to rebuild a more resilient, inclusive and stronger country for everyone.

The science is clear. Canadians have been clear. We must not only continue taking real climate action, we must also move faster and go further. As Canadians are increasingly experiencing across the country, climate change is an existential threat. Building a cleaner, greener future will require a sustained and collaborative effort from all of us. As Minister, I expect you to seek opportunities within your portfolio to support our whole-of-government effort to reduce emissions, create clean jobs and address the climate-related challenges communities are already facing.

This year, Canadians were horrified by the discovery of unmarked graves and burial sites near former residential schools. These discoveries underscore that we must move faster on the path of reconciliation with First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples. We know that reconciliation cannot come without truth and our Government will

continue to invest in that truth. As Ministers, each of us has a duty to further this work, both collectively and as individuals. Consequently, I am directing every Minister to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and to work in partnership with Indigenous Peoples to advance their rights.

We must continue to address the profound systemic inequities and disparities that remain present in the core fabric of our society, including our core institutions. To this effect, it is essential that Canadians in every region of the country see themselves reflected in our Government's priorities and our work. As Minister, I expect you to include and collaborate with various communities, and actively seek out and incorporate in your work, the diverse views of Canadians. This includes women, Indigenous Peoples, Black and racialized Canadians, newcomers, faith-based communities, persons with disabilities, LGBTQ2 Canadians, and, in both official languages.

Across our work, we remain committed to ensuring that public policies are informed and developed through an intersectional lens, including applying frameworks such as Gender-based Analysis Plus (GBA Plus) and the quality of life indicators in decision-making.

Canadians continue to rely on journalists and journalism for accurate and timely news. I expect you to maintain professional and respectful relationships with journalists to ensure that Canadians are well informed and have the information they need to keep themselves and their families safe.

Throughout the course of the pandemic, Canadians and their governments have adapted to new realities. Governments must draw on lessons learned from the pandemic to further adapt and develop more agile and effective ways to serve Canadians. To this end, I expect all Ministers to evaluate ways we can update our practices to ensure our Government continues to meet the challenges of today and tomorrow.

The success of this Parliament will require Parliamentarians, both in the House of Commons and the Senate, to work together across all parties to get big things done for Canadians. I expect you to maintain constructive relationships with your Opposition Critics and coordinate any legislation with the Leader of the Government in the House of Commons. As Minister, you are accountable to Parliament both individually, for your style of leadership and the performance of your responsibilities, and collectively, in support of our Ministry and decisions taken by Cabinet. *Open and Accountable Government* sets out these core principles and the standards of conduct expected of you and your office. I expect you to familiarize yourself with this document, which outlines my expectations for each member of the Ministry.

Our platform lays out an ambitious agenda. While finishing the fight against the pandemic must remain our central focus, we must continue building a strong middle class and work toward a better future where everyone has a real and fair chance at success and no one is left behind.

As Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, your top priority is to ensure that all Canadians have access to fair and just treatment before the law. This includes reforming and modernizing the criminal justice system, which will include work to advance strategies to address systemic racism and the disproportionate representation of Indigenous Peoples, as well as Black Canadians and members of marginalized communities. You will also prioritize the implementation of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* and the appointment of a Special Interlocutor to further advance justice on unmarked graves and address the legacy of residential schools.

To realize these objectives, I ask that you achieve results for Canadians by delivering the following commitments.

- Work with Members of Parliament across parties to secure swift passage of legislation to make it a criminal offence to obstruct access to health services and to intimidate or threaten healthcare professionals or Canadians receiving health care.
- Fully implement the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* and work with Indigenous Peoples to accelerate the co-development of an action plan to achieve the objectives of the Declaration. You will be supported in this work by all ministers, and in particular the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, Minister of Indigenous Services and Minister of Natural Resources.
- Work with Indigenous partners to appoint a Special Interlocutor who will work with Indigenous communities and provincial and territorial governments to support the development of a legal and regulatory framework to advance justice regarding unmarked graves and make recommendations related to federal laws, regulations, policies and practices surrounding unmarked and undocumented graves and burial sites at residential schools.
- Building on the passage of Bill C-4, which criminalized conversion therapy, continue to ensure that Canadian justice policy protects the dignity and equality of LGBTQ2 Canadians.
- Continue work to ensure the Bench is gender-balanced and reflective of Canada's diversity by working with relevant stakeholders to encourage women, Black and racialized Canadians, Indigenous Peoples and LGBTQ2 Canadians to join the Bench and the legal profession. This will include working with the

Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs to better track diversity data for both new and past appointees to the bench.

- Address systemic discrimination and the overrepresentation of Black and racialized Canadians and Indigenous Peoples in the criminal justice system and ensure all Canadians have access to fair and just treatment, including by:
 - Secure support for the swift passage of Bill C-5 to reduce reliance on mandatory minimum penalties and promote non-criminal approaches to drug possession;
 - With the support of the Minister of Crown-Indigenous Relations, continue to develop, in consultation and cooperation with provinces, territories and Indigenous partners, an Indigenous Justice Strategy; and
 - With the support of the Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion, develop, in consultation and cooperation with provinces, territories and Black Canadians, a Black Canadians Justice Strategy.
- Continue work to make drug treatment courts the default option for first-time non-violent offenders.
- Work with provinces and territories and the Minister of Mental Health and Addictions to help all Canadians have greater access to mental health courts to provide people suffering from mental health illnesses with a path to recovery, and expand access to culturally appropriate, trauma-informed mental health services for Indigenous Peoples who access treatment through mental health courts.
- Enhance access to justice by bringing our court system into the 21st century, including by working with provinces and territories to make better use of technology and virtual court services.
- Continue work to advance the establishment of an independent Criminal Case Review Commission to improve access to justice for potentially wrongfully convicted people to have their applications reviewed.
- Continue efforts with the Minister of Canadian Heritage to develop and introduce legislation as soon as possible to combat serious forms of harmful online content to protect Canadians and hold social media platforms and other online services accountable for the content they host, including by strengthening the *Canadian Human Rights Act* and the *Criminal Code* to more effectively combat online hate and reintroduce measures to strengthen hate speech provisions, including the re-enactment of the former Section 13 provision. This legislation should be reflective of the feedback received during the recent consultations.
- Support the Minister of Housing and Diversity and Inclusion in the development of the National Action Plan on Combatting Hate, including by establishing a National Support Fund for Survivors of Hate-Motivated Crimes to help survivors.

- Advance the priorities of Indigenous communities to reclaim jurisdiction over the administration of justice in collaboration with the provinces and territories, and support and fund the revitalization of Indigenous laws, legal systems and traditions.
- Work with the Minister of Public Safety to bring forward measures to counter the rise of ideologically-inspired violent extremism and strengthen the capacity of Canadian police and prosecutors to bring to justice cybercriminals and terror suspects to the fullest extent of the law.
- Work with the Minister of Public Safety to help end gun violence by introducing “Red flag” laws to allow the immediate removal of firearms if that person is a threat to themselves or others, particularly to their spouse or partner, and increasing maximum penalties for firearms trafficking and smuggling.
- Revive the Law Commission of Canada so it can provide independent advice on law reform needed on the complex legal issues Canadians face, such as systemic racism in the justice system, advancing reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples, issues around climate change and rapid technological shifts in the world.
- Continue to work with the Minister of Seniors to strengthen Canada’s approach to elder abuse by finalizing the national definition of elder abuse, investing in better data collection and establishing new offences and penalties in the *Criminal Code* related to elder abuse.
- Work with provinces and territories to support the development of specialized sexual violence courts.
- Support the Minister of Public Safety in their work to strengthen the laws and investigative powers related to major financial crimes and to bring forward a proposal to establish a Canada Financial Crimes Agency.
- Secure support for the swift passage of reforms to the judicial conduct process in the *Judges Act* to ensure the process is fair, effective and efficient so as to foster greater confidence in the judicial system.
- Working with the Minister of Public Safety, Minister of National Defence and Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry, and with the support of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, continue to advance the National Cyber Security Action Plan, ensuring Canada is well positioned to adapt to and combat cyber risks, and ensure the security and integrity of Canada’s critical systems.
- Building on previous public consultations and technical engagements amongst experts, continue substantive review of the *Privacy Act* including engagement with Indigenous partners to develop specific proposals for amendments to the *Privacy Act* to keep pace with the effects of both technological change and evolving Canadian values.

As Minister, you are also responsible for actively engaging with your Cabinet and Caucus colleagues. As we deliver on our platform commitments, it will be important that members of the Ministry continue to collaborate and work constructively to support rigorous and productive Cabinet decision-making. I expect you to support your colleagues in delivering their commitments, leveraging the expertise of your department and your own lived experiences.

To best achieve results for Canadians, Ministers must be rigorous and coordinated in our approach to implementation. I would therefore ask that you return to me with a proposed approach for the delivery of your mandate commitments, including priorities for early implementation. Furthermore, to ensure we are accountable for our work, I will be asking you to publicly report to me, and all Canadians, on your progress toward these commitments on a regular basis.

As we have been reminded throughout the pandemic, adapting to change is not only something government should do, it is something government must do. As you work to fulfil our commitments, I expect you to actively consider new ideas and issues as they emerge, whether through public engagement, your work with Parliamentarians or advice from the public service. I also expect you to work with your Deputy Minister to assess priorities on a continual basis as we build a better future for all Canadians. In addition to achieving results, you are responsible for overseeing the work of your department and ensuring the effective operation of your portfolio.

As you staff your office and implement outreach and recruitment strategies for federally appointed leadership positions and boards, I ask that you uphold the principles of equity, diversity and inclusion. This helps ensure that federal workplaces are dynamic and reflective of the Canadians we serve. You will also ensure your Minister's office and portfolio are reflective of our commitment to healthy and safe workplaces.

Canadians expect us to work hard, speak truthfully and be committed to advancing their interests and aspirations. When we make mistakes – as we all will – Canadians expect us to acknowledge them, and most importantly, to learn from them.

I know I can count on you to fulfill the important responsibilities entrusted in you, and to turn to me, and the Deputy Prime Minister, early and often to support you in your role as Minister.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'Justin Trudeau', written in a cursive style.

Rt. Hon. Justin Trudeau, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada



Monsieur le Ministre,

Je vous remercie de continuer de servir les Canadiens en tant que ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada.

Depuis le début de la pandémie, les Canadiens ont dû faire face à un défi qui ne se produit qu'une fois par siècle. Malgré tout, les gens ont su se montrer à la hauteur, et ce, d'un océan à l'autre. Lorsque cela comptait le plus, les Canadiens se sont adaptés, se sontentraîdés et ont fait preuve de compassion, de courage et de détermination, autant de valeurs qui nous sont chères. C'est ce qui a défini jusqu'à présent notre parcours dans cette pandémie. Et c'est ce qui nous permettra d'aller de l'avant.

En cette période difficile, les Canadiens se sont prononcés de façon démocratique. Ils nous ont confié le soin de terminer la lutte contre la COVID-19 et de soutenir le rétablissement d'une classe moyenne forte. Ils nous ont, par le fait même, donné une orientation claire : prendre des mesures audacieuses et concrètes afin de bâtir un avenir où la santé et la résilience prévaudront. C'est ce que les Canadiens nous ont demandé, et c'est exactement ce que notre gouvernement est prêt à faire. Nous nous emploierons à bâtir cet avenir meilleur en continuant de miser sur la collaboration, la mobilisation, la science et la prise de décisions fondées sur des données probantes. En nous appliquant sans relâche à obtenir des résultats, nous travaillerons de manière constructive avec les parlementaires et maintiendrons nos solides partenariats avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, les administrations municipales et nos partenaires autochtones. Le début de cette nouvelle décennie a été extrêmement difficile, mais le moment est venu de rebâtir un pays plus résilient, plus inclusif et plus fort pour tous.

La science est claire. Les Canadiens ont été clairs. Nous devons non seulement continuer d'agir concrètement à l'égard des changements climatiques, mais aussi le faire plus vite et aller plus loin à ce chapitre. Comme les Canadiens le constatent de plus en plus partout dans le pays, les changements climatiques constituent une menace existentielle. Afin de bâtir un avenir plus propre et plus vert, il nous faudra tous faire des efforts soutenus et concertés. Je m'attends à ce que vous cherchiez au sein de votre portefeuille, en votre qualité de ministre, des façons de soutenir nos

efforts pangouvernementaux visant à réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre, à créer des emplois propres et à relever les défis liés au climat avec lesquels les collectivités composent déjà.

Cette année, les Canadiens ont été horrifiés par la découverte de sépultures non identifiées près d'anciens pensionnats autochtones. Ces découvertes nous rappellent la nécessité d'accélérer la réconciliation avec les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis. Nous savons que cette réconciliation ne peut se faire sans l'obtention de la vérité, et le gouvernement continuera d'investir dans la quête de cette vérité. À titre de ministres, nous avons le devoir de faire progresser les travaux à cet égard, tant collectivement qu'individuellement. Par conséquent, je demande à chaque ministre de mettre en œuvre la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones et de travailler en partenariat avec les Autochtones pour faire mieux reconnaître leurs droits.

Nous devons continuer de nous attaquer aux inégalités et aux disparités systémiques profondes qui demeurent présentes dans notre tissu social, notamment au sein de nos institutions fondamentales. À cet égard, il faut que les Canadiens de chacune des régions du pays puissent se reconnaître dans les priorités de notre gouvernement et dans ce que nous réalisons. Je m'attends à ce que vous collaboriez, en votre qualité de ministre, avec diverses communautés dans un souci d'inclusion et cherchiez activement à obtenir les divers points de vue des Canadiens et à les intégrer dans votre travail. Cela comprend les femmes, les Autochtones, les Canadiens noirs et racisés, les nouveaux arrivants, les groupes confessionnels, les personnes en situation de handicap et les Canadiens LGBTQ2. Bien entendu, le tout doit se faire dans le respect des deux langues officielles.

Dans tous les aspects de notre travail, nous continuerons de nous assurer que les politiques publiques sont élaborées dans une perspective intersectionnelle, notamment par l'application de l'analyse comparative entre les sexes plus (ACS Plus) et des indicateurs de qualité de vie dans la prise de décisions.

Les Canadiens continuent de compter sur les journalistes et le journalisme pour obtenir des nouvelles exactes et en temps opportun. Je m'attends à ce que vous entreteniez des relations professionnelles et respectueuses avec les journalistes afin que les Canadiens soient bien informés et disposent des informations dont ils ont besoin pour assurer leur sécurité et celle de leur famille.

Tout au long de la pandémie, les Canadiens et leurs gouvernements se sont adaptés à de nouvelles réalités. Les gouvernements doivent s'inspirer des leçons tirées de la pandémie pour s'adapter davantage et proposer des moyens plus flexibles et efficaces

de servir les Canadiens. À cette fin, je m'attends à ce que tous les ministres se penchent sur des moyens d'actualiser nos façons de faire afin que le gouvernement puisse continuer de relever les défis d'aujourd'hui et de demain.

Pour assurer le succès de la présente législature, il faudra que les parlementaires, tant à la Chambre des communes qu'au Sénat, travaillent ensemble, tous partis confondus, dans le but de réaliser de grandes choses pour les Canadiens. Je m'attends à ce que vous entreteniez des relations constructives avec les porte-paroles de l'opposition, et à ce que vous coordonniez toute mesure législative avec le leader du gouvernement à la Chambre des communes. Dans votre rôle de ministre, vous êtes responsable devant le Parlement à la fois individuellement, de votre style de leadership et de l'accomplissement de vos responsabilités, et collectivement, à l'appui du Conseil des ministres et des décisions prises par le Cabinet. Le document *Pour un gouvernement ouvert et responsable* énonce ces principes fondamentaux et les normes de conduite que votre cabinet et vous devez respecter. Je m'attends à ce que vous vous familiarisiez avec ce document, qui décrit mes attentes à l'égard de chaque membre du Conseil des ministres.

Les engagements pris dans notre programme électoral sont ambitieux. L'achèvement de la lutte contre la pandémie doit demeurer au centre de nos préoccupations; toutefois, nous devons continuer de bâtir une classe moyenne forte et un avenir meilleur où chacun a une chance réelle et équitable de réussir et où personne n'est laissé pour compte.

En tant que ministre de la Justice et procureur général du Canada, votre principale priorité est de veiller à ce que tous les Canadiens soient traités de manière juste et équitable devant la loi. Pour ce faire, vous devrez réformer et moderniser le système de justice pénale, notamment en soutenant des stratégies visant à mettre fin au racisme systémique et à la représentation disproportionnée des Autochtones, des Canadiens noirs et des membres de communautés marginalisées. Par ailleurs, vous accorderez la priorité à la mise en œuvre de la *Loi sur la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones* et la nomination d'un interlocuteur spécial chargé de faire avancer la justice concernant les tombes anonymes et de remédier aux séquelles des pensionnats autochtones.

Pour atteindre ces objectifs, je vous demande d'obtenir des résultats pour les Canadiens en vous acquittant des engagements suivants.

- Collaborer avec les députés de tous les partis afin d'obtenir l'adoption rapide d'une loi qui érigerait en infraction pénale le fait d'entraver l'accès aux services de santé et d'intimider ou de menacer les professionnels de la santé ou les Canadiens qui reçoivent des soins de santé.

- Mettre en œuvre intégralement la *Loi sur la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones* et travailler avec les peuples autochtones pour accélérer l'élaboration conjointe d'un plan d'action pour atteindre les objectifs énoncés dans la Déclaration. Pour mener à bien cet engagement, vous aurez l'appui de tous les ministres, et en particulier du ministre des Relations Couronne-Autochtones, de la ministre des Services aux Autochtones et du ministre des Ressources naturelles.
- Travailler avec les partenaires autochtones pour nommer un interlocuteur spécial qui collaborera avec les communautés autochtones et les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux afin d'appuyer l'élaboration d'un cadre juridique et réglementaire pour faire avancer la justice en ce qui concerne les tombes anonymes et de formuler des recommandations relatives aux lois, règlements, politiques et pratiques fédérales concernant les tombes et les lieux de sépulture anonymes et non documentés des pensionnats.
- En prenant appui sur l'adoption du projet de loi C-4, qui a criminalisé les thérapies de conversion, continuer à veiller à ce que les politiques canadiennes en matière de justice protègent la dignité et l'égalité des Canadiens LGBTQ2.
- Poursuivre le travail pour s'assurer qu'il y ait un équilibre entre les sexes au sein de la magistrature et que celle-ci reflète la diversité du Canada en collaborant avec les parties prenantes concernées pour encourager les femmes, les Noirs et les Canadiens racisés, les Autochtones et les Canadiens LGBTQ2 à se joindre à la magistrature et à la profession juridique. Il s'agira notamment de collaborer avec le commissaire à la magistrature fédérale pour assurer un meilleur suivi des données sur la diversité des personnes nommées à la magistrature, qu'elles soient nouvelles ou anciennes.
- Lutter contre la discrimination systémique et la surreprésentation des Noirs, des Canadiens racisés et des Autochtones dans le système de justice pénale, et veiller à ce que tous les Canadiens aient accès à un traitement juste et équitable, notamment grâce aux moyens suivants :
 - Obtenir le soutien requis pour assurer l'adoption rapide du projet de loi C-5 pour réduire le recours aux peines minimales obligatoires et promouvoir des approches non criminelles de la possession de drogues;
 - Avec l'appui du ministre des Relations Couronne-Autochtones, continuer à élaborer une Stratégie en matière de justice autochtone, en consultation et en coopération avec les provinces, les territoires et les partenaires autochtones;
 - Avec l'appui du ministre du Logement et de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion, élaborer, en consultation et en collaboration avec les provinces, les territoires et les Canadiens noirs, une Stratégie en matière de justice pour les Canadiens noirs.

- Continuer le travail pour faire en sorte que les tribunaux de traitement de la toxicomanie soient l'option par défaut pour les délinquants qui en sont à leur première infraction non violente.
- Travailler avec les provinces, les territoires et la ministre de la Santé mentale et des Dépendances afin d'aider tous les Canadiens à avoir un meilleur accès aux tribunaux de santé mentale et de fournir un plan de rétablissement aux personnes souffrant de maladie mentale, et améliorer l'accès à des services de santé mentale culturellement adaptés et tenant compte des traumatismes pour les Autochtones envoyés en traitement par les tribunaux de santé mentale.
- Améliorer l'accès à la justice en faisant entrer notre système judiciaire dans le 21^e siècle, notamment en collaborant avec les provinces et les territoires pour mieux utiliser la technologie et les services de tribunaux virtuels.
- Poursuivre les travaux visant à faire progresser la mise en place d'une Commission indépendante d'examen des affaires pénales pour améliorer l'accès à la justice des personnes susceptibles d'avoir été condamnées à tort.
- Poursuivre, avec le ministre du Patrimoine canadien, les efforts en vue d'élaborer et de déposer dès que possible un projet de loi visant à lutter contre les formes graves de contenu préjudiciable en ligne afin de protéger les Canadiens et de tenir les plateformes de médias sociaux et autres services en ligne responsables du contenu qu'ils hébergent, notamment en renforçant la *Loi canadienne sur les droits de la personne* et le *Code criminel* afin de lutter plus efficacement contre la haine en ligne, et réinstaurer des mesures visant à renforcer les dispositions relatives aux discours haineux, y compris la remise en vigueur de l'ancienne disposition de l'article 13. Cette législation devrait refléter les commentaires reçus lors des récentes consultations.
- Soutenir le ministre du Logement et de la Diversité et de l'Inclusion dans l'élaboration du plan d'action national de lutte contre la haine, notamment en créant un Fonds national de soutien pour les victimes de crimes motivés par la haine afin d'aider ces survivants.
- Faire progresser les priorités des communautés autochtones visant à récupérer la compétence de l'administration de la justice, en collaboration avec les provinces et territoires, et soutenir et financer la revitalisation du droit, des systèmes juridiques et des traditions autochtones.
- Travailler avec le ministre de la Sécurité publique pour proposer des mesures afin de contrer la montée de l'extrémisme violent d'inspiration idéologique et renforcer la capacité de la police et des procureurs au Canada à traduire en justice les cybercriminels et les personnes soupçonnées de terrorisme dans toute la mesure permise par la loi.
- Travailler avec le ministre de la Sécurité publique pour aider à mettre fin à la violence armée en présentant des projets de loi « drapeau rouge » qui visent à

permettre la confiscation immédiate des armes à feu si une personne représente une menace pour elle-même ou pour les autres, en particulier le conjoint ou le partenaire, et en augmentant les peines maximales pour le trafic et la contrebande d'armes à feu.

- Rétablir la Commission du droit du Canada, de sorte qu'elle puisse fournir des conseils indépendants sur les réformes juridiques nécessaires relativement aux enjeux juridiques complexes auxquels les Canadiens sont confrontés, tels que le racisme systémique au sein du système judiciaire, la progression de la réconciliation avec les Autochtones, les enjeux entourant les changements climatiques, et l'évolution rapide de la technologie dans le monde.
- Continuer à travailler avec la ministre des Aînés pour renforcer l'approche du Canada à l'égard de la maltraitance des personnes âgées en mettant la dernière main à la définition nationale des mauvais traitements infligés aux aînés, en investissant des fonds pour améliorer la collecte de données, et en établissant dans le *Code criminel* de nouvelles infractions et de nouvelles sanctions liées à la maltraitance des aînés.
- Travailler avec les provinces et les territoires pour soutenir la création de tribunaux spécialisés en violence sexuelle.
- Appuyer le ministre de la Sécurité publique dans son travail visant à envisager des options pour renforcer les lois et les pouvoirs d'enquête liés aux principaux crimes financiers et à présenter une proposition visant à établir une Agence canadienne des crimes financiers.
- Obtenir le soutien nécessaire afin d'assurer l'adoption rapide des réformes du processus disciplinaire de la magistrature dans la *Loi sur les juges* pour veiller à ce que le processus soit équitable, efficace et efficient et suscite une plus grande confiance à l'égard du système judiciaire.
- Travailler avec le ministre de la Sécurité publique, la ministre de la Défense nationale et le ministre de l'Innovation, des Sciences et de l'Industrie pour continuer à faire avancer, avec le soutien de la ministre des Affaires étrangères, le Plan d'action national en matière de cybersécurité, en veillant à ce que le Canada soit bien placé pour s'adapter aux cybermenaces et lutter contre celles-ci, et assurer la sécurité et l'intégrité des systèmes essentiels du Canada.
- En prenant appui sur les consultations publiques antérieures et sur les communications techniques des experts, poursuivre l'examen approfondi de la *Loi sur la protection des renseignements personnels*, notamment en mobilisant les partenaires autochtones, afin d'élaborer des propositions de modifications qui permettront d'assurer que la *Loi* est conforme aux répercussions des changements technologiques et à l'évolution des valeurs canadiennes.

En tant que ministre, vous devez également collaborer activement avec vos collègues du Cabinet et du caucus. Pour remplir nos engagements, il faudra que les membres du Conseil des ministres continuent de collaborer et de travailler de manière constructive pour soutenir un processus décisionnel rigoureux et productif au sein du Cabinet. Je m'attends à ce que vous aidiez vos collègues à s'acquitter de leurs engagements, notamment en tirant parti de l'expertise de votre ministère et de vos propres expériences.

Pour que les Canadiens obtiennent les meilleurs résultats possible, les ministres doivent faire preuve de rigueur et coordonner leurs efforts de mise en œuvre. Je vous prie donc de m'indiquer la démarche que vous entendez suivre pour réaliser les engagements liés à votre mandat, ainsi que les priorités que vous comptez mettre en œuvre dans les plus brefs délais. De plus, pour que nous soyons responsables de notre travail, je vous demanderai de me communiquer publiquement, ainsi qu'à tous les Canadiens, les progrès accomplis dans la réalisation de ces engagements, et ce, de façon périodique.

Comme on nous l'a rappelé tout au long de la pandémie, il est non seulement souhaitable mais aussi impératif que le gouvernement s'adapte au changement. Alors que vous vous emploierez à concrétiser nos engagements, je m'attends à ce que vous preniez activement en considération les nouvelles idées et questions qui se font jour, que ce soit à la lumière de consultations menées auprès de la population, de votre travail avec les parlementaires ou de conseils formulés par la fonction publique. Je m'attends également à ce que vous travailliez avec votre sous-ministre pour réévaluer sans cesse les priorités à mesure que nous bâtissons un avenir meilleur pour tous les Canadiens. En plus de l'atteinte des résultats, vous êtes responsable de superviser le travail de votre ministère et de veiller au bon fonctionnement de votre portefeuille.

Je vous demande de respecter les principes de l'équité, de la diversité et de l'inclusion lorsque vous embaucherez du personnel pour votre cabinet et mettrez en œuvre des stratégies d'information et de recrutement pour les postes de direction et de membres de conseils dont les titulaires sont nommés par le gouvernement fédéral. Nous contribuerons ainsi à faire en sorte que les milieux de travail au gouvernement fédéral soient dynamiques et représentatifs de la population que nous servons. Vous devez également veiller à ce que votre cabinet et votre portefeuille ministériel tiennent compte de notre engagement relativement à des milieux de travail sains et sécuritaires.

Les Canadiens veulent que nous travaillions fort, que nous parlions avec franchise et que nous ayons à cœur de promouvoir leurs intérêts et aspirations. Lorsque nous commettrons des erreurs, et nous le ferons tous, les Canadiens s'attendent à ce que nous les reconnaissions et, surtout, à ce que nous en tirions des leçons.

Je sais que je peux compter sur vous pour vous acquitter des importantes responsabilités qui vous sont confiées. Sachez que vous pouvez me consulter ainsi que la vice-première ministre, dès maintenant et souvent, pour que nous puissions vous soutenir dans votre rôle de ministre.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de ma considération respectueuse.

Le très hon. Justin Trudeau, c.p., député
Premier ministre du Canada

*Cette lettre de mandat a été signée par le premier ministre dans la première langue officielle du ministre.



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Law Practitioner (LP)

Agreement between the Treasury Board and Association of Justice Counsel

**Group: Law Practitioner
(all employees)**

Code: 214

Expiry date: May 09, 2026

Note to readers

**Asterisks denote changes from the previous Collective Agreement.

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Article 1: purpose and recognition

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1.01 The purpose of this agreement is to maintain harmonious and mutually beneficial relationships between the Employer, the lawyers and the Association, to set forth certain terms and conditions of employment relating to remuneration, hours of work, lawyer benefits and general working conditions affecting lawyers covered by this agreement.

1.02 The parties to this agreement share a desire to improve the quality of the public service of Canada, to maintain professional standards and to promote the well-being and increased efficiency of its lawyers to the end that the people of Canada will be well and effectively served. Accordingly, they are determined to establish within the framework provided by law, an effective working relationship at all levels of the public service in which members of the bargaining units are employed.

1.03 The Employer recognizes the Association as the exclusive bargaining agent for all lawyers in the bargaining unit as described in paragraph 2.01(a), and agrees to bargain collectively in accordance with the provisions of the *Federal Public Sector Labour Relations Act* (FPSLRA).

The Treasury Board	The Association of Justice Counsel
Carole Bidal Stephen Diotte Janet Legge Allison Shatford Ashley Czuba Nathalie Rodrigue Michael Sousa Anny Blondeau Shawn Garby Valérie Tardif Siv Pheng Hong Todd Gerhart Christian Contreras Emma Markowitz Annie Lambert Michelle Normandeau Josée Gratton Steve Woodman	David McNairn Farid Asey Ian Bradley Jeff Major-Hansford Tim McLaughlin Nadine Silverman Kevin Staska Mathieu Tanguay Karen Truscott

****Appendix “A”**

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LP: Law Practitioner Group annual rates of pay (BUD 24401) (in dollars)

Table legend

\$) Effective May 10, 2021

W) Effective May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid

A) Effective May 10, 2022

X) Effective May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment

B) Effective May 10, 2023

Y) Effective May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment

C) Effective May 10, 2024

Z) Effective May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment

D) Effective May 10, 2025

I: All regions except Toronto (BUD 24401)

LP-00 (Steps 1 to 6)

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
\$) May 10, 2021	41,565	43,518	45,566	47,707	49,949	52,295
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	41,565	43,518	45,566	47,707	49,949	52,295
A) May 10, 2022	43,020	45,041	47,161	49,377	51,697	54,125
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	43,558	45,604	47,751	49,994	52,343	54,802
B) May 10, 2023	44,865	46,972	49,184	51,494	53,913	56,446
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	45,089	47,207	49,430	51,751	54,183	56,728
C) May 10, 2024	45,991	48,151	50,419	52,786	55,267	57,863
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	46,106	48,271	50,545	52,918	55,405	58,008
D) May 10, 2025	47,028	49,236	51,556	53,976	56,513	59,168

LP-00 (Steps 7 to 12)

Effective date	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11	Step 12
\$) May 10, 2021	54,754	57,328	60,021	62,843	65,795	68,889
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	54,754	57,328	60,021	62,843	65,795	68,889
A) May 10, 2022	56,670	59,334	62,122	65,043	68,098	71,300
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	57,378	60,076	62,899	65,856	68,949	72,191

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
\$) May 10, 2021	82,430	86,306	90,362	94,610	99,056	103,710	108,585	113,687
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	82,430	86,306	90,362	94,610	99,056	103,710	108,585	113,687
A) May 10, 2022	85,315	89,327	93,525	97,921	102,523	107,340	112,385	117,666
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	86,381	90,444	94,694	99,145	103,805	108,682	113,790	119,137
B) May 10, 2023	88,972	93,157	97,535	102,119	106,919	111,942	117,204	122,711
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	89,417	93,623	98,023	102,630	107,454	112,502	117,790	123,325
C) May 10, 2024	91,205	95,495	99,983	104,683	109,603	114,752	120,146	125,792
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	91,433	95,734	100,233	104,945	109,877	115,039	120,446	126,106
D) May 10, 2025	93,262	97,649	102,238	107,044	112,075	117,340	122,855	128,628

LP-02 (Steps 1 to 6)

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
\$) May 10, 2021	114,884	120,283	125,936	131,854	138,053	144,541

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	115,237	120,652	126,322	132,261	138,476	144,984
A) May 10, 2022	119,270	124,875	130,743	136,890	143,323	150,058
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	120,761	126,436	132,377	138,601	145,115	151,934
B) May 10, 2023	124,384	130,229	136,348	142,759	149,468	156,492
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	125,006	130,880	137,030	143,473	150,215	157,274
C) May 10, 2024	127,506	133,498	139,771	146,342	153,219	160,419
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	127,825	133,832	140,120	146,708	153,602	160,820
D) May 10, 2025	130,382	136,509	142,922	149,642	156,674	164,036

LP-02 (Steps 7 and 11)

Effective date	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11
\$) May 10, 2021	151,333	158,449	-	-	-
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	151,799	158,933	166,405	174,224	182,413
A) May 10, 2022	157,112	164,496	172,229	180,322	188,797
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	159,076	166,552	174,382	182,576	191,157
B) May 10, 2023	163,848	171,549	179,613	188,053	196,892
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	164,667	172,407	180,511	188,993	197,876
C) May 10, 2024	167,960	175,855	184,121	192,773	201,834
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	168,380	176,295	184,581	193,255	202,339
D) May 10, 2025	171,748	179,821	188,273	197,120	206,386

LP-03

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
\$) May 10, 2021	139,221	145,763	152,616	159,790	167,299	175,163	-	-
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	146,164	153,036	160,227	167,758	175,643	183,897	192,541	201,590
A) May 10, 2022	151,280	158,392	165,835	173,630	181,791	190,333	199,280	208,646
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	153,171	160,372	167,908	175,800	184,063	192,712	201,771	211,254
B) May 10, 2023	157,766	165,183	172,945	181,074	189,585	198,493	207,824	217,592
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	158,555	166,009	173,810	181,979	190,533	199,485	208,863	218,680
C) May 10, 2024	161,726	169,329	177,286	185,619	194,344	203,475	213,040	223,054
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	162,130	169,752	177,729	186,083	194,830	203,984	213,573	223,612
D) May 10, 2025	165,373	173,147	181,284	189,805	198,727	208,064	217,844	228,084

LP-04

Effective date	Range
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Effective date	Range
\$) May 10, 2021	156,661 to 198,999
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	165,858 to 216,226
A) May 10, 2022	171,663 to 223,794
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	173,809 to 226,591
B) May 10, 2023	179,023 to 233,389
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	179,918 to 234,556
C) May 10, 2024	183,516 to 239,247
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	183,975 to 239,845
D) May 10, 2025	187,655 to 244,642

LP-05

Effective date	Range
\$) May 10, 2021	181,624 to 222,210
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	181,624 to 222,210
A) May 10, 2022	187,981 to 229,987
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	190,331 to 232,862
B) May 10, 2023	196,041 to 239,848
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	197,021 to 241,047
C) May 10, 2024	200,961 to 245,868
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	201,463 to 246,483
D) May 10, 2025	205,492 to 251,413

II: Toronto (BUD 24401)

LP-00 (Steps 1 to 6)

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
\$) May 10, 2021	41,565	43,518	45,566	47,707	49,949	52,295

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	41,565	43,518	45,566	47,707	49,949	52,295
A) May 10, 2022	43,020	45,041	47,161	49,377	51,697	54,125
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	43,558	45,604	47,751	49,994	52,343	54,802
B) May 10, 2023	44,865	46,972	49,184	51,494	53,913	56,446
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	45,089	47,207	49,430	51,751	54,183	56,728
C) May 10, 2024	45,991	48,151	50,419	52,786	55,267	57,863
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	46,106	48,271	50,545	52,918	55,405	58,008
D) May 10, 2025	47,028	49,236	51,556	53,976	56,513	59,168

LP-00 (Steps 7 to 12)

Effective date	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11	Step 12
\$) May 10, 2021	54,754	57,328	60,021	62,843	65,795	68,889
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	54,754	57,328	60,021	62,843	65,795	68,889
A) May 10, 2022	56,670	59,334	62,122	65,043	68,098	71,300
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	57,378	60,076	62,899	65,856	68,949	72,191
B) May 10, 2023	59,099	61,878	64,786	67,832	71,017	74,357
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	59,394	62,187	65,110	68,171	71,372	74,729
C) May 10, 2024	60,582	63,431	66,412	69,534	72,799	76,224
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	60,733	63,590	66,578	69,708	72,981	76,415
D) May 10, 2025	61,948	64,862	67,910	71,102	74,441	77,943

LP-00 (Steps 13 to 18)

Effective date	Step 13	Step 14	Step 15	Step 16	Step 17	Step 18
\$) May 10, 2021	72,126	75,516	79,065	82,783	86,673	90,745
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	72,126	75,516	79,065	82,783	86,673	90,745
A) May 10, 2022	74,650	78,159	81,832	85,680	89,707	93,921
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	75,583	79,136	82,855	86,751	90,828	95,095
B) May 10, 2023	77,850	81,510	85,341	89,354	93,553	97,948
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	78,239	81,918	85,768	89,801	94,021	98,438
C) May 10, 2024	79,804	83,556	87,483	91,597	95,901	100,407
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	80,004	83,765	87,702	91,826	96,141	100,658
D) May 10, 2025	81,604	85,440	89,456	93,663	98,064	102,671

LP-01

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
\$) May 10, 2021	82,430	86,306	90,362	94,610	99,056	103,710	108,585	113,687
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	82,430	86,306	90,362	94,610	99,056	103,710	108,585	113,687
A) May 10, 2022	85,315	89,327	93,525	97,921	102,523	107,340	112,385	117,666
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	86,381	90,444	94,694	99,145	103,805	108,682	113,790	119,137

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
B) May 10, 2023	88,972	93,157	97,535	102,119	106,919	111,942	117,204	122,711
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	89,417	93,623	98,023	102,630	107,454	112,502	117,790	123,325
C) May 10, 2024	91,205	95,495	99,983	104,683	109,603	114,752	120,146	125,792
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	91,433	95,734	100,233	104,945	109,877	115,039	120,446	126,106
D) May 10, 2025	93,262	97,649	102,238	107,044	112,075	117,340	122,855	128,628

LP-02 (Steps 1 to 6)

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6
\$) May 10, 2021	115,237	120,652	126,322	132,261	138,476	144,984
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	115,237	120,652	126,322	132,261	138,476	144,984
A) May 10, 2022	119,270	124,875	130,743	136,890	143,323	150,058
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	120,761	126,436	132,377	138,601	145,115	151,934
B) May 10, 2023	124,384	130,229	136,348	142,759	149,468	156,492
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	125,006	130,880	137,030	143,473	150,215	157,274
C) May 10, 2024	127,506	133,498	139,771	146,342	153,219	160,419
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	127,825	133,832	140,120	146,708	153,602	160,820
D) May 10, 2025	130,382	136,509	142,922	149,642	156,674	164,036

LP-02 (Steps 7 to 11)

Effective date	Step 7	Step 8	Step 9	Step 10	Step 11
\$) May 10, 2021	151,799	158,933	166,405	174,224	182,413
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	151,799	158,933	166,405	174,224	182,413
A) May 10, 2022	157,112	164,496	172,229	180,322	188,797
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	159,076	166,552	174,382	182,576	191,157
B) May 10, 2023	163,848	171,549	179,613	188,053	196,892
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	164,667	172,407	180,511	188,993	197,876
C) May 10, 2024	167,960	175,855	184,121	192,773	201,834
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	168,380	176,295	184,581	193,255	202,339
D) May 10, 2025	171,748	179,821	188,273	197,120	206,386

LP-03

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
\$) May 10, 2021	146,164	153,036	160,227	167,758	175,643	183,897	192,541	201,590
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	146,164	153,036	160,227	167,758	175,643	183,897	192,541	201,590
A) May 10, 2022	151,280	158,392	165,835	173,630	181,791	190,333	199,280	208,646
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	153,171	160,372	167,908	175,800	184,063	192,712	201,771	211,254

Effective date	Step 1	Step 2	Step 3	Step 4	Step 5	Step 6	Step 7	Step 8
B) May 10, 2023	157,766	165,183	172,945	181,074	189,585	198,493	207,824	217,592
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	158,555	166,009	173,810	181,979	190,533	199,485	208,863	218,680
C) May 10, 2024	161,726	169,329	177,286	185,619	194,344	203,475	213,040	223,054
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	162,130	169,752	177,729	186,083	194,830	203,984	213,573	223,612
D) May 10, 2025	165,373	173,147	181,284	189,805	198,727	208,064	217,844	228,084

LP-04

Effective date	Range
\$) May 10, 2021	165,858 to 216,226
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	165,858 to 216,226
A) May 10, 2022	171,663 to 223,794
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	173,809 to 226,591
B) May 10, 2023	179,023 to 233,389
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	179,918 to 234,556
C) May 10, 2024	183,516 to 239,247
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	183,975 to 239,845
D) May 10, 2025	187,655 to 244,642

LP-05

Effective date	Range
\$) May 10, 2021	181,624 to 222,210
W) May 10, 2022 - Transition to new single pay grid	181,624 to 222,210
A) May 10, 2022	187,981 to 229,987
X) May 10, 2022 - Wage adjustment	190,331 to 232,862
B) May 10, 2023	196,041 to 239,848
Y) May 10, 2023 - Payline adjustment	197,021 to 241,047
C) May 10, 2024	200,961 to 245,868
Z) May 10, 2024 - Wage adjustment	201,463 to 246,483
D) May 10, 2025	205,492 to 251,413

Changes to rates of pay will be paid according to Appendix "E":

- a. Year 1 (2022): transition to single pay grid (that is, "W");
- b. Year 1 (2022) increases (that is, "A" and "X"): equal to a 3.50% economic increase and a wage adjustment of 1.25% for a compounded total increase of 4.794% of May 10, 2021, rates;
- c. Year 2 (2023) increases (that is, "B" and "Y"): paid as a retroactive lump sum payment equal to the year 1 increases plus a 3.00% economic increase and a 0.5% pay line adjustment, for a compounded total increase of 8.477% of May 10, 2021, rates;
- d. Year 3 (2024) increases (that is, "C" and "Z"): paid as a retroactive lump sum payment equal to the year 1 and 2 increases plus a 2.00% economic increase and a 0.25% wage adjustment, for a compounded total increase of 10.923% of May 10, 2021, rates;
- e. Year 4 (2025) increases (that is, "D"): paid as a 2.00% economic increase for a compounded total increase of 13.142% of May 10, 2021, rates.

Pay adjustment administration (BUD 24401)

Pay notes

Transitional provisions

1. Effective May 10, 2022, lawyers currently paid in accordance with the Toronto pay grid will transition to the new single pay grid, which represents their existing pay steps/rates of pay and therefore will not result in any pay increases.
2. Effective May 10, 2022, lawyers currently paid in accordance with the National pay grid will transition to the new single pay grid and, where applicable, will receive pay increases in the new single pay grid.
 - a. Lawyers at the LP-00, LP-01 and LP-05 levels currently paid in accordance with the National pay grid will transition to the new single pay grid, which represents their existing pay steps/rates of pay and therefore will not result in any pay increases.
 - b. Lawyers at the LP-02, LP-03, and LP-04 levels whose pay will be modified by the transition to the new single pay grid will receive additional retroactive payments corresponding to the differential between the former national pay grid and the new single pay grid as follows:
 - i. LP-02
 - LP-02 at steps 1-7 of the national pay grid will move to the corresponding step of the new single pay grid.
 - LP-02 at step 8 of the 2021 national pay grid with less than one (1) year of continuous service at the LP-02 level as of May 10, 2022, will move to step 8 of the new single pay grid.
 - LP-02 at step 8 of the 2021 national pay grid with at least one (1) year of continuous service at the LP-02 level as of May 10, 2022, will move to step 9 of the new single pay grid.

- LP-02 at step 8 of the 2021 national pay grid with at least two (2) years of continuous service at the LP-02 level as of May 10, 2022, will move to step 10 of the new single pay grid.
- LP-02 at step 8 of the 2021 national pay grid with at least (3) years of continuous service at the LP-02 level as of May 10, 2022, will move to step 11 of the new single pay grid.

ii. LP-03

- LP-03 at steps 1-5 of the national pay grid will move to the corresponding step of the new single pay grid.
- LP-03 at step 6 of the 2021 national pay grid with less than one (1) year of continuous service at the LP-03 level as of May 10, 2022, will move to step 6 of the new single pay grid.
- LP-03 at step 6 of the 2021 national pay grid with at least one (1) year of continuous service at the LP-03 level as of May 10, 2022, will move to step 7 of the new single pay grid.
- LP-03 at step 6 of the 2021 national pay grid with at least two (2) years of continuous service at the LP-03 level as of May 10, 2022, will move to step 8 of the new single pay grid.

iii. LP-04 will transition to the new single pay grid at a rate which is not less than the minimum level in the pay range of the new single pay grid or not less than their current pay rate, whichever is higher.

3. The transition of lawyers at the LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 and LP-03 classifications from both the Toronto and National pay grids to the new single pay grid does not change their anniversary date for the purpose

of advancing through the lockstep pay increments in their classification.

Pay range structure

1. Lawyers at the LP-00 to LP-03 levels shall, on the relevant effective dates of adjustments to rates of pay, be paid in accordance with the lockstep structure set out in line (W) (X), (A), (Y), (B), (C), (Z) or (D) scale of rates at the rate shown immediately below the lawyer's former rate.
2. Effective May 10, 2022 , lawyers at the LP-04 to LP-05 levels shall be paid at a rate of pay three decimal five per cent (3.50%) higher than in "W" range, rounded to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), subject to the range limits shown on line "A".
3. Effective May 10, 2022, lawyers at the LP-04 to LP-05 levels shall be paid at a rate of pay one decimal two five per cent (1.25%) higher than in "A" range, rounded to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), subject to the range limits shown on line "X."
4. Effective May 10, 2023 , lawyers at the LP-04 to LP-05 levels shall be paid at a rate of pay three per cent (3.00%) higher than the lawyer's rate on the "X" line, rounded to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), subject to the range limits shown on line "B".
5. Effective May 10, 2023, lawyers at the LP-04 to LP-05 levels shall be paid at a rate of pay which is zero decimal five per cent (0.5%) higher than in "B" range, rounded to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), subject to the range limits shown on line "Y."
6. Effective May 10, 2024, lawyers at the LP-04 to LP-05 levels shall be paid at a rate of pay two per cent (2.00%) higher than the lawyer's rate on the "Y" line, rounded to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), subject to the range limits shown on line "C."
7. Effective May 10, 2024, lawyers at the LP-04 to LP-05 levels shall be paid at a rate of pay zero decimal two five per cent (0.25%) higher than the

lawyer's rate on the "C" line, rounded to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), subject to the range limits show on line "Z."

8. Effective May 10, 2025, lawyers at the LP-04 to LP-05 levels shall be paid at a rate of pay two per cent (2.00%) higher than the lawyer's rate on the "Z" line, rounded to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), subject to the range limits show on line "D".
9. Rates of pay for articling students are to be administered in accordance with the LP-00 rates shown for the applicable effective date.
 - For the purpose of the LP-00 rates, the term articling student means a person who has a Bachelor in Common Law (LL.B.), a Bachelor in Civil Law (LL.L.), or a Juris Doctor (J.D.) designation, is eligible for membership at the bar of one of the Provinces or Territories of Canada upon completion of licensing requirements which traditionally includes articling, bar admission course, and licensing exams; and has been appointed for a specified period under the *Public Service Employment Act*.
 - The Employer will recover a partial or full amount of the salary paid to the employee while attending a bar admission program if the employee:
 - subsequently resigns prior to the completion of the licensing requirements;
 - upon being called to the bar, declines an offer of employment with the Department and accepts employment elsewhere, or
 - upon being called to the bar and offered a position post-articling, fails to work a minimum amount of time equivalent to the time paid to attend bar admission course and licensing exams.

10. No lawyer shall be paid less than the minimum of his/her respective salary range, unless that lawyer's performance is assessed as "Unsatisfactory" in which case the lawyer will remain at his/her current rate of pay, which could be less than the minimum of the range.

In-range pay movement

1. In-range pay movement for lawyers at the LP-04 and LP-05 levels will continue to be governed by the performance pay regime at Appendix "C."

Lockstep pay range for LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 and LP-03

1. Pay increments for lawyers at the LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 and LP-03 levels will be to the next higher rate on the applicable lockstep pay range.
2. A lawyer whose performance is assessed as "Unsatisfactory" is not eligible for a pay increment.

Lockstep pay increment administration for LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 and LP-03

1. Eligible lawyers at the LP-00, LP-01, LP-02, and LP-03 levels who were appointed to their current LP position prior to March 31, 2013, and who would have been eligible for an in-range increase effective April 1, 2013, under the former performance pay regime will continue to receive a pay increment on May 10.
2. The pay increment period is twelve (12) months for lawyers at the LP-00, LP-02, LP-03 levels and six (6) months for lawyers paid on the LP-01 scale.
3. A lawyer who was appointed to his or her position prior to March 31, 2013, but was not employed for a sufficient period to permit an assessment of his or her performance by March 31, 2013, shall receive an increment on the anniversary date of his or her appointment, or, in

the case of a lawyers at the LP-01 level, six (6) months from his or her appointment.

****Appendix “B”**

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Performance pay plan for lawyers at the LP-01, LP-02 and LP-03 levels

Effective on April 1 of the year following the signing of the collective agreement, the existing Appendix “B” – Performance pay plan for lawyers at the LP-01, LP-02 and LP-03 levels is deleted from the collective agreement and replaced with this version. For greater certainty, the former Appendix “B” and this transitional language will be removed upon signature of the subsequent collective agreement.

The following performance pay plan applies to lawyers at the LP-01, LP-02 and LP-03 levels.

Part 1

1.0 Plan objective

1.1 To ensure the accurate and consistent administration of performance pay for lawyers at the LP-01, LP-02 and LP-03 levels, including incentives to recognize and reward individuals in relation to their peers and subordinates.

2.0 Plan statement

2.1 It is government policy to pay certain senior lawyers according to their assessed level of performance. This plan provides the means to achieve this. Its chief provisions are the following:



Praticien du droit (LP)

Convention entre le Conseil du Trésor et Association des juristes de justice

Groupe : Praticien du droit
(tous les employés)

Code : 214

Date d'expiration : le 09 mai 2026

Note aux lecteurs

**Les astérisques indiquent les modifications par rapport à la convention collective précédente.

Table des matières

[Article 1 : objet de la convention et reconnaissance](#)

[**Article 2 : interprétation et définitions](#)

[Article 3 : textes officiels](#)

[Article 4 : interprétation de la convention collective](#)

[Article 5 : droits de la direction](#)

[Article 6 : droits des juristes](#)

[Article 7 : représentants](#)

[Article 8 : champ d'application](#)

[Article 9 : information](#)

[Article 10 : utilisation des installations de l'employeur](#)

[Article 11 : congé payé ou non payé pour les affaires de l'association ou pour d'autres activités liées à la LRTSPF](#)

[Article 12 : précompte des cotisations syndicales](#)

[**Article 13 : durée du travail](#)

[Article 14 : temps de déplacement \(supprimé à compter du 1er avril 2013\)](#)

Article 15 : administration de la rémunération

**Article 16 : jours fériés désignés payés

**Article 17 : congés annuels payés

Article 18 : congé de maladie payé

**Article 19 : autres congés payés ou non payés

Article 20 : promotion professionnelle

**Article 21 : congés, généralités

Article 22 : indemnité de départ

Article 23 : appréciation du rendement et dossiers du juriste

Article 24 : procédure de règlement des griefs

Article 25 : consultation mixte

Article 26 : sécurité et hygiène

Article 27 : références d'emploi

Article 28 : droits d'inscription

Article 29 : indemnité de vêtements de cour

Article 30 : remise en négociation de la convention

**Article 31 : les ententes du Conseil national mixte

**Article 32 : juristes à temps partiel

Article 33 : exposé de fonctions

Article 34 : sécurité d'emploi

Article 35 : normes de discipline

Article 36 : élimination de la discrimination

Article 37 : avantages sociaux

**Article 38 : durée de la convention

**Appendice « A »

**Appendice « B »

Appendice « C »

Appendice « D »

**Appendice « E »

**Appendice « F »

**Appendice « G »

Appendice « H »

**Appendice « I »

**Appendice « J »

Le Conseil du Trésor	L'Association des juristes de justice
Carole Bidal Stephen Diotte Janet Legge Allison Shatford Ashley Czuba Nathalie Rodrigue Michael Sousa Anny Blondeau Shawn Garby Valérie Tardif Siv Pheng Hong Todd Gerhart Christian Contreras Emma Markowitz Annie Lambert Michelle Normandeau Josée Gratton Steve Woodman	David McNairn Farid Asey Ian Bradley Jeff Major-Hansford Tim McLaughlin Nadine Silverman Kevin Staska Mathieu Tanguay Karen Truscott

****Appendice « A »**

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LP - Groupe Praticien du droit taux de rémunération annuels (UIN 24401) (en dollars)

Légende

- \$) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2021
- W) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique
- A) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2022
- X) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial
- B) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2023
- Y) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales
- C) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2024
- Z) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial
- D) En vigueur à compter du 10 mai 2025

I : Toutes les régions sauf Toronto (UIN 24401)

LP-00 (échelons 1 à 6)

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6
\$) 10 mai 2021	41 565	43 518	45 566	47 707	49 949	52 295
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	41 565	43 518	45 566	47 707	49 949	52 295
A) 10 mai 2022	43 020	45 041	47 161	49 377	51 697	54 125
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	43 558	45 604	47 751	49 994	52 343	54 802
B) 10 mai 2023	44 865	46 972	49 184	51 494	53 913	56 446
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	45 089	47 207	49 430	51 751	54 183	56 728
C) 10 mai 2024	45 991	48 151	50 419	52 786	55 267	57 863
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	46 106	48 271	50 545	52 918	55 405	58 008
D) 10 mai 2025	47 028	49 236	51 556	53 976	56 513	59 168

LP-00 (échelons 7 à 12)

En vigueur	Échelon 7	Échelon 8	Échelon 9	Échelon 10	Échelon 11	Échelon 12
\$) 10 mai 2021	54 754	57 328	60 021	62 843	65 795	68 889
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	54 754	57 328	60 021	62 843	65 795	68 889
A) 10 mai 2022	56 670	59 334	62 122	65 043	68 098	71 300
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	57 378	60 076	62 899	65 856	68 949	72 191
B) 10 mai 2023	59 099	61 878	64 786	67 832	71 017	74 357
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	59 394	62 187	65 110	68 171	71 372	74 729
C) 10 mai 2024	60 582	63 431	66 412	69 534	72 799	76 224
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	60 733	63 590	66 578	69 708	72 981	76 415
D) 10 mai 2025	61 948	64 862	67 910	71 102	74 441	77 943

LP-00 (échelons 13 à 18)

En vigueur	Échelon 13	Échelon 14	Échelon 15	Échelon 16	Échelon 17	Échelon 18
\$) 10 mai 2021	72 126	75 516	79 065	82 783	86 673	90 745
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	72 126	75 516	79 065	82 783	86 673	90 745
A) 10 mai 2022	74 650	78 159	81 832	85 680	89 707	93 921
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	75 583	79 136	82 855	86 751	90 828	95 095
B) 10 mai 2023	77 850	81 510	85 341	89 354	93 553	97 948
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	78 239	81 918	85 768	89 801	94 021	98 438
C) 10 mai 2024	79 804	83 556	87 483	91 597	95 901	100 407
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	80 004	83 765	87 702	91 826	96 141	100 658
D) 10 mai 2025	81 604	85 440	89 456	93 663	98 064	102 671

LP-01

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6	Échelon 7	Échelon 8
\$) 10 mai 2021	82 430	86 306	90 362	94 610	99 056	103 710	108 585	113 687
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	82 430	86 306	90 362	94 610	99 056	103 710	108 585	113 687
A) 10 mai 2022	85 315	89 327	93 525	97 921	102 523	107 340	112 385	117 666
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	86 381	90 444	94 694	99 145	103 805	108 682	113 790	119 137
B) 10 mai 2023	88 972	93 157	97 535	102 119	106 919	111 942	117 204	122 711

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6	Échelon 7	Échelon 8
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	89 417	93 623	98 023	102 630	107 454	112 502	117 790	123 325
C) 10 mai 2024	91 205	95 495	99 983	104 683	109 603	114 752	120 146	125 792
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	91 433	95 734	100 233	104 945	109 877	115 039	120 446	126 106
D) 10 mai 2025	93 262	97 649	102 238	107 044	112 075	117 340	122 855	128 628

LP-02 (échelons 1 à 6)

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6
\$) 10 mai 2021	114 884	120 283	125 936	131 854	138 053	144 541
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	115 237	120 652	126 322	132 261	138 476	144 984
A) 10 mai 2022	119 270	124 875	130 743	136 890	143 323	150 058
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	120 761	126 436	132 377	138 601	145 115	151 934
B) 10 mai 2023	124 384	130 229	136 348	142 759	149 468	156 492
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	125 006	130 880	137 030	143 473	150 215	157 274
C) 10 mai 2024	127 506	133 498	139 771	146 342	153 219	160 419
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	127 825	133 832	140 120	146 708	153 602	160 820
D) 10 mai 2025	130 382	136 509	142 922	149 642	156 674	164 036

LP-02 (échelons 7 et 11)

En vigueur	Échelon 7	Échelon 8	Échelon 9	Échelon 10	Échelon 11
\$) 10 mai 2021	151 333	158 449	-	-	-

En vigueur	Échelon 7	Échelon 8	Échelon 9	Échelon 10	Échelon 11
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	151 799	158 933	166 405	174 224	182 413
A) 10 mai 2022	157 112	164 496	172 229	180 322	188 797
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	159 076	166 552	174 382	182 576	191 157
B) 10 mai 2023	163 848	171 549	179 613	188 053	196 892
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	164 667	172 407	180 511	188 993	197 876
C) 10 mai 2024	167 960	175 855	184 121	192 773	201 834
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	168 380	176 295	184 581	193 255	202 339
D) 10 mai 2025	171 748	179 821	188 273	197 120	206 386

LP-03

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6	Échelon 7	Échelon 8
\$) 10 mai 2021	139 221	145 763	152 616	159 790	167 299	175 163	-	-
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	146 164	153 036	160 227	167 758	175 643	183 897	192 541	201 590
A) 10 mai 2022	151 280	158 392	165 835	173 630	181 791	190 333	199 280	208 646
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	153 171	160 372	167 908	175 800	184 063	192 712	201 771	211 254
B) 10 mai 2023	157 766	165 183	172 945	181 074	189 585	198 493	207 824	217 592
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	158 555	166 009	173 810	181 979	190 533	199 485	208 863	218 680

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6	Échelon 7	Échelon 8
C) 10 mai 2024	161 726	169 329	177 286	185 619	194 344	203 475	213 040	223 054
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	162 130	169 752	177 729	186 083	194 830	203 984	213 573	223 612
D) 10 mai 2025	165 373	173 147	181 284	189 805	198 727	208 064	217 844	228 084

LP-04

En vigueur	Échelle
\$) 10 mai 2021	156 661 à 198 999
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	165 858 à 216 226
A) 10 mai 2022	171 663 à 223 794
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	173 809 à 226 591
B) 10 mai 2023	179 023 à 233 389
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	179 918 à 234 556
C) 10 mai 2024	183 516 à 239 247
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	183 975 à 239 845
D) 10 mai 2025	187 655 à 244 642

LP-05

En vigueur	Échelle
\$) 10 mai 2021	181 624 à 222 210
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	181 624 à 222 210
A) 10 mai 2022	187 981 à 229 987
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	190 331 à 232 862
B) 10 mai 2023	196 041 à 239 848
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	197 021 à 241 047
C) 10 mai 2024	200 961 à 245 868
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	201 463 à 246 483

En vigueur	Échelle
D) 10 mai 2025	205 492 à 251 413

II : Toronto (UIN 24401)

LP-00 (échelons 1 à 6)

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6
\$) 10 mai 2021	41 565	43 518	45 566	47 707	49 949	52 295
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	41 565	43 518	45 566	47 707	49 949	52 295
A) 10 mai 2022	43 020	45 041	47 161	49 377	51 697	54 125
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	43 558	45 604	47 751	49 994	52 343	54 802
B) 10 mai 2023	44 865	46 972	49 184	51 494	53 913	56 446
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	45 089	47 207	49 430	51 751	54 183	56 728
C) 10 mai 2024	45 991	48 151	50 419	52 786	55 267	57 863
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	46 106	48 271	50 545	52 918	55 405	58 008
D) 10 mai 2025	47 028	49 236	51 556	53 976	56 513	59 168

LP-00 (échelons 7 à 12)

En vigueur	Échelon 7	Échelon 8	Échelon 9	Échelon 10	Échelon 11	Échelon 12
\$) 10 mai 2021	54 754	57 328	60 021	62 843	65 795	68 889
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	54 754	57 328	60 021	62 843	65 795	68 889
A) 10 mai 2022	56 670	59 334	62 122	65 043	68 098	71 300
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	57 378	60 076	62 899	65 856	68 949	72 191
B) 10 mai 2023	59 099	61 878	64 786	67 832	71 017	74 357
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	59 394	62 187	65 110	68 171	71 372	74 729
C) 10 mai 2024	60 582	63 431	66 412	69 534	72 799	76 224

En vigueur	Échelon 7	Échelon 8	Échelon 9	Échelon 10	Échelon 11	Échelon 12
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	60 733	63 590	66 578	69 708	72 981	76 415
D) 10 mai 2025	61 948	64 862	67 910	71 102	74 441	77 943

LP-00 (échelons 13 à 18)

En vigueur	Échelon 13	Échelon 14	Échelon 15	Échelon 16	Échelon 17	Échelon 18
\$) 10 mai 2021	72 126	75 516	79 065	82 783	86 673	90 745
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	72 126	75 516	79 065	82 783	86 673	90 745
A) 10 mai 2022	74 650	78 159	81 832	85 680	89 707	93 921
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	75 583	79 136	82 855	86 751	90 828	95 095
B) 10 mai 2023	77 850	81 510	85 341	89 354	93 553	97 948
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	78 239	81 918	85 768	89 801	94 021	98 438
C) 10 mai 2024	79 804	83 556	87 483	91 597	95 901	100 407
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	80 004	83 765	87 702	91 826	96 141	100 658
D) 10 mai 2025	81 604	85 440	89 456	93 663	98 064	102 671

LP-01

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6	Échelon 7	Échelon 8
\$) 10 mai 2021	82 430	86 306	90 362	94 610	99 056	103 710	108 585	113 687
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	82 430	86 306	90 362	94 610	99 056	103 710	108 585	113 687
A) 10 mai 2022	85 315	89 327	93 525	97 921	102 523	107 340	112 385	117 666

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6	Échelon 7	Échelon 8
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	86 381	90 444	94 694	99 145	103 805	108 682	113 790	119 137
B) 10 mai 2023	88 972	93 157	97 535	102 119	106 919	111 942	117 204	122 711
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	89 417	93 623	98 023	102 630	107 454	112 502	117 790	123 325
C) 10 mai 2024	91 205	95 495	99 983	104 683	109 603	114 752	120 146	125 792
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	91 433	95 734	100 233	104 945	109 877	115 039	120 446	126 106
D) 10 mai 2025	93 262	97 649	102 238	107 044	112 075	117 340	122 855	128 628

LP-02 (échelons 1 à 6)

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6
\$) 10 mai 2021	115 237	120 652	126 322	132 261	138 476	144 984
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	115 237	120 652	126 322	132 261	138 476	144 984
A) 10 mai 2022	119 270	124 875	130 743	136 890	143 323	150 058
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	120 761	126 436	132 377	138 601	145 115	151 934
B) 10 mai 2023	124 384	130 229	136 348	142 759	149 468	156 492
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	125 006	130 880	137 030	143 473	150 215	157 274
C) 10 mai 2024	127 506	133 498	139 771	146 342	153 219	160 419
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	127 825	133 832	140 120	146 708	153 602	160 820
D) 10 mai 2025	130 382	136 509	142 922	149 642	156 674	164 036

LP-02 (échelons 7 à 11)

En vigueur	Échelon 7	Échelon 8	Échelon 9	Échelon 10	Échelon 11
\$) 10 mai 2021	151 799	158 933	166 405	174 224	182 413
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	151 799	158 933	166 405	174 224	182 413
A) 10 mai 2022	157 112	164 496	172 229	180 322	188 797
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	159 076	166 552	174 382	182 576	191 157
B) 10 mai 2023	163 848	171 549	179 613	188 053	196 892
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	164 667	172 407	180 511	188 993	197 876
C) 10 mai 2024	167 960	175 855	184 121	192 773	201 834
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	168 380	176 295	184 581	193 255	202 339
D) 10 mai 2025	171 748	179 821	188 273	197 120	206 386

LP-03

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6	Échelon 7	Échelon 8
\$) 10 mai 2021	146 164	153 036	160 227	167 758	175 643	183 897	192 541	201 590
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	146 164	153 036	160 227	167 758	175 643	183 897	192 541	201 590
A) 10 mai 2022	151 280	158 392	165 835	173 630	181 791	190 333	199 280	208 646
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	153 171	160 372	167 908	175 800	184 063	192 712	201 771	211 254
B) 10 mai 2023	157 766	165 183	172 945	181 074	189 585	198 493	207 824	217 592

En vigueur	Échelon 1	Échelon 2	Échelon 3	Échelon 4	Échelon 5	Échelon 6	Échelon 7	Échelon 8
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	158 555	166 009	173 810	181 979	190 533	199 485	208 863	218 680
C) 10 mai 2024	161 726	169 329	177 286	185 619	194 344	203 475	213 040	223 054
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	162 130	169 752	177 729	186 083	194 830	203 984	213 573	223 612
D) 10 mai 2025	165 373	173 147	181 284	189 805	198 727	208 064	217 844	228 084

LP-04

En vigueur	Échelle
\$) 10 mai 2021	165 858 à 216 226
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	165 858 à 216 226
A) 10 mai 2022	171 663 à 223 794
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	173 809 à 226 591
B) 10 mai 2023	179 023 à 233 389
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	179 918 à 234 556
C) 10 mai 2024	183 516 à 239 247
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	183 975 à 239 845
D) 10 mai 2025	187 655 à 244 642

LP-05

En vigueur	Échelle
\$) 10 mai 2021	181 624 à 222 210
W) 10 mai 2022 - Transition vers la nouvelle grille unique	181 624 à 222 210
A) 10 mai 2022	187 981 à 229 987
X) 10 mai 2022 - Rajustement salarial	190 331 à 232 862
B) 10 mai 2023	196 041 à 239 848

En vigueur	Échelle
Y) 10 mai 2023 - Rajustement aux lignes salariales	197 021 à 241 047
C) 10 mai 2024	200 961 à 245 868
Z) 10 mai 2024 - Rajustement salarial	201 463 à 246 483
D) 10 mai 2025	205 492 à 251 413

Les changements aux taux de rémunération seront versés conformément à l'appendice « E » :

- a. La première (1re) année (2022) : transition vers une nouvelle grille unique (c'est-à-dire « W »);
- b. Les augmentations de la première (1re) année (2022) (c'est-à-dire « A » et « X ») : égal à une augmentation économique de 3,50 % et un rajustement salarial de 1,25 % pour une augmentation totale composée de 4.794 % des taux du 10 mai 2021;
- c. Les augmentations de la deuxième (2e) année (2023) (c'est-à-dire « B » et « Y ») : versées sous forme de montant forfaitaire rétroactif égal à l'augmentation de la première (1re) année plus l'augmentation économique de 3,00 % et un rajustement aux lignes salariales de 0,5 %, pour une augmentation totale composée de 8,477 % des taux du 10 mai 2021;
- d. Les augmentations de la troisième (3e) année (2024) (c'est-à-dire « C » et « Z ») : versées sous forme de montant forfaitaire rétroactif égal aux augmentations de la première (1re) et la deuxième (2e) année plus l'augmentation économique de 2,00 % et un rajustement salarial de 0,25 %, pour une augmentation totale composée de 10,923 % des taux du 10 mai 2021;
- e. Les augmentations de la quatrième (4e) année (2025) (c'est-à-dire « D ») : versées sous forme d'augmentation économique de 2,00 % pour une augmentation totale composée de 13.142 % des taux du 10 mai 2021;

Administration du rajustement de la rémunération (UIN 24401)

Remarques concernant la rémunération

Dispositions transitoires

1. À compter du 10 mai 2022, les juristes actuellement rémunérés conformément à la grille salariale de Toronto passeront à la nouvelle grille salariale unique, qui

représente les échelons et les taux de rémunération actuels et, par conséquent, ce passage n'entraînera pas d'augmentation de salaire.

2. À compter du 10 mai 2022, les juristes actuellement rémunérés conformément à la grille salariale nationale passeront à la nouvelle grille salariale unique et, s'il y a lieu, recevront les augmentations salariales figurant dans la nouvelle grille salariale unique.

a. Les juristes aux niveaux LP-00, LP-01 et LP-05 actuellement rémunérés conformément à la grille salariale nationale passeront à la nouvelle grille salariale unique, ce passage n'entraînera pas d'augmentation de salaire.

b. Les juristes aux niveaux LP-02, LP-03 et LP-04 dont la rémunération sera modifiée par le passage à la nouvelle grille salariale unique recevront des paiements rétroactifs supplémentaires correspondant au différentiel entre l'ancienne grille salariale nationale et la nouvelle grille salariale unique comme suit :

i. LP-02

- Les LP-02 situés aux échelons 1-7 de la grille salariale nationale passeront à l'échelon correspondant de la nouvelle grille salariale unique
- Les LP-02 à l'échelon 8 de la grille salariale nationale 2021 ayant moins d'un (1) an de service continu au niveau LP-02 au 10 mai 2022 passeront à l'échelon 8 de la nouvelle grille salariale unique.
- Les LP-02 à l'échelon 8 de la grille salariale nationale 2021 ayant au moins un (1) an de service continu au niveau LP-02 au 10 mai 2022 passeront à l'échelon 9 de la nouvelle grille salariale unique.
- Les LP-02 à l'échelon 8 de la grille salariale nationale 2021 ayant au moins deux (2) ans de service continu au niveau LP-02 au 10 mai 2022 passeront à l'échelon 10 de la nouvelle grille salariale unique.
- Les LP-02 à l'échelon 8 de la grille salariale nationale 2021 ayant au moins trois (3) ans de service continu au niveau LP-02 au 10 mai 2022 passeront à l'échelon 11 de la nouvelle grille salariale unique.

ii. LP-03

- Les LP-03 situés aux échelons 1-5 de la grille salariale nationale passeront à l'échelon correspondant de la nouvelle grille salariale unique

- Les LP-03 à l'échelon 6 de la grille salariale nationale 2021 ayant moins d'un (1) an de service continu au niveau LP-03 au 10 mai 2022 passeront à l'échelon 6 de la nouvelle grille salariale unique.
 - Les LP-03 à l'échelon 6 de la grille salariale nationale 2021 ayant au moins un (1) an de service continu au niveau LP-02 au 10 mai 2022 passeront à l'échelon 7 de la nouvelle grille salariale unique.
 - Les LP-03 à l'échelon 6 de la grille salariale nationale 2021 ayant au moins deux (2) ans de service continu au niveau LP-03 au 10 mai 2022 passeront à l'échelon 8 de la nouvelle grille salariale unique.
- iii. Les LP-04 passeront à la nouvelle grille salariale unique à un taux qui n'est pas inférieur au niveau minimum de l'échelle salariale de la nouvelle grille salariale unique ou à leur taux de rémunération actuel, le plus élevé des deux étant retenu.
3. La transition des juristes aux niveaux LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 et LP-03 des grilles salariales de Toronto et nationale vers la nouvelle grille salariale unique ne modifie pas leur date d'anniversaire aux fins de l'avancement dans les échelons fixes de leur classification.

Structure d'échelles salariales

1. Les juristes aux niveaux LP-00 à LP-03 seront rémunérés, aux dates d'effet applicables de rajustement des taux de rémunération, selon le régime de rémunération par échelons fixes indiqué à l'échelle de rémunération à la ligne (W), (X), (A), (Y), (B), (C), (Z) ou (D) au taux juste au-dessous de son ancien taux.
2. À compter du 10 mai 2022, les juristes aux niveaux LP-04 à LP-05 se verront accorder une augmentation économique au taux de trois virgule cinq pour cent (3,50 %) depuis l'échelle de taux « W », arrondie au multiple le plus près d'un dollar (1 \$), et à l'intérieur des limites figurant à la ligne « A ».
3. À compter du 10 mai 2022, les juristes aux niveaux LP-04 à LP-05 se verront accorder une augmentation économique au taux d'un virgule deux cinq pour cent (1,25 %) depuis l'échelle de taux « A », arrondie au multiple le plus près d'un dollar (1 \$), et à l'intérieur des limites figurant à la ligne « X ».
4. À compter du 10 mai 2023, les juristes aux niveaux LP-04 à LP-05 se verront accorder une augmentation économique au taux de trois pour cent (3,00 %) depuis

l'échelle de taux « X », arrondie au multiple le plus près d'un dollar (1 \$), et à l'intérieur des limites figurant à la ligne « B ».

5. À compter du 10 mai 2023, les juristes aux niveaux LP-04 à LP-05 se verront accorder une augmentation au taux de zéro virgule cinq pour cent (0,5 %) depuis l'échelle de taux « B », arrondie au multiple le plus près d'un dollar (1 \$), et à l'intérieur des limites figurant à la ligne « Y ».
6. À compter du 10 mai 2024, les juristes aux niveaux LP-04 à LP-05 se verront accorder une augmentation économique au taux de deux pour cent (2,00 %) depuis l'échelle de taux « Y », arrondie au multiple le plus près d'un dollar (1 \$), et à l'intérieur des limites figurant à la ligne « C ».
7. À compter du 10 mai 2024, les juristes aux niveaux LP-04 à LP-05 se verront accorder une augmentation économique au taux de zéro virgule deux cinq pour cent (0,25 %) depuis l'échelle de taux « C », arrondie au multiple le plus près d'un dollar (1 \$), et à l'intérieur des limites figurant à la ligne « Z ».
8. À compter du 10 mai 2025, les juristes aux niveaux LP-04 à LP-05 se verront accorder une augmentation économique au taux de deux pour cent (2,00 %) depuis l'échelle de taux « Z », arrondie au multiple le plus près d'un dollar (1 \$), et à l'intérieur des limites figurant à la ligne « D ».
9. Des taux de rémunération des étudiants en stage sont administrés conformément aux taux en vigueur des LP-00.
 - En ce qui concerne les taux de rémunération LP-00, l'expression « étudiants en stage » désigne tout titulaire d'un « baccalauréat en common law (LL.B.) », d'un « baccalauréat en droit civil (LL.L.) » ou d'une désignation Juris Doctor (J.D.), qui est admissible au barreau de l'une des provinces ou l'un des territoires du Canada dès la fin de son stage et des cours d'admission au barreau et, ayant été nommé pour une durée déterminée en vertu de la *Loi sur l'emploi dans la fonction publique*.
 - L'employeur recouvrera un montant partiel ou le montant total du salaire versé à l'employé qui suit un programme de préparation au barreau si celui-ci :
 - démissionne ultérieurement avant d'avoir satisfait aux exigences d'octroi de la licence;
 - refuse une offre d'emploi du ministère et accepte un emploi ailleurs au moment de son admission au barreau;ou

- quand il est admis au barreau et qu'on lui offre un poste après son apprentissage et qu'il ne travaille pas durant une période minimale équivalente à la période qui a été payée pour suivre le cours de préparation au barreau et passer les examens d'octroi de la licence.
10. Aucun juriste ne touche moins que le taux de rémunération prévu dans son échelle salariale, à moins que son rendement ait été évalué « insatisfaisant », dans ce cas le juriste demeurera à son taux de rémunération actuel, qui pourrait être inférieur au taux minimum dans l'échelle salariale.

Mouvement salarial à l'intérieur de l'échelle

1. Les mouvements salariaux à l'intérieur de l'échelle pour tous les juristes aux niveaux LP-04 et LP-05 continueront d'être régis par les régimes de rémunération au rendement de l'appendice « C ».

Régime de rémunération par échelons fixes pour les LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 et LP-03

1. L'augmentation d'échelon de rémunération pour les juristes aux niveaux LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 et LP-03 sera au taux suivant dans l'échelle de rémunération par échelons fixes.
2. Un juriste dont le rendement a été évalué « insatisfaisant » n'est pas éligible à une augmentation d'échelon.

Administration de l'augmentation par échelons fixes de rémunération pour les LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 et LP-03

1. Les juristes qui sont éligibles aux niveaux LP-00, LP-01, LP-02 et LP-03 qui ont été nommés à leur poste LP présent avant le 31 mars 2013 et qui auraient été éligibles pour une augmentation à l'intérieur de l'échelle au 1er avril 2013 sous l'ancien régime de rémunération au rendement continueront de se voir accorder une augmentation d'échelon de rémunération le 10 mai.
2. La période d'augmentation de rémunération pour tous les juristes aux niveaux LP-00, LP-02 et LP-03 est de douze (12) mois et de six (6) mois pour les juristes aux niveaux LP-01.
3. Un juriste nommé dans son poste avant le 31 mars 2013, mais qui n'a pas occupé son poste pour une période suffisante permettant d'évaluer son rendement par le 31 mars 2013, recevra une augmentation à la date anniversaire de sa nomination, ou, dans le cas d'un juriste de niveau LP-01, six (6) mois de sa date de nomination.

BUDGET 2024



Fairness For Every Generation

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Deputy Prime Minister's Foreword

A fair chance to build a good middle class life—to do as well as your parents, or better—that's the promise of Canada. For too many, especially for younger Canadians, that promise is at risk.

We have a plan to fix that. We have a plan to build a Canada that works better for you, where you can get ahead, where your hard work pays off, where you can buy a home—where you have a fair chance at a good middle class life.

First, we're building more affordable homes. Because the best way to make home prices more affordable is to increase supply—and quickly. That's why we're cutting red tape and reforming zoning. We're building more apartments and affordable housing across the country and unlocking public lands and vacant government offices to build homes for Canadians.

For Millennial and Gen Z renters, we're restoring the chance to make progress towards homeownership. We're creating more tax-free ways to save for your first down payment. We're giving renters credit for rental payments, so when it comes time to apply for that first mortgage, you'll have a better chance of qualifying.

Second, we're making life cost less. We're strengthening Canada's social safety net for every generation. \$10-a-day child care is already saving young parents thousands of dollars a year—and offering more young Canadians the possibility of starting their own family. New programs to help with the cost of going to the dentist and pharmacy, including the cost of contraceptives and insulin, will further ease the financial burden. And we're investing so our communities are great places to live, work, and raise a family.

Third, we are growing the economy in a way that's shared by all. We have a plan that will increase investment, enhance productivity, and encourage the kind of game-changing innovation that will create good-paying and meaningful jobs and keep Canada at the economic forefront. We're working to empower more of our best entrepreneurs and innovators to put their ideas to work here in Canada.

We are making Canada's tax system more fair by asking the wealthiest to pay their fair share—so we can invest in prosperity for every generation, and because it would be irresponsible and unfair to pass on more debt to the next generations.

Our government first came to office with a vow to strengthen and expand the middle class. We delivered on that pledge by reducing poverty, especially for children and seniors, and creating millions of good jobs for Canadians. Our work isn't over.

Our renewed focus today is unlocking the door to the middle class for millions of younger Canadians. We'll build more housing and help make life cost less. We will drive our economy toward growth that lifts everyone up. Because that is what you have earned, and that is what you deserve. And that is what your parents and grandparents want for you, too.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C Freeland', with a stylized flourish at the end.

The Honourable Chrystia Freeland, P.C., M.P.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance

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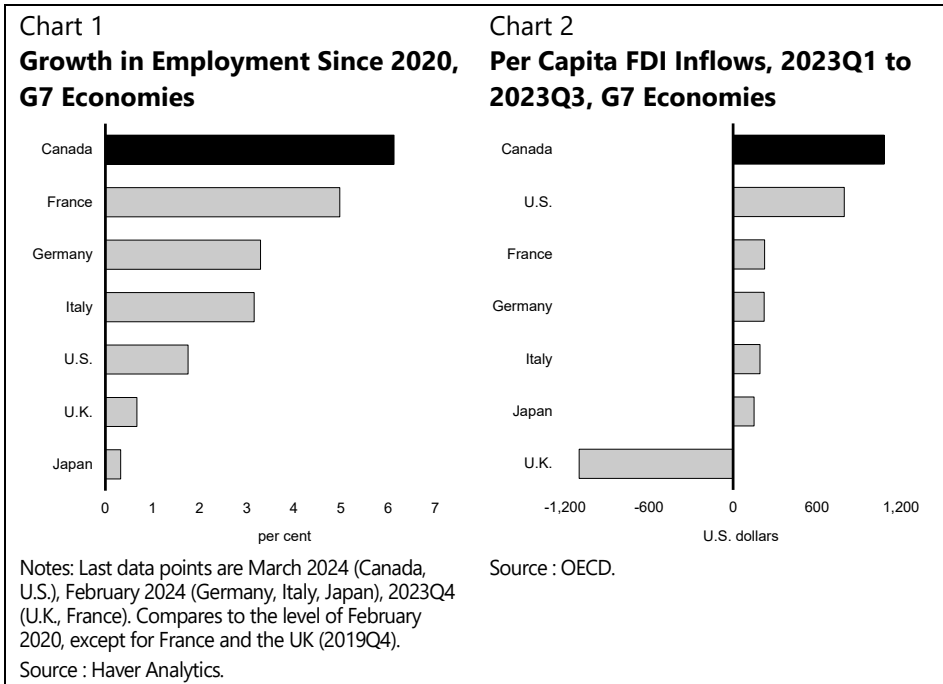
Economic and Fiscal Overview

The Canadian economy is outperforming expectations. In the face of higher interest rates, Canada has avoided the recession that some had predicted. Inflation has fallen from its June 2022 peak of 8.1 per cent to 2.9 per cent in January and to 2.8 per cent in February 2024. The labour market remains solid. Over 1.1 million more Canadians are employed today than before the pandemic, marking the fastest jobs recovery in the G7 (Chart 1). Real wages (wages adjusted for inflation) have gone up, meaning Canadians, on average, have more purchasing power. And, our economy is growing, with data from Statistics Canada revealing that real GDP at basic prices grew 0.6 per cent in January (7.4 per cent annualized), and preliminary estimates pointing to 0.4 per cent growth in February (4.9 per cent annualized), suggesting that growth in the first quarter of 2024 is on track for around 3.5 per cent.

Private sector forecasters expect that the year ahead should bring further progress. By the end of the year, they expect economic growth will pick up, interest rates will be lower, and inflation will decline to about 2 per cent. Both the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) project that Canada will see the strongest economic growth in the G7 in 2025.

At the same time, Canadians are facing challenges as some of the biggest factors for costs of living, such as groceries and housing, remain elevated. For too many Canadians, hard work isn't paying off. Our government won't let them get left behind. For younger Canadians who are concerned that they may not achieve the same standard of living as previous generations, we are helping them reach their full potential. Millennials are now the largest Canadian generation, having surpassed baby boomers in July 2023. Millennials' success in the workforce is Canada's success. We will ensure they succeed by boosting innovation, increasing productivity, in turn, raising wages and creating more good jobs—ensuring that Canada's economy reaches its full potential.

Ongoing investments—including in the Canada Child Benefit, Canada-wide affordable child care, housing construction, and enhanced benefits and pensions for seniors—are making life more affordable for Canadians and improving access to housing. Investments in economic growth and competitiveness are already showing results—Canada received the highest per capita foreign direct investment in the G7 in the first three quarters of 2023 (Chart 2).



Heightened risks surrounding the global economy call for careful economic and fiscal management. Inflation remains elevated in many areas of the world and there is uncertainty surrounding how fast interest rates can be brought down. Global conflicts, including Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine and continued attacks by insurgents on shipping routes in the Red Sea, pose a risk to commodity prices and global supply chains.

The federal government is supporting Canadians while at the same time maintaining the lowest net debt- and deficit-to-GDP ratios of all G7 countries and preserving Canada’s long-term fiscal sustainability.

The government is focused on expanding the capacity of the Canadian economy to create new opportunities today and for the next generation. The government is helping to create good jobs, raising the incomes of Canadians, and growing the middle class. The government is focused on accelerating productivity growth and the uptake of clean technologies as well as artificial intelligence (AI), ensuring Canada is a competitive place to do business, and unlocking pathways to success for younger generations. These are the next steps in building an economy that works for everyone—for today and for tomorrow.

1. Recent Economic Developments

Canada's Economy is Outperforming Expectations

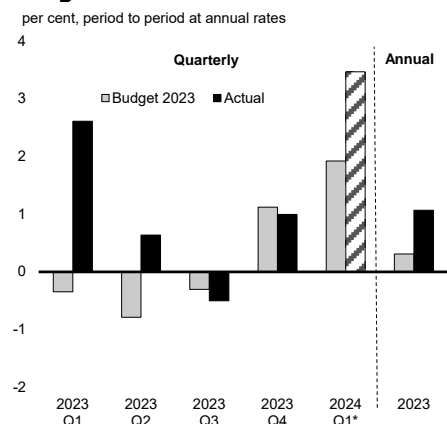
The Canadian economy is doing better than expected. In the face of rapid and substantial increases in interest rates to tame inflation, growth has slowed but outperformed expectations in 2023. Canada avoided the recession expected by many forecasters (Chart 3), with real GDP rising by 1.1 per cent in 2023, over three times higher than what was forecasted in Budget 2023 (0.3 per cent).

Canada's economy is growing. Despite some temporary factors such as the Quebec public sector strikes late in 2023, real GDP rose by 1 per cent on an annualized basis in the fourth quarter, driven by strong global demand for Canadian exports, as well as resilient demand from households for goods and services. Economic indicators are also encouraging so far in 2024. With the economy benefiting from a boost from the unwinding of temporary factors, this translated into strong real GDP gains in January (7.4 per cent annualized) and preliminary February (4.9 per cent annualized). This suggests that growth in the first quarter of 2024 is on track for around 3.5 per cent annualized. In recent months, household and small business sentiment has also been more positive.

Canada's strong economic fundamentals have helped the economy weather the impacts of higher interest rates. These strong fundamentals include solid labour markets driving ongoing gains in workers' income, as well as solid household and business balance sheets.

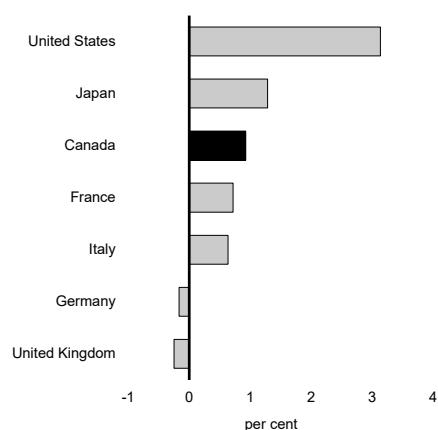
The surprising strength of the U.S. economy has also been a factor supporting Canada's better-than-expected performance (Chart 4). Growth in the U.S. has far outpaced expectations, driving solid external demand for Canadian goods and services, as well as foreign direct investment in Canada, which provided a sizeable boost to the Canadian economy throughout the past year.

Chart 3
Real GDP Growth Relative to Budget 2023 Forecast



* The data point for 2024 Q1 is the handoff from real GDP by industry at basic prices (3.5 per cent) using actual data for January, preliminary data for February and assuming GDP is unchanged in March.
 Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada February 2023 survey of private sector economists; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Chart 4
Real GDP Growth From 2022Q4 to 2023Q4, G7 Economies



Sources: Statistics Canada; Haver Analytics.

Substantial Progress Bringing Inflation Back to Target

Inflation emerged as a major global economic challenge, which persisted as the global economy recovered from the pandemic. This reflected numerous global factors, including pandemic-related disruptions, supply chain congestion, and rebounding global demand for goods, as well as surging commodity prices following Russia’s illegal full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Since central banks around the world swiftly increased interest rates, inflation in Canada has come down from its June 2022 peak of 8.1 per cent to 2.8 per cent in February 2024.

In response to rising inflation, the Bank of Canada rapidly raised its benchmark interest rate by 4.75 percentage points to 5 per cent, as of July 2023—where it remains today. Falling energy prices and an easing of global supply-chain challenges have also been key drivers of the substantial decline in inflation seen since the second half of 2022.

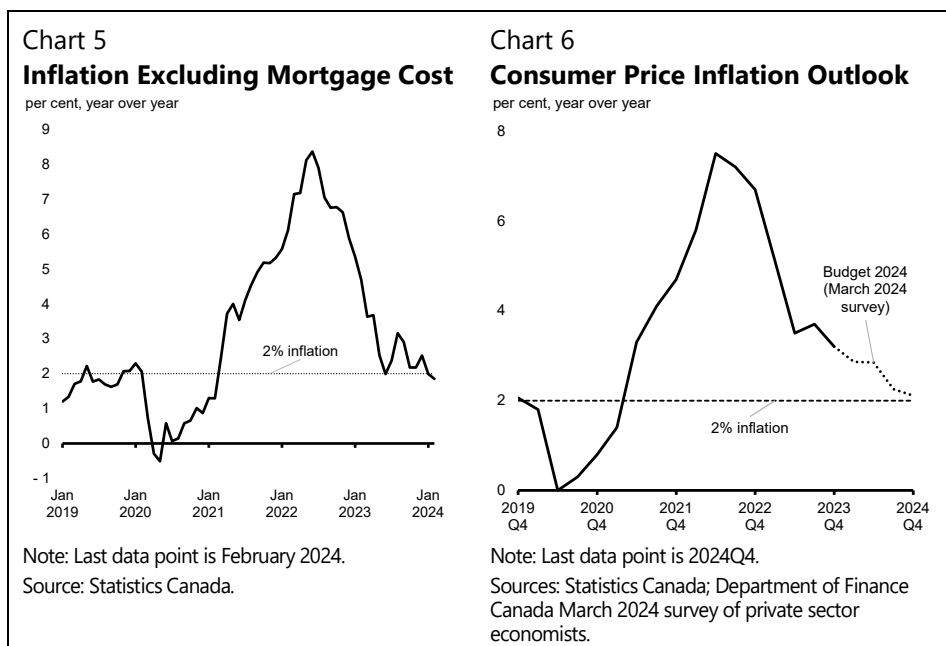
Today, inflation has been within the Bank of Canada’s target range of 1 to 3 per cent for the past two months. This is significant progress in bringing down inflation for Canadians. Progress on inflation remains uneven, especially as it relates to shelter price inflation, owing significantly to the rise in mortgage interest costs (Chart 5). Private sector forecasters expect inflation to remain around 3 per cent through the first half of 2024 and then to gradually decline to close to 2 per cent by the end of the year (Chart 6).

Despite recent improvements in inflation, some of the key household costs for Canadians, such as groceries and housing, remain elevated. Addressing these challenges for the long-term requires targeted policies to solve the underlying structural issues that are behind the high cost of essentials for Canadians. This is a key focus of Budget 2024.

Inflation for groceries has fallen from a peak of 11.4 per cent in January 2023 to 2.4 per cent in February 2024. This marked the first time grocery prices rose more slowly than headline inflation since the fall of 2021. However, grocery prices are still up 19 per cent overall since October 2021. To help Canadians with the cost of groceries, the government will deliver new targeted relief to expand school food programming across the country. The government also continues its work to strengthen competition in the grocery sector to provide more choices to Canadians and help stabilize prices. We have done this by reforming competition law and empowering the Competition Bureau, which is responsible for enforcing competition law to crack down on unfair practices that drive up prices.

The cost of housing is similarly elevated. Rent inflation averaged 6.4 per cent in 2023 and, at 8.2 per cent in February, it remains too high for Canadians (Chart 7). Mortgage interest costs have also risen sharply. Many Canadians who need to renew their mortgage this year or next will face substantial increases in their average monthly payment.

Canada has a longstanding housing shortage and building the homes needed to restore housing affordability will require a great national effort—and it is an effort that the federal government is leading.



Building More Homes

Today, for too many Canadians—whether in big cities or small towns—the dream of homeownership feels out of reach, and higher rent is making it difficult to find an affordable place to call home.

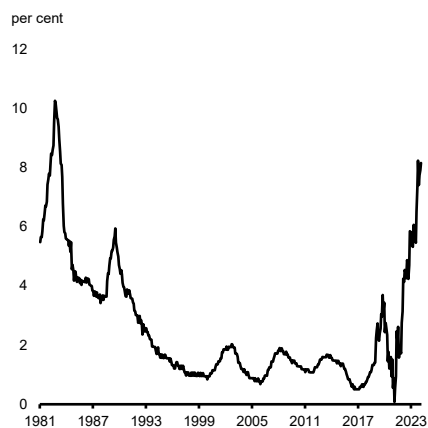
Canada’s affordability pressures are rooted in a longstanding challenge of insufficient new housing supply to meet growing demand. For decades, the construction of new homes has been constrained by entrenched structural barriers, including zoning restrictions, lengthy permitting processes, and skilled labour shortages. The result is that vacancy rates have fallen, driving up house prices and rents. More recently, a rapid increase in population has boosted housing demand and put additional strains on Canada’s ability to properly welcome these newcomers.

Rental market pressures, in particular, have intensified over the past year with strong underlying demand as homeownership unaffordability kept households in the rental market for longer. Nationally, the cost of rent is up 8.2 per cent compared to a year ago, rising at its fastest pace since the early 1980s (Chart 7). Pressures are broad-based across the country and reflect exceptionally tight rental market conditions, with the rental vacancy rate dropping to just 1.5 per cent in 2023, its lowest level since at least 1988.

Restoring housing affordability for Canadians requires a substantial and sustained increase in new housing supply. The federal government is increasing investment, attracting and retaining construction workers, and cutting red tape to jumpstart housing construction across the country. These investments are having an impact, notably in the rental market, with construction of purpose-built rental housing units accelerating well above historical norms (Chart 8).

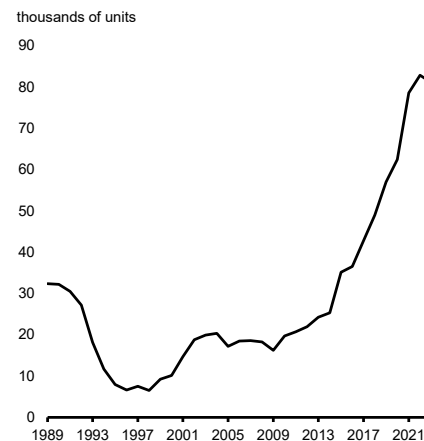
The government is also announcing additional measures in Budget 2024 to reduce barriers to new construction for homebuilders, build affordable housing and provide shelter to those without homes, and make it more affordable to rent and own a home.

Chart 7
Year-Over-Year CPI Rent Inflation



Note: Last data point is February 2024.
Source: Statistics Canada

Chart 8
Housing Starts of Purpose-Built Rentals



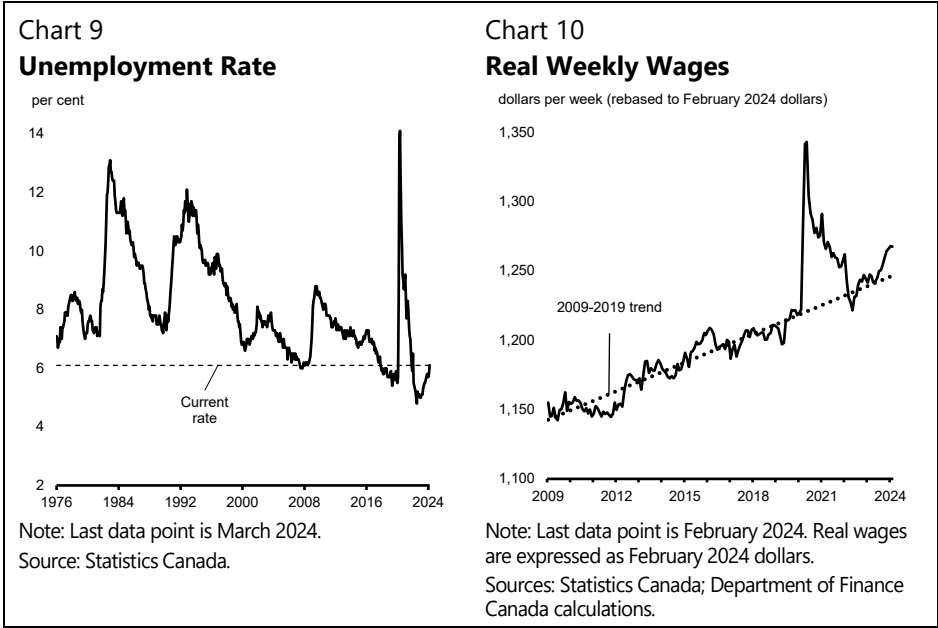
Notes: Excludes rural areas. Last data point is 2023.
Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

The Labour Market is Delivering Higher Wages

Nothing makes more of a difference for the personal well-being and prosperity of Canadians than having a good job. Even as the economy has slowed and interest rates have risen, the labour market has remained solid. The unemployment rate, at 6.1 per cent, is low by historical standards (Chart 9). While hiring has slowed and job vacancies have declined in recent months, this has occurred without significant layoffs. Strong population growth and historically high working-age participation—particularly among women—have helped businesses fill a record-high level of job vacancies. Supported by the new Canada-wide system of early learning and child care, more women are participating in the labour force than ever before.

A strong labour market also matters for affordability. Wage growth has outpaced inflation for the past 13 months. On average, real wages—wages after accounting for inflation—are now higher than they were just prior to the pandemic, a positive sign that the purchasing power of Canadians has strengthened despite global economic hurdles. Overall, real average weekly earnings have risen by 4.6 per cent since 2019 (Chart 10). Consequently, over the course of a year, a worker earning the average weekly wage (before taxes) of \$1,270 today can afford the same basket of goods and services as in 2019 with an additional \$2,900 left over at the end of the year to save or spend. Moreover, household average wealth after inflation has increased by 8.9 per cent between 2019 and 2023. Importantly, these increases have been broad-based across income groups.

Looking forward, we have an urgent need to increase productivity to grow the Canadian economy. With real average weekly earnings now above their 2009-2019 trend, further improvements in living standards will depend on expanding the productive capacity of the Canadian economy. Investing in productivity and growth is a focus of Budget 2024.

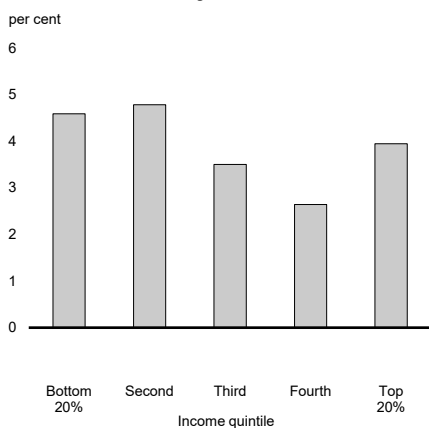


Many Canadians Have Increased Earnings and Wealth

Canadian households are earning more in inflation-adjusted terms than just before the pandemic, as strong labour market conditions have driven gains in employment income. Real average weekly earnings are up across all income groups since the end of 2019, with especially large gains of over 4.6 per cent for the lowest income groups (Chart 11).

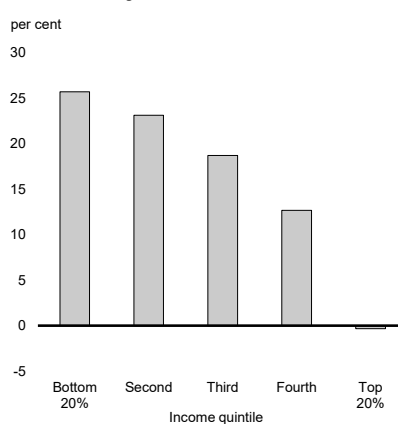
Higher incomes have helped Canadians save more. Combined with rising asset prices, this has resulted in substantial gains in the real wealth of households (Chart 12). As with earnings, wealth gains have been broad-based across the income distribution, with the lowest income group seeing the fastest growth (and this was felt across all age groups). These gains in inflation-adjusted earnings and wealth show that Canada’s strong economic recovery has disproportionately benefitted Canadians in the lowest income quintiles, who have increased their share of Canada’s wealth.

Chart 11
Increase in Average Weekly Earnings Adjusted for Inflation Since 2019Q4, by Income Quintile



Note: Last data point is 2023Q4.
 Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Chart 12
Increase in Household Wealth Adjusted for Inflation Since 2019Q4, by Income Quintile



Note: Last data point is 2023Q3.
 Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Unlocking Canada’s Full Economic Potential

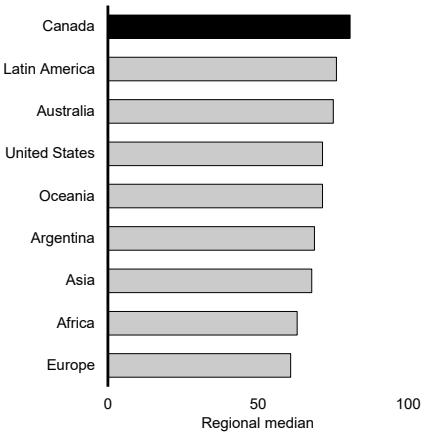
Canada has struggled with productivity growth—how much more income we are able to generate with each hour worked. This has led to a longstanding productivity gap, notably with the United States. Expanding the productive capacity of the Canadian economy and overcoming Canada’s productivity challenges are essential. Enhancing productivity growth is pivotal for reinforcing the economy’s strength, resilience, and competitiveness and for elevating Canadians’ living standards. Key to unlocking Canada’s full economic potential is building confidence for businesses to make the investments needed to improve productivity and keep pace with rapidly developing markets, and the needs of an economy in transition to net-zero.

The government has made significant investments to nurture an environment in which businesses have the confidence to invest. These policies include investments in health care, early learning and child care, better integration of newcomers, boosting housing supply, and fostering historic investments for the net-zero transition. These investments ensure people are healthy and able to contribute to their full potential in the labour force. And there are already signs that these policies have started to pay off.

Affordable child care has helped enable Canada’s labour force participation rate for women in their prime working years to reach a record high of 85.7 per cent in September 2023, compared to just 77.4 per cent in the United States.

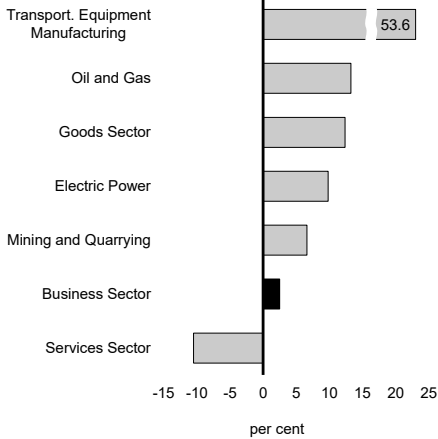
Net-zero investments have contributed to Canada being recognized by BloombergNEF as having the strongest electric vehicle supply chain potential in the world—leapfrogging the previous frontrunner, China, and the United States. Canada has also been recognized for its world-class reserves of critical minerals, ranking first in mining potential as determined by global companies in the sector (Chart 13). Building on this advantage, businesses in industries critical for the net-zero transition are already making significant investments in Canada, a trend that is expected to continue over the coming years (Chart 14). Canada’s oil and gas sector is also expected to make investments to improve its competitiveness and take advantage of the Trans Mountain Expansion Project anticipated to come online in May. The additional export transportation capacity provided by the twinning of the existing pipeline will make it easier for the sector to get products to world markets, providing better pricing for Canadian crude oil.

Chart 13
Best Practices Mineral Potential Index



Note: The Best Practices Mineral Potential Index measures the geological attractiveness of a jurisdiction from the perspective of surveyed mining companies. It is based on the perceived mineral potential of a jurisdiction assuming the jurisdiction’s policies are based on best practices.
Source: *Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies, 2022.*

Chart 14
Growth in Real Capital Expenditures Intentions in 2024 From 2022, Selected Industries



Note: Electric power includes production, distribution, and transmission. Data were deflated using the actual deflator for capital expenditures for 2023 and internal projections of the deflator for 2024. Investment intentions in some industries include some public sector investments. The total for the services sector excludes some industries due to data availability.
Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Canada is among the best placed economies to become a global hub of electric vehicle and battery manufacturing, reflecting our abundance of critical metals, expertise in automotive supply chains, and close integration with the U.S. economy, where demand is expected to continue growing. These strengths have led many multinational firms to announce significant battery manufacturing plant investments in Canada.

To seize the investment opportunities of the global clean economy, the government is delivering, on a priority basis, six major economic investment tax credits, which represent \$93 billion in federal incentives. These will provide businesses the certainty they need to invest in Canada across a range of technologies to support the transition to net-zero: Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage; Clean Technology Adoption; Clean Hydrogen; Clean Technology Manufacturing; Clean Electricity; and, new in Budget 2024, EV Supply Chains. As the government's cornerstone incentives, the major economic investment tax credits will attract private investment, grow Canada's economy, and create high-paying jobs. In anticipation, new major projects have already launched across the country.

Canada's strong tradition of macroeconomic stability is an important foundation for economic growth and investment. Knowing that the federal government's finances are sustainable, even as aging populations put pressure on government budgets in Canada and around the world, is an important source of certainty for both Canadian and foreign investors. Sustainable federal finances also support the credit ratings of private businesses and other orders of governments.

Although Canada has many economic advantages, including a highly educated workforce, broad trade access to global markets, and democratic stability, we must maximize our potential. Canada must ensure a business- and innovation-friendly environment that facilitates decisions to invest and grow. This requires a sustained focus on enabling businesses to seize new opportunities and leverage Canada's world-class research capabilities for further technological advancements. Additionally, it requires ensuring that businesses have the right incentives to invest in Canada's transition to net-zero—whether those investments come from within Canada or from foreign companies—so they can create good jobs for today and for tomorrow.

These policy actions, combined with the government's efforts to unlock pathways to the middle class for everyone, are fundamental to increasing living standards over the long-term.

Immigration and the Economy

The past two years have seen a strong, temporary rise in immigration, particularly increases in the temporary resident population. This has been a factor in the recent decline in GDP per capita. The government recently announced it will reduce the share of temporary residents in Canada to 5 per cent of the total population over the next three years. This will lead to approximately 600,000 fewer temporary residents compared to current levels, which will result in a significant easing in demand across the housing market.

Given newcomers typically earn less than the average Canadian upon arrival, a large one-time increase in the number of newcomers has weighed on *average* income and productivity in the short-term. This should not be misinterpreted to imply that those already in the country are becoming worse off. Over time, this composition effect will fade as newcomers integrate into the economy.

In recent years, newcomers to Canada have steadily improved their integration into the labour market, with each newcomer wave seeing smaller initial income gaps than those in the past. Looking specifically at the outcomes of *economic immigrants* over the most recent ten-year period, it took six years for them to reach the median Canadian income. By the end of the decade after their arrival, they surpassed the median Canadian income by close to ten per cent.

While the economy has been resilient, growth in Canada has softened in the face of elevated inflation and higher interest rates, just as it has across the globe. In 2015, the oil price shock caused a temporary decline in GDP per capita of 1 per cent, which was recovered two years later.

As a result, the government expects GDP per capita to recover along with the further integration of newcomers into the Canadian labour market and the normalization of the post-pandemic immigration surge over the next few years.

Newcomer settlement time, combined with the government's investments in economic growth, mean weakness in GDP per capita is largely temporary, not systemic. Budget 2024 is the next step in the government's economic plan to address structural challenges, particularly boosting productivity growth and investment, which will increase GDP per capita.

Immigration and the Economy

Chart 15

Employment Rate of Immigrants to Canada

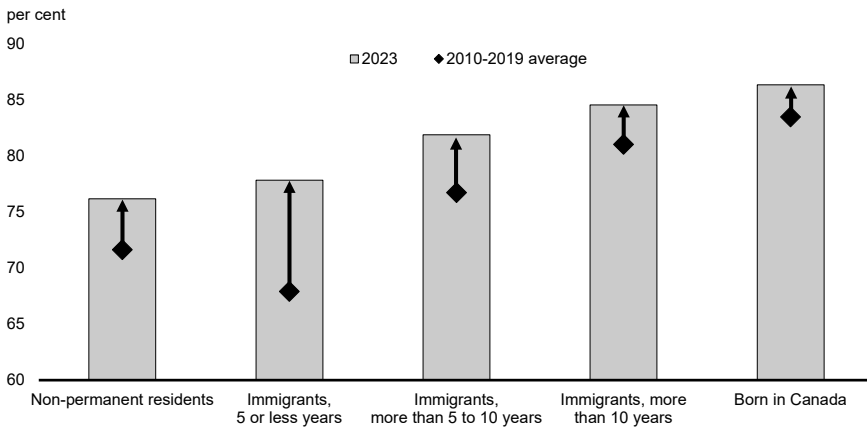
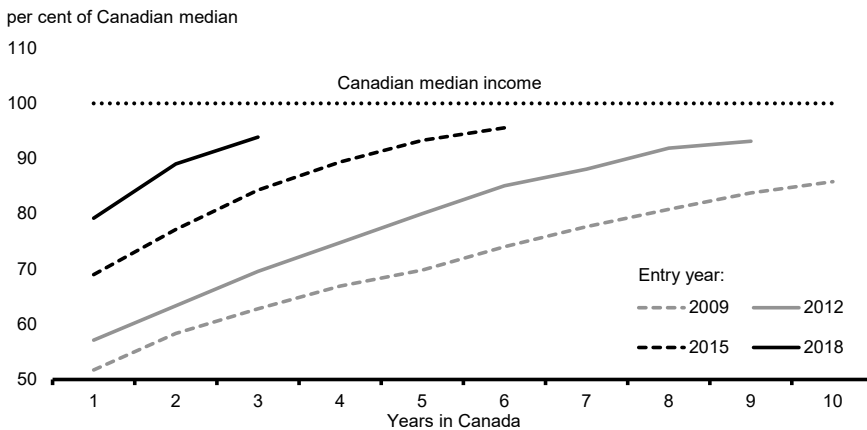


Chart 16

Median Income of Immigration Cohorts to Canada



Note: Includes economic immigrants, refugees, and family immigration.
Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Budget 2024 builds on the government’s ongoing efforts to accelerate productivity growth, unlock innovation, increase investment, and help businesses of all sizes to grow. Investments today will power the world of tomorrow, accelerate the transition to a net-zero economy, and increase incomes and productivity.

In 2017, Canada was the first country in the world to develop a national artificial intelligence (AI) strategy, and through additional complementary government programming has invested more than \$2 billion to ensure Canada is a global AI leader for generations. The national AI strategy and investments in emerging

and high impact technologies will help ensure Canada’s strategic research capabilities are at the cutting edge—paving the way for strengthening Canada’s productivity. This will help create the good jobs of tomorrow for Canadians and ensure that Canada is a place where young leaders with innovative ideas know that they can succeed.

Budget 2024 Will Drive Productivity and Growth

In the face of fundamental economic changes including a realignment of global trade and a rapidly evolving digital economy, the need to strengthen Canada’s productivity growth has never been greater.

The government is taking action to attract business investment, cut regulatory red tape, and attract investment in the net-zero economy. These efforts are underpinned by providing businesses with the certainty they need to invest in Canada. This will grow our productivity and our economy, while creating more good-paying jobs for Canadians.

Key growth and productivity boosting measures in Budget 2024 include:

Boosting research, innovation, and productivity

- \$2.4 billion to support access to computing power and investment in Canada’s compute infrastructure to ensure Canadian researchers and AI start-ups and scale-ups have the resources they need to grow in Canada. These investments would also support AI adoption, safety, and skills training.
- \$3.5 billion in strategic research infrastructure and federal research support to ensure Canada’s researchers can reach their potential, strengthen Canada’s fundamental research capacity, and develop a new generation of talent.
- Increasing financial support for graduate student and post-doctoral researchers, as well as developing ways to help researchers obtain jobs with businesses that need specialized talent to ensure Canada’s top science talents play a critical role in shaping Canada’s research and industrial capacity for years to come.
- Reviewing ways to modernize the Scientific Research & Experimental Development tax incentives and further capitalizing the program with \$600 million over four years, and \$150 million per year ongoing, to boost research and innovation.

Growing a clean economy for the net-zero future

- Delivering key components of the government’s \$160 billion investment in clean growth measures announced since 2015. These investments will help bring down the costs of technologies that will

Budget 2024 Will Drive Productivity and Growth

enable the transition to net-zero emissions and ensure Canada remains competitive through that transition.

- Delivering, by the end of this year, major economic investment tax credits to attract private investment, create more jobs, and drive Canada's economy towards net-zero by 2050. Budget 2024 also announces expanded eligibility for the Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit, allowing more businesses to benefit.
- A new Electric Vehicle (EV) Supply Chain investment tax credit to support the EV supply chain and secure the future of Canada's automotive industry.
- New investments to grow Canada's biofuels sector, which can be used to decarbonize heavy industry, and heavy transportation like marine, aviation, and rail.
- Extending for an additional year collaboration with our largest trading partner through the Canada-U.S. Energy Transformation Task Force, which is bolstering critical mineral and nuclear energy supply chain integration.
- A series of new actions to get major projects built faster by clarifying and reducing timelines for approvals.

Helping businesses scale-up

- \$725 million to support growing businesses by allowing businesses to immediately write off the full cost of specified productivity-enhancing assets critical for certain businesses to succeed.
- The new Canadian Entrepreneurs' Incentive to provide a tax break for entrepreneurs, ensuring they benefit from the fruits of their hard work while facing lower tax burdens.
- Encouraging Canadian pension funds to invest in Canada, by launching a working group chaired by Stephen Poloz (former Governor of the Bank of Canada), and supported by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, to find more opportunities for Canada's largest pension funds to drive economic growth at home.
- Putting the capital of financial Crown corporations to work more efficiently and ensuring they better address market gaps by taking on more risk, including additional support for new and

Budget 2024 Will Drive Productivity and Growth

high-growth businesses, emerging sectors, and under-financed equity-deserving groups.

Cutting red tape to boost innovation and business growth

- Advancing work on regulatory “sandboxes” to help create temporary agile rules and approaches that allow businesses to reach their full potential, instead of holding them back.
- Addressing internal trade barriers, including through regulatory harmonization, in collaboration with provinces and territories, to cut the red tape holding back trade between provinces and territories, to ensure Canada can reach its full economic potential.
- Ensuring everyone in Canada can fully contribute by working with provinces and territories to reduce barriers for internationally-educated and certified professional and tradespeople, particularly in health care and construction sectors.

Inclusive growth with opportunities for everyone

- Renewed support for the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program.
- Up to \$5 billion in loan guarantees for natural resource and energy projects to be made available to Indigenous communities to provide successful applicants access to affordable capital, creating economic opportunities and supporting their economic development priorities.
- Investing to create more opportunities for youth in their pursuit of entrepreneurial goals while renewing the support for innovation-driven growth across all regions in Canada.

Responsible macroeconomic management

- Attracting business investment by maintaining the lowest marginal effective tax rate (METR) in the G7, at an advantage of 5.2 percentage points compared to the United States, and at a level below the OECD average. Canada’s manufacturing sector is particularly competitive at 7.5 per cent—an advantage of 14.3 percentage points over the United States.
- Adopting a fiscal strategy that complements rather than contradicts monetary policy as inflation continues its decline from its June 2022 peak of 8.1 per cent to 2.8 per cent in February 2024.

Budget 2024 Will Drive Productivity and Growth

- Delivering on the commitment to refocus \$15.8 billion over five years and \$4.8 billion ongoing in government spending to the programs and services that matter most to Canadians.
- Maintaining declining debt- and deficit-to-GDP ratios to keep federal debt servicing charges as low as possible in a period of elevated interest rates.

2. Canadian Economic Outlook

Private Sector Economists Expect a Soft Landing

The average of private sector forecasts has been used as the basis for economic and fiscal planning in Canada since 1994, helping to ensure objectivity and transparency, and introducing an important element of independence into the government's economic and fiscal forecast.

The Department of Finance Canada surveyed a group of private sector economists in March 2024. Overall, the private sector economists surveyed expect the economy to avoid a recession, seeing moderate below-potential growth of roughly 1 per cent on average over the year weighed down by the effects of past interest rate increases (Chart 17). Growth is then expected to strengthen slightly above 2 per cent in the first two quarters of 2025. Overall, private sector economists expect growth of 0.7 per cent in 2024 and 1.9 per cent in 2025, compared to, respectively, 0.5 per cent and 2.2 per cent in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* (restated for historical revisions).

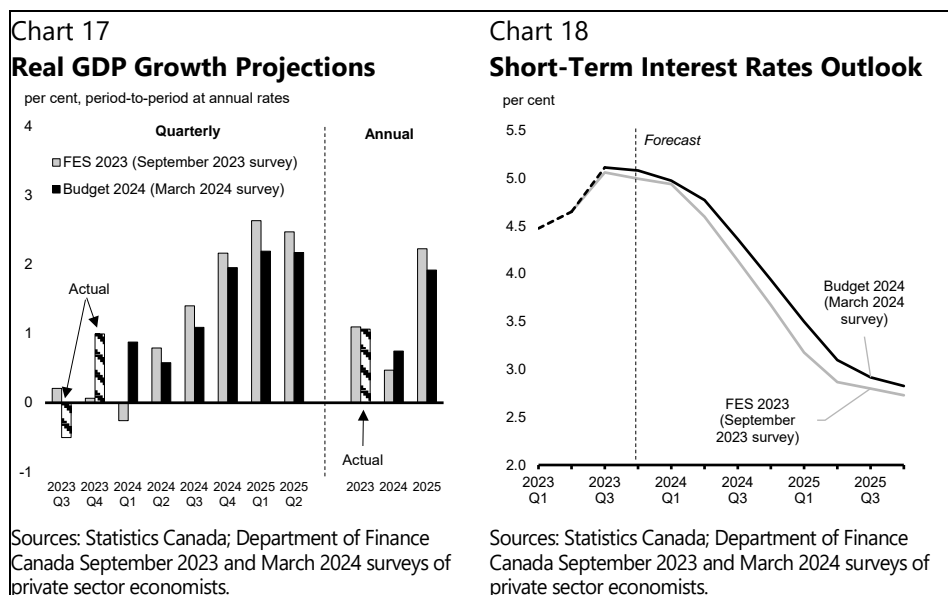
As the Canadian economy moderates, the unemployment rate is expected to rise to a peak of 6.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of this year and average 6.3 per cent in 2024 (compared to, respectively, 6.5 per cent and 6.4 per cent in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*). The unemployment rate is expected to remain low by historical standards, and far below the peaks typically seen in recessions.

Private sector economists expect CPI inflation to ease to about 2 per cent by the end of 2024 and to average 2.5 per cent for the year as a whole, the same as projected in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*.

Short-term interest rates are expected to decline from an average of 4.8 per cent in 2023 to 4.5 per cent in 2024 and to 3.1 per cent in 2025, about 20 basis points higher in each year compared to the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* (Chart 18). Short-term interest rates are then expected to settle at 2.7 per cent over the last three years of the forecast horizon. The outlook for long-term interest rates has been revised up by about 10 basis points on average per year compared to the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*.

GDP inflation in the second half of last year was stronger than expected in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*. GDP inflation averaged 1.6 per cent for the year as a whole, compared to 1 per cent expected in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*. As well, private sector economists have revised up their outlook for 2024 to 3.0 per cent (compared to 2.0 per cent in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*), while 2025 has been revised down slightly to 1.9 per cent (from 2.0 per cent). In the outer years, GDP inflation is expected to be slightly lower by about 0.1 percentage points on average per year.

Reflecting higher-than-expected GDP inflation in the second half of last year, the level of nominal GDP in 2023 came in \$18 billion higher than projected in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*. Furthermore, the nominal GDP level difference with the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* is expected to increase to \$56 billion in 2024 reflecting stronger near-term outlook for both real GDP growth and GDP inflation. However, because of lower GDP inflation in the outer years and slower expected real GDP growth in 2025 and 2026, the nominal GDP level difference with the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* gradually declines over the last four years of the forecast horizon to average \$39 billion per year over that period.



Economic Scenario Analysis

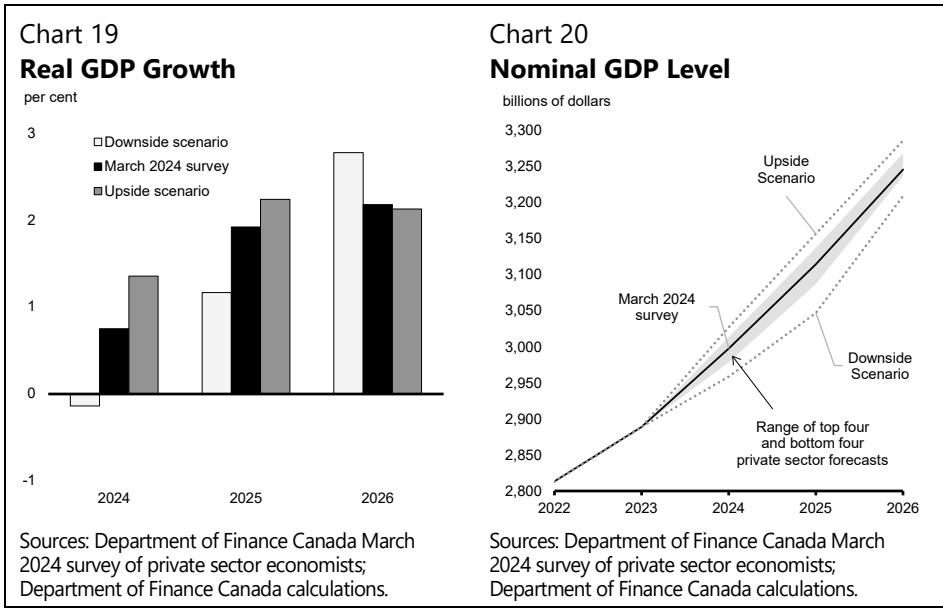
The March 2024 survey provides a reasonable basis for economic and fiscal planning. The economic outlook nevertheless remains clouded by a number of key uncertainties, which could impact the trajectory of inflation, interest rates, and economic growth.

Data on economic growth and inflation released so far this year remain broadly consistent with a soft landing. However, progress on inflation remains uneven as shelter price inflation has persisted. Long-term interest rates have declined after surging last year as risks around the growth and inflation outlook have eased, but there remains considerable uncertainty as to when central banks will begin to cut policy rates. At the same time, geopolitical tensions have increased owing to heightened uncertainty related to Russia's full-scale war in Ukraine, U.S.-China relations, and Red Sea supply chain disruptions. So far, the impacts have been contained, but new economic pressures related to these conflicts and geopolitical volatility impacting confidence and investment decisions remain a risk.

To facilitate prudent economic and fiscal planning, the Department of Finance Canada has developed scenarios that incorporate these uncertainties and consider faster or slower growth tracks.

The *downside scenario* sees a shallow recession in Canada. Various headwinds such as structural imbalances in housing markets and spillovers from geopolitical tensions keep inflation and interest rates elevated for longer than expected, with adverse effects on confidence and consumer activity. At the same time, the U.S. also sees persistent inflation, higher interest rates, and subsequently slower growth. Along with a weaker economic recovery in China, this contributes to slower global growth. Taken together, these factors result in real GDP in Canada contracting by 0.1 per cent in 2024 before rebounding modestly in 2025, compared to a period of moderate growth expected in the survey (Chart 19). In addition, slower global growth leads to lower commodity prices. Overall, the level of nominal GDP in Canada is \$34 billion below the survey, on average per year, in the *downside scenario* (Chart 20).

In contrast, the *upside scenario* sees moderately faster economic growth than in the survey. A more resilient U.S. economy—underpinned by strong balance sheets for households and firms and recent supply side improvements in productivity—benefits the Canadian economy through higher export demand and improved global commodity prices. Despite more economic resilience, inflation slows roughly as expected in the survey, both in Canada and globally, amid falling input costs. These developments result in economic growth picking up faster than expected in the second half of 2024. The improved global outlook, alongside extended crude oil production cuts by OPEC+, leave oil prices above the survey. Overall, the level of nominal GDP is \$34 billion above the survey, on average per year, in the *upside scenario*.



3. Fiscal Outlook

Canada’s Responsible Economic Plan

Responsible fiscal stewardship has left Canada in an enviable fiscal position. Canada’s net debt-to-GDP ratio is well below that of our G7 peers. Our deficits are modest and declining, particularly relative to the size of our economy. We are one of only two G7 countries rated AAA by at least two of the three major global ratings agencies. This has been achieved through the government’s responsible economic plan that has enabled proactive investments to support Canadians and Canada’s long-term prosperity, which will have a direct and lasting impact for future generations.

Budget 2024 is a responsible economic plan that makes generational investments by raising revenues from those with the greatest ability to pay and investing in economic growth and opportunity for every generation. Transformative investments in clean energy, in opportunities for workers, in innovation, and to improve housing affordability will support a business environment that gives investors confidence Canada’s workforce is ready for more opportunities. This will enable our economy to attract more investment and to create more jobs, supporting reductions to Canada’s net debt- and deficit-to-GDP ratios, which are already the lowest in the G7.

Budget 2024 supports fairness for every generation by sticking to the fiscal objectives laid out in the fall economic statement, setting both deficits and the federal debt burden on a downward track.

As a result of these actions, and incorporating the results of the March 2024 survey of private sector economists, the budgetary balance is expected to improve slightly from the \$40.1 billion deficit projected for 2023-24 in Budget 2023, at \$40 billion or -1.4 per cent of GDP. This improves to a \$20.0 billion deficit in 2028-29, or about -0.6 per cent of GDP (Table 1).

Table 1

Economic and Fiscal Developments, Policy Actions and Measures

billions of dollars

	Projection					
	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
Budgetary balance - 2023 Fall						
Economic Statement (FES 2023)	-40.0	-38.4	-38.3	-27.1	-23.8	-18.4
Economic and fiscal developments since FES 2023	3.4	3.9	6.9	6.5	4.1	4.3
Budgetary balance before policy actions and measures	-36.7	-34.5	-31.3	-20.6	-19.7	-14.1
Policy actions since FES 2023	-3.3	-0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	-0.7
Budget 2024 measures (by chapter)						
1. More Affordable Homes	0.0	-1.0	-1.6	-2.0	-2.1	-1.9
2. Lifting Up Every Generation	0.0	-1.4	-2.0	-2.0	-2.3	-2.7
3. Lowering Everyday Costs	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Economic Growth for Every Generation	0.0	-2.9	-0.5	-1.7	-0.8	-1.7
5. Safer, Healthier Communities	0.0	-2.4	-1.7	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7
6. A Fair Future for Indigenous Peoples	-0.1	-3.0	-2.7	-1.6	-1.0	-0.8
7. Protecting Canadians and Defending Democracy	0.0	-0.8	-2.4	-2.5	-2.7	-2.3
8. Tax Fairness for Every Generation	0.0	6.5	3.0	0.3	3.5	4.9
Total – Policy actions since FES 2023 and Budget 2024 measures	-3.3	-5.3	-7.5	-10.1	-7.1	-5.9
Budgetary balance	-40.0	-39.8	-38.9	-30.8	-26.8	-20.0
Budgetary balance (per cent of GDP)	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6
Federal debt (per cent of GDP)	42.1	41.9	41.5	40.8	40.0	39.0
Budgetary balance - upside scenario	-38.4	-33.5	-31.2	-23.2	-20.2	-13.2
Budgetary balance (per cent of GDP)	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4
Federal debt (per cent of GDP)	42.0	41.2	40.5	39.6	38.7	37.6
Budgetary balance - downside scenario	-40.4	-48.0	-52.1	-39.2	-32.3	-24.1
Budgetary balance (per cent of GDP)	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7
Federal debt (per cent of GDP)	42.1	42.7	43.2	42.2	41.2	40.2
Budgetary balance - FES 2023	-40.0	-38.4	-38.3	-27.1	-23.8	-18.4
Budgetary balance (per cent of GDP)	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5
Federal debt (per cent of GDP)	42.4	42.7	42.2	41.2	40.2	39.1

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Alternative Economic Scenarios Analysis

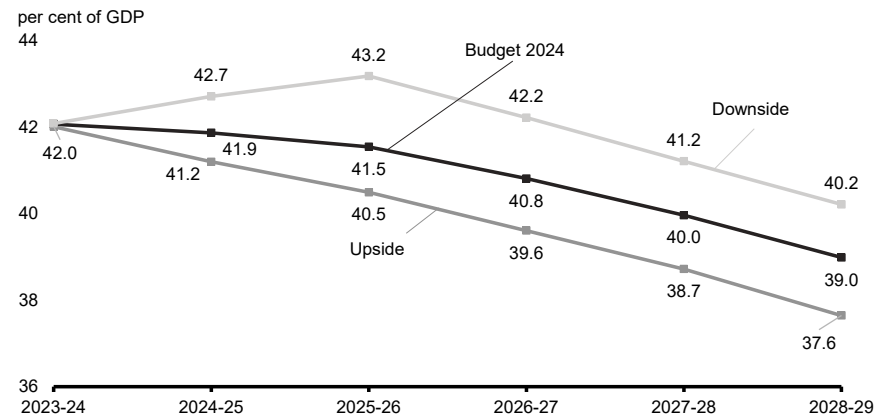
In the *upside scenario*, the budgetary balance would improve by an average of approximately \$6.1 billion per year, and the federal debt-to-GDP ratio would fall to 41.2 per cent in 2024-25 from 42.0 per cent in 2023-24 and be 1.4 percentage points lower than the *Budget 2024* outlook in 2028-29 (Chart 21).

In the *downside scenario*, the budgetary balance would deteriorate by an average of approximately \$6.6 billion per year and add 1.2 percentage points to the federal debt-to-GDP ratio by 2028-29. That said, even under the downside scenario, the deficit would remain below 1 per cent of GDP by the end of the forecast horizon, and the federal debt-to-GDP ratio would still be lower in 2028-29 than it is today.

Details of the government's fiscal outlook and the fiscal impact of the scenarios can be found in Annex 1.

Chart 21

Federal Debt-to-GDP Ratio Under Economic Scenarios



Sources: Department of Finance Canada March 2024 survey of private sector economists; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Maintaining Canada's Responsible Fiscal Anchor

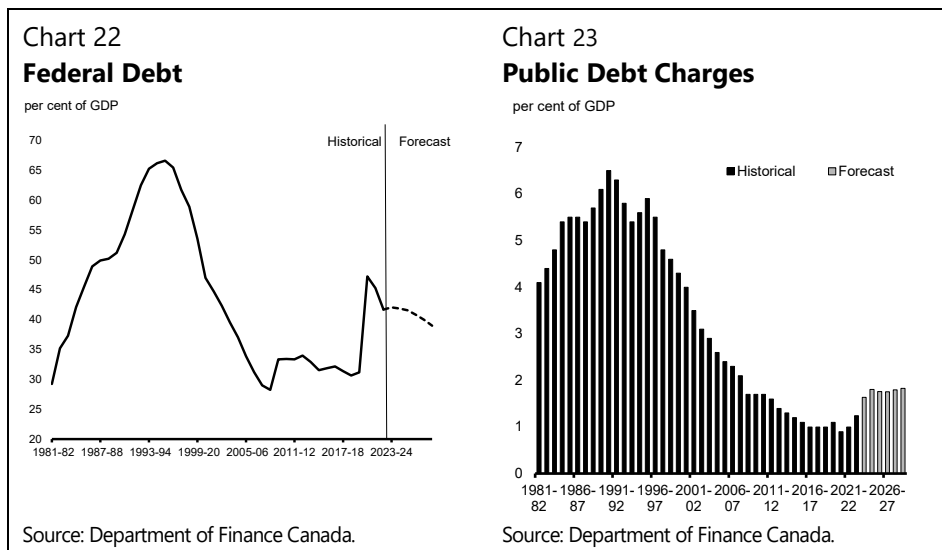
The government has taken action to ensure necessary new investments are paid for by those with the greatest means. This has enabled the government to maintain its commitment to its fiscal objectives and achieve its fiscal anchor to reduce the federal debt-to-GDP ratio over the medium-term. This metric is key not only for fiscal sustainability, but also to preserve Canada's AAA credit rating, which helps maintain investors' confidence and keeps Canada's borrowing costs as low as possible. Fiscal prudence supports a macroeconomic environment in which the Bank of Canada is able to bring down interest rates as soon as possible.

The government's fiscal objectives, as outlined in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, guided decision making for Budget 2024:

- ✓ Maintaining the 2023-24 deficit at or below the Budget 2023 projection of \$40.1 billion.
- ✓ Lowering the debt-to-GDP ratio in 2024-25, relative to the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, and keeping it on a declining track thereafter.
- ✓ Maintaining a declining deficit-to-GDP ratio in 2024-25 and keeping deficits below 1 per cent in 2026-27 and future years.

Budget 2024 is consistent with the government's fiscal anchor, and these fiscal objectives. Notably, Budget 2024 surpasses the government's debt-to-GDP fiscal objective, forecasting a significant fall from 2023-24, and onwards. Budget 2024 projects that, in 2024-25, the debt-to-GDP ratio will be 41.9 per cent, before declining to 39.0 per cent over the five year forecast horizon.

Moving forward, as part of its responsible economic plan, the government will keep deficits below 1 per cent of GDP beginning in 2026-27 and future years.

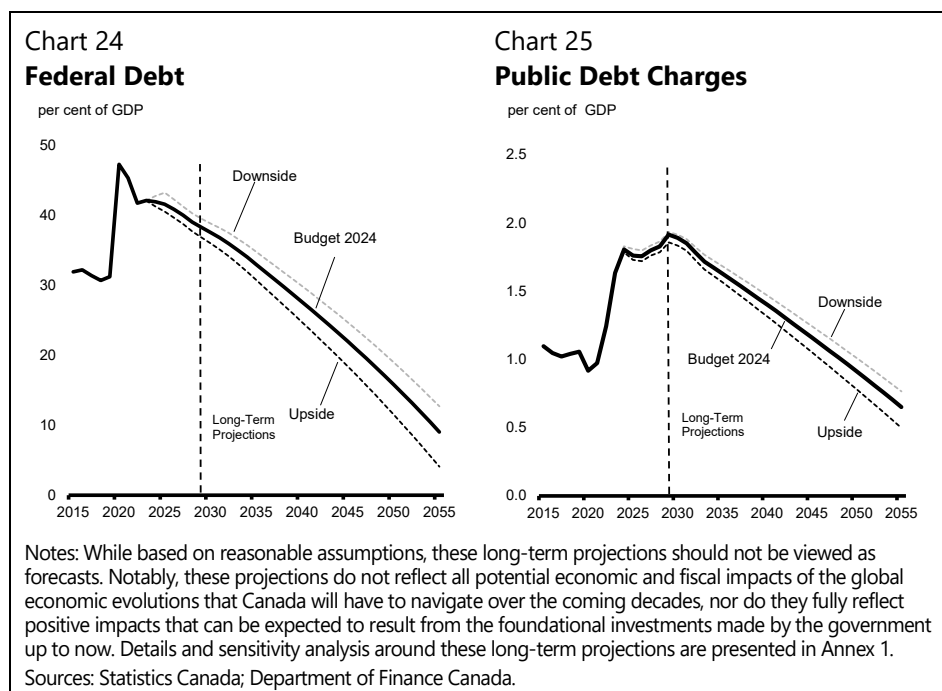


Preserving Canada’s Fiscal Advantage

The fiscal objectives announced in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* reinforced the fiscal anchor of a declining federal debt-to-GDP ratio over the medium-term, further underscoring the government's commitment to long-term fiscal strength. In particular, and as discussed in more detail in Annex 1, the fiscal objective of keeping deficits below 1 per cent of GDP, beginning in 2026-27, provides additional insurance that public finances remain strong beyond the medium-term as Canada adapts to an aging population, the impacts of climate change, and the transition to net-zero.

Budget 2024’s forecast upholds these fiscal objectives, with the federal debt-to-GDP ratio declining in 2024-25 and throughout the remainder of the forecast, and deficit-to-GDP ratios below 1 per cent of GDP starting in 2026-27.

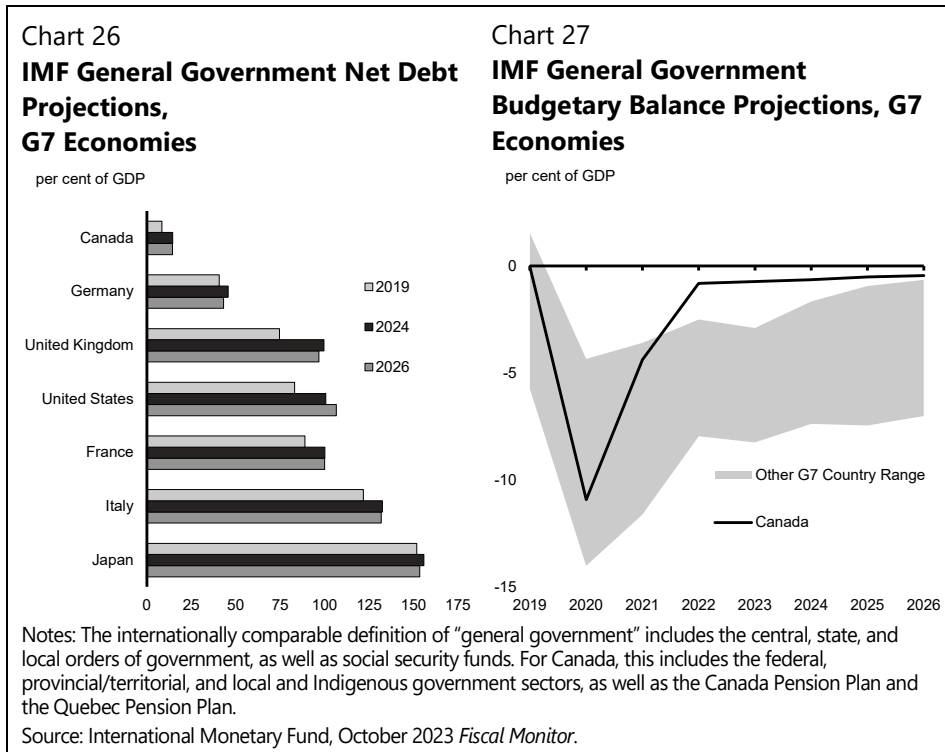
Modelling scenarios based on a set of reasonable economic and demographic assumptions show both the federal debt-to-GDP ratio (Chart 24) and the public debt charges-to-GDP ratio (Chart 25) declining over the entire long-term projection horizon spanning from 2029-30 to 2055-56. This is despite adverse demographic trends, including an aging population, assumed moderate future productivity growth rates and higher borrowing costs. Sensitivity analysis around these long-term fiscal projections also indicates fiscal sustainability would be preserved under the downside scenario (see Annex 1 for details).



International Comparisons

Canada’s net debt as a share of the economy remains lower today than in any other G7 country—an advantage that Canada is expected to maintain (Chart 26). Canada’s responsible economic plan has also delivered the fastest fiscal consolidation in the G7 since the depths of the pandemic, resulting in Canada having the smallest net debt and deficit in the G7 as a share of the economy over the current and next two years (Chart 27).

By meeting the additional fiscal objectives introduced in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, Budget 2024 maintains a long Canadian tradition of fiscal responsibility, which is a pillar of Canada’s excellent credit ratings from Moody’s (Aaa), S&P (AAA), Fitch (AA+), as well as DBRS Morningstar (AAA). Along with Germany, Canada is one of only two G7 economies to have a AAA rating from at least two of the three major global credit rating agencies.



Chapter 1

More Affordable Homes

Fairness for every generation means making housing affordable for every generation.

For generations, one of the foundational promises of Canada's middle class dream was that if you found a good job, worked hard, and saved money, you could afford a home. For today's young adults, this promise is under threat.

Rising rents are making it hard to find an affordable place to call home and rising home prices are keeping homes out of reach for many first-time buyers. The ability of an entire generation of Canadians to achieve the promise of Canada is at risk, despite their sheer grit and hard work. Millennials and Gen Z are watching the middle class dream become less and less achievable. They worry that they won't ever be able to afford the kinds of homes they grew up in. They deserve the same opportunity to own a place of their own as was enjoyed by generations before them.

The government is taking action to meet this moment, and build housing at a pace and scale not seen in generations. We did it when soldiers returned home from the Second World War, and we can build homes like that again. And we can make sure that Canadians at every age can find an affordable home.

On April 12, the government released an ambitious plan to build homes by the millions, *Solving the Housing Crisis: Canada's Housing Plan*. It includes our plan to make it easier to afford rent and buy a home, and makes sure that the most vulnerable Canadians have support, too. At the heart of our plan is a commitment that no hard-working Canadian should spend more than 30 per cent of their income on housing costs.

Tackling the housing crisis isn't just about fairness, it's also about building a strong economy. When people can afford housing, they can also invest in their local community, supporting local businesses and jobs. When workers can afford to live near their jobs, short commutes turn into high productivity. Businesses want to establish new headquarters in cities where workers can afford to live. When people can more easily save for a down payment, they can pursue their dreams, like starting a business. Housing policy is economic policy.

Budget 2024 and Canada's Housing Plan lay out the government's bold strategy to unlock 3.87 million new homes by 2031, which includes a minimum of 2 million net new homes on top of the 1.87 million homes expected to be built anyway by 2031. Of the 2 million net new homes, we estimate that the policy actions taken in Budget 2024, Canada's Housing Plan, and in fall 2023 would support a minimum of 1.2 million net new homes.

Given the significant provincial, territorial, and municipal levers that control and influence new housing construction, we call on every order of government to step up, take action, and achieve an additional 800,000 net new homes, at minimum, over this same period.

To get this done, the government will work with every order of government, with for profit and non-profit homebuilders, with Indigenous communities, and with every partner necessary to build the homes needed for Team Canada to restore fairness for every generation.

Working together, we will reach at least 3.87 million new homes by the end of 2031.

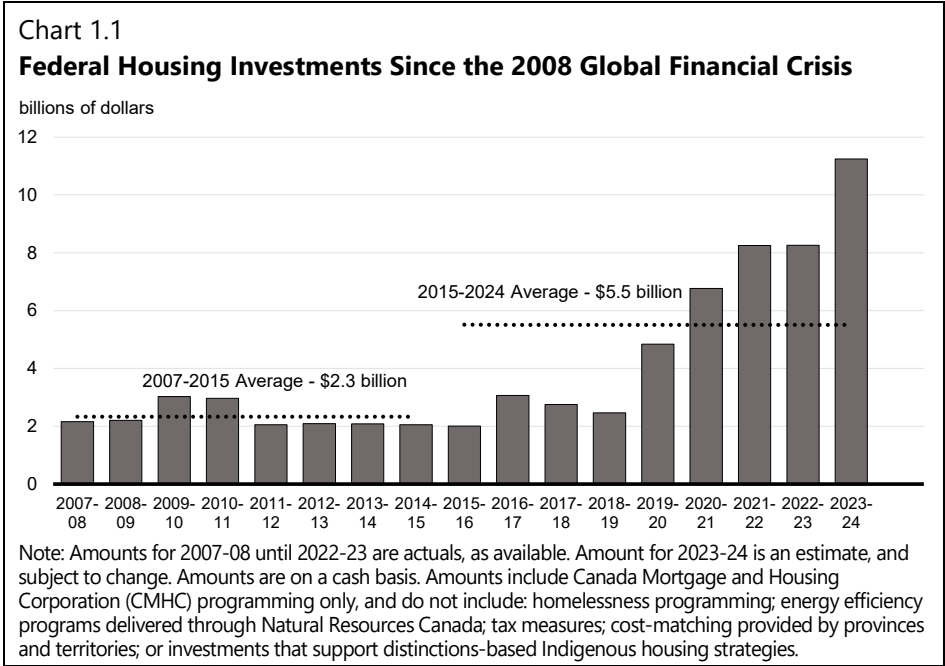
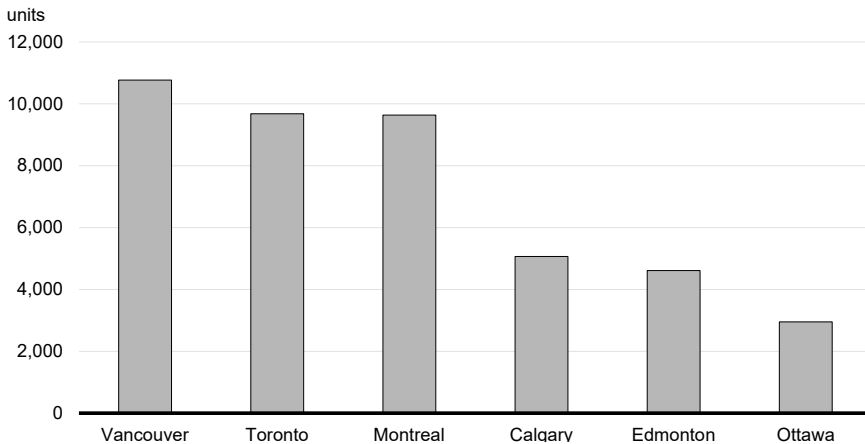


Chart 1.2

New Housing Starts of Purpose-Built Rentals by Census Metropolitan Area, 2023



Note: Last data point is end of 2023.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Managing Demand: A Sustainable Immigration Strategy

Immigrants built Canada. And when new Canadians arrive today, our society is enriched. Canada, like other advanced economies, needs immigrants today more than ever, given our aging population. Immigrants are essential to maintaining a young and capable workforce, to ensuring we can find the doctors, construction workers, nurses, and early childhood educators that we need.

But our ability to successfully welcome new Canadians depends on having the physical capacity to do so properly—in particular having enough homes. That is why current housing pressures mean that Canada is taking a careful look to make sure immigration does not outpace our ability to supply housing for all.

It is important to note that Canada's immigration system has two parts: permanent and temporary.

Throughout Canada's history, permanent immigration has become subject to extensive consultation with communities, provinces, territories, and employers. It is planned and designed in collaboration with Canadian society.

However, temporary immigration, which includes our student and temporary worker programs, has traditionally been demand-driven, determined by the requests from international students and workers, and from employers in Canada.

Managing Demand: A Sustainable Immigration Strategy

Canada has recently undertaken a review process for our temporary resident programs, to better align with labour market needs, to protect against abuses in the system, and to match our capacity to build new homes. We will also be setting targets both for the number of permanent residents we welcome, and for temporary residents.

Starting this fall, for the first time, we will expand the Immigration Levels Plan to include both temporary resident admissions and permanent resident admissions.

Our ultimate goal is to ensure a well-managed, responsive, and sustainable immigration system to help balance housing supply with housing demand. We also need to be sure that our temporary worker programs do not create a disincentive for businesses to invest in productivity, or drive down wages in Canada, especially for low-wage workers.

Solving the Housing Crisis

The federal government's plan starts with turbocharging the construction of new homes across the country because the best way to bring down home prices is to increase supply—and quickly. The government is already making the math work for homebuilders by breaking down regulatory and zoning barriers, providing direct low-cost financing, and making more land available. To ensure we have the workers and innovative construction methods needed to build more homes, faster, the government is training and recruiting the next generation of skilled trades workers, and transforming how homes are built to increase construction productivity.

Second, to make it easier to own or rent a home, Budget 2024 announces new action to support renters and lower the costs of homeownership. For renters, new action will help protect them from unfair practices like steep rent increases and renovations, and unlock new pathways for them to become homeowners, including ensuring they get credit for rental payments. For first-time homebuyers, new support will make it easier to save for their down payment faster and get their first mortgage. And, existing homeowners with mortgages will benefit from new protections from rising payments through the strengthened Canadian Mortgage Charter.

Third, because everyone in Canada deserves a safe and affordable place to call home, this plan is unlocking more homes for Canadians in need. This includes building more affordable units for low- and middle-income Canadians by investing in affordable housing projects and partnering with non-profits, co-ops, the private sector, and other orders of government. This also means offering immediate support for Canadians without shelter and Canadians at risk of becoming homeless.

At the crux of this effort is ensuring that fiscal policy works in tandem with monetary policy, and that Canada's immigration policy works in tandem with housing policy. The government recently announced plans to adjust immigration programming which would lead to about 600,000 fewer temporary residents in Canada compared to current levels. These efforts are critical to creating the necessary conditions to lower interest rates, lower housing demand, and restore housing affordability.

1.1 Building More Homes

Building enough homes to restore fair prices and make sure everyone has a place to call home is going to take a Team Canada effort. All orders of government—federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal—need to work together to remove all barriers that often slow down the construction of new homes. This includes working together to overcome financial, zoning, and regulatory barriers.

Already, the \$4 billion Housing Accelerator Fund is cutting red tape across the country, with 179 agreements with municipalities, provinces, and territories enabling the construction of over 750,000 new homes over the next decade. It is working, so we are topping it up with \$400 million to build more homes, faster, in more communities.

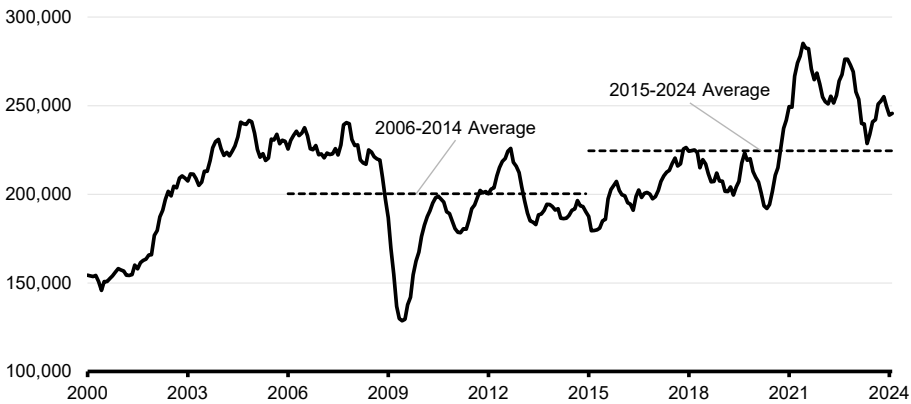
Under a new *Canada Builds* approach, the federal government is offering to partner with provinces and territories that launch their own ambitious housing plans, with federal financing to help rapidly increase housing supply for Canadians in every province and territory.

We must use every possible tool to build homes at a scale and pace not seen since the Second World War. The federal government is announcing a range of new measures to make the math work for homebuilders, unlock the lands needed to build new homes, cut red tape that holds back new construction, attract and train skilled workers, and accelerate the implementation of innovative ways to build more homes, faster.

Chart 1.3

New Home Starts (6-month moving average)

units (seasonally adjusted annual rate, six-month moving average)



Note: Data are seasonally adjusted at an annualized rate. Last data point is February 2024.

Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ The *Affordable Housing and Groceries Act*, which is making it less expensive to build new homes by removing the GST on new purpose-built rental housing projects.
- ✓ Over \$40 billion through the Apartment Construction Loan Program, which is providing low-cost financing to build more than 101,000 new rental homes across Canada.
- ✓ Over \$14 billion through the Affordable Housing Fund to build 60,000 new affordable homes and repair 240,000 additional homes.
- ✓ \$4 billion through the Housing Accelerator Fund, which is incentivizing municipalities to make transformative changes by removing zoning barriers and ramping up housing construction. The Housing Accelerator Fund is already fast-tracking the construction of at least 100,000 homes over the next three years, and more than 750,000 homes across Canada over the next decade.
- ✓ Unlocking \$20 billion in new financing to build 30,000 more rental apartments per year by increasing the annual limit for Canada Mortgage Bonds from \$40 billion to up to \$60 billion.

Building Homes on Public Lands

The high cost and scarcity of land present key barriers that prevent key homes from being built. These barriers also contribute to higher costs of building, which are then passed on to Canadians.

Today, governments across Canada are sitting on surplus, underused, and vacant public lands, such as empty office towers or low-rise buildings that could be built on. By unlocking these lands for housing, governments can lower the costs of construction and build more homes, faster, at prices Canadians can afford.

Since 2016, Canada Lands Company has enabled the construction of more than 10,300 new homes on underused federal land, including more than 1,100 affordable homes. Over the next five years, Canada Lands Company currently aims to enable the construction of over 29,200 new homes, with a minimum of 20 per cent affordable units. Canada Lands Company is working to unlock new homes each day, but we need to do more, faster.

To ensure every Canadian has a safe and affordable place to call home, the government will transform its approach to federally owned land and lead a national, Team Canada effort to unlock public lands for housing.

Whenever possible, public land should be used for homes. Moving forward, the federal government will partner with the housing sector to build homes on every possible site across the federal portfolio. By leveraging new approaches to building homes on public lands, such as leasing, the federal government will also be able to maintain the strengths of its balance sheet.

By building homes on public lands, the federal government will lead a Team Canada effort to unlock federal, provincial, territorial, and municipal public lands across the country. The federal government will partner with homebuilders and housing providers to build homes on every possible site across the public portfolio.

With the new *Public Lands for Homes Plan*, the federal government is announcing an historic shift in its approach to unlock 250,000 new homes by 2031.

To get this done, Budget 2024 announces:

- ▶ The federal government will use all tools available to convert public lands to housing, including leasing, acquiring other public lands for housing, and retaining ownership, whenever possible. Keeping land under public ownership and leasing it to builders—instead of selling to the highest bidder—will enable new homes to be affordable, forever. This effort will help housing providers avoid unnecessary upfront capital costs, allowing them to build more affordable housing, all while strengthening the federal government’s balance sheet to unlock more homes.
- ▶ The federal government is conducting a rapid review of its entire federal lands portfolio to identify more land for housing. As part of this effort, the government will:
 - Review the entire portfolio of federally owned land and properties to rapidly identify sites where new homes can be built;
 - Require departments and agencies to offer up specific parcels of land according to specified targets;
 - Consult with municipal, provincial, and private sector partners to identify the most promising lands to be made available for housing;
 - Publish a new Public Land Bank, encompassing an inventory of available lands, before fall 2024 to accelerate construction on public lands;
 - Release a new geo-spatial mapping tool to help homebuilders more easily access and navigate public lands; and,
 - Introduce legislation, as required, to facilitate the acquisition and use of public lands for homes, in partnership with other orders of government.
- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$5 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to support an overhaul of the Canada Lands Company to expand its activities to build more homes on public lands. These reforms will seek to:
 - Cut approval times in half, while abiding by constitutional obligations;
 - Initiate redevelopment processes early;
 - Bundle multiple properties to be transferred at once;
 - Provide leases, including long-term, low-cost leases, for housing providers;
 - Transform underused government offices into multi-use properties;
 - Transfer land from the federal government to Canada Lands Company for \$1, whenever possible, to support more affordable housing;
 - Enable housing development on actively used federal properties; and,

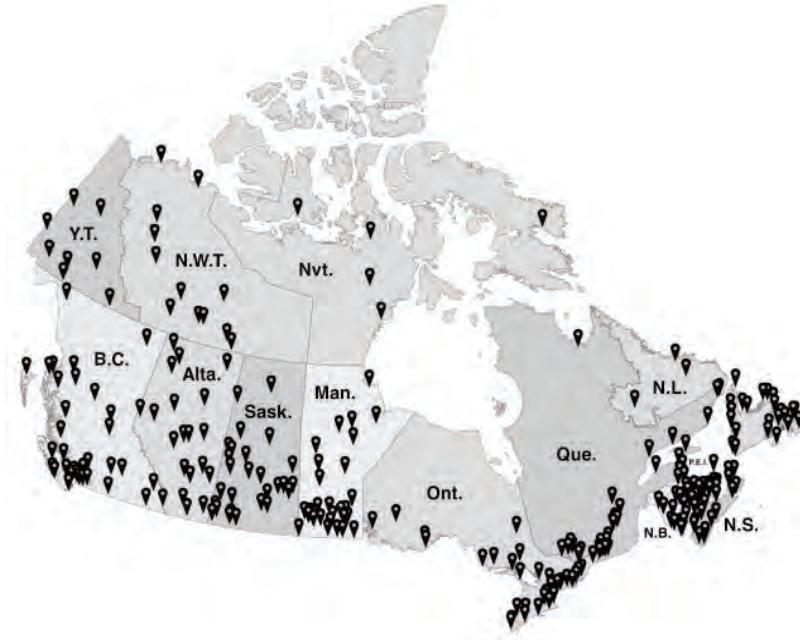
- Work with Crown corporations to redevelop their surplus, underutilized, or actively used properties for housing.
- ▶ In addition to partnering with homebuilders, not-for-profits, and co-ops on federal sites, the federal government will partner with provinces, territories, and municipalities to unlock more public lands to build more homes. While the federal government owns a large portfolio of land, other orders of government can and should also contribute to this national effort by leveraging their own public land portfolios. Building on these sites can be done efficiently as existing infrastructure is already in place, such as transit, schools, roads, water, electricity, and parks. To support this effort and expand the federal government's land portfolio to build more homes, Budget 2024 proposes to provide:
 - \$500 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, on a cash basis, to Public Services and Procurement Canada to launch a new Public Lands Acquisition Fund, which will purchase land from other orders of government to help spur sustainable, mixed-market housing.
 - \$112.6 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$4.3 million in future years, for the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to top up the Federal Lands Initiative to unlock more federal lands for affordable housing providers. This investment, which is expected to unlock a minimum of 1,500 homes, including 600 affordable homes, will also prioritize new approaches, such as leasing, to make federal lands available to affordable housing providers;
 - \$20 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, for Public Services and Procurement Canada to scale-up its centre of expertise on public lands; and,
 - \$15 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, for Public Services and Procurement Canada to work with Infrastructure Canada on delivering the new Public Land Bank and geo-spatial mapping tool.
- ▶ To move forward immediately on its *Public Lands for Homes Plan*, the government is announcing today that it is urgently unlocking five federal properties that will be leased to housing providers to build over 800 new homes. These are:
 - Nearly 100 homes at Currie in Calgary, Alberta;
 - Nearly 500 homes at Wateridge Village in Ottawa, Ontario;
 - Over 40 homes at the Village at Griesbach in Edmonton, Alberta;
 - 100 homes at Arbo Neighbourhood in Toronto, Ontario; and,
 - Over 100 homes at 3155 Chemin de la Côte-de-Liesse in Montréal, Quebec.

- ▶ In addition, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$4 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, for Canada Lands Company to support new modular housing projects on four sites:
 - Shannon Park, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia;
 - Village at Griesbach, Edmonton, Alberta;
 - Downsview, Toronto, Ontario; and,
 - Wellington Basin, Montréal, Quebec.
- ▶ The federal government will launch a new Public Lands Action Council this spring to spur collaboration and equip all players with the tools they need to build homes on public lands.
 - The Public Lands Action Council will bring all players together to identify specific parcels of land across Canada with high potential for housing and take concerted action to accelerate construction on these lands. This group will also help shape the federal government's approach to building homes on public lands, including the design of the Public Lands Acquisition Fund.
 - To support this work, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.8 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, for the Privy Council Office to create a Public Lands Action Council Secretariat.

The federal government recognizes that connecting existing federal financing to public lands can accelerate home construction and ensure deeper housing affordability. The federal government will explore leveraging its low-cost financing initiatives, including its new Canada Builds partnership and its new Canada Rental Protection Fund, to encourage housing providers to build more homes on public land.

Figure 1.1

The Federal Government is Canada's Largest Landowner



Note: The federal government has a portfolio of over 11,700 Crown-owned properties in Canada. Data shown represent only a subset of this land (both surplus and in-use, with a focus on areas with a high number of properties owned).

Building homes on public lands will enable new non-profit housing

Housing Society Co. is a non-profit housing provider and homebuilder that wants to build an apartment building of 125 homes in Edmonton, with at least 30 per cent of its units to be affordable. However, the property Housing Society Co. wants to purchase costs \$9 million—representing 25 per cent of total development costs.

Between the land, construction costs, and interest rates, the math just doesn't work to make the project viable. By building homes on public lands, Housing Society Co. will now be able to lease a parcel of land from the federal government at little to no cost upfront and can use rent proceeds to repay the lease over time.

As a result, Housing Society Co. will be able to go forward with the project, and charge affordable rents on a higher percentage of units than initially anticipated.

Building Homes on Canada Post Properties

Canada Post manages a large portfolio of land, including more than 1,700 post offices, in over 1,700 communities across the country. Many of these sites often house one-storey Canada Post buildings, which could be leveraged to build new homes across the country, while maintaining Canada Post services.

The following six Canada Post properties are being assessed for housing development potential:

- 1285 rue Notre-Dame Centre, Trois-Rivières, Quebec;
- 37 rue Saint-Laurent, Beauharnois, Quebec (recently listed for sale);
- 4 rue du Centre Commercial, Roxboro, Quebec;
- 9702 Hardin Street, Fort McMurray, Alberta (recently listed for sale);
- 120 Charles Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia; and,
- 45 Mary Street, Port Moody, British Columbia.

These six properties are just the start. Across Canada Post’s portfolio, many more properties could be unlocked for housing, while maintaining high service standards for Canadians, including in rural communities.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that Canada Post will continue to be a “service first” organization focused on delivering the mail. Additionally, the government will now consider leveraging Canada Post’s portfolio of federal properties to contribute to housing supply. This strengthens the expectation that Canada Post embraces innovation to meet the needs of Canadians and their communities.
- ▶ As part of its work to build homes on public lands, Budget 2024 announces that the government will take steps to enable Canada Post to prioritize leasing or divestment of post office properties and lands with high potential for housing, where doing so maintains high service standards for Canadians.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the government’s intention to launch a new Canada Post Housing Program to support affordable housing providers to build on disposed or leased Canada Post properties. Details will be available later this year.

Figure 1.2

Sample Canada Post Properties That Could be Unlocked for Housing



Note: In the work to leverage Canada Post's properties for housing, Canada Post will maintain high service standards for Canadians.

Building Homes on National Defence Lands

National Defence owns 622 properties across every province and territory, totaling 2.2 million hectares, in addition to providing housing to many members of the Canadian Armed Forces. Many of these National Defence properties in cities and communities across Canada are not fully utilized and could be unlocked to build more homes for Canadian Armed Forces members, and civilians, to live in.

- ▶ As part of its work to build homes on public lands, Budget 2024 announces that the government is exploring the redevelopment of National Defence properties in Halifax, Toronto, and Victoria that could be suitable for both military and civilian uses.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces that the Department of National Defence is working with Canada Lands Company and other partners to divest 14 surplus properties that have potential for housing, and are not needed for National Defence operations. These properties include:
 - The Amherst Armoury in Amherst, Nova Scotia;
 - 96 D'Auteuil and 87 St-Louis in Québec City, Quebec;
 - The National Defence Medical Centre in Ottawa, Ontario;
 - The HMCS Armoury in Windsor, Ontario; and,
 - The Brigadier Murphy Armoury in Vernon, British Columbia.

The review of federally owned lands and properties announced as part of the government's work to build homes on public lands is also expected to identify additional National Defence properties with a high potential for housing development.

Those who serve in the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) stand ready to deploy and relocate in order to defend Canada. Wherever they are posted, service members and their families shouldn't have to worry about finding a suitable home.

Budget 2024 also proposes additional investments for the Department of National Defence to build and renovate housing for CAF personnel on bases across Canada. This would support the construction of up to 1,400 new homes and the renovation of an additional 2,500 existing units for CAF members on base in communities such as Esquimalt, Edmonton, Borden, Trenton, Kingston, Petawawa, Ottawa, Valcartier, and Gagetown. See Chapter 7 for additional details.

Building more on-base housing will not only help meet the housing needs of military personnel but also help address housing demand in surrounding communities, since fewer military personnel will require rentals in these areas.

Converting Underused Federal Offices Into Homes

Sparked by the pandemic, like many organizations in Canada and around the world, the federal government shifted to hybrid work. Today, Public Services and Procurement Canada has over 6 million square metres of office space, of which an estimated 50 per cent is underused or entirely vacant. This is not an effective use of resources, particularly at a time when Canada is facing a shortage of homes.

The federal government is moving forward with a significant disposal effort to reduce its office footprint. This would enable more office buildings, particularly in urban areas, to be converted into homes for Canadians, while also ensuring the responsible use of government resources.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.1 billion over ten years, starting in 2024-25, to Public Services and Procurement Canada to reduce its office portfolio by 50 per cent. This funding, which is expected to be fully recovered through substantial short- and long-term cost savings, will help to accelerate the ending of leases and disposal of underused federal properties, and address deferred maintenance. Where applicable, the government will prioritize student and non-market housing in the unlocking of federal office properties.

Reducing the federal office footprint will generate substantial savings, expected to reach \$3.9 billion over the next ten years, and \$0.9 billion per year ongoing.

Taxing Vacant Lands to Incentivize Construction

At a time when we need to build as quickly as possible, it makes no sense that good land, in good areas, is sitting there, underused. As all orders of government put in place policies to tackle housing supply shortages, there is a concern that some landowners in Canada may be sitting on developable land, hoping to profit from rising land values when the land could instead be used for immediate residential development. Vacant land needs to be used, and it is best used to build homes.

The government is taking significant action to resolve Canada's housing crisis, and the federal government believes owners of vacant land in Canada must also do their part to unlock unused land for homes.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the government will consider introducing a new tax on residentially zoned vacant land. The government will launch consultations later this year.

Building Apartments, Bringing Rents Down

Building rental homes requires significant investment, even more so when interest rates and land prices are high, as in recent years. Access to low-cost financing can help homebuilders move a rental project from being financially unfeasible to feasible. To help more apartment buildings break ground, the government is investing heavily in its low-cost construction financing programs, ensuring homebuilders have the financing needed to keep building.

The Apartment Construction Loan Program plays a crucial role in filling Canada's housing supply shortage by providing developers with the necessary capital to build rental homes. This support accelerates the development of apartments in neighbourhoods where people want to live and work. This is good for people, good for communities, and good for our economy.

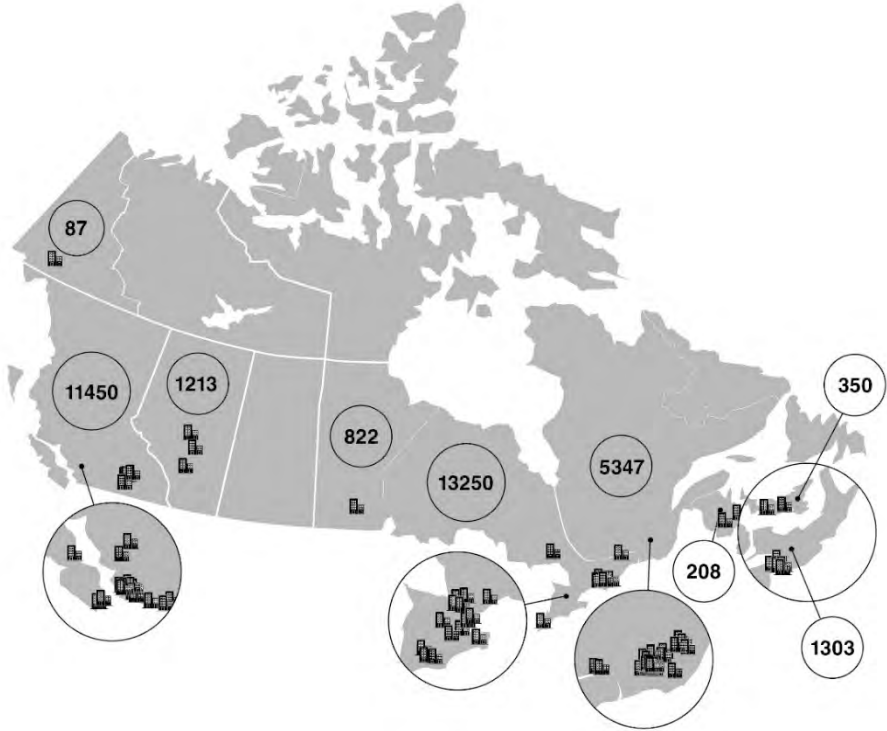
- ▶ To build more rental apartments, faster, Budget 2024 announces an additional \$15 billion in new loan funding, starting in 2025-26, for the Apartment Construction Loan Program, bringing the program's total to over \$55 billion. This investment will help build more than 30,000 additional new homes across Canada, bringing the program's total contribution to over 131,000 new homes supported by 2031-32.
 - Of this amount, at least \$100 million will be used to build homes above existing shops and businesses, especially in big cities where land is scarce and where density is key.
- ▶ To increase access to the program and make it easier for builders to build, Budget 2024 announces new reforms to the Apartment Construction Loan Program. These reforms include:
 - Extending the terms of the loans offered;
 - Extending access to financing to include housing projects for students and seniors;
 - Introducing a portfolio approach so builders can move forward on multiple projects at once;
 - Providing additional flexibility on affordability, energy efficiency, and accessibility requirements; and,
 - Launching a new frequent builder stream to fast-track the application process for proven home builders.

These measures will make it easier, cheaper, and faster to build homes in Canada. For students, it will mean getting the keys to their first home and living close to campus. For young families, it will mean getting a good home near work, opportunity, and in a vibrant neighbourhood. And for seniors, it will mean an affordable place where you can downsize with security and dignity.

Federal financing is complemented by the government’s community-building funding, from more early learning and child care spaces to housing-enabling infrastructure funding. This is how we build more affordable, liveable communities.

Figure 1.3

Homes Supported through the Apartment Construction Loan Program



Note: Data as of December 31, 2023. Includes all announced projects. Totals may differ from CMHC’s reporting, which includes all approved projects.

Lowering costs to build more apartment buildings

Camille Homes Corp. is interested in building a 20-story rental building in Winnipeg, which is expected to cost tens of millions of dollars. Loans for such developments are typically not available through private lenders, unless syndicated through several lenders to diffuse risk, a process which adds significant complexity and time. Private financing, with a prime rate above 7 per cent, is just too costly to make this project viable. Camille Homes Corp. is considering abandoning this project, but instead decides to apply for low-cost financing from the Apartment Construction Loan Program.

The Apartment Construction Loan Program's favourable financing terms, which include competitive interest rates, insurance premiums covered by the program, and longer terms and amortization periods are reducing borrowers' building costs by millions of dollars when compared to private financing.

Low-cost financing and flexible terms, combined with tailored support to meet the project's needs, as well as CMHC's ability to act as a single lender, is making the math on rental buildings work for builders such as Camille Homes Corp. and helping to build more homes across Canada.

Launching Canada Builds

To build homes across the country, we need a Team Canada approach. Provinces and territories control a number of critical levers to unlocking more housing supply, such as zoning rules, development approvals, lands and land use planning, rules for tenants and landlords and the adoption of building codes and regulations.

The federal government is supporting a number of provincial and territorial-led initiatives through cost-shared bilateral housing agreements. Most recently, this includes partnering with British Columbia in support of the BC Builds initiative with \$2 billion in low-cost financing through the Apartment Construction Loan Program.

The federal government's partnership with BC Builds is a testament to the progress possible when multiple orders of government work collaboratively to deliver thousands of new rental homes for people in communities across Canada.

- ▶ Building on this momentum, Budget 2024 announces *Canada Builds*, the federal government's intention to leverage its \$55 billion Apartment Construction Loan Program to partner with provinces and territories to build more rental housing across the country.
- ▶ To access federal financing, provinces and territories will be expected to meet the benchmarks set by BC Builds and deliver action to unlock even more homes. These actions include:
 - Complementing federal funds with provincial or territorial investments;
 - Building on government, non-profit, community-owned, and vacant lands;
 - Considering access to early learning and child care, and the expansion of non-profit child care, in the development process;
 - Streamlining the process to cut development approval timelines to no longer than 12 to 18 months; and,
 - Meeting the criteria of the Apartment Construction Loan Program, including affordability requirements.

The federal government will initiate discussions with provincial and territorial governments as soon as possible. This transformative approach links portfolios of underused land, homebuilders, and federal and provincial investments. This Team Canada mission will help pave the way for new housing supply across the country.

Topping-Up the Housing Accelerator Fund

In March 2023, the government launched the \$4 billion Housing Accelerator Fund to work with municipalities to cut red tape and fast-track the creation of at least 100,000 new homes across Canada. Through 179 agreements signed to date, the government has committed nearly \$4 billion to spur the construction of 750,000 new homes across the country over the next decade.

- ▶ Building on this success, Budget 2024 proposes to provide an additional \$400 million over four years, starting in 2024-25, to the Canada Housing and Mortgage Corporation, to top up the Housing Accelerator Fund. This will help fast track 12,000 new homes in the next three years.

Table 1.1

Housing Accelerator Agreements

Jurisdiction	Federal Funding	New Homes Over 10 Years
London, Ontario	\$74 million	7,280
Vaughan, Ontario	\$59 million	43,999
Hamilton, Ontario	\$93.5 million	9,000
Halifax, Nova Scotia	\$79.3 million	8,866
Brampton, Ontario	\$114 million	24,100
Kelowna, British Columbia	\$31.5 million	20,680
Kitchener, Ontario	\$42.4 million	37,533
Province of Quebec	\$900 million	--
Calgary, Alberta	\$228 million	35,950
Moncton, New Brunswick	\$15.5 million	5,585
Richmond Hill, Ontario	\$31 million	41,760
Vancouver, British Columbia	\$115 million	40,300
Mississauga, Ontario	\$113 million	35,215
Burnaby, British Columbia	\$43 million	11,950
Winnipeg, Manitoba	\$122 million	15,867
Toronto, Ontario	\$471 million	53,000
Iqaluit, Nunavut	\$8.9 million	1,450
Nunavut Municipalities/Hamlets	\$18.1 million	1,697
Summerside, Prince Edward Island	\$5.8 million	725
Surrey, British Columbia	\$95 million	16,500
Guelph, Ontario	\$21.4 million	9,450
Burlington, Ontario	\$21 million	5,335
St. Catharines, Ontario	\$25.7 million	12,417
Saint John, New Brunswick	\$9.1 million	1,710
Kingston, Ontario	\$27.6 million	4,867
Ajax, Ontario	\$22 million	10,713
Richmond, British Columbia	\$35.9 million	3,125
Milton, Ontario	\$22 million	4,619
Fredericton, New Brunswick	\$10 million	2,560
Whitby, Ontario	\$25 million	18,030
Squamish, British Columbia	\$7.0 million	1,350
Waterloo, Ontario	\$22 million	15,391

Jurisdiction	Federal Funding	New Homes Over 10 Years
Regina, Saskatchewan	\$35 million	3,050
Coquitlam, British Columbia	\$25 million	2,867
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	\$10 million	1,050
Abbotsford, British Columbia	\$25.6 million	2,326
Ottawa, Ontario	\$176.3 million	32,600
Victoria, Comox, Campbell River, British Columbia	\$33.5 million	16,256
Channel – Port Aux Basques, Newfoundland and Labrador	\$3.3 million	390
Banff, Sylvan Lake, Bow Island, Westlock, Duchess, Smoky Lake, Alberta	\$13.8 million	3,118
Campbellton, New Brunswick	\$4.5 million	465
Marathon, Ontario	\$1.9 million	305
Edmonton, Alberta	\$175 million	22,300
Wolfville, Nova Scotia	\$1.8 million	280
Cape Breton Regional Municipality, Membertou First Nation, Nova Scotia	\$13.3 million	3,286
Woolwich, Ontario	\$6.7 million	1,648
New Glasgow, Pictou, Westville, Nova Scotia	\$5.6 million	2,160
Cornwall, Prince Edward Island	\$4.3 million	522
Mount Pearl, Newfoundland and Labrador	\$6.1 million	2,000
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	\$41.3 million	25,240
Whitehorse, Yukon	\$11 million	3,984
Thunder Bay, Ontario	\$20.7 million	6,669
Shippagan, Caraquet, Tracadie, Bathurst (Pabineau), New Brunswick	\$10.5 million	3,196
City of North Vancouver, British Columbia	\$18.6 million	3,170
North Grenville, Ontario	\$5.2 million	1,700
Cap-Acadie, New Brunswick	\$2 million	360
Grand Bouctouche, Champdoré, Indian Island First Nation, New Brunswick	\$7.1 million	1,849
Tecumseh, Ontario	\$4.4 million	5,850
Airdrie, Alberta	\$24.8 million	3,534
Pemberton, British Columbia	\$2.7 million	1,995
Cambridge, Ontario	\$13.3 million	3,625
Kings County, Lunenburg, Chester, Nova Scotia	\$9.1 million	1,845

Jurisdiction	Federal Funding	New Homes Over 10 Years
West Hants, Nova Scotia	\$1 million	1,500
Markham, Ontario	\$58.8 million	6,635
County of Antigonish, Town of Antigonish, Nova Scotia	\$3.2 million	276
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	\$10.4 million	4,138
Gibsons, British Columbia	\$2.1 million	900
Stratford, Prince Edward Island	\$5 million	2,017
Barrie, Ontario	\$25.6 million	4,100
Three Rivers, Prince Edward Island	\$3.4 million	410
Grand Bay – Westfield, Harvey, Sussex, New Brunswick	\$5.1 million	1,129
Bowen Island, British Columbia	\$1.6 million	114
O'Leary, Wellington, Prince Edward Island	\$1 million	154
Edmundston, New Brunswick	\$4 million	1,913
East Hants, Nova Scotia	\$5.8 million	2,825
Dawson, Carmacks, Haines Junction, Watson Lake, Yukon	\$6.7 million	1,036
Red Rock Indian Band, Whitesands, Wapekeka, Webequie, Wunnumin, Aroland, Long Lake #58, Muskrat Dam Lake, Shoal Lake No.40 First Nations, Ontario	\$15.3 million	1,460

* The agreement with the Province of Quebec includes matching investments by the province, for a combined total of \$1.8 billion in new funding for housing construction, which includes support for an additional 8,000 affordable homes.

Figure 1.4

The Housing Accelerator Fund is Building More Homes Across Canada



Enabling Communities to Build More Homes

Building more homes in communities that people want to live in requires building more essential infrastructure, like power lines, transit stations, water and wastewater facilities, internet cables, libraries, and recreation centres. Without this infrastructure, communities have trouble growing, and new homes cannot get built.

The federal government is providing support to help growing communities build the infrastructure needed to build more homes, including through the Canada Infrastructure Bank. Budget 2024 also proposes new support for growing communities through a new Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund.

Further details on the federal government’s infrastructure funding programs are outlined in Chapter 5.

A New Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund

Building more homes requires putting in place the essential infrastructure to support growing communities and denser, more vibrant, and liveable neighbourhoods.

In particular, communities must invest in effective and reliable water, wastewater, and stormwater infrastructure in order to keep pace with growth and encourage densification. These investments are critical as all orders of government work together to unlock more housing, faster.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$6 billion over 10 years, starting in 2024-25, to Infrastructure Canada to launch a new Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund. The Fund will accelerate the construction and upgrading of housing-enabling water, wastewater, stormwater, and solid waste infrastructure that will directly enable new housing supply and help improve densification. This Fund will be comprised of:
 - \$1 billion available directly to municipalities to support urgent infrastructure needs that will directly enable housing supply.
 - \$5 billion for agreements with provinces and territories to support long-term priorities. Provinces and territories can only access this funding if they commit to key actions that increase housing supply:
 - Legalize more housing options by adopting zoning that allows four units as-of-right and that permits more “missing middle” homes, including duplexes, triplexes, townhouses, and small multi-unit apartments;
 - Implement a three-year freeze on increasing development charges from April 2, 2024, levels for municipalities with a population greater than 300,000;
 - Adopt forthcoming changes to the National Building Code to support more accessible, affordable, and climate-friendly housing options;
 - Provide pre-approval for construction of designs included in the government’s upcoming Housing Design Catalogue; and,
 - Implement measures from the forthcoming Home Buyers’ Bill of Rights and Renters’ Bill of Rights.
 - Provinces will have until January 1, 2025, to secure an agreement, and territories will have until April 1, 2025. If a province or territory does not secure an agreement by their respective deadlines, their funding allocation will be transferred to the municipal stream. The federal

government will work with territorial governments to ensure the actions in their agreements are suitable to their distinct needs.

To ensure this funding reaches communities of all sizes and needs, provinces must dedicate at least 20 per cent of their agreement-based funding for northern, rural, and Indigenous communities.

Leveraging Transit Funding to Build More Homes

Many Canadians rely on public transit to go to school, to get to work, to see their friends, and to explore their communities. More homes need to be built closer to the services that Canadians count on. Transit that is more accessible and reliable means Canadians can spend more time with their friends and family. It's crucial that all orders of government work together to achieve this.

▶ Budget 2024 announces that any community seeking to access long-term, predictable funding through the federal government's forthcoming permanent public transit fund will be required to take action that directly unlocks housing supply where it is needed most by:

- Eliminating all mandatory minimum parking requirements within 800 metres of a high-frequency transit line;
- Allowing high-density housing within 800 metres of a high-frequency transit line; and,
- Allowing high-density housing within 800 metres of post-secondary institutions.
- Completing a Housing Needs Assessment for all communities with a population greater than 30,000.

These are long overdue changes that will mean more people can live near transit to access the services and opportunities in their communities, and will allow home construction to happen faster and at more affordable prices.

The Canada Infrastructure Bank's Housing Initiative

As Canada's cities and towns build more homes, they need to build more infrastructure. From water and sewer infrastructure to public transit to high-speed internet, the federal government is providing municipalities with the tools they need to grow.

That is why, since 2017, the Canada Infrastructure Bank has made investment commitments of over \$11 billion in more than 50 projects, and catalyzed over \$31 billion in total investment, to address critical infrastructure gaps across the country. These include:

- \$1.28 billion for the Réseau express métropolitain in Montréal;
- \$1.3 billion for rural broadband internet in Ontario;

- \$165 million for the City of Calgary to buy zero-emission buses;
- \$138.2 million for energy storage to enable increased renewable electricity in Nova Scotia; and,
- Up to \$80 million for the Atlin Hydroelectric Expansion in Yukon.

The *2023 Fall Economic Statement* announced that the Canada Infrastructure Bank would be exploring further opportunities to support the needs of growing communities by helping to finance the infrastructure needed to build more homes.

In March 2024, the Canada Infrastructure Bank announced the launch of its Infrastructure for Housing Initiative to provide low-cost financing to enable municipalities and Indigenous communities to build housing-enabling infrastructure. Funding for this initiative is sourced from the CIB’s existing funding envelope.

Building the infrastructure communities need to build more homes

The Canada Infrastructure Bank (CIB) has already made its first investment commitment under its Infrastructure for Housing Initiative, committing up to \$140 million in financing for new and enhanced water and wastewater infrastructure in five communities in Manitoba, including the City of Brandon. The project will support cleaner water and better wastewater treatment, which will provide the enabling infrastructure to support an estimated 15,000 new housing units.

Fast growing communities, like the City of Brandon, require not only significant new home construction but also investments in water and wastewater systems and other local infrastructure. Paying for this new infrastructure can be challenging, especially where the up-front costs would burden existing residents. By lowering the cost of borrowing and taking on some of the risk associated with new development, the CIB’s investment can help municipalities build the infrastructure needed to support thousands of new homes across the country.

Changing How We Build Homes

We have to build homes smarter, faster, and at prices Canadians can afford. That means investing in ideas and technology like prefabricated housing factories, mass timber production, panelization, 3D printing, and pre-approved housing design catalogues. We need to bring the same spirit of innovation that we are investing in across the economy, and build homes in a 21st century way.

- ▶ To spur the development of innovative housing technologies, Budget 2024 proposes \$50 million over two years, beginning in 2024-25, for Next Generation Manufacturing Canada (NGen)—one of Canada’s Global Innovation Clusters—to launch a new Homebuilding Technology and Innovation Fund. NGen will seek to leverage an additional \$150 million from the private sector, and other orders of government, to support a targeted \$200 million investment in housing innovation in Canada. The first projects will aim to be announced this summer.
- ▶ To scale-up more innovative housing solutions, Budget 2024 proposes \$50 million over two years, beginning in 2024-25, on a cash basis, through Canada’s Regional Development Agencies to support local innovative housing solutions across the country, such as designing and upscaling of modular homes, the use of 3D printing, mass timber construction, and panelized construction. This builds on the success of dozens of existing innovative projects already funded and underway in communities across the country, which includes:
 - Grand River Modular Ltd., in Kitchener, Ontario, to support commercialization efforts to bring modular housing units to market, supported with \$188,485 from the Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario;
 - Structures KSM in Gatineau, Quebec, to acquire innovative, automated production equipment and software to improve the production capacity of roof truss manufacturing, supported with \$200,000 from Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions;
 - Nunafab Corp., in Nunavut, to create a modular home production plant in the community of Cambridge Bay where homes can be rapidly built for local housing needs and shipped to other Nunavut communities, supported with \$2.15 million from the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency;

- Island Structural Systems, in Kensington, PEI, an automated facility that will improve the productivity of the PEI residential construction sector, supported with \$2 million from the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency; and,
- Landmark Group of Companies Inc. and Promise Robotics Inc. in Edmonton, Alberta, to establish a mobile, robotic micro-factory to construct housing components, supported with \$1 million from Prairies Economic Development Canada.

Any new innovative housing designs funded through the Regional Development Agencies and NGen will feed into the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation's work on the Housing Design Catalogue.

- ▶ To help simplify the way Canada builds homes, Budget 2024 announces that the National Research Council will launch consultations with provinces, territories, industry, and fire safety experts to address regulatory barriers, including point block access and single egress designs, and streamline the inspection process. In addition, the National Research Council will identify ways to reduce duplication between factory inspections of modular home components and on-site building inspections, and support efforts to address regulatory barriers to help scale up factory-built housing across the country.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces that the Apartment Construction Loan Program will earmark at least \$500 million to homebuilders that use innovative construction techniques, such as modular housing, for new rental projects.

In the coming months, the government will engage with housing, construction, and building material sectors, along with labour unions, Indigenous housing experts, and other relevant stakeholders, to co-develop a Canadian industrial strategy for homebuilding. Together, we will explore all essential inputs into building homes in Canada, including raw and manufactured materials, supply chains, and building techniques to ensure that all orders of government and industry can achieve our ultimate goal of building homes smarter, faster, and at prices Canadians can afford.

Innovative Residential Construction

Strengthening innovation and increasing productivity in the residential construction sector is critical to building more homes, faster. In addition to new measures in Budget 2024, the federal government is supporting homebuilders who use new, innovative ways to build more homes, faster.

Existing support to advance innovative construction includes:

- Over \$600 million through the Affordable Housing Innovation Fund to support innovative solutions for the next generation of housing in Canada.
- \$300 million through the Housing Supply Challenge to develop solutions to remove barriers that hinder housing supply.
- \$191.8 million over seven years and \$7.1 million per year ongoing to conduct research and development on innovative construction materials and to revitalize national housing and building standards to encourage low-carbon construction solutions.
- \$38 million through the Green Construction through Wood program to encourage the use of innovative wood-based building technologies in construction projects.
- \$13.5 million per year to make the National Building Codes free to access and to modernize codes, including by reducing barriers to internal trade and aligning building codes across the country.

Further support available for housing and construction innovation and productivity includes:

- The Industrial Research Assistance Program, which helps Canadian small- and medium-sized businesses increase their innovation capacity and take ideas to market.
- The Regional Economic Growth through Innovation program, which helps businesses scale-up new innovative technologies.
- The Strategic Innovation Fund, which helps attract and spur private investment in innovative projects across all regions and sectors of the economy.

Housing Design Catalogue

The government is reviving and modernizing its post-war housing design catalogue, which will provide blueprints that can be used across the country to speed up the construction of new homes.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$11.6 million in 2024-25 to support the development of its Housing Design Catalogue for up to 50 housing designs, such as modular housing, row housing, fourplexes, sixplexes, and accessory dwelling units, that provinces, territories, and municipalities could use to simplify and accelerate housing approvals and builds.

This first phase of the catalogue will be published in fall 2024.

Modernizing Housing Data

To better understand the needs of local housing markets, we need better data. Every order of government should be committed to a data-driven response to the housing crisis.

- ▶ To help modernize housing data, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$20 million over four years, starting in 2024-25 for Statistics Canada and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to modernize and enhance the collection and dissemination of housing data, including municipal-level data on housing starts and completions.

Adding Additional Suites to Single Family Homes

Many homeowners have extra space they could convert into rental suites, such as an unused basement, or a garage that could be converted into a laneway home. Historically, the cost of renovating, combined with municipal red tape, has made this both difficult and costly.

Recent municipal zoning reforms in Canada's major cities, including reforms through Housing Accelerator Fund agreements, are creating new opportunities for homeowners to add additional suites to their properties in support of densification. New rental suites would provide more homes for Canadians and could provide an important source of income for seniors, who would be able to afford continuing to age at home. New suites can also be purpose-built to be barrier-free, to accommodate physical impairments of an aging family member or a child with a disability.

The government is taking action to make it easier for homeowners to increase Canada's supply of housing by adding additional suites to their home.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$409.6 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to launch a new Canada Secondary Suite Loan Program, enabling homeowners to access up to \$40,000 in low-interest loans to add secondary suites to their homes. Details of this program will be announced in the coming months.
- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to make targeted changes to mortgage insurance rules to encourage densification and support the efficient functioning of the housing finance market, by enabling homeowners to add more units to their homes. The government will consult stakeholders on proposed changes to regulations, including for refinancing, maximum loan and home price, as well as other mortgage insurance rules where homeowners are adding additional units.

Low-cost loans to build more secondary suites

Amena and Kareem are young working professionals looking to purchase their first home in Burnaby, British Columbia. They find a single-family home with a separate garage out back. With a single car between them, they think about converting the garage into a laneway home to generate additional income to help pay down their mortgage.

In addition to new flexibilities in mortgage insurance rules to enable Amena and Kareem to access mortgage insurance, for a property value that exceeds the current limit of \$1 million, the new secondary suite loan program will help them convert their garage into an adjacent laneway home after the home is purchased.

They apply to the Canada Secondary Suite Loan Program for a low-cost loan of \$40,000, to help cover their renovation costs, and once they find a tenant, are able to use new rental income to cover the cost of the loan.

New mortgage flexibilities to add secondary suites

Yuval owns a single-family home in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador. Despite having accumulated significant equity in his home, Yuval is feeling the strain of mortgage payments, property taxes and other expenses from higher living costs.

Targeted changes to mortgage insurance rules could allow Yuval to refinance his insured mortgage to access his home equity to convert part of his home into a rental suite. This could allow Yuval to earn rental income to offset his mortgage expenses and property taxes, while also providing a much-needed rental accommodation in his neighbourhood.

Accelerating Investment to Build More Apartments

Building on the success of removing 100 per cent of GST from new rental housing projects and providing more low-cost financing to move more apartment building projects forward, the government is taking further action to make the math work for homebuilders.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to introduce a temporary accelerated capital cost allowance, at a rate of 10 per cent for eligible new purpose-built rental projects that begin construction on or after Budget Day, and are available for residents to move in before January 1, 2036.

Increasing the capital cost allowance rate from 4 per cent to 10 per cent will incentivize builders by moving projects from unfeasible to feasible, through increased after-tax returns on investment.

The measure does not change the total amount of depreciation expenses being deducted over time, it simply accelerates it. Allowing homebuilders to deduct certain depreciation expenses over a shorter period of time allows homebuilders to recover more of their costs faster, enabling further investment of their money back into new housing projects.

This measure would cost an estimated \$1.1 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25.

Building More Student Housing

As universities and colleges expand and attract more students, the demand for student housing is going up. Not every campus is equipped, and that means some students are struggling to afford local rents. And, student demand puts pressure on locals. Building more student housing is good for young people, and makes sure there is a fair rental market for everyone.

To encourage the construction of a wide variety of much needed long-term rental housing that meets the needs of Canadians, the federal government removed 100 per cent of GST from new rental housing built specifically for long-term rental accommodation. However, student residences, given their typically shorter-term and transient nature, may not currently meet the conditions for this rebate.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the eligibility conditions for the removal of GST on new student residences will be relaxed for not-for-profit universities, public colleges, and school authorities. This will incentivize Canada's educational institutions to build more student housing by ensuring they benefit from the removal of GST on new student residences. This measure is expected to cost \$19 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$5 million per year ongoing.

- ▶ The relaxed eligibility will apply to new student residences that begin construction on or after September 14, 2023, and before 2031, and that complete construction before 2036. Private institutions will not be eligible for this support.

This measure builds on the government's new reform to allow on- and off-campus student housing projects to access the \$55 billion Apartment Construction Loan Program.

More Skilled Trades Workers Building Homes

People in the skilled trades are proudly stepping up as part of this generational effort to build housing. But to meet this challenge, Canada needs even more workers and it needs apprenticeships to remain affordable for young people starting their new careers. According to BuildForce Canada, the construction sector faces a shortage of over 60,000 workers by 2032, due to many hard-working construction workers reaching retirement age, combined with demand from accelerating home construction.

To encourage more people to pursue a career in the skilled trades, the federal government is creating apprenticeship opportunities to train and recruit the next generation of skilled trades workers.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$100 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Employment and Social Development Canada for the following:
 - \$90 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, for the Apprenticeship Service to help create placements with small and medium-sized enterprises for apprentices. Of this amount, \$10 million in 2025-26 would be sourced from existing departmental resources.
 - \$10 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, for the Skilled Trades Awareness and Readiness Program to encourage Canadians to explore and prepare for careers in the skilled trades. This funding would be sourced from existing departmental resources.

To make it easier for young people who hope to start a career in the skilled trades, in addition to interest-free Canada Apprentice Loan and Employment Insurance Regular Benefits for apprentices on full-time technical training, the government will continue explore options to make apprenticeships more affordable.

Further investments to build Canada's residential construction workforce, such as the recently launched Sustainable Jobs Training Fund, will help young workers gain the specialized skills needed to retrofit homes to increase energy efficiency and lower the costs of homeownership.

Training the next generation of construction workers

Emily is a high school student thinking of pursuing a career as a construction electrician. Through the Skilled Trades Awareness and Readiness Program, Emily can get access to career fairs, mentorship, and job shadowing to explore and prepare for a career in the construction industry.

Jai is a plumbing apprentice seeking to obtain Red Seal Certification. Jai can receive innovative, hands-on training designed to remove accessibility barriers at a small and medium-sized enterprise receiving support through the Apprenticeship Service to offer apprenticeship training opportunities.

Recognizing Foreign Construction Credentials and Improving Labour Mobility

Newcomers with the skills and experience needed to build new homes should be able to join the Canadian labour market without delays.

To enable skilled newcomers to maximize their potential as they build a new life in Canada, the Foreign Credential Recognition Program helps provide training, work placements, wage subsidies, and mentoring to newcomers. For six years, the program has helped over 9,000 skilled newcomers receive work placements and wage subsidies, and another 20,000 workers received low-cost loans and support services to minimize the costs and requirements associated with practicing their trade in Canada.

Building on Budget 2022's five-year \$115 million investment in the Foreign Credential Recognition Program:

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$50 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Employment and Social Development Canada for the Foreign Credential Recognition Program. At least half of this amount will be to streamline foreign credential recognition in the construction sector to help skilled trades workers build more homes, and the remaining funding will support foreign credential recognition in the health sector. Similar to a recent agreement between federal, provincial and territorial health ministers to recognize foreign credentials for health care professionals, the federal government is calling on provinces and territories to expedite removal of their barriers to foreign credential recognition.

To reduce internal barriers for skilled workers in Canada, the federal government is also calling for provinces and territories to urgently streamline their trades certification standards for interprovincial consistency. This includes streamlining requirements in trades, or sub-trades, that have no or limited equivalents in other jurisdictions. The federal government will continue to collaborate with provincial and territorial apprenticeship authorities to improve labour mobility for workers in these trades.

Ensuring newcomer construction workers can help build more homes

Emmanuel is a newcomer to Canada, with significant experience in the construction sector abroad. Through investments made by the Foreign Credential Recognition Program, Emmanuel can access construction-related training and work opportunities to help him get his education and experience recognized, integrate into the residential construction sector in his province, and contribute to alleviating the housing crisis.

1.2 Making it Easier to Own or Rent a Home

Homeownership is a big part of the middle class dream. If you work hard, and save your money, you should be able to buy a home. That was the deal for generations. But young adults feel like the possibility of owning a home like the one they grew up in is less and less likely, as increases in home prices continue to outpace their salaries and wages. The prospect of owning a home in Canada needs to be as real for young people today, as it was for any other generation.

And for the millions of Canadians who rent, including many who prefer the flexibility that comes with renting, drastic rent increases have pushed what was once an affordable option out of reach.

Canadians need help now, and Canada will work to make homeownership a reality for young Canadians and to protect renters, many of whom are Millennial and Gen Z, and are paying a much higher portion of their earnings towards rents than previous generations.

Budget 2024 takes action to unlock new pathways for young renters to become homeowners, and to protect middle class homeowners from rising mortgage payments.

Figure 1.5
Making it Easier to Buy a First Home



Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ The Canadian Mortgage Charter, which details the tailored mortgage relief that the government expects banks to provide borrowers who are facing financial difficulty with the mortgage on their principal residence.
- ✓ The new Tax-Free First Home Savings Account, which is a registered savings account that allows Canadians to contribute up to \$8,000 per year (up to a lifetime limit of \$40,000) for their first down payment.
- ✓ The recently doubled First-Time Home Buyers' Tax Credit, which provides up to \$1,500 in direct support to home buyers to offset expensive closing costs involved in buying a first home.
- ✓ Ensuring the profits from flipping residential real estate are subject to taxation, to unlock more homes for Canadians to live in—because homes are not a speculative financial asset class for investors.
- ✓ Making assignment sales fully taxable to ensure homes remain available for Canadians to buy.

- ✓ Over \$750 million for the Oil to Heat Pump Affordability program, which has to date provided support for over 1,500 low- to median-income households to help them transition from expensive oil heating to more energy efficient, cost-saving electric heat pumps.
- ✓ Over \$6.7 billion, on a cash basis, for the Canada Greener Homes Grant and Loan programs, which to date have provided over 172,000 grants of up to \$5,000 and 58,000 interest-free loans of up to \$40,000 to help Canadians save money by making their homes more energy efficient.

Aligning Immigration With Housing Capacity

Immigration enriches Canada's society, our culture, and our economy, but the combination of temporary and permanent immigration experienced last year put strains on Canada's ability to properly welcome and integrate newcomers into Canadian society. The government has taken steps to better manage temporary migration pressures while moderating the pace of its levels plan.

Under the 2024–2026 Immigration Levels Plan, the government has carefully moderated the intake of new permanent residents, moving towards a long-term approach that seeks to strike a balance between meeting the economic imperatives and enhancing the ability of communities to effectively welcome and integrate immigrants.

The government has also recently announced that it will reduce the share of temporary residents to 5 per cent of the overall population over the next three years. This will lead to approximately 600,000 fewer temporary residents in Canada compared to current levels.

Normalizing permanent and temporary immigration levels is critical to ensuring that newcomers have the opportunities and social supports they need to succeed when coming to Canada.

Further, these changes will ensure that newcomers, and all Canadians, have an affordable place to call home. The scale of this reduction is significant in the context of housing demand: in recent years, Canada has built about 220,000 housing units annually.

The government has also taken steps to reduce the volume of asylum claims. In March 2023, Canada and the United States announced the expansion of the Safe Third Country Agreement, which requires asylum claimants to request protection in the first safe country they arrive in, unless they qualify for an exception to the Agreement. This has resulted in significantly fewer individuals claiming asylum at irregular crossings in between Canada's land ports of entry.

Also, on February 29, 2024, the government adjusted the travel requirements for Mexican citizens, who represented 17 per cent of all asylum claims in 2023. While the majority will continue to be able to travel visa-free to Canada, some Mexican nationals will now need to apply for a Canadian visitor visa. This responds to an increase in asylum claims made by Mexican citizens that are refused, withdrawn, or abandoned. In recent years, Mexican nationals represented the top source of asylum claims in Canada.

Table 1.2

Asylum Claimants by Top Five Countries of Citizenship in 2023

Top Five Countries in 2023	Total Claims
1. Mexico	23,910
2. India	11,285
3. Nigeria	9,155
4. Türkiye	6,385
5. Colombia	6,040

Source: Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, December 31, 2023. Data is preliminary and subject to change.

Stabilizing International Student Intake to Alleviate Housing Pressures

To ensure every Canadian student can find an affordable place to live while pursuing their education, the federal government is taking action to stabilize international student intake across the country. By better aligning temporary immigration pressures to a moderate pace, Canada can ensure a better capacity to welcome newcomers.

In January 2024, the government announced a new cap on the number of study permit applications, which is expected to decrease approved study permits by up to 28 per cent in 2024 for the groups included under the cap. The government also announced new eligibility criteria for the Post-Graduation Work Permit. This will help ease housing demand growth, while also protecting international students from fraudulent institutions and unsafe living conditions.

This builds on the government’s announcement last fall to reform the International Student Program. As committed in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, by fall 2024, the government will launch a new Recognized Institutions Framework to reward post-secondary institutions with high standards around selecting, supporting—including by providing access to housing—and retaining international students.

Taken together, the measures aim to ensure post-secondary students receive the support they need for success, and balance the pressures on student housing by aligning the number of students arriving in Canada with the number of available homes. By alleviating student housing pressures, generations of Canadians and international students today, and tomorrow, will have a more affordable pathway to getting a good education.

Credit for Paying Rent

Every month, millions of Canadian renters pay their rent in full and on-time. The government thinks that should count towards their credit worthiness when applying for their first mortgage, seeking to refinance a mortgage and in many other situations that require credit evaluations. For young Canadians and newcomers to Canada, this is even more important as they have a more difficult time establishing credit history.

More Gen Z and Millennials are renting today than the generations that came before them, with over 54 per cent of people between 25 and 34 years old being renters—and that number jumps to 81 per cent for people under 24 years old. In comparison, 25 per cent of Canadians between 55 and 64 years old are renters today. By making renters' payments count, we can help younger Canadians get ahead.

In Budget 2024, the government is setting a firm expectation with lenders, through its strengthened Canadian Mortgage Charter, to take a renter's on-time payment history into account when performing credit evaluations for mortgage applications.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the government is calling on banks, fintechs, and credit bureaus to prioritize launching tools to allow renters to opt-in to reporting their rent payment history to credit bureaus, to strengthen their credit scores and unlock pathways for more renters to become homeowners.

Together, this ability to strengthen one's credit score with on-time rental payment history—and make it easier to qualify for a mortgage, or even a lower rate—works in parallel to the government's efforts to advance consumer-driven banking. Further details on Canada's Framework for Consumer-Driven Banking are in Chapter 3.

Protecting Renters' Rights

Renters face unique challenges to ensuring their homes are properly maintained and that their landlords follow provincial laws. Renters can have a hard time navigating different provincial laws and lack resources to fight disputes with landlords—whether it concerns faulty heating, an illegal rent increase, or an illegal eviction. Tenant organizing and legal services can help renters.

When renters' rights are upheld, it gives people stability and housing security. They can stay in their homes and in their community—taking their kids to the same schools, being close to the same parks, and staying in the same job. It also gives them bargaining power, helping them keep their rent affordable.

The federal government is committed to protecting tenant rights and ensuring that renting a home is fair, open, and transparent.

- Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$15 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, for a new Tenant Protection Fund, which will provide funding to organizations that provide legal and informational services to tenants, as well as for tenants' rights advocacy organizations to raise awareness of renters' rights.
- Budget 2024 also proposes a new Canadian Renters' Bill of Rights, to be developed and implemented in partnership with provinces and territories, to protect renters from unfair practices, make leases simpler, and increase price transparency. The government intends to crack down on renovations, introduce a nationwide standard lease agreement, and require landlords to disclose historical rent prices of apartments.

Free legal support and advocacy for renters

The heating system in Patrick's apartment breaks down during the winter, threatening his health and safety, but his landlord refuses to arrange urgent repairs because they are on extended vacation. Patrick pays for emergency repairs, but his landlord refuses to fully reimburse his expenses after returning from vacation.

Patrick accesses free, federally funded legal information and advice to navigate his province's tenant dispute resolution process and succeeds in being fully reimbursed for his expenses.

30-Year Amortizations for First-Time Buyers Purchasing New Builds

The high cost of mortgage payments is a barrier for many younger Canadians hoping to buy that first time. Extending mortgage amortizations for first-time buyers purchasing new builds brings that monthly cost down, making it more affordable for first-time buyers, many of whom are young people still working their way up the salary ladder.

To restore generational fairness in the housing market for younger Canadians, the government is strengthening the Canadian Mortgage Charter with new measures to unlock pathways for Millennials and Gen Z to get the keys to their first home.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government is strengthening the Canadian Mortgage Charter to allow 30-year mortgage amortizations for first-time home buyers purchasing newly constructed homes. Extending the amortization limits by five years for first-time buyers purchasing new builds will enable more younger Canadians to afford a mortgage and will encourage new supply. This new insured mortgage product will be available to first-time buyers starting August 1, 2024. The government will bring forward regulatory amendments to implement this proposal. Further details will be released in the coming months.

The government will monitor whether housing inflation and supply conditions permit expanding access to 30-year insured mortgage amortizations more broadly.

Combined with the Tax-Free First Home Savings Account to save for a down payment faster and helping renters build their credit score with their on-time rental payment history, new access to 30-year mortgage amortizations will help first-time buyers purchasing new builds to access mortgages with lower monthly payments, making it easier to unlock the door to their first home.

Enhancing the Home Buyers' Plan

As home prices go up and the cost of living rises, saving for a down payment is more and more difficult. The federal government is enhancing the tax savings plans that help young Canadians save for their first home.

Across the country, and particularly in Canada's major cities, home prices have gone up—steeply. Support to help first-time buyers save must keep pace with market prices. That is why the government launched the Tax-Free First Home Savings Account, and why in Budget 2024, it is enhancing the Home Buyers' Plan. While home prices have risen—and building more new homes will help to lower prices—the government is unlocking pathways to a down payment so more Canadians can buy a home and build a good middle class life.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to amend the *Income Tax Act* to increase the Home Buyers' Plan withdrawal limit from \$35,000 to \$60,000, enabling first-time home buyers to use the tax benefits of an RRSP to save up to \$25,000 more for their down payment, faster. The newly increased limit would be available to first-time buyers after April 16, 2024.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the government's intention to amend the *Income Tax Act* to temporarily extend the grace period during which homeowners are not required to repay their Home Buyers' Plan withdrawals to their RRSP by an additional three years. This grace period extension would apply to Home Buyers' Plan participants who made a first withdrawal between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2025, who will now only have to begin repaying their Home Buyers' Plan withdrawals in the fifth year after the year in which they withdraw. For a couple who withdrew the maximum in 2023, extending the grace period could allow them to defer annual repayments as large as \$4,667 by an additional three years.

This measure would reduce federal revenues by an estimated \$90 million over six years, starting in 2023-24, and \$5 million per year ongoing.

Tax-Free First Home Savings Account

The new Tax-Free First Home Savings Account is a registered savings account that allows Canadians to contribute up to \$8,000 per year, and up to a lifetime limit of \$40,000, towards their first down payment. To help Canadians reach their savings goals faster, Tax-Free First Home Savings Account contributions are tax deductible on annual income tax returns, like a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP). And, like a Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA), withdrawals to purchase a first home—including any investment income on contributions—are non-taxable. Tax-free in; tax-free out.

As of April 16, more than 750,000 Canadians have already opened a Tax-Free First Home Savings Account to save for their first down payment—putting homeownership back within reach across the country and helping them reach their savings goals sooner.

Tax-Free First Home Savings Account

Darya is planning to buy a first home in 2029 in Saint John, NB. Starting in 2024, she began contributing \$667 per month in her Tax-Free First Home Savings Account. These contributions can be deducted from her income at tax time, providing an annual federal tax refund of \$1,640. After five years, Darya has saved \$44,000 in her Tax-Free First Home Savings Account, including tax-free investment income, which she uses to make a 10-per-cent down payment on a \$350,000 home and pay associated expenses. She can withdraw the full \$44,000 tax-free, saving thousands of dollars that can be put towards her new home. In addition, she will claim the First-Time Home Buyers' Tax Credit for \$1,500 in tax relief.

Tax-Free First Home Savings Account and Home Buyers' Plan

Mark and Mathieu want to buy a condo in Vancouver this year. They both make between \$70,000 and \$100,000 annually and contributed the maximum amount in their Tax-Free First Home Savings Account in 2023 and 2024 (\$667 per month each), for a total of \$32,000 between the two of them. These contributions were deducted from their income at tax time, providing total federal tax refunds of \$6,560. Mark and Mathieu also both have \$60,000 in their individual RRSPs.

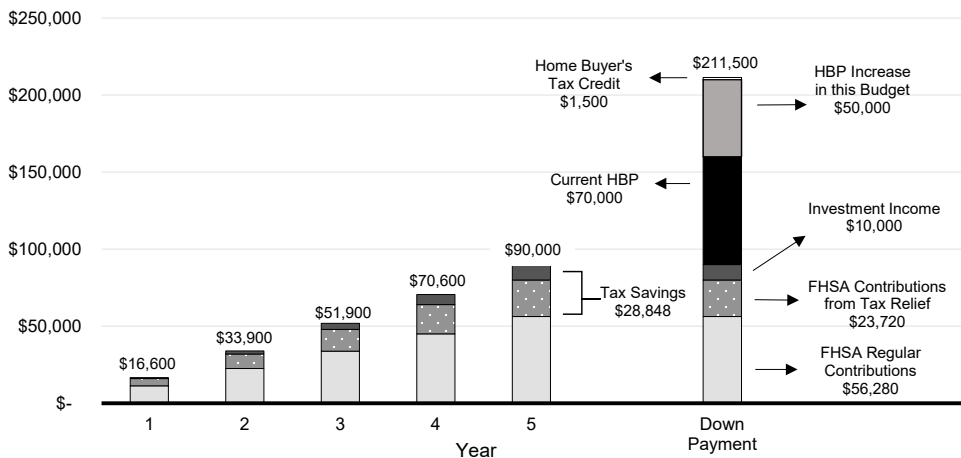
Mark and Mathieu would like to make a 20 per cent down payment on a \$760,000 condo to save on mortgage loan insurance premiums and interest payments. The couple is planning to use their Tax-Free First Home Savings Accounts and RRSPs for their \$152,000 down payment. With the increased Home Buyers' Plan withdrawal limit, Mark and Mathieu can now withdraw \$120,000 from their RRSPs without having to pay \$15,000 in taxes, which they would have paid on the amount in excess of the previous Home Buyers' Plan withdrawal limit of \$35,000 (\$70,000 per couple). They will now have until 2029 to start repaying the \$120,000 back to their RRSPs, instead of 2026 as per current rules. They will also claim the First-Time Home Buyers' Tax Credit for an additional \$1,500 in tax relief.

Tax-Free First Home Savings Account

The combined value of federal-provincial tax relief offered by the Tax-Free First Home Savings Account, compared to a taxable account for a couple living in Ontario, earning about \$80,000 and each contributing \$8,000 annually is detailed in Chart 1.4. Also shown is the maximum down payment a couple could make when combining the Tax-Free First Home Savings Account, Home Buyers' Plan, and the Home Buyers' Tax Credit.

Chart 1.4

A Pathway to a First Down Payment (for a couple)



Note: Tax savings comprise both the tax relief received through deductions in a tax return and the non-taxation of investment income. The down payment is comprised of the Tax-Free First Home Savings Account (FHSA), using the Home Buyers' Plan (HBP) to each withdraw \$60,000 from RRSPs, and the maximum federal tax relief of \$1,500 from the Home Buyers' Tax Credit.

Enhancing the Canadian Mortgage Charter

The government launched the Canadian Mortgage Charter to help ensure Canadians know about the fair, reasonable, and timely mortgage relief they can seek and receive from their financial institutions.

Mortgage lenders have a range of tools available for providing tailored relief. Lenders will communicate with borrowers facing mortgage hardship to discuss possible approaches based on the borrower's individual circumstances and criteria set by lenders and mortgage insurers.

The federal government and its financial sector agencies, particularly the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada and the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, are closely monitoring the mortgage relief being offered by financial institutions. While Canadians are continuing to manage the impacts of higher mortgage rates, it is essential that borrowers and lenders remain proactive in identifying and addressing mortgage hardship.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the government is enhancing the Canadian Mortgage Charter to provide further support to Canadians facing mortgage hardship. These enhancements include:
 - Using rent payment history for mortgage applications, to help more renters become homeowners by improving their credit score;
 - Up to 30-year mortgage amortizations for first-time home buyers purchasing new builds, to make it easier to afford a first mortgage; and,
 - More detailed expectations for lenders to proactively contact borrowers, including making permanent mortgage relief measures available, where appropriate; and providing information to help borrowers make informed decisions, such as before renewal.

The Canadian Mortgage Charter sets out the following expectations:



1. Proactively contacting homeowners well in advance of their mortgage renewal to inform them of their renewal and refinancing options (e.g., in some circumstances, lenders should contact borrowers at least 24 months in advance to begin discussing options).



2. Allowing temporary extensions of the amortization period for mortgage holders at risk and, where appropriate, permanent amortization extensions for those that meet additional criteria set by mortgage insurers and lenders.



3. Providing information about additional interest that mortgage holders will pay, over the total length of the mortgage, as a result of amortization extensions.



4. Waiving fees and costs that would have otherwise been charged for relief measures, or when mortgage holders take action (e.g., increasing payments) to reduce an extended amortization as their financial situation improves.



5. Not requiring insured mortgage holders to requalify under the insured minimum qualifying rate when switching lenders at mortgage renewal.



6. Giving borrowers at risk the ability to make lump sum payments to avoid negative amortization or sell their principal residence without any prepayment penalties.



7. Not charging interest on interest in the event that mortgage relief measures result in a temporary period of negative amortization.



8. Calling on landlords, banks, credit bureaus, and fintech companies to make sure that rental history is taken into account in your credit score.



9. Permitting up to 30-year mortgage amortization for first-time buyers purchasing new builds.

Switching mortgage lenders without requalifying for the stress test

Jessica, a new homeowner in Charlottetown, PEI, is nearing the completion of her first five-year term on a \$350,000 mortgage for her townhouse. The Mortgage Charter sets an expectation for her bank to send an early notice informing her of her renewal options, which gives her plenty of time to shop around for a better rate. Jessica works with a mortgage broker to evaluate her options and finds a more competitive mortgage rate at a different lender. As a borrower with mortgage insurance, Jessica is able to switch lenders at renewal without needing to requalify under the minimum qualifying rate (the stress test).

Because the Mortgage Charter helped inform Jessica that she could switch lenders without another stress test, Jessica is able to reduce her mortgage rate from 6 per cent to 5.5 per cent and save around \$1,000 per year.

Extending amortization and not paying interest on interest

Éric and Maya are new parents in Québec City, Quebec who purchased their first home two years ago. The fixed monthly payment of around \$2,300 that they make on their \$550,000 variable rate mortgage is no longer covering their mortgage interest costs at the current interest rate, creating a situation where their mortgage balance is growing and interest is being charged on interest.

Éric and Maya receive a letter from their bank informing them of the situation. After discussing options with their bank, Éric and Maya take into account their budget constraints and decide to temporarily extend their amortization by an additional five years to help make their payments more manageable. Because the Mortgage Charter sets expectations for lenders to proactively contact borrowers facing mortgage hardship, Éric and Maya are able to get back to paying down their mortgage balance and avoid about \$400 in interest on interest.

When interest rates fall, the bank will work with Éric and Maya to help them return to their original amortization schedule.

Halal Mortgages

Canada is home to a vibrant and growing market of alternative financing products, including halal mortgages, that enable Muslim Canadians, and other diverse communities, to further participate in the housing market.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the government is exploring new measures to expand access to alternative financing products, like halal mortgages. This could include changes in the tax treatment of these products or a new regulatory sandbox for financial service providers, while ensuring adequate consumer protections are in place.

In March 2024, the government began consulting financial services providers and diverse communities to understand how federal policies can better support the needs of all Canadians seeking to become homeowners. The government will provide an update in the *2024 Fall Economic Statement*.

Strengthening Mortgage Income Verification

Financial institutions maintain rigorous policies to verify borrower income when determining someone's ability to repay their mortgage. Independently verifying borrower income helps financial institutions detect and deter the types of fraud or misrepresentation that can increase the costs of mortgages for all borrowers. However, fraud risks are always evolving—and so too are the tools to combat these risks.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to consult with the mortgage industry on making available a tool through the Canada Revenue Agency to complement the existing strategies of financial institutions to verify borrower income for mortgages.

Banning Foreign Buyers of Canadian Homes

For years, foreign money has been coming into Canada to buy up residential real estate, increasing housing affordability concerns in cities across the country, and particularly major centres. To address this, the government introduced a two-year ban on the purchase of residential property by foreign investors, effective January 1, 2023.

To help ensure that homes are used for Canadians to live in, not as a speculative asset class for foreign investors, on February 4, 2024, the government announced it intends to extend the ban on foreign buying of Canadian homes by an additional two years, to January 1, 2027.

Foreign commercial enterprises and people who are not Canadian citizens or permanent residents will continue to be prohibited from purchasing residential property in Canada.

Cracking Down on Short-Term Rentals

Homes are for Canadians to live in, not speculative assets for investors. The short-term rentals listed on platforms such as Airbnb and VRBO are keeping 18,900 homes off the market in Montréal, Toronto, and Vancouver alone, based on estimates from 2020, meaning families, students, workers, and seniors are having to compete for fewer homes.

To unlock Canada's housing supply for Canadians to live in, in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, the federal government proposed tax changes to incentivize the return of non-compliant short-term rentals to the long-term market and to support the work of provinces and territories that have restricted short-term rentals.

These changes would apply as of January 1, 2024, to deny income tax deductions on income earned from short-term rentals that do not comply with the relevant provincial or municipal laws. By denying income tax deductions, the government is removing the profit incentive for short-term rental operators.

Some provinces, including Quebec and British Columbia, and municipalities such as Toronto, Montréal, and Vancouver, have already taken action to return short-term rentals to the long-term market for Canadians to live in. To support the work of municipalities to unlock homes for Canadians, the federal government is committed to launching a \$50 million short-term rental enforcement fund. The government is currently engaging with stakeholders to design a program that will be responsive to municipal needs, and will announce further details later this year.

Cracking Down on Real Estate Fraud

Cracking down on real estate tax fraud protects home buyers and levels the playing field for those who play by the rules. The government is committed to reinforcing the fairness of the tax system and combatting tax non-compliance across the housing sector.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$73.1 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$14.7 million per year ongoing to the Canada Revenue Agency to continue addressing tax non-compliance in real estate transactions. By ensuring that everyone pays their fair share, the government is protecting home buyers from artificial market distortions that increase home prices.

Advancing National Flood Insurance

Unlike previous generations, homeownership now comes with the burdens of paying for the costs of climate change, due to the increasing frequency and severity of natural disasters. Put simply, Millennial homeowners have to worry if

they can afford flood insurance, or if they can access it at all. This wasn't a common concern for their parents and grandparents.

As announced in Budget 2023, the government intends to deliver a flood reinsurance program and a separate insurance subsidy for households at high risk of flooding.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to establish a subsidiary of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to deliver flood reinsurance.
- ▶ To advance this commitment, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$15 million to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) in 2025-26 to advance implementation of a national flood insurance program by 2025.

The government is advancing work with provinces and territories, in partnership with the insurance industry, to stand-up a low-cost flood insurance program for high-risk properties within the next twelve months.

Flood insurance to protect Canadians' homes

Joaquin and Kariné own a home in an area with a high flood risk. Because there are limited private insurance options available to cover homes in high flood risk areas, they face challenges insuring their home.

Like many Canadian homeowners, their home is a large part of their life savings. Joaquin and Kariné still have a mortgage, which adds to their worries about potential disasters, such as a flood, damaging their property. This situation leaves them with limited financial flexibility and poses a risk to their financial security, should their home suffer damage.

Canada's flood insurance program will help Joaquin and Kariné access insurance coverage and protect their home in a way that is affordable.

Confronting the Financialization of Housing

Housing should be treated as homes for people, instead of a speculative asset class. When purchasing a home, Canadians might expect to be bidding against other potential buyers, not a multi-billion-dollar hedge fund. The role of large, corporate investors in our single-family housing market needs to be addressed.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the government intends to restrict the purchase and acquisition of existing single-family homes by very large, corporate investors. The government will consult in the coming months and provide further details in the *2024 Fall Economic Statement*.

1.3 Helping Canadians Who Can't Afford a Home

When you have a home, you have stability, security, and an increased sense of well-being. Everyone deserves this. One of the most heart wrenching realities of the housing crisis is the increase in people struggling to find housing, especially since the pandemic. Making sure everyone has a place to live is the right thing to do, and it's the Canadian thing to do.

A strong and growing community housing sector supports vulnerable people, including those making low incomes, those fleeing violence, and those experiencing homelessness. It also keeps affordable housing affordable, builds new affordable options that meet everyone's needs, and supports strong, diverse communities. Everyone has a right to decent housing, regardless of income.

Budget 2024 will invest to increase the amount of affordable housing in Canada so we can restore what was lost over the past few decades, and help bring chronic homelessness in Canadian communities to an end.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Over \$4 billion towards preventing and reducing homelessness, through Reaching Home, Canada's Homelessness Strategy—including \$100 million to support communities in responding to unsheltered homelessness this winter.
- ✓ \$4 billion through the Rapid Housing Initiative, which is building more than 15,500 affordable homes for people experiencing homelessness or in severe housing need by 2026.
- ✓ Nearly \$960 million provided since 2017 via the Interim Housing Assistance Program to support provinces and municipalities offering transitional housing support to asylum claimants.
- ✓ Over \$458 million for the new Greener Affordable Housing stream of the Canada Greener Homes Loan program to provide low-interest loans and grants for energy efficient retrofits of affordable housing, which reduces operational costs for non-profit housing providers.
- ✓ Over \$4 billion over seven years, starting in 2024-25, to implement an Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy and to establish a National Indigenous Housing Centre.

Enhancing the Affordable Housing Fund

Canada's affordable housing stock is too small to meet growing demand, resulting in too many people living in unaffordable and inadequate housing. More affordable housing is particularly needed to ensure persons with disabilities and low-income families can find an affordable place to call home.

This is why the government is investing billions of dollars to support affordable housing providers, to repair existing affordable homes, and to build new ones, through programs such as the \$14 billion Affordable Housing Fund.

The *2023 Fall Economic Statement* provided an additional \$1 billion for the Affordable Housing Fund to support non-profit, co-op, and public housing providers in building more than 7,000 affordable homes.

- ▶ To build and maintain more affordable housing, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$976 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$24 million in future years, to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to launch a new Rapid Housing stream under the Affordable Housing Fund to build deeply affordable housing, supportive housing, and shelters for our most vulnerable.

Protecting and Expanding Affordable Housing

In the last decade, hundreds of thousands of affordable homes have been lost in Canada—by being destroyed after a lack of maintenance and upkeep, turned into more expensive rental units, or converted into luxury condos. Today, our community housing sector accounts for only 4 per cent of Canada’s housing market, while 10 per cent of Canadians are low-income and in need of affordable housing. More must be done. We must protect our affordable housing supply for low- and modest-income families.

The government is committed to expanding and transforming this sector by 2030 and beyond to further support Canadian households, including young Canadians.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes \$477.2 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$147.8 million in future years, to launch a new \$1.5 billion Canada Rental Protection Fund, to be administered by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, to protect the stock of affordable housing in Canada. The Fund will provide \$1 billion in loans and \$470 million in contributions to support affordable housing providers to acquire units and preserve rents at a stable level for decades to come, preventing those units from being redeveloped into out of reach condos or luxury rental units.
 - This new Fund will be co-led and co-funded by the federal government and other partners.
 - This program will help mobilize investments and financing from the charitable sector, private sector, and other orders of government.

Keeping Non-Profit and Co-op Homes Affordable

In recognition of the financial challenges facing community and social housing providers, such as co-ops, the federal government provides support to affordable housing providers to ensure existing affordable housing can be maintained. To date, the Federal Community Housing Initiative has already delivered nearly \$150 million to ensure 47,000 homes can remain affordable for vulnerable Canadians, including persons with disabilities, single-parent families, seniors, and newcomers.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to introduce flexibilities to the Federal Community Housing Initiative to ensure that eligible housing providers can access funding to maintain housing affordability for low-income tenants and co-op members.

Lower Energy Bills for Renters and Homeowners

To address the twin challenges of energy affordability and climate change, the government will launch a Canada Green Buildings Strategy. The strategy will help lower home energy bills and reduce building emissions by supporting energy efficient retrofits. This represents an important next step in meeting Canada's climate targets and helping Canadians save money on their energy bills.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$903.5 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, to Natural Resources Canada as follows:
 - \$800 million over five years, starting in 2025-26, to launch a new Canada Greener Homes Affordability Program that will support the direct installation of energy efficiency retrofits for Canadian households with low- to median-incomes. This program represents the next phase of the Canada Greener Homes Initiative and will be co-delivered with provincial and territorial partners. It will also be complemented by CMHC's Greener Homes Loan program, which provides interest-free loans of up to \$40,000 for energy efficiency home retrofits.
 - \$73.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to renew and modernize existing energy efficiency programs that offer tools to building owners like the ISO 50001 Energy Management Systems Standard and the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager. This funding will also spur the development of better, more ambitious building codes to further reduce emissions and lower energy bills. The federal government will encourage provinces and territories to adopt these top-tier building codes.

- \$30 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to continue developing a national approach to home energy labelling, which will empower prospective home buyers with information about the energy efficiency of their new home, with the support of energy auditors.

Natural Resources Canada will announce further details on the Canada Green Buildings Strategy in the coming weeks.

Lowering energy bills for homeowners

Maya and Sophie are homeowners with low incomes and are struggling to afford their energy bills. They want to make their home more cost efficient. Through the Canada Greener Homes Affordability Program (CGHAP), an assessment determines that the most effective energy efficiency upgrades for their home are attic insulation and air sealing. At no cost to Maya and Sophie, CGHAP arranges the direct installation of these upgrades, which will prevent heat from leaking out, improve the comfort of their home, save them money on their energy bills, and reduce their home heating emissions.

Lowering energy bills for renters

Sierra rents an apartment where she faces high heating bills from her baseboard heaters and does not have air conditioning. With the agreement of her landlord, an assessment through CGHAP determines her apartment would be a good candidate for a heat pump. At no cost to Sierra, CGHAP arranges the direct installation of a heat pump that reduces her heating costs and provides air conditioning, leaving her more money at the end of the month, and with a more comfortable home, too.

Addressing Homelessness and Encampments

Homelessness and encampments impact every community in Canada, affecting some of the most vulnerable Canadians, including 2SLGBTQI+ youth, Black and racialized people, persons with disabilities, and Indigenous people. To help ensure everyone has a safe and affordable place to call home, the government has committed over \$4 billion through Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy, for communities to provide services, transitional housing, and shelter to those who need it most. This is double the funding originally provided for Reaching Home in Budget 2017.

To respond to the urgent needs that communities are facing, the government provided an additional \$100 million in 2023-24 to Infrastructure Canada for Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy to support emergency funding over the winter for those experiencing or at risk of unsheltered homelessness—including those living in encampments.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide an additional \$1.3 billion over four years, starting in 2024-25, to Infrastructure Canada for Reaching Home: Canada’s Homelessness Strategy, as follows:
- \$1.0 billion over four years, starting in 2024-25, to stabilize funding under the program. Recognizing the enduring nature of this challenge, this investment reflects the government’s commitment to support organizations that do vitally important work across the country to prevent and reduce homelessness. Of this investment, \$50 million will focus on accelerating community-level reductions in homelessness. This investment will support communities across Canada as they adopt best practices and lessons learned from other jurisdictions to reduce the time it takes to move individuals and families into more stable housing.
 - \$250 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to address the urgent issue of encampments and unsheltered homelessness. This funding will require provinces and territories to cost-match federal investments, leveraging a total of \$500 million. This will help communities scale-up their efforts to train homelessness support workers, respond to the unique experiences of those affected by unsheltered homelessness, including those living in encampments, and renovate and build more shelters and transitional homes for those who need them.

Support for Reaching Home: Canada’s Homelessness Strategy

Since Reaching Home was launched, it has supported projects across the country. Existing support to advance innovative construction includes:

- Under the Indigenous Homelessness stream, the Mi’kmaw Native Friendship Society received \$904,000 in 2021 to build the Diamond Bailey House in Halifax, with 34 shelter beds, 11 dorm-style rooms and 7 bachelor apartments.
- Under the program’s Rural and Remote Homelessness stream, Community Living Huntsville received \$125,000 through United Way Simcoe Muskoka to support a transitional housing project that supports adults with developmental disabilities, who have experienced chronic or periodic homelessness, to reach independent living within four years.

Building Homes in Indigenous Communities

Access to safe and affordable housing is critical to improving socio-economic outcomes and ensuring a better future for Indigenous communities. Since 2015 the federal government has committed more than \$6.7 billion to support housing in Indigenous communities and a further \$4.3 billion to advance an Urban, Rural, and Northern Indigenous Housing strategy set to launch in 2024-25. As of December 31, 2023, Indigenous Services Canada, in collaboration with the Canada Mortgage Housing Corporation, has supported over 22,000 homes in 611 First Nations communities.

As outlined in Chapter 6, Budget 2024 also proposes additional investments to support housing and enabling infrastructure needs in First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities.

The Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy

Indigenous households in urban, rural, and northern communities across Canada face challenges accessing adequate and affordable housing. To address this, Budget 2022 and Budget 2023 committed a total of \$4.3 billion over seven years, starting in 2024-25, to implement a co-developed Urban, Rural and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy. The Strategy will be designed and implemented to complement the federal government's previous \$6.7 billion in investments to support existing distinctions-based housing strategies for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.

Informed by Indigenous-led engagements with Indigenous governments, organizations and housing providers, the funding will be delivered directly by First Nations, Inuit, and Métis governments, Modern Treaty holders and Self-Governing Indigenous Governments, and through a new Indigenous-led National Indigenous Housing Centre to ensure support will be provided to all Indigenous people.

Sheltering Asylum Claimants

While providing asylum claimants with a safe place to live falls under provincial and municipal jurisdiction, the federal government recognizes the need for all orders of government to work together to address pressures on the shelter system.

Since 2017, the federal government has provided almost \$960 million through the Interim Housing Assistance Program, which helps provincial and municipal governments prevent homelessness for asylum claimants on a cost-sharing basis.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.1 billion over three years, starting in 2024-25, to Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada to extend the Interim Housing Assistance Program. Funding in 2026-27 will be conditional on provincial and municipal investments in permanent transitional housing solutions for asylum claimants.

The federal government is working with all orders of government to find long-term solutions to prevent asylum seekers from experiencing homelessness.

Chapter 1

More Affordable Homes

millions of dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
1.1. Building More Homes	-49	250	542	791	1,121	1,295	3,950
Building Homes on Public Lands	0	18	44	91	13	10	176
Converting Underused Federal Offices into Homes ¹	0	28	102	96	86	97	408
<i>Less: Projected Savings</i>	0	-22	-38	-110	-183	-255	-606
Building Apartments, Bringing Rents Down Year-Over-Year	0	0	41	35	92	159	328
<i>Reallocation of Funding</i>	-49	18	10	35	18	-6	27
Topping-up the Housing Accelerator Fund	0	101	99	100	100	0	400
A New Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund	0	13	122	290	471	604	1,500
Changing How We Build Homes ²	0	33	49	0	0	0	82
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-13	-19	0	0	0	-32
Housing Design Catalogue	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-12	0	0	0	0	-12
Modernizing Housing Data	0	2	6	6	6	0	20
Adding Additional Suites to Single Family Homes	0	0	35	102	177	95	410
Accelerating Investment to Build More Apartments	0	1	27	140	335	585	1,088
Building More Student Housing	0	1	3	5	5	5	19
More Skilled Trades Workers Building Homes	0	50	50	0	0	0	100
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-5	-15	0	0	0	-20
Recognizing Foreign Construction Credentials and Improving Labour Mobility	0	25	25	0	0	0	50
1.2. Making it Easier to Own or Rent a Home	5	19	34	19	14	9	101
Protecting Renters' Rights	0	3	3	3	3	3	15
Enhancing the Home Buyers' Plan	5	20	20	20	15	10	90
Cracking Down on Real Estate Fraud	0	15	15	15	15	15	73

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
<i>Less: Expected Revenues</i>	0	-18	-18	-18	-18	-18	-92
Advancing National Flood Insurance	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
1.3. Helping Canadians Who Can't Afford a Home	0	751	1,029	1,158	966	566	4,470
Enhancing the Affordable Housing Fund	0	100	219	219	219	219	976
Protecting and Expanding Affordable Housing	0	5	120	118	117	117	477
Lower Energy Bills for Renters and Homeowners	0	12	65	123	223	230	654
Addressing Homelessness and Encampments	0	225	225	431	406	0	1,287
Sheltering Asylum Claimants	0	409	400	267	0	0	1,076
Additional Investments – More Affordable Homes	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
Supporting the Federal Housing Advocate	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
Funding proposed for the CHRC to support the Office of the Federal Housing Advocate to fulfill its mandate of promoting and protecting the right to a safe and affordable place to call home.							
Chapter 1 - Net Fiscal Impact	-44	1,022	1,607	1,968	2,101	1,870	8,524

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. A glossary of abbreviations used in this table can be found at the end of Annex 1.

- ¹ The proposed funding will generate additional savings, over and above the amounts included in this budget, that will help Public Services and Procurement Canada achieve its Refocusing Government Spending reduction targets, as outlined in the organization's 2024 to 2025 Departmental Plan.
- ² Funding for Regional Development Agencies under Changing How We Build Homes is sourced from the Budget 2024 Boosting Regional Economic Growth measure found in Chapter 4.

Chapter 2

Lifting Up Every Generation

As Canadians, we take care of each other. It's a promise at the heart of who we are, and it goes back generations.

From universal public health care to Employment Insurance to strong, stable, funded pensions, like the Canada Pension Plan (CPP), there has always been an agreement that we will take care of our neighbours when they have the need. It gave our workers stability, and our businesses confidence, that the right supports were in place to keep our economy fair, keep people healthy, ready, and well supported, and keep the middle class strong.

In 2015, the government recognized that the economy had changed. People needed more supports, and of a new kind. The government got to work. The Canada Child Benefit was introduced, which has helped cut the child poverty rate by more than half. The security and dignity of retirement income was reinforced, by strengthening the CPP and increasing Old Age Security (OAS) for seniors 75 and over. The government permanently eliminated interest on federal student and apprenticeship loans. And it made generational investments in \$10-a-day child care, cutting child care costs by at least half—giving families money back in their pockets and giving children the best start in life.

These have been investments in people, unprecedented in the history of Canada. Consistent, reliable support has provided certainty for families in a deeply uncertain time, making sure they have the support they rely on to get ahead. It has meant regular monthly or quarterly benefits that help people keep up with the cost of living; supports that provide stability, support that was not there nine years ago. The government has enhanced and strengthened our social safety net for every generation.

The hard work of previous generations who built Canada's world-renowned pension funds built the foundation of our progress today. Canada's social safety net needs to be there for every generation. And we are making it work for them.

For young families, especially Millennial parents, who too often face high rent, high child care costs, and worries about their child's future, a stronger social safety net is now here. For every younger Canadian to pursue their dreams, we're making it more affordable to get an education, save for a home, and build a career.

Budget 2024 takes action to ensure Canada's social safety net works for every generation, especially Millennials and Gen Z. Transformative investments will continue levelling the playing field and lifting up every generation.

2.1 Taking Care of Every Generation

At the heart of Canada's social safety is the promise of access to universal public health care. We have made a promise to each other, as Canadians, that if you get ill or injured or are born with complicated health issues, you don't need to go into debt just to get essential care. Here in Canada, no matter where you live or what you earn, you should always be able to get the medical care you need.

To maintain the core pillar of our social safety net, last year, the federal government announced our \$200 billion ten year health care plan to clear backlogs, improve primary care, and cut wait times, delivering the health outcomes that Canadians need and deserve.

When people are healthy, our economy is healthy. Since 2015, the government has promised and delivered more. That includes ensuring access to affordable dental care and prescription medications. In December, the new Canadian Dental Care Plan began enrollment, which is expected to support nine million uninsured Canadians by 2025.

In February, the federal government introduced legislation to deliver the first phase of national pharmacare to provide universal coverage for most contraceptives and many diabetes medications, in partnership with provinces and territories. Pharmacare will ensure every woman can choose the birth control that is best for her, and that every woman, no matter how much money she has, can control her own body.

Now, the government's generational transformation of Canada's social safety net is delivering a new Canada Disability Benefit. Soon, we will begin consultations on how we can better support caregivers in their essential roles upholding the health and well-being of Canadians.

Budget 2024 highlights new measures that will strengthen Canada's social safety net to lift up every generation. No matter your age, your income, or your circumstances, every Canadian deserves to feel secure in the knowledge that they will get the care and support they need. Because this is what Canadians do; they take care of each other.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Providing nearly \$200 billion over ten years to strengthen universal public health care for Canadians, including \$1.7 billion to support wage increases for personal support workers and related professions, and \$5.4 billion for long-term care and home and community care to help people age with dignity close to home.
- ✓ Enhancing the Canada Workers Benefit to help hard-working people with full-time, low-wage jobs support themselves and their families, by providing up to \$2,739 to working families and \$1,590 to single workers, through four payments spread throughout the year.
- ✓ Rolling out the Canadian Dental Care Plan to provide dental coverage for uninsured Canadians with a family income of less than \$90,000. To date, over 1.7 million applications have been approved for eligible seniors, who will be able to visit an oral health provider as early as May of this year.
- ✓ Launching the first phase of the National Strategy for Drugs for Rare Diseases to help increase access to, and affordability of, effective drugs for rare diseases for patients across Canada.

Stronger Universal Public Health Care

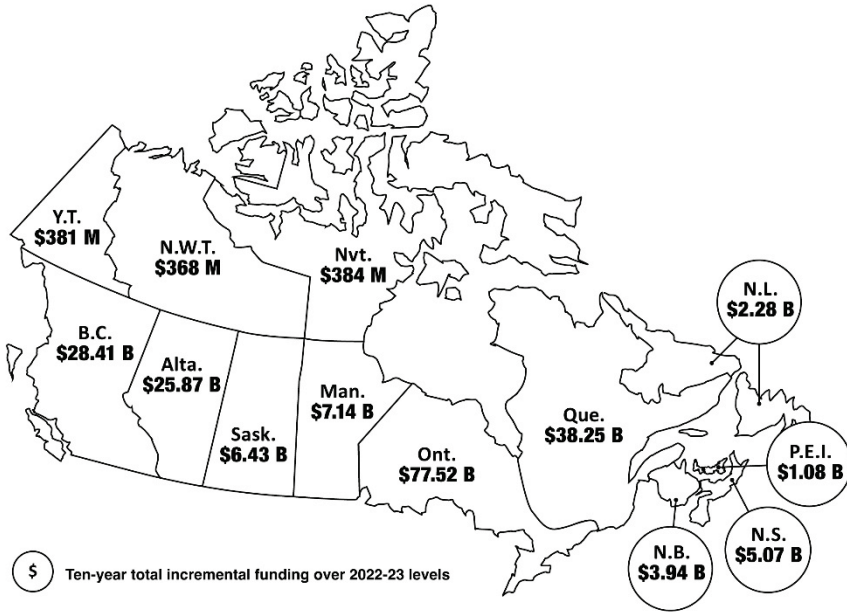
A strong and effective public health care system is at the heart of what it means to be Canadian. Canada boasts world-class doctors, nurses, midwives, personal support workers, hospitals, and research institutions, and Canadians deserve access to world-class care. In February 2023, the government committed nearly \$200 billion over ten years to improve Canada's universal public health care system.

Since then, agreements have been signed with all provinces and territories that will translate into health care improvements for Canadians. In Ontario, over 700 new spots to train doctors, nurses, and other health care workers will be created. In Nova Scotia, improvements in rural and remote communities mean 88 per cent of residents will have regular access to a health care provider within three years. These are just some of the real benefits that Canadians can count on thanks to federal investments in public health care.

The government has been engaging with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis leadership on the \$2 billion Indigenous Health Equity Fund since spring 2023 and looks forward to announcing final design and implementation details for the program in 2024-25.

Figure 2.1

Helping Every Province and Territory Improve Health Care



New Health Care Agreements with Every Province and Territory

The *Canada Health Act* helps ensure that all eligible residents of Canada have reasonable access to insured health services, without financial barriers. No Canadian should have to pay for medically necessary health care services, and the federal government is continuously working to uphold this principle for every Canadian.

As part of the federal government's work to deliver better health outcomes for Canadians, it has now signed agreements with all provinces and territories to begin delivering the \$25 billion in new funding available in the ten-year health care plan through bilateral agreements.

British Columbia

\$976 million over three years announced on October 10, 2023

- Develop an innovative model of care so nurses can spend more time with patients;
- Increase the percentage of people in the province who have access to their own electronic health information; and,
- Increase the percentage of family health service providers that can securely share patient health information.

New Health Care Agreements with Every Province and Territory

Prince Edward Island

\$87 million over three years announced on December 19, 2023

- Advance interprovincial and foreign credential recognition in the health workforce, by developing a strategic plan to recruit internationally educated health professionals, and by leveraging technology for streamlined training;
- Increase access to diagnostic services by expanding laboratory services, extending hours of operation, and reducing wait times for patients; and,
- Invest in Mobile Mental Health units and Student Well-being Teams to reach an additional 2,500 patients by 2026.

Alberta

\$855 million over three years announced on December 21, 2023

- Increase access to primary care by expanding team-based care and enhancing virtual care;
- Enhance access to digital health services and health information by implementing e-referral services and accelerating the secure exchange of data across the health system; and,
- Reduce wait times for community mental health and substance use services by establishing new treatment spaces and improving existing ones.

Nova Scotia

\$308 million over three years announced on January 10, 2024

- Increase access to health care providers by expanding clinic hours in rural and remote communities, and introducing mobile health services and virtual urgent care;
- Increase the number of family physicians, nurse practitioners, and registered nurses to address workforce needs; and,
- Develop digital tools to access health information, book appointments, and access virtual health services.

Ontario

\$2.5 billion over three years announced on February 9, 2024

- Expand enrollment in health care education programs by over 700 spots;
- Modernize digital infrastructure, including information reporting, collection, and sharing; and,
- Make health care more convenient, connected, and patient-centred by expanding the availability of electronic health information and increasing the number of health professionals who can securely access and share it.

New Health Care Agreements with Every Province and Territory

Northwest Territories

\$22 million over three years announced on February 13, 2024

- Increase coordination and access to primary care across the regions by establishing a territorial public health unit;
- Support recruitment, retention, and training initiatives for health workers; and,
- Enhance culturally appropriate mental wellness and suicide prevention programming, including crisis response.

Manitoba

\$369 million over three years announced on February 15, 2024

- Hire 400 more doctors, 300 more nurses, 200 paramedics, and 100 home care workers to address staffing shortages;
- Hire more psychologists to help reduce wait times for counselling; and,
- Support new acute care beds to increase system capacity and the number of acute care beds.

Nunavut

\$21 million over three years announced on March 5, 2024

- Increase coordination and access to primary care across the regions, including expanding existing paramedic care to all 25 Nunavut communities;
- Help reduce backlogs, for example, by acquiring key medical equipment to reduce reliance on patient travel to Ottawa; and,
- Expand the delivery of culturally appropriate mental health and addiction services and specialized care.

Yukon

\$22 million over three years announced on March 12, 2024

- Improve access to family health services, including establishing a new walk-in primary care clinic expected to help at least 1,500 patients annually; and,
- Expand the delivery of mental health and addiction services, for example, by creating Yukon's first residential managed alcohol withdrawal program with a capacity of ten beds by 2025-26.

Saskatchewan

\$336 million over three years announced on March 18, 2024

- Improve access to family health services and acute and urgent care including by creating new permanent acute care and complex care beds in Regina and Saskatoon hospitals;
- Help reduce backlogs through the recruitment of new health care workers, and by supporting the expansion of 550 post-secondary training seats; and,

New Health Care Agreements with Every Province and Territory

- Modernize health care systems with health data and digital tools by continuing investments in eHealth and health sector information technology.

Newfoundland and Labrador

\$232 million over three years announced on March 25, 2024

- Increase access to primary care by continuing to add new family care teams, creating urgent care centres to service the Northeast Avalon, and adding new positions to substantially improve how children receive care;
- Increase the number of Newfoundlanders and Labradorians who can access their own health record electronically; and,
- Increase the number of people with access to mental health teams.

New Brunswick

\$276 million over three years announced on March 26, 2024

- Increase the quality and availability of primary care providers across the province, including by allowing nurse practitioners to provide non-urgent care as an alternative to emergency department visits;
- Support recruitment, retention, and training for health care workers to reduce backlogs, such as by incentivizing doctors to move to rural and underserved areas, including Francophone communities, and making it easier for health professionals with international credentials to practice; and,
- Expand mental health and substance use supports, including for Indigenous communities, particularly youth, and increasing the number of beds in mental health care facilities.

Quebec

\$2 billion over four years announced on March 27, 2024

- Improve access to family health teams by opening new front-line clinics, make it easier to book appointments through the “Votre Santé” portal, and improve care for patients with rare or chronic diseases;
- Reduce surgical and diagnostic backlogs, by supporting the new approach developed for vaccination and screening and extending it to other front-line services;
- Accelerate digitalization across the health care network to make it easier for patients to access their information and faster for doctors to update charts; and,
- Strengthen mental health care, and homelessness and addictions services, including by creating new services and spaces for youth and children with disabilities.

Increasing Federal Health Care Funding

The investment in health care announced in February 2023 will provide nearly \$200 billion over ten years to support the health and well-being of Canadians.

- **GDP-Driven Growth:** an additional \$146.6 billion is estimated over the ten years from 2023-24 to 2032-33 through the Canada Health Transfer.
- **Canada Health Transfer Top-Up:** a \$2 billion top-up in June 2023 to address immediate pressures on the health care system, especially in pediatric hospitals, emergency rooms, and operating rooms.
- **Canada Health Transfer Five Per Cent Guarantee:** an estimated \$15.3 billion through increases of at least five per cent from 2023-24 to 2027-28 to the Canada Health Transfer, for provinces and territories that are taking steps to improve collection and management of health data.
- **Tailored Bilateral Agreements:** \$25 billion over ten years that provinces and territories can use to address the unique needs of their populations and geography, on top of an existing \$7.8 billion for bilateral agreements in home care, mental health, and long-term care.
- **Personal Support Worker Wage Support:** \$1.7 billion over five years to support hourly wage increases for personal support workers and related professions.
- **Territorial Health Investment Fund:** \$350 million over ten years in recognition of medical travel and the higher cost of delivering health care in the territories.

\$200 Billion to Provinces and Territories for Better Health Care

Table 2.1 provides the provincial and territorial allocations over ten years for both new funding and total funding including existing Canada Health Transfer commitments:

Table 2.1

Provincial and Territorial Allocations of Health Funding, 2023-24 to 2032-33

Province/Territory	New Funding	Total Incremental Funding
Ontario	\$15.23 billion	\$77.52 billion
Quebec	\$8.56 billion	\$38.25 billion
Nova Scotia	\$1.45 billion	\$5.07 billion
New Brunswick	\$1.24 billion	\$3.94 billion
Manitoba	\$1.84 billion	\$7.14 billion
British Columbia	\$5.75 billion	\$28.41 billion
Prince Edward Island	\$364 million	\$1.08 billion
Saskatchewan	\$1.64 billion	\$6.43 billion
Alberta	\$5.02 billion	\$25.87 billion
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$961 million	\$2.28 billion
Northwest Territories	\$93 million	\$368 million
Yukon	\$93 million	\$381 million
Nunavut	\$88 million	\$384 million
Total	\$44.05 billion	\$198.82 billion

Notes:

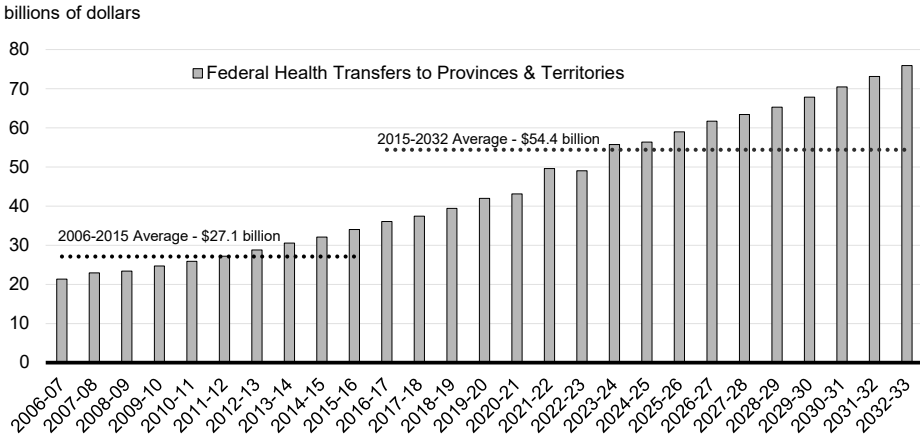
1. Funding for personal support workers has yet to be allocated but is included in total.
2. Provincial/territorial allocations are based on internal population projections and Statistics Canada modelling.
3. All Canada Health Transfer amounts starting in 2025-26 are notional, estimated based on December private sector nominal GDP forecast, and are subject to change.
4. Values may not equal total due to rounding.
5. Provinces and territories are ordered by precedence.

\$200 Billion to Provinces and Territories for Better Health Care

Chart 2.1 shows the increase over time in federal transfers to provinces and territories for health care.

Chart 2.1

Federal Health Transfers to Provinces and Territories, 2006-07 to 2032-33



¹ Federal health transfers included are the Canada Health Transfer (CHT) and associated top-ups, the CHT five per cent guarantee, Wait Times Reduction funding, *Home and Community Care*, and *Mental Health and Addictions Services* bilateral agreements, *Working Together* bilateral agreements, *Aging with Dignity* bilateral agreements, and the Safe Long-Term Care Fund.

² Canada Health Transfer amounts starting in 2025-26 are notional and subject to change.

³ Through the *Working Together to Improve Health Care for Canadians*, the government committed \$1.7 billion for personal support workers' wage increases. Amount not included above.

⁴ Territorial Health Investment Fund is not included above.

Foreign Health Care Credential Recognition

Every day, people move to Canada with the skills our economy needs. But too often, even though they are well-trained and fully capable, their credentials aren't recognized. Until the barriers to recognizing foreign credentials are removed, neither our workers nor our economy can reach their full potential. We want to work with partners to overcome these barriers and help our economy grow.

At a time when Canada is facing labour shortages, in key sectors from health care to construction, we must enable all available workers in Canada to contribute. More health care workers will help reduce long wait times and make it easier to find a family doctor. More construction workers, as detailed in Chapter 1, will help us build more homes, faster to ensure everyone can find an affordable place to call home.

In October 2023, federal, provincial, and territorial health ministers committed to streamline foreign credential recognition so that internationally educated health care professionals can get to work more quickly. On January 15, 2024, the government announced \$86 million to support 15 projects through external organizations to increase credential recognition capacity for 6,600 internationally educated health care professionals.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$77.1 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, to more effectively integrate internationally educated health care professionals into Canada’s health workforce by creating 120 specific training positions, increasing assessment capacity and providing support to navigate credential recognition systems.

There are an estimated 198,000 internationally educated health professionals employed in Canada, but only 58 per cent—114,000 workers—have employment in their chosen field. Red tape is holding back tens of thousands of doctors, nurses, and other health care professionals. This measure will help address that.

Helping more nurses practice in Canada

Maria worked as a nurse in Quezon City, Philippines, for ten years before she decided to immigrate to Canada to join her cousins in Scarborough.

Unfortunately, because of long and difficult credential recognition processes, Maria had to seek work outside her field of expertise, despite her nursing experience and qualifications.

With federal investments in integrating internationally educated health professionals, along with federal pressure on provinces and territories to make credential recognition faster and easier for newcomers, Maria will enter the Ontario healthcare system as a nurse with less hassle and in faster time, helping to reduce the health care professional shortage in Canada.

Action on Foreign Health Care Credential Recognition

Canada's doctors and nurses work hard to ensure that Canadians and their families receive timely access to the health services that they need. Unfortunately, many nurses and physicians who are newcomers to this country cannot work in their chosen field due to difficulties having their credentials recognized.

This is why federal, provincial, and territorial governments have been working hard and have undertaken a variety of initiatives to improve foreign credential recognition and streamline entry into the labour force for internationally educated health professionals. Examples include:

Bilateral Agreements under *Working Together to Improve Health Care for Canadians*: A key objective under this \$25 billion federal investment is to support provincial efforts to streamline foreign credential recognition for internationally educated health professionals. The federal government has now signed bilateral agreements with all provinces and territories. These agreements include plans such as:

- ✓ Ontario plans to reimburse internationally educated nurses for registration fees, develop a centralized information and registration site, and accelerate licensure for international medical graduates.
- ✓ British Columbia's Health Human Resources Coordination Centre's plan to develop incentive programs to remove barriers to credential recognition.
- ✓ Prince Edward Island has committed to developing an Internationally Educated Health Professionals Strategic Plan to remove impediments to credential recognition and streamline hiring processes for internationally educated health workers.

Residency positions and Practice Ready Assessment (PRA) programs:

PRA programs offer a route to licensure for internationally educated physicians. In recent years, several provinces have expanded or committed to expand their PRA programs. For example:

- ✓ BC is tripling its seats for Practice Ready Assessment (PRA) program by March 2024.
- ✓ In April 2022, Saskatchewan announced \$1.1 million to expand its capacity assess international medical graduates so that they can practice independently in the province.
- ✓ Alberta's Mount Royal University is creating 256 new seats for the Bridge to Canadian Nursing program to support internationally educated nurses as they transition into the Canadian healthcare system.

Action on Foreign Health Care Credential Recognition

Recruitment Initiatives: Several provinces have signed memoranda of understanding with other countries designed to reduce barriers and recruit internationally educated health care professionals. For example:

- ✓ Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba have memoranda of understanding with the Philippines to recruit foreign nurses.
- ✓ New Brunswick has memoranda of understanding with India and France to expedite licensure of registered nurses from those countries in the province.
- ✓ Quebec has mutual recognition agreements with Switzerland and France.
- ✓ Provinces and territories also have expedited licensure pathways for internationally educated health care professionals from countries such as the United States, Australia, Ireland, and New Zealand for graduate dental programs.

Financial Support: Provinces and territories have expanded grant and bursary programs to offset the cost of training, assessment, licensing and registrations for internationally educated health care professionals:

- ✓ In 2023, New Brunswick announced a new initiative to reduce financial barriers for up to 300 internationally educated nurses per year.
- ✓ In July 2021, Manitoba announced plans to provide financial and process support for internationally educated nurses (IENs) looking to become licensed in Manitoba.
- ✓ From August 18, 2022 to March 31, 2024, Ontario provided temporary reimbursement of registration fees program for inactive or international educated nurses.

Regulatory and legislative reform: Provinces are adjusting eligibility requirements to help integrate internationally educated health care professionals into the healthcare system. For example:

- ✓ In April 2022, Saskatchewan introduced the *Labour Mobility and Fair Registration Act* to reduce barriers and ensure that skilled workers can have their credentials recognized.
- ✓ Alberta's Fair Restrictions Practices Act ensures that qualified individuals entering regulated professions and designated occupations or trades do not face unfair processes or barriers.
- ✓ New Brunswick's Fair Registration Practices in Regulated Professions Act helps ensure that processes for international accreditation are transparent, objective, and fair.

Action on Foreign Health Care Credential Recognition

Navigator programs: Information and access to resources are a critical part of credential recognition. Provinces and territories have taken steps to improve guidance for internationally educated health care professionals through initiatives like:

- ✓ In 2022, New Brunswick expanded its International Educated Professionals navigational support program to include all regulated health professions.
- ✓ Ontario's Access Centre provides programs and support to internationally educated health care professionals to help them integrate into the Ontario healthcare system.
- ✓ In 2022, BC piloted a new international educated nurse navigator to make it easier for eligible internationally educated nurses to enter the province's health system.

Other Provincial and Territorial Investments: Provinces and territories are also investing more broadly in foreign credential recognition, including examples such as:

- ✓ In December 2023, Quebec announced \$130 million to develop an immigrant credential recognition plan.
- ✓ Ontario's Budget 2022 committed \$230 million, including funding to support up to 1,000 internationally educated nurses become accredited nurses in Ontario.
- ✓ In November 2022, Manitoba announced \$200 million for its Health Human Resource Action Plan, which includes funding to train and recruit internationally educated nurses.
- ✓ In September 2022, Saskatchewan committed \$60 million to create a Health Human Resources Action Plan, that includes funding to train and recruit internationally educated health care professionals.
- ✓ In September 2022, BC announced its multi-year BC Health Workforce Strategy, including support for foreign credential recognition.

Launching a National Pharmacare Plan

In a landmark move towards building a comprehensive national pharmacare program, the federal government has introduced legislation to help make essential medications more accessible and affordable for Canadians.

Bill C-64, the *Pharmacare Act*, proposes the foundational principles for the first phase of national universal pharmacare in Canada and describes the federal government's intent to work with provinces and territories to provide universal, single-payer coverage for a number of contraception and diabetes medications.

This first phase will ensure the effective roll-out of pharmacare, while providing immediate support for health care needs of women, as well as people with diabetes. Every woman has the right to choose the family planning options that work best for her—and national pharmacare ensures cost is not a barrier restricting that right.

The First Phase of National Universal Pharmacare

1. Coverage of **contraceptives** will mean that nine million women in Canada will have better access to contraception and reproductive autonomy, reducing the risk of unintended pregnancies and improving their ability to plan for the future.

Cost has consistently been identified as the single most important barrier to access these medications and the cost is unevenly borne by women. In addition to family planning, many Canadians rely on prescription contraceptives to mitigate a variety of reproductive health concerns and conditions.

2. **Diabetes** is a complex disease that has no cure. Treatment requires a lifetime of careful, continuous management, using safe and effective, yet costly, medication.

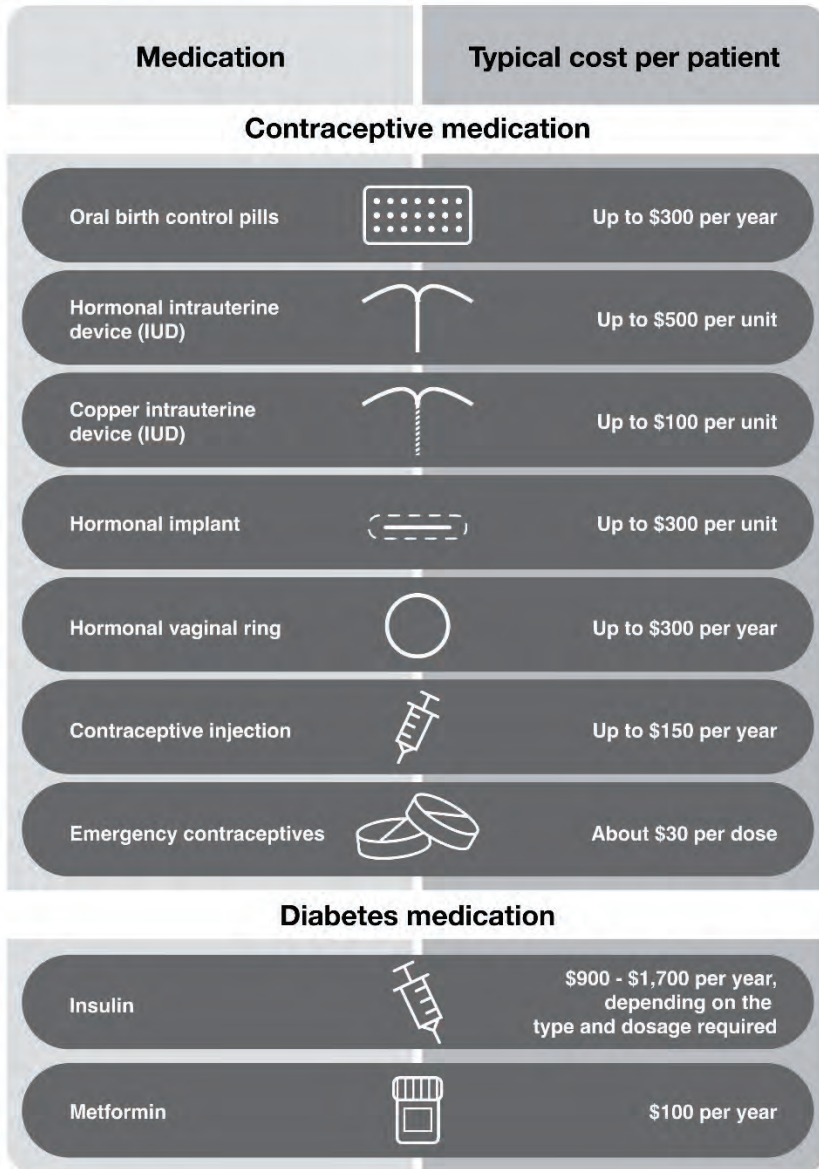
One in four Canadians with diabetes have reported not following their treatment plan due to cost. Improving access to diabetes medications will help improve the health of 3.7 million Canadians with diabetes and will reduce the risk of serious life-changing health complications such as blindness, heart disease, or amputations.

People with diabetes will have access to first-line treatments that lower blood glucose levels, including insulin and metformin, as well as medications that are often used in combination by patients with type 2 diabetes.

Beyond support for diabetes medication, the federal government announced its plan to establish a fund to support access to diabetes devices and supplies. Further details regarding this fund will be announced following discussions with provincial and territorial partners, who will be essential to its roll-out.

Figure 2.2

Free Contraception and Free Insulin to Save Canadians Money



The federal government will work towards implementing coverage of these essential medications through existing provincial and territorial pharmacare programs, following negotiations. New federal funding will expand and enhance, rather than replace, existing provincial and territorial spending on public drug benefit programs. This approach ensures that the unique needs and existing coverage plans of each province and territory are considered, advancing collaborative federalism where the federal, provincial, and territorial governments work together towards a common goal.

The *Pharmacare Act* is a concrete step towards the vision of a national pharmacare program that is comprehensive, inclusive, and fiscally sustainable—today and for the next generation.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.5 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25, to Health Canada to support the launch of the National Pharmacare Plan.

Saving Women With Diabetes up to \$3,680 per Year

Jenny is a part-time, uninsured worker with type 1 diabetes. Managing her diabetes costs her over \$100 every month, leaving her unable to afford the \$500 up-front cost of her preferred method of contraception, a hormonal IUD. With the introduction of universal pharmacare, Jenny will save up to \$1,700 per year in insulin expenses and will be able to access a hormonal IUD for free, without any out-of-pocket costs, once implemented in her province. In addition, having type 1 diabetes qualifies Jenny for the Disability Tax Credit, which provides her with an additional \$1,480 per year.

To make essential menstrual products more accessible, the government is committed to continuing the work of the Menstrual Equity Fund pilot project, which helps food banks and other community organizations ensure women have the menstrual products they need. The government will announce further details in the *2024 Fall Economic Statement*.

The Canadian Dental Care Plan

Regular visits to the dentist reduce the risk of tooth decay, gum disease, and other serious health problems that disproportionately affect seniors, such as cardiovascular disease and stroke. Pain and disability associated with poor oral health can affect eating habits, speech, and appearance, which impacts both physical and mental health.

Since the Canadian Dental Care Plan was announced in Budget 2023, historic progress has been made to ensure everyone in Canada has access to the dental care they need. Children are already receiving care thanks to the interim Canada Dental Benefit and seniors have begun enrolling in the Canadian Dental Care Plan. By 2025, up to nine million uninsured Canadians will have dental coverage.

More than 1.7 million Canadians have already been approved for the Canadian Dental Care Plan since mid-December, when seniors over age 87 first became eligible to sign up. As early as May 2024, eligible seniors will be able to visit an oral health professional for the care they need. By May, all seniors aged 65 and older will be able to apply, followed by persons with disabilities with a valid Disability Tax Credit certificate and children under the age of 18. All uninsured Canadians between the ages of 18 and 64, with a family income up to \$90,000, will be able to apply online, and visit a dentist, in 2025.

The interim Canada Dental Benefit, which launched in December 2022 and has already supported more than 406,000 children, will ensure seamless dental coverage for children under age 12 until June 30, 2024, after which they can enroll in the Canadian Dental Care Plan.

Table 2.2

Canadian Dental Care Plan Roll-Out

Group	Applications Open
Seniors aged 87 and above	Starting December 2023
Seniors aged 77 to 86	Starting January 2024
Seniors aged 72 to 76	Starting February 2024
Seniors aged 70 to 71	Starting March 2024
Seniors aged 65 to 69	Starting May 2024
Persons with a valid Disability Tax Credit certificate	Starting June 2024
Children under 18 years old	Starting June 2024
All remaining eligible Canadian residents	Starting 2025

Saving a Family of Four \$1,809 per Year

Chris and Kate live in British Columbia and earn a combined income of \$68,000 and don't have dental insurance through their jobs. They often skip going to the dentist to save money, so they can pay for their two kids to get the care they need.

Since the interim Canada Dental Benefit launched in 2022, they've received \$2,600 from the government to help cover dental costs for their kids, Jessica, 11, and Sacha, 5. Starting this June, Chris and Kate will be able to enroll their kids in the Canadian Dental Care Plan, saving about \$433 in dental costs every year.

In 2025, when the Canadian Dental Care Plan expands to all Canadians with a family income of up to \$90,000, Chris and Kate will be able to enroll themselves, helping their family save a total of around \$1,809 every year.

Saving a Senior Couple \$2,604

Jack, 89, and Evelyn, 87, live in Ontario and have a combined household income of \$65,000. While Evelyn is fortunate enough to have all healthy teeth, after many years without affordable access to dental care, Jack is missing all his teeth. Thanks to the Canadian Dental Care Plan, this year, Jack and Evelyn will save a total of \$2,604, including the price of a complete new set of dentures for Jack.

Canada's Support for Persons with Disabilities

Persons with disabilities face significant barriers to financial security, making it hard to cover the costs of today, or save for the expenses of tomorrow. This challenge is compounded by both the added cost of assistive devices and services and difficulties in finding accessible, good-paying jobs, leaving many persons with disabilities below the poverty line. An economy that's fair for everyone makes sure that there is support for those who need it.

The federal government's Disability Inclusion Action Plan aims to improve the quality of life for Canadians with disabilities. This plan already includes:

- ✓ About \$1.7 billion per year to support persons with severe and prolonged mental and physical impairments through the Disability Tax Credit;
- ✓ Up to an additional \$821 every year to workers with disabilities through the Canada Workers Benefit Disability Supplement, beyond the basic Canada Workers Benefit amounts of up to \$1,590 for a worker and up to \$2,739 for a family;
- ✓ Ongoing support for the Registered Disability Savings Plan, which has helped 260,000 persons with disabilities save a total of \$8.8 billion since 2008, to provide greater income security;
- ✓ Over \$800 million per year through Canada Disability Savings Grants and Bonds;
- ✓ \$722 million through the Workforce Development Agreements in 2024-25, approximately 30 per cent of which supports persons with disabilities with training, skills development, and work experience;
- ✓ Over \$650 million annually through more generous Canada Student Grants and Loans. Students with disabilities also have access to more generous repayment assistance, as well as loan forgiveness for those with severe permanent disabilities.
- ✓ \$105 million in 2024-25 to support the implementation of an employment strategy for persons with disabilities through the Opportunities Fund; and,
- ✓ About \$500 million per year through the Child Disability Benefit provided as a supplement to the Canada Child Benefit for parents of children with severe and prolonged disabilities, providing an average of approximately \$3,000 in annual support.

We need to do more. That's why we are launching the Canada Disability Benefit—a key pillar in our plan that will provide direct support to those who need it most.

Launching the Canada Disability Benefit

The government's landmark legislation, the *Canada Disability Benefit Act*, created the legal framework for a direct benefit for low-income working age persons with disabilities. This benefit fills a gap in the federal government social safety net between the Canada Child Benefit and the Old Age Security for persons with disabilities and is intended to supplement, not replace, existing provincial and territorial income support measures. The federal government is making this new benefit a reality.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes funding of \$6.1 billion over six years, beginning in 2024-25, and \$1.4 billion per year ongoing, for a new Canada Disability Benefit, including costs to deliver the benefit.
- ▶ Budget 2024 further announces the government would begin providing payments to eligible Canadians starting in July 2025, following successful completion of the regulatory process and consultations with persons with disabilities.
- ▶ To ensure access to the Canada Disability Benefit for eligible Canadians, and to address an anticipated significant financial barrier associated with benefit take-up, Budget 2024 further proposes funding of \$243 million over six years, beginning in 2024-25, and \$41 million per year ongoing, to cover the cost of the medical forms required to apply for the Disability Tax Credit.

In the spirit of "Nothing Without Us", through the regulatory process, the government will provide meaningful and barrier-free opportunities to collaborate and ensure the benefit is reflective of the needs of those receiving it. Persons with disabilities will be consulted on key elements of the benefit's design, including maximum income thresholds and phase-out rates. The benefit design will need to fit the investment proposed in Budget 2024.

The government intends for the *Canada Disability Benefit Act* to come into force in June 2024 in order for payments to begin in July 2025. The proposed design is based on a maximum benefit amount of \$2,400 per year for low-income persons with disabilities between the ages of 18 and 64. To deliver the benefit as quickly as possible and to ensure nation-wide consistency of eligibility, the proposed Canada Disability Benefit would be available to people with a valid Disability Tax Credit certificate. As proposed, this benefit is estimated to increase the financial well-being of over 600,000 low-income persons with disabilities.

The government will continue working with persons with disabilities as well as health care and tax professionals to find ways to increase take-up, and lower the administrative burden, of obtaining a Disability Tax Credit certificate.

To avoid persons with disabilities facing claw backs, on their provincial and territorial supports, the federal government is calling on provinces and territories to exempt Canada Disability Benefit payments from counting as income in relation to provincial or territorial supports. The federal government is making this investment due to the inadequacy of disability assistance provided by many provinces, which currently leaves far too many persons with disabilities in poverty.

The Canada Disability Benefit establishes an important support for persons with disabilities and will ensure a more fair chance for future generations of persons with disabilities. We know that every dollar matters to those living with a disability. That is why the government aspires to see the combined amount of federal and provincial or territorial income supports for persons with disabilities grow to the level of Old Age Security (OAS) and the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS), to fundamentally address the rates of poverty experienced by persons with disabilities.


\$5,200 in Federal Benefits for a Full-Time Student with a Disability

Nathan is a 22-year-old full-time student who uses a wheelchair. Because he is keen to complete his studies and join the workforce, Nathan is taking a full course load year-round and unable to work. With a valid Disability Tax Credit certificate, Nathan would also receive the maximum Canada Disability Benefit Amount of \$2,400 per year.

Combined with his Canada Student Grant for Students with Disabilities of \$2,800, Nathan would receive a total of \$5,200 in federal disability support per year to help him complete his studies. He may also be eligible to receive up to \$20,000 per year via the Canada Student Grant for Services and Equipment for Students with Disabilities, to help him pay for the cost of equipment and services he may need for his studies.

Expanding the Disability Supports Deduction

To help persons with disabilities have a fair chance at success, the federal government helps cover the cost of certain services (such as attendant care, tutoring, and note taking), and the cost of accessibility tools and devices (such as braille note-taker devices and electronic speech synthesizers). The government is committed to ensuring persons with disabilities have the tools they need to pursue an education, advance their careers, become entrepreneurs, or achieve whatever their aspirations may be.

-  Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to amend the *Income Tax Act* to make additional expenses eligible for the Disability Supports Deduction, subject to certain conditions, such as:

- service animals trained to perform specific tasks for people with certain severe impairments;
- alternative computer input devices, such as assistive keyboards, braille display, digital pens, and speech recognition devices; and,
- ergonomic work chairs and bed positioning devices, including related assessments.

It is estimated that this proposal would cost \$5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$1 million per year, ongoing.

To continually improve the Disability Supports Deduction to meet the needs of Canadians, the government will consult persons with disabilities and stakeholders on the list of eligible expenses every four years, beginning in 2028.

Supporting the Care Economy

The pandemic shone a light on the importance of paid and unpaid care work in our economy and for the well-being of every generation. The care economy provides crucial care to aging parents and grandparents, children, and many adults who live with disabilities or long-term conditions.

The federal government has made historic investments to strengthen the social infrastructure that is the care economy, including in early learning and child care and long-term care. It also took action to help make sure personal support workers get fair pay for their important work, and improved tax support for caregivers by providing the Canada Caregiver Credit.

Building on these investments, the federal government is announcing new measures to further address the challenges faced by this sector.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes a Sectoral Table on the Care Economy that will consult and provide recommendations to the federal government on concrete actions to better support the care economy, including with regard to early learning and child care.
- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to launch consultations on the development of a National Caregiving Strategy.

Ensuring Access to Essential Drugs and Medical Devices

Shortages of health products are becoming increasingly frequent and severe due to recurring global supply chain disruptions. Recent examples were the shortages of children’s pain medications and baby formula, which left many parents worried about their children’s well-being.

These shortages are detrimental to patient health outcomes and impede the ability of our health care systems to provide treatment. Access to essential drugs and medical devices is critical to preventing drug rationing by clinicians or patients, delayed or cancelled treatments, or the use of less effective substitutions.

- ▶ To mitigate the effects of health product shortages and expedite emergency responses when supply chains fail, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$3.2 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to upgrade Health Canada’s supply management capacity for drugs and medical devices.

2.2 The Best Start for Every Child

Children are the future of Canada. They will become tomorrow’s doctors, nurses, electricians, teachers, scientists, and small business owners. Every child deserves the best start in life. Their success is Canada’s success.

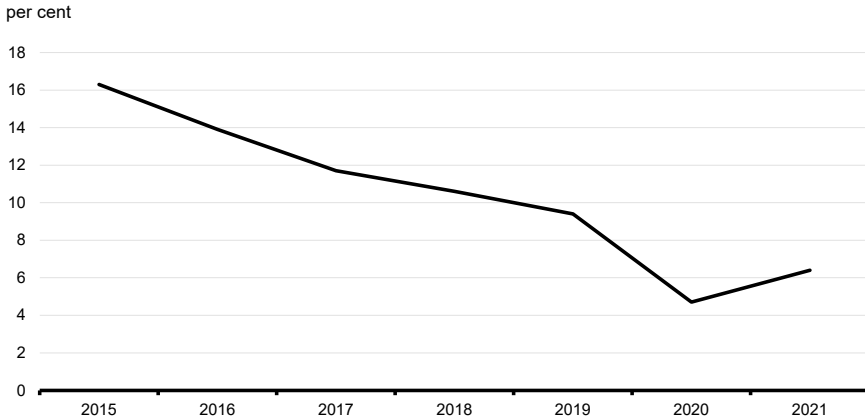
As part of the government’s generational investments in the care economy, we have worked with all provinces and territories to build a Canada-wide early learning and child care system that is saving young families, many led by Millennials, thousands of dollars every year. Affordable child care is unlocking new opportunities for parents—particularly mothers—to fully participate in the workforce and build a fulfilling and profitable career. It levels the playing field for parents and families.

This builds on efforts since 2015 that are providing real support to families, including the Canada Child Benefit, which is providing nearly \$8,000, per child, to families this year.

Since the Canada Child Benefit was introduced in 2016, child poverty in Canada has dropped from 16.3 per cent in 2015 to 6.4 per cent in 2021. That’s 650,000 children lifted out of poverty in just six years (Chart 2.2).

Chart 2.2

Reducing Child Poverty from 16.3 per cent to 6.4 per cent, 2015-2021



Source: Statistics Canada.

Note: Poverty rate based on Market Basket Measure, 2018. Emergency pandemic benefits dramatically reduced poverty rates in 2020 and also reduced rates in 2021.

In Budget 2024, the government is advancing this progress through investments to strengthen and grow our Canada-wide early learning and child care system, save for an education later in life, and have good health care, and unlock the promise of Canada for the next generation.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Providing over \$25 billion in support to about 3.5 million families with children annually through the tax-free Canada Child Benefit, with eligible families receiving up to \$7,787 per child in 2024-25.
- ✓ Building a Canada-wide system of early learning and child care, which is delivering \$10-a-day child care in eight provinces and territories, with all other provinces already cutting fees by 50 per cent and remaining on track to deliver \$10-a-day child care by March 2026, significantly ahead of schedule.
- ✓ Launching the Canada Dental Benefit to provide eligible parents or guardians with direct, up-front, tax-free payments of up to \$1,300 over two years to cover the cost of dental care for their children under 12 years old.

A National School Food Program

Every child in Canada deserves to have the best start in life. But higher grocery prices are making it more difficult for moms and dads to afford the food their kids need.

Nearly one in four children do not get enough food, and that has a real impact on their opportunities to learn and grow. According to the Toronto District School Board, students who regularly ate breakfast were 17 percentage points more likely to be on track to graduate compared to students who did not have access to breakfast.

The federal government is taking decisive action to launch a new National School Food Program to help ensure that children have the food they need to get a fair start in life, regardless of their family's circumstance.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the creation of a National School Food Program, which will provide \$1 billion over five years to Employment and Social Development Canada, Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada, and Indigenous Services Canada, starting in 2024-25, to work with provinces, territories, and Indigenous partners to expand access to school food programs. This includes investments for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities as well as Self-Governing and Modern Treaty Partners, many of whom have some of the highest rates of food insecurity in Canada.

The National School Food Program is expected to provide meals for more than 400,000 kids each year. And for families who manage to put enough food on the table but struggle to pay for it, this program is expected to save the average participating family with two children as much as \$800 per year in grocery costs, with lower-income families benefitting the most.

The federal government will work with provincial, territorial, and Indigenous governments to deliver the National School Food Program, with support beginning as early as the 2024-25 school year.

More Affordable Child Care

For young families, many with Millennial parents, the costs of child care can add up to a second rent or mortgage payment. This makes it harder to start and grow a family, and means parents—especially moms—are often not able to pursue their careers because of high costs and low access to child care. For too many, the cost of child care is greater than the income from returning to work. No matter how hard parents work, it feels nearly impossible to get ahead.

That’s why the government launched a Canada-wide affordable child care system in 2021. This program is saving Canadian families thousands of dollars every year. Already, eight provinces and territories have reached \$10-a-day, and the rest have cut fees by 50 per cent. All provinces and territories are on track to offer \$10-a-day child care.

Affordable child care helps more moms return to the workforce, helping our economy to reach its full potential. These supply-side investments are working.

In September 2023, the labour force participation rate of prime working aged women reached a record high of 85.7 per cent. That means more families are bringing home more income. And, more people working means more economic growth. This is good social policy and good economic policy, and it is good feminist policy.

But there still aren’t enough child care spaces. We need to build more spaces to give every child the best start in life, help every family save thousands of dollars on child care, and ensure the next generation of parents don’t have to choose between having a family or a career. That is why the federal government is helping build more child care spaces.

- ▶ To launch a \$1 billion Child Care Expansion Loan Program, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$179.4 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$5.7 million in future years, to the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.
- ▶ The Child Care Expansion Loan Program will offer \$1 billion in low-cost loans and \$60 million in non-repayable contributions to public and not-for-profit child care providers to build more child care spaces and renovate their existing child care centres.
 - The Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation’s expertise in financing capital projects will result in a fast roll-out of the program, and enable synergies between child care infrastructure and housing development.

- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to reallocate up to \$41.5 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, and up to \$15 million ongoing from within Employment and Social Development Canada to establish a new capacity building program to help providers apply for funding through the Child Care Expansion Loan Program, and to support Early Learning and Child Care research initiatives.

Budget 2024 also proposes investments to improve child care services for Canadian Armed Forces personnel and their families. See Chapter 7 for additional details.

These investments are not just about ensuring we have the spaces needed. They are also about ensuring that these spaces meet the diverse needs of Canadian families. The new child care spaces created through the Child Care Expansion Loan Program will increase access to affordable child care across Canada, saving more families thousands, per child, every year.

Helping Early Childhood Educators

Early childhood educators are critical to the success of the early learning and child care system. They help our children learn and grow. That's why the federal government has made fair wages for these educators a cornerstone of its plan; and why it is pushing provinces and territories to raise their wages.

Every community needs more educators, and the government is working to put the right incentives in place to make sure that happens. To increase access to early learning and child care in rural and remote communities, and increase training for early childhood educators nation-wide:

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intent to introduce legislative amendments to the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act* and the *Canada Student Loans Act* to expand the reach of the Canada Student Loan Forgiveness Program to early childhood educators who work in rural and remote communities. The cost of this measures is estimated to be \$48 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, and \$15.8 million ongoing.
 - Student loan forgiveness will increase the longer an early childhood educator stays in the profession in a rural or remote area. This builds on enhanced student loan forgiveness provided to attract more doctors and nurses to rural and remote communities.
 - On an ongoing basis, this is expected to benefit over 3,000 early childhood educators per year who work in rural and remote communities.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$10 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Employment and Social Development Canada's Sectoral Workforce Solutions Program to increase training for early childhood educators.

The federal government is calling on provinces and territories to do the same, and to ensure that the early childhood educators who instruct and care for our country's youngest are fairly compensated for the important work they do. This should include the creation of robust pension regimes. For a clear example of leadership, Nova Scotia recently announced a defined benefit level pension benefits for early childhood educators. Prince Edward Island also announced in the last year its defined contribution pension regime.

The federal government is pushing provinces and territories to take the bold action needed to support early childhood educators by developing workforce strategies that best support the recruitment, retention, and recognition of these essential workers. In addition, the government is extending student loan forgiveness to workers across health care and social services who work in rural and remote communities, as detailed later in this chapter.

On Track Towards Canada-wide \$10-a-day Child Care

Since its launch in Budget 2021, the federal government's Canada-wide system of affordable early learning and child care has delivered real results for middle class families and hit key milestones:

- ✓ As of April 1, 2024, eight provinces and territories are providing regulated child care for an average of \$10-a-day or less, significantly ahead of schedule, and all other provinces have already reduced fees by 50 per cent.
- ✓ In Quebec, which has been a leader in affordable child care since 1997, federal investments are creating more than 30,000 new spaces.
- ✓ Alongside provinces and territories, we have announced over 100,000 new spaces, well on our way to reaching our goal of creating 250,000 new spaces by March 2026.
- ✓ Indigenous Early Learning and Child Care is already reaching 35,000 children in 463 child care sites in First Nations and Inuit communities, 341 Aboriginal Head Start on Reserve programs, and 134 Aboriginal Head Start in Urban and Northern Communities programs.
- ✓ This progress has been made possible by the federal government's generational investments: In Budgets 2016 and 2017, the federal government invested \$7.5 billion over 11 years, starting in 2017-18, to begin work on establishing an early learning and child care system to support and create more high-quality, affordable child care spaces across the country, including for Indigenous children living on and off reserve. This funding was made permanent through the 2020 Fall Economic Statement.
- ✓ In Budget 2021, the federal government made an historic and transformative investment in early learning and child care and in Indigenous early learning and child care of \$30 billion over five years, and \$8.3 billion ongoing.
- ✓ In Budget 2022, the federal government provided an additional \$625 million over four years to Employment and Social Development Canada for provinces and territories for an Early Learning and Child Care Infrastructure Fund.

In total, since 2021, the federal government has committed more than \$34.2 billion over five years starting in 2021-22, and \$9.2 billion ongoing for affordable child care. Now it's time for provinces and territories to deliver on their end of the deal.

Table 2.3

Saving Families up to \$14,000 on Child Care Every Year

Province / Territory	Progress Towards \$10-a-day	Estimated Federal Funding, 2021-22 to 2025-26 ¹	Number of New Spaces to be Created by March 31, 2026 ²	Estimated Annual Savings per Child in 2024 (Gross) ³
ON	50 per cent on average reduction as of December 2022	\$10.23 billion	76,700 (86,000 by December 2026)	up to \$8,500
QC⁴	\$9.10 per day as of January 1, 2024 ⁵	\$5.96 billion	30,000	Close to 20,500 additional subsidized spaces already created since the launch of the “Grand chantier pour les familles” in October 2021.
NS	50 per cent on average reduction as of December 2022	\$605 million	9,500	up to \$6,000
NB	50 per cent on average reduction as of June 2022	\$492 million	3,400	up to \$3,600
MB	\$10-a-day effective April 2, 2023	\$1.20 billion	23,000	up to \$2,610
BC	50 per cent on average reduction as of December 2022	\$3.21 billion	30,000 (40,000 by March 31, 2028)	up to \$6,600
PEI	\$10-a-day as of January 1, 2024	\$118 million	452	up to \$4,170
SK	\$10-a-day effective April 1, 2023	\$1.10 billion	28,000	up to \$6,900
AB	\$15-a-day as of January 2024	\$3.80 billion	68,700	up to \$13,700
NL	\$10-a-day as of January 1, 2023	\$306 million	5,895	up to \$6,300
NWT	\$10-a-day as of April 2024	\$51 million	300	up to \$9,120
YT	Yukon committed to a \$10-a-day average fee prior to Budget 2021	\$42 million	110	up to \$7,300
NU	\$10-a-day as of December 2022	\$66 million	238	up to \$14,300

¹ Initial estimated funding amounts when the bilateral Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care Agreements were signed. Actual funding amounts are subject to annual adjustments based on provincial/territorial shares of Canada’s 0-12 year-old population.

² Space creation commitments from the bilateral Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care Agreements as originally signed with provinces and territories.

³ Estimated savings for ON, NS, NB, BC, PEI, SK, AB, NL, and NWT are provincial and territorial estimates. Remaining savings calculations (MB, YK, and NU) are Employment and Social Development Canada estimates and are illustrative only. All estimates are relative to 2019 levels unless updated data is provided by provinces and territories. All estimates are based on out-of-pocket parent fees excluding amounts that would be recovered through provincial/territorial tax credits or the federal child care expense deduction at tax time, or changes to provincial/territorial or federal benefits as a result of lower child care expenses. Actual savings for families will vary based on factors such as actual fees paid prior to reductions. Provincial and territorial methodologies and data for calculating estimated savings may vary.

⁴ The Government of Canada has entered into an asymmetrical agreement with the province of Quebec that will allow for further improvements to its early learning and child care system, where parents with a subsidized, reduced contribution space already pay a single fee of less than \$10-a-day.

⁵ This amount is indexed and may increase with inflation or the growth rate of the cost of subsidized spaces. Parents of children in non-subsidized spaces are entitled to a refundable tax credit for child care expenses covering between 67-78 per cent of all expenses paid, depending on family income, with a maximum eligible expense of \$43 per day in 2023.

Making it Easier to Save for Your Child’s Education

Helping your child pursue post-secondary education is one of the best investments you can make. But saving enough isn’t easy. To help low-income families afford this, the government created the Canada Learning Bond in 2004. The Canada Learning Bond provides up to \$2,000—without any family contribution necessary.

The only requirement is that you enroll your child. However, many families are simply not aware that their child is entitled to these benefits, and for those who do know, the onus of enrollment can be challenging while raising a family. We don’t think it is fair that families and children are missing out on this support that they are entitled to. Every child should have all the help they can get to pursue a post-secondary education.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government’s intention to amend the *Canada Education Savings Act* to introduce automatic enrolment in the Canada Learning Bond for eligible children who do not have a Registered Education Savings Plan opened for them by the time the child turns four.
 - Starting in 2028-29, all eligible children born in 2024 or later would have a Registered Education Savings Plan automatically opened for them and the eligible Canada Learning Bond payments would be auto-deposited in these accounts.
 - To ensure that all children can benefit from this simplified process, starting in 2028-29, caregivers of eligible children born before 2024 would also be able to request that Employment and Social Development Canada open a Registered Education Savings Plan for their child and auto-deposit the eligible Canada Learning Bond payments.
 - This will ensure that 130,000 additional children receive the Canada Learning Bond each year through automatic enrolment.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the government’s intention to introduce changes to the *Canada Education Savings Act* to extend the age from 20 to 30 years to retroactively claim the Canada Learning Bond. This would provide those who start their post-secondary education later to benefit from the government’s contribution to their education savings.

These measures are expected to cost \$161.9 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$148.8 million ongoing.

Table 2.4

Adjusted family income and eligibility for the Canada Learning Bond

Number of children	Adjusted income level
One to three children	Less than or equal to \$53,359
Four children	Less than \$60,205
Five children	Less than \$67,079

Note: Income eligibility threshold for July 1, 2023 to June 30, 2024.

The government’s recent efforts to expand automatic tax-filing initiatives will help ensure that more low-income Canadians are able to receive the benefits to which they are entitled, including the Canada Learning Bond. See Chapter 8 for additional details.

\$2,000 for Low-Income Families to Grow Their Child’s RESP

Eli is born on February 25, 2024, and his parents only make \$50,000 a year. Eli’s parents receive a letter from Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC) informing them of the Canada Learning Bond and encouraging them to open a Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP) to receive the benefit and kick-start savings for Eli’s post-secondary education. As of February 25, 2028, Eli’s parents have not opened a RESP for Eli.

With the new automatic enrollment, ESDC would automatically open a RESP for Eli when he turns four, and deposit up to \$800 in Canada Learning Bond payments. This payment would be \$500 for the first year of eligibility and \$100 for the next three years. Each year, his account continues to grow by \$100. Eli’s parents could take over Eli’s RESP any time, contribute their own savings, and receive additional Canada Education Savings Grants.

Even if Eli’s parents do not take over the account or contribute their own savings, by 16, Eli could have up to \$2,000 available from federal contributions alone, plus interest earned. At 18, Eli could take over his RESP account and use it to pay for tuition, rent, or transportation, reducing his need for Canada Student Loans.

After-School Learning

After-school learning and supports, such as mentorship and academic assistance, play an important role in helping students succeed in their academic pursuits, especially for at-risk students. These supports help young people do their best in school, and sets them up for success in post-secondary, priming them for success in whatever career they may choose.

To help all Canadian students reach their full potential, the government is enhancing financial support for after-school learning, so all young Canadians have a fair chance at success, regardless of their background.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$67.5 million over three years, to Employment and Social Development Canada, as follows:
 - \$9.5 million to Pathways to Education Canada in 2024-25 to support youth in low-income communities helping them graduate from high school and build a successful future.
 - \$8 million to Indspire in 2024-25 to continue investing in the education of First Nations, Inuit and Métis people for the long term benefit of their families and communities.
 - \$50 million over two years, starting in 2025-26, for the Supports for Student Learning Program to make sure students have the supports they need in their education to help guide them towards their future success.

Coding Skills for Kids

To succeed in the increasingly digital global economy, kids need digital skills. Learning to code from a young age can set kids up for success, particularly as jobs in technology are set to grow exponentially over the coming years and decades. This gives them a fair chance in the economy of the future.

CanCode is a federal program that, since its launch, has helped over 4.5 million students—from kindergarten through grade 12—to develop coding and digital skills, priming kids for success in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics. CanCode’s programming has equipped over 200,000 teachers with the tools they need to help their students learn to code.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$39.2 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada to advance the next phase of CanCode.

2.3 A Fair Chance for Millennials and Gen Z

For too many younger Canadians, particularly Millennials and Gen Z, it feels like their hard work isn't paying off. They're not getting the same deal their parents and grandparents did. They don't feel like they're getting the same fair chance at success.

None of this is their fault. Institutions built by previous generations haven't kept up to changing times.

We must restore a fair chance for Millennials and Gen Z. If you stay in school and study hard, you should be able to afford college, university, or an apprenticeship, graduate into a good job, put a roof over your head, and build a good middle class life.

We've made progress for younger Canadians. We're investing in skills and training and work experience opportunities. Student and apprentice loans are now permanently interest free. And, you don't have to start making full payments on those loans until earning a middle class income.

But not every younger Canadian has the money they need to go to school, so we're increasing student grants and loans, and now providing more rent support, too. When you graduate, you deserve a pathway to a good job.

In Budget 2024, the government is helping to restore generational fairness for Millennials and Gen Z by unlocking access to post-secondary, including for the most vulnerable students and youth; and creating new opportunities for younger Canadians to get the skills they need to get good jobs.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Reducing the burden of student debt by eliminating interest on Canada Student Loans and Canada Apprentice Loans, saving student loan borrowers an average of \$610 every year on interest payments, and ensuring they do not need to make payments on their loans until they earn at least \$42,720 per year.
- ✓ Increasing, in 2016, Canada Student Grants from \$2,000 to \$3,000 per year for students from low-income households, to help cover the cost of education without increasing student debt loads.
- ✓ Further increasing, in Budget 2023, Canada Student Grants from \$3,000 to \$4,200, for one year.
- ✓ Enhancing student loan forgiveness to up to \$60,000 for doctors and up to \$30,000 for nurses who choose to work in rural and remote communities.

- ✓ Introducing a flat-rate student contribution for financial assistance, allowing students to work and gain valuable labour market experience without worrying about a reduction in their federal support.
- ✓ The Youth Employment and Skills Strategy’s programs (Canada Summer Jobs and the Youth Employment and Skills Strategy Program), which in 2022-23, served a total of 141,262 youth and provided them with supports such as skills development, training, and work experiences.
- ✓ The Student Work Placement Program, which in 2022-23, created 51,711 work-integrated placement opportunities (co-ops, internships) for post-secondary students related to their field of study.

Increasing Student Grants and Loans

Since 2016, the federal government has supported 638,000 post-secondary students per year, on average, with \$38.4 billion in up-front grants and interest-free loans—enabling young Canadians to pursue their education, regardless of their background. To ensure this support keeps up with the cost of an education, the government permanently increased Canada Student Grants by 50 per cent to \$3,000 dollars. In 2020, when students faced challenges finding work and affording school, the government temporarily doubled Canada Student Grants to provide \$6,000 each year for three school years.

Even with increases in financial supports for students, and the permanent elimination of interest on student loans, many students still need more support to cover rising costs. Some provinces—British Columbia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland and Labrador—are aligned with the federal government in making their student loans interest free. The federal government is calling on the provinces and territories that still charge interest on student loans—Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec, Nunavut, and the Northwest Territories—to make their student loans interest-free.

- Budget 2024 announces the government’s intention to extend for an additional year the increase in full-time Canada Student Grants from \$3,000 to \$4,200 per year, and interest-free Canada Student Loans from \$210 to \$300 per week. Increased students grants and loans will be available for the 2024-2025 school year, at an estimated total cost of \$1.1 billion in 2024-25. With this change, Canada Student Grants will have doubled in size since 2014.
 - Grants for part-time students, students with disabilities, and students with dependants will also be increased proportionately.
 - Increased grants will support 587,000 students and increased interest-free loans will support 652,000 students, with a combined \$7.3 billion for the upcoming academic year.

Table 2.5

Doubling Canada Student Grants for Full-Time Students, 2014-2024

	Maximum Amount in 2014	Maximum Amount in 2019	Maximum Amount in 2024
Full-Time Students	\$2,000	\$3,000	\$4,200
Part-Time Students	\$1,200	\$1,800	\$2,520
Students with Dependants (Full-Time)	\$1,600 (per dependant)	\$1,600 (per dependant)	\$2,240 (per dependant)
Students with Dependants (Part-Time)	\$1,920	\$1,920	\$2,688
Students with Disabilities	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,800

The federal government is also calling on provinces and territories to make education more affordable through robust investments in student financial assistance and post-secondary institutions.

Quebec, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut, which do not participate in the federal program, can receive funding to provide their own comparable support.

More Rural Health and Social Services Workers

The Canadians who work in health care and social services are indispensable for building healthier, more resilient communities and ensuring that individuals have access to the care and support they need to thrive, whether that is dental care, mental health care, or more.

Many rural and remote communities are struggling to find workers in the health and social services sector. Addressing these workforce challenges in rural and remote communities is critical so that all Canadians can benefit from greater access to the full suite of health and social services they need.

As Canada grows, and our population ages, ensuring a healthy population means ensuring there are enough health care professionals in all parts of our vast country. One way to do this is to encourage younger generations to relocate to rural and remote communities, where homes are often cheaper than our biggest cities, and where professionals in health care and social services are needed. The government already encourages doctors and nurses to move to rural and remote communities by offering student loan forgiveness. It is only fair that other health professionals who spent a similar number of years studying hard are afforded that same opportunity.

► Budget 2024 announces the government’s intent to introduce amendments to the *Canada Student Financial Assistance Act* and the *Canada Student Loans Act* to permanently expand the reach of the Canada Student Loan Forgiveness Program to more health care and social services professionals working in rural and remote communities:

- Dentists;
- Dental hygienists;
- Pharmacists;
- Midwives;
- Teachers;
- Social workers;
- Personal support workers;
- Physiotherapists; and,
- Psychologists.

The cost of this measure is estimated to be \$253.8 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, and \$84.3 million ongoing.

This is in addition to new student loan forgiveness for rural and remote early childhood educators, and recently expanded student loan forgiveness for doctors and nurses in rural and remote communities.

Fair Access to Student Aid

The federal government will also be bringing forward changes to the designated educational institutions at which students can enrol in order to be eligible for Canada Student Financial Assistance.

► To ensure students have access to the best education outcomes, and with a view to limiting the financial risk to the Crown, Budget 2024 announces the government will review the designated educational institution status of private learning institutions for the purposes of the Canada Student Financial Assistance Program. Further details on this review will be announced in the *2024 Fall Economic Statement*.

► To ensure federal funding does not flow to institutions that are subject to international sanctions, Budget 2024 also announces the government’s intention to ensure that, beginning on August 1, 2024, Canadian citizens and permanent residents will be ineligible to receive Canada Student Financial Assistance while studying at Russian post-secondary institutions. This step emphasizes the importance of international law and reaffirms Canada’s unwavering stance against Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

More Rent Support for Students

Students should not have to choose between focusing on school and affording rent and groceries each month. Although federal student grants and loans are intended to help cover the cost of shelter, the formula used to estimate students' housing costs has not been updated since 1998.

- ▶ To reflect the true rental housing costs faced by most post-secondary students, Budget 2024 proposes to modernize the shelter allowances used by the Canada Student Financial Assistance Program when determining financial need, at an estimated cost of \$154.6 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$32.3 million per year ongoing.
 - This new approach will provide additional student aid to approximately 79,000 students each year.

As detailed in Chapter 1, the government is also incentivizing post-secondary institutions to build more student housing, and providing the low-cost financing needed, so more students can find an affordable place to call home.

Helping People Return to School

Currently, adults hoping to return to post-secondary school face barriers if they have a low credit score. For example, a mature student who has a poor credit history because of common life circumstances, such as unplanned major health expenses, or the costs of raising children, faces a cumbersome review process before they can receive federal student aid.

Whether enrolling to pursue their dreams or to find a better-paying job, credit screening can be an unfair barrier, especially when they have a low-income. For Canada to succeed, everyone should be able to reach their full potential.

- ▶ To reduce barriers for adults returning to school, Budget 2024 proposes to permanently eliminate the credit screening requirement for mature students applying for Canada Student Grants and Loans for the first time. This measure is estimated to cost \$18.9 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$4 million per year ongoing.

This will allow up to an additional 1,000 students per year to benefit from federal student aid.

Helping Students Gain Work Experience

Work-integrated learning opportunities, such as co-ops and internships, are a proven way for post-secondary students to gain valuable skills and get a foot in the door of their future career. For businesses, the government's work-integrated learning programs help them identify and recruit skilled and trained individuals, addressing a significant challenge for employers: finding the right talent.

That's why the government supports practical, hands-on learning and connections with employers through the Student Work Placement Program. The program has already created over 192,000 work opportunities for post-secondary students since 2017-18. These work experience opportunities help young Canadians gain the skills, education, and real-life experience necessary to get good-paying jobs in important and growing fields.

- To create more work-integrated learning opportunities for post-secondary students, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$207.6 million in 2025-26, to Employment and Social Development Canada for the Student Work Placement Program.

Connecting Students to Meaningful Work Experience

Erin is a full-time, third year Canadian student at the University of Waterloo studying environmental engineering. She is keen to apply what she is learning to the real-world problems faced by Canadian engineering firms. Hadeel is the manager of a local, small-scale engineering firm. With an anticipated increase in business activity, she is looking to hire a student to support the business over the summer.

Through the Student Work Placement Program, Hadeel applies for a wage subsidy through a competitive process where she can be provided with up to \$7,000 to hire a co-op student from an underrepresented group (e.g., women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics). The Student Work Placement Program also connects Hadeel with the University of Waterloo to help find a candidate for the position.

Through her university, Erin is connected with Hadeel to set up an interview. Erin is hired for the summer break to design sustainable and clean wastewater management systems for a new environmentally sustainable residential development. This provides Erin with the opportunity to apply her theoretical skills at work, where she learns from professional engineers how to build infrastructure for growing communities.

Jobs and Skills Training for Gen Z

Canada’s success depends on the success of its youngest generations. Gen Z are a diverse group, from those who are starting to think about their future career years from now, to those just starting their first full-time job. They have a lifetime of opportunity ahead—and we are empowering them to aim high.

Lifting up Gen Z by ensuring they have good opportunities to launch their career will be critical to Canada’s economic growth potential in the years to come. As baby boomers are increasingly reaching retirement age, our younger workforce must be equipped with opportunities to build their skills and gain meaningful work experience. Gen Z needs the confidence of knowing they will find a good job that will help them get ahead.

To help younger Canadians pursue and achieve their dreams, the government is investing to create more youth job opportunities and ensure hard work pays off for the next generation.

▶ To create 90,000 youth job placements and employment support opportunities, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$351.2 million in 2025-26, for the Youth Employment and Skills Strategy. These investments in youth job opportunities include:

- \$200.5 million in 2025-26, for Canada Summer Jobs to provide well-paying summer job opportunities, including in sectors facing critical labour shortages, such as housing construction; and,
- \$150.7 million in 2025-26, for the Youth Employment and Skills Strategy Program to provide job placements and employment supports to youth.

Young Canadians are eager to be part of the fight against climate change and to protect our natural environment. The government intends to launch consultations on the development of a Youth Climate Corps program that will equip young people with jobs that work to address climate change.

Launching a New Youth Mental Health Fund

Young Canadians are facing high levels of stress and mental health challenges, including depression and anxiety. Many of them are still in school or just starting their careers and are struggling with the costs of private mental health care. The rising cost of living has further exacerbated this issue. Our government remains committed to ensuring that future generations have the access they need for mental health supports so that they can have a health start to adulthood.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$500 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, for the creation of a new Youth Mental Health Fund which will help younger Canadians access the mental health care they need.

The new Youth Mental Health Fund will help community health organizations provide more care for younger Canadians, and better equip these organizations to refer youth to other mental health services within their networks and partnerships.

It is critical that youth have what they need to build a happy, healthy start in their adulthood. Mental health care is an essential part of ensuring every young Canadian can reach their full potential, and that helps Canada's economy reach its full potential, too.

2.4 A Stronger, More Secure Retirement

After a lifetime of working hard—Canadians deserve to know they have a secure and comfortable income in retirement.

Canada's social safety net delivers the promise of a safe and secure retirement for everyone. The government's largest program, Old Age Security, is projected to deliver \$80.6 billion to more than seven million seniors this year—significantly reducing seniors' poverty. The Canada Pension Plan is a bedrock of a secure retirement, providing an average of \$8,400 every year to nearly 6 million retirees.

The golden years are meant to be spent enjoying the fruits of a lifetime of hard work. That's why, in 2016, the government reversed the previous government's decision to delay OAS and Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS) benefits to seniors from age 65 to 67.

Since 2015, the government has increased the pensions and benefits seniors receive. Doing so has helped to reduce seniors' poverty, with about 11,000 seniors that have been lifted out of poverty since 2015, and the proportion of seniors living in poverty decreased from 7.1 per cent in 2015, to 5.6 per cent in 2021.

The government's unprecedented support for seniors means that, of all age cohorts, seniors are the least likely to live in poverty today. But it wasn't always this way. In 1976, seniors had the highest poverty rate of any age cohort at that time. To uphold this progress, we are protecting seniors' benefits and strengthening their pensions.

To ensure seniors have access to the care they deserve, the government also will introduce a *Safe Long Term Care Act* to ensure that seniors have the care they deserve, no matter where they live.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Maintaining the eligibility age for OAS and GIS benefits at age 65, by reversing the previous government's planned increase to age 67.
- ✓ Increasing the maximum GIS benefit for single seniors by ten per cent, which provided up to an additional almost \$1,150 in 2023, indexed to inflation every quarter.
- ✓ Enhancing the GIS earnings exemption to provide a full or partial exemption on up to \$15,000 of annual employment and self-employment income for each GIS or Allowance recipient as well as their spouse.
- ✓ Increasing OAS payments for seniors who are aged 75 and older by ten per cent, which is providing over \$800 in new support to full pensioners every year.

A Stronger Canada Pension Plan

For the middle class, and those working hard to join it, Canada's public pensions—including the Canada Pension Plan and the Quebec Pension Plan—provide confidence that they will be able to retire in dignity. Moreover, these benefits are adjusted to keep up with inflation, which helps maintain purchasing power for the nearly 6 million seniors who currently receive CPP retirement benefits. The Canada Pension Plan is a bedrock of a secure retirement, providing an average of more than \$8,400 every year to nearly 6 million retirees.

CPP Enhancements will Increase Pension Benefits by up to 50 per cent

Hannah has just become a certified senior welder in Edmonton. She has started her career with an annual salary of \$78,000. With the strengthening of the Canada Pension Plan, Hannah can now look forward to a more financially secure and improved quality of life in retirement. Without the Canada Pension Plan Enhancement, Hannah's retirement benefit after 40 years of constant earnings would have been around \$16,000 in 2024 dollars.

With the Canada Pension Plan enhancement, Hannah's retirement benefit would increase to over \$24,500 in 2024 dollars. In other words, the Canada Pension Plan Enhancement would raise Hannah's retirement benefit by around 50 per cent.

Further, in June 2016, the government reached an historic agreement with provinces to enhance the CPP that will raise the maximum CPP retirement benefit by up to 50 per cent over time. In 2019, the CPP enhancement started being phased-in, ensuring Canadian workers have a strong and secure retirement, today and tomorrow.

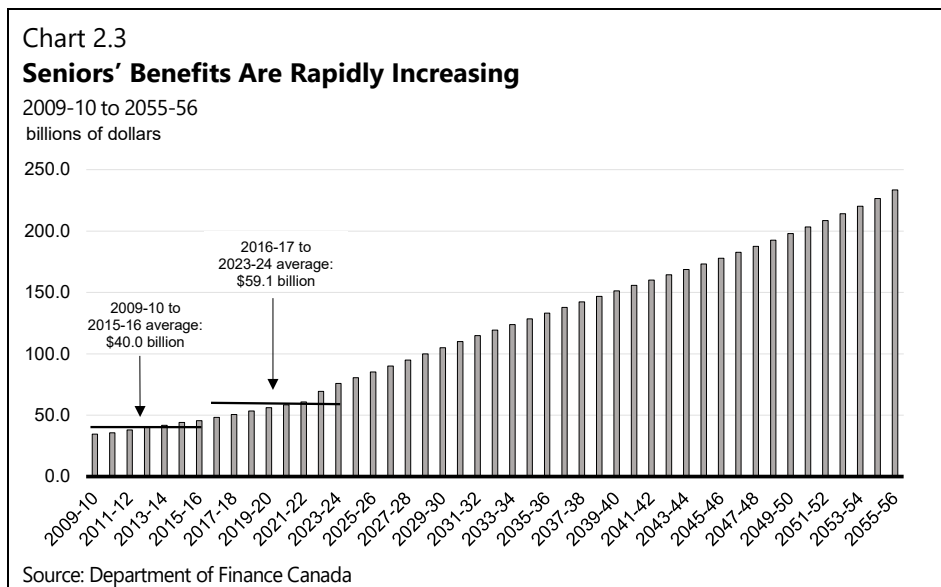
The federal government and provincial partners regularly review the Canada Pension Plan to ensure it continues to meet the needs of Canadians. As part of the 2022-24 Triennial Review of the Canada Pension Plan:

- Budget 2024 announces that the federal government, in coordination with provincial partners, proposes to make technical amendments to the CPP legislation. These amendments would:
 - provide a top-up to the Death Benefit for certain contributors;
 - introduce a partial children’s benefit for part-time students;
 - extend eligibility for the disabled contributors children’s benefit when a parent reaches age 65; and,
 - end eligibility for a survivor pension to people who are legally separated after a division of pensionable earnings.

Bigger Benefits for Seniors

Underpinning the security of every Canadian’s retirement is the Old Age Security program, which includes the OAS pension, the GIS, and the Allowances. As the federal government’s largest program, it is forecast to provide \$80.6 billion to more than seven million seniors in 2024-25.

To ensure seniors have the support they need through retirement, in July 2022, the government increased the OAS pension by ten per cent for seniors age 75 and older, delivering on average an extra \$1,173 to eligible seniors between July 2022 and December 2023. In total, the ten per cent increase has provided \$3.7 billion to an average of 3.2 million seniors across the country from July 2022 to December 2023.



Because of the federal government's investments to strengthen seniors' benefits, the indexation of benefits to inflation, and the growing senior population, OAS annual program expenditures are projected to grow by close to 24 per cent to almost \$100 billion by 2028-29—representing 18 per cent of federal program spending that year—and almost threefold from 2024-25 levels by 2055-56, to about \$234 billion.

Up to \$1,985 More in OAS and GIS Benefits for a Single Senior

Donna is 77 years old, with more than 40 years of residency in Canada, and a maximum GIS entitlement for a single senior because she has no other income besides her OAS and GIS benefits.

Without the government's enhancements to OAS for those 75 and older and GIS for single seniors, Donna would have received almost \$8,355 in OAS benefits and almost \$11,329 in GIS benefits in 2023, for a total of just over \$19,683.

Now, thanks to these changes, in 2023, Donna received almost \$9,190 in OAS benefits, the maximum pension for those age 75 and older, and almost \$12,479 in GIS benefits – an additional \$1,985 - for a total of almost \$21,669.

Up to \$1,670 More in OAS and GIS Benefits for a Senior Couple

Bob, 79 years old, and Violet, 77 years old, are married. Both have lived in Canada more than 40 years and receive the maximum GIS entitlement applicable to those whose spouse or common-law partner receives the full OAS pension, because they have no other income besides their OAS and GIS benefits.

Without the government's enhancement to OAS for those age 75 and older, Bob and Violet would each have received almost \$8,355 in OAS benefits and each just over \$7,511 in GIS benefits in 2023, for a total of almost \$31,732.

Because of our enhancements, in 2023, Bob and Violet each received almost \$9,190 in OAS benefits, the maximum pension for those 75 and older, and each just over \$7,511 in GIS benefits. Combined, Bob and Violet now benefit from an extra \$1,670, for a total of about \$33,402.

Strengthening Long-Term Care

Long-term care residents deserve to live in dignity and comfort. Gaps in the quality of care seniors receive in long-term care homes must be addressed to ensure everyone can age with dignity.

Since 2017, the federal government has invested \$11.8 billion in long-term home and community care. More action is needed to keep seniors safe. The federal government is taking this action because our seniors, and those who care for them, deserve better.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government will introduce a *Safe Long Term Care Act* to support new national long-term care standards to help ensure safe, reliable, and high-quality care, and improve infection prevention and control practices.

The federal government recognizes that provinces and territories are primarily responsible for managing the delivery and operation of long-term care facilities, including how and whether they adopt the standards. By introducing a *Safe Long-Term Care Act*, the federal government will encourage provinces and territories to adopt the best practices in the long-term care facilities under their management.

Aging With Dignity Agreements with Provinces and Territories

The **Aging with Dignity** agreements will provide \$5.4 billion to improve access to home care, community care or care in a safe long-term care facility for seniors today and tomorrow. So far, nine provinces and territories have announced agreements with the federal government. It is anticipated that agreements with the remaining provinces will be announced shortly.

British Columbia

\$733 million over five years announced on February 12, 2024

- Expand home and community care services to better meet the needs of seniors and help reduce pressures on hospitals and emergency departments; and,
- Strengthen the appropriateness, safety, and quality of long-term care by enabling consistent, appropriate standards of care and oversight of long-term care services.

Northwest Territories

\$12 million over five years announced on February 13, 2024

- Annual visits and compliance audits of cleaning practices in the nine government funded long-term care facilities in the Northwest Territories; and,
- Increase the nurse staffing ratio to respond to the growing complexity of LTC residents.

Manitoba

\$199 million over five years announced on February 15, 2024

- Increase safety and standards and hire more long-term care workers to ensure clean, quality, and personalized care; and,
- Create a Seniors Advocate to act as an independent, strong voice for seniors and their families.

Nunavut

\$12 million over five years announced on March 5, 2024

- Fund home and community care program reviews, expansions, and services; and,
- Strengthen workforce stability, for example, by collaborating with Nunavut Arctic College to continue developing a tailored Personal Support Worker program.

Yukon

\$12 million over five years announced on March 12, 2024

- Continue to provide support for Yukon's Home First and Complex Client Supports programs, which provide community-based services; and,

Aging With Dignity Agreements with Provinces and Territories

- Expand rural community home care to the entire territory by promoting in-home respite and provide access to new satellite phones in areas without cell service.

Saskatchewan

\$169 million over five years announced on March 18, 2024

- Enhance home and community care services through expanding Community Health Centres, outreach services and advancing the Patient Medical Home Model pilot; and,
- Improve palliative care by supporting training for health workers in end-of-life care.

New Brunswick

\$117 million over five years announced on March 26, 2024

- Improve home and community care systems, including palliative care, to help seniors get the care they need in their communities;
- Strengthen the long-term care workforce by recruiting and training more workers to reduce wait times, improve service delivery, and improve dementia care; and,
- Increase the quality and safety of long-term care by upgrading facilities.

Prince Edward Island

\$29 million over five years announced on March 26, 2024

- Hire additional health providers, like occupational, physical, and recreational therapists to provide services in private long-term care homes to improve the wellness and quality-of-life of residents; and,
- Increase the number of palliative home care coordinators working within PEI's home care program to improve access to palliative care services in the community, reduce hospitalizations, and enhance end-of-life care for clients and their families.

Quebec

\$1.2 billion over five years announced on March 27, 2024

- Improve access to home and community care, by increasing support to community groups and the social economy, and increasing service hours for long-term, short-term, and palliative home care; and,
- Improving safety and quality of life for long-term care residents, by expanding the number of seniors' homes and alternative housing, and offering free access to shingles vaccination.

Chapter 2

Lifting Up Every Generation

millions of dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
2.1. Taking Care of Every Generation	0	104	1,003	1,574	1,777	1,973	6,431
Foreign Health Care Credential Recognition	0	0	24	32	14	8	77
Launching a National Pharmacare Plan	0	59	121	358	477	477	1,493
Launching the Canada Disability Benefit	0	43	854	1,184	1,285	1,487	4,853
Expanding the Disability Supports Deduction	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Ensuring Access to Essential Drugs and Medical Devices	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
2.2. The Best Start for Every Child	0	123	304	303	304	472	1,506
A National School Food Program	0	79	201	218	241	261	1,000
More Affordable Child Care	0	6	45	55	55	60	221
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	0	-5	-11	-11	-15	-41
Helping Early Childhood Educators	0	5	13	11	14	16	58
Making it Easier to Save for Your Child's Education	0	1	2	5	4	150	162
After-School Learning	0	18	25	25	0	0	68
Coding Skills for Kids	0	15	24	0	0	0	39
2.3. A Fair Chance for Millennials and Gen Z	0	1,154	708	166	259	271	2,558
Increasing Student Grants and Loans	0	1,072	0	0	0	0	1,072
More Rural Health and Social Services Workers	0	0	40	56	73	84	254
More Rent Support for Students	0	29	30	31	32	32	155
Helping People Return to School	0	4	4	4	4	4	19
Helping Students Gain Work Experience	0	0	208	0	0	0	208
Jobs and Skills Training for Gen Z	0	0	351	0	0	0	351
Launching a New Youth Mental Health Fund	0	50	75	75	150	150	500

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	<i>Total</i>
Additional Investments – Lifting Up Every Generation	0	23	21	4	4	4	55
Vaccine Injury Support Program	0	19	17	0	0	0	36
Funding proposed for PHAC for the Vaccine Injury Support Program.							
Travelling Public Program	0	5	5	5	5	5	23
<i>Less: Costs to be Recovered</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-5</i>
Funding proposed for PHAC for the Travelling Public Program to uphold sanitary standards on federally regulated passenger transportation.							
Chapter 2 - Net Fiscal Impact	0	1,404	2,036	2,048	2,344	2,719	10,550

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. A glossary of abbreviations used in this table can be found at the end of Annex 1.

Chapter 3

Lowering Everyday Costs

The global rise in the cost of living has left people here in Canada struggling to keep up with the bills. While inflation has come down significantly, the government is taking action to lower everyday costs for Canadians and hold corporations to account.

Too many Canadians today are feeling like their hard work isn't paying off; that they can't get ahead. No matter how hard you save or how much more you work, your paycheques aren't going as far as costs go up, and saving enough to go after your dreams seems out of reach. It doesn't have to be this way.

Whether enabling young people to save more of their money for an education or first home, or helping families to make ends meet, the government is fighting to help Canadians keep more of their money.

To do this, the government is taking action to hold to account those who are charging Canadians unnecessarily high prices, whether it is grocers inflating their profit margins, corporations charging junk fees, or unnecessary banking fees. This budget will help ensure that corporations aren't taking advantage of Canadians and will make sure the economy is fair, affordable, and set up to make it easier to get a good deal.

Budget 2024 builds on these efforts and gives people back control over their personal finances and banking choices, with action to cap banking fees and give Canadians better access to digital banking, lower-cost accounts, and stronger consumer protection.

3.1 Affordable Groceries

The government is taking action to lower the cost of groceries and make life more affordable.

The cost pressures Canadians are facing start with the price of food. No matter if your house is paid off or you've managed to hang on to an affordable apartment for years, everyone is paying more money for groceries. That's why Budget 2024 launches a National School Food Program, which will help ensure more than 400,000 children have the nutritious meals they need to learn and grow, as announced in Chapter 2.

Budget 2024 also advances work to cut costs for farmers through greater interoperability of their equipment, regardless of the name brand.

Key Ongoing Actions

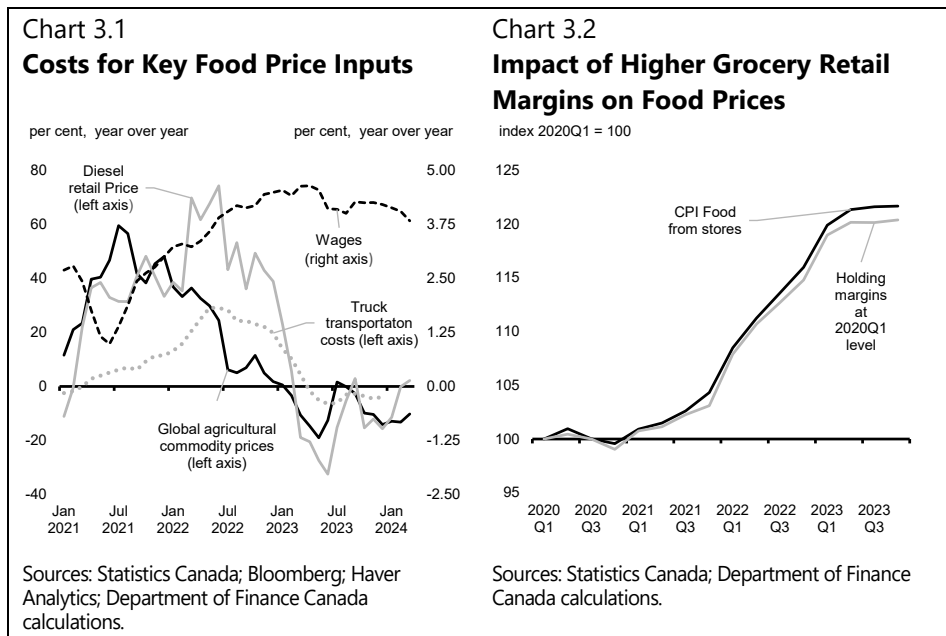
- ✓ Delivering the enhanced, quarterly Canada Workers Benefit payments four times a year to our lowest-paid—and often most essential—workers, with a family receiving up to \$2,739 this year, plus an additional \$821 for workers with disabilities.
- ✓ Making life more affordable and cutting pollution with the Canada Carbon Rebate, which ensures eight out of ten families in provinces where the federal fuel charge applies get more back than they pay, with lower-income families benefitting the most. This year, the Canada Carbon Rebate will return up to \$2,160 to a family of four, as detailed in Chapter 5.
- ✓ Delivering the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Credit every three months to support lower- and modest-income Canadians with up to \$496 this year for a single individual without children, and up to \$992 for a family of four, and temporarily doubling the GST Credit for six months in fall 2022.
- ✓ Delivering the Grocery Rebate, which provided up to \$467 for a family of four, to 11 million Canadians and families in July 2023.
- ✓ Tackling shrinkflation, to uphold the food sizes and qualities that Canadians expect. The Office of Consumer Affairs is leading this work and has launched research projects to investigate and reveal price inflation and harmful business practices that reduce the quantity and quality of groceries.
- ✓ Passing the *Affordable Housing and Groceries Act*, which included amendments to the *Competition Act* to enhance competition and help stabilize prices for Canadians, particularly in the grocery sector, by:
 - Giving more power to the Competition Bureau to crack down on unfair practices by large, dominant companies which drive up prices;
 - Removing the efficiencies defence, in order to end anti-competitive mergers that raise prices and limit choices for Canadians; and,
 - Empowering the Competition Bureau to block collaborations that stifle competition and consumer choice, including in situations where large grocers prevent smaller competitors from establishing operations nearby.

Stabilizing the Cost of Groceries

The cost of food has gone up in recent years. Too many Canadians are struggling with the price of groceries. In a country as wealthy as Canada, no one should go hungry. That’s why the government has been taking action to stabilize the price of groceries, and delivering targeted support for those who need it most.

But a lack of competition in Canada’s grocery sector means Canadians are paying higher prices. That is why the government has been reforming competition law, to create a grocery market where grocers compete to attract customers by offering the best prices.

Prices have been driven up by global factors like Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine, grain blockades, and climate impacts on agriculture. Canadian grocery companies are also making record profits. The government is fighting to stabilize the price of groceries for Canadians.



Since the pandemic, the profits of Canada’s three largest grocers have collectively increased by 46 per cent—a substantial increase. Canadians deserve fair prices. By strengthening competition, the government is combatting the oligopolies, including among major grocery chains.

A recent Competition Bureau study of the grocery sector found that profit margins have increased since 2017, and concluded there is room for more competition in the Canadian grocery sector. The government has already strengthened competition to make it easier for more grocers to set up shop and compete to bring down prices for Canadians, and will keep working to do this.

To support competitive prices for groceries and other essentials, and give Canadians more choices, the government is:

- ✓ Monitoring the grocers' work to help stabilize prices, as well as investigating other price inflation practices in the grocery sector, through the Grocery Task Force.
- ✓ Maintaining the Food Price Data Hub to give Canadians detailed information on food prices that helps them make informed decisions about their grocery options.
- ✓ Tackling shrinkflation and dequalification, including through the Office of Consumer Affairs, which has launched research projects to investigate and reveal price inflation and harmful business practices that reduce the quantity and quality of groceries.
- ✓ Enhancing competition through the *Affordable Housing and Groceries Act*, which amended the *Competition Act* to enhance competition, including in the grocery sector, by giving more power to the Competition Bureau to crack down on unfair practices; removing the efficiencies defence; and empowering the Competition Bureau to block corporations from stifling competition.

The government will continue to fight for fair prices so every Canadian can afford to put good food on the table for themselves and their families.

Strengthening Local Food Security

Food insecurity is a persistent problem in Canada, with higher rates among Indigenous, racialized people, and persons with disabilities. Local food programs enable communities to grow, process, store, and distribute food to those in need within the community, improving the availability of and access to nutritious, local food and reducing the need to shop at major grocery chains.

People should be able to grow food in their communities. It helps them save money on groceries, and it helps them build stronger connections with their communities. For children, an understanding of where food comes from is best learned by growing it in their own neighbourhood. And studies have shown that access to healthy, locally-grown food increases health outcomes. Growing local is good economic policy, and it is good social policy.

- ▶ As part of the government's work to end food insecurity, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$62.9 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to renew and expand the Local Food Infrastructure Fund to support community organizations across Canada to invest in local food infrastructure, with priority to be given to Indigenous and Black communities, along with other equity-deserving groups. Part of the expansion will support community organizations to improve infrastructure for school food programs as a complement to the National School Food Program.

Lower Costs and Fairer Treatment for Farmers

Whether on the farm, on the jobsite, or in the backyard, Canadians deserve greater interoperability of the equipment they purchase—regardless of the brand. Farmers should be able to connect their John Deere Tractor or New Holland combine, to the specialized equipment they need from third parties, including short-line manufacturers, for various farming tasks. Farmers should be able to use the costly equipment they purchase however it is needed to run their farm.

When farmers have to purchase new, more expensive equipment to grow our food, it can drive up their costs, which get passed on at the checkout. Helping farmers keep costs low is a key component of ensuring the sustainability of our food supply chains. It also helps keep grocery prices in check.

To make it easier for farmers to use the tools and technology essential to running their farms, the government is supporting efforts to amend the *Copyright Act* to help achieve interoperability between devices and equipment.

To build on this important work to modernize legislation to reflect the realities of farming:

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government will launch consultations this June on interoperability, so that farmers can use their equipment in the way that is best for their farm. This is part of broader work the government is undertaking to support the right to repair and interoperability.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the federal government is calling on provinces and territories to amend their contract laws to support interoperability, while commending the progress of Quebec on their work to support consumer protection, including for farmers.

Further details on the upcoming consultations will be announced shortly.

Interest Relief for Farmers

To ensure that Canadian farmers have access to the cash flow needed to continue producing food and supporting national food security, the government increased the \$100,000 interest-free limit on loans temporarily under the Advance Payments Program to \$250,000 in 2022 and to \$350,000 in 2023. These changes have supported over 10,000 farmers with the increased costs for agricultural inputs, such as fertilizers and fuel, triggered by Russia's illegal war against Ukraine, global supply chain disruptions, and rising interest rates.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$64 million in 2024-25 to Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada to support a \$250,000 interest-free limit on Advance Payments Program loans for the 2024 program year. The government will continue to review the Advance Payments Program to improve program delivery and reduce the administrative burden for producers.

Protecting Farmers from the Costs of Climate Change

Farmers have faced immense destruction in recent years. The intensifying effects of climate change are particularly wreaking havoc on farmers' abilities to earn a stable income, and to contribute to our food security.

The Livestock Tax Deferral serves as crucial instrument for the government in mitigating the financial burden on farmers during natural disasters, such as drought or floods. This reliable, predictable support helps farmers build resilience as they face the increasingly severe effects of climate change.

The federal government is committed to working with industry partners, such as the Canadian Cattle Association, to explore avenues to ensure farmers get support quicker and more efficiently in times of need.

3.2 Fairer Prices, Fewer Fees

No one likes surprise fees. But it seems that every day, Canadians are paying extra fees over and above base prices, such as checked and carry-on baggage fees or international roaming charges. These extra fees are on top of what Canadians already paid for their airline ticket and monthly phone plan. Transparency on all fees up-front is essential so that businesses do not deceptively advertise lower prices than what Canadians will actually pay.

Junk fees are their own source of frustration. From high service fees or charges, to surprise event ticketing fees, to non-sufficient funds and transaction fees charged by banks, these costs add up. And, they disproportionately impact lower- and middle-income Canadians. The federal government is taking action to cut junk fees everywhere it can, and is launching a call to action to provinces and territories to reduce the junk fees under their jurisdiction.

The government has made significant progress to crack down on junk fees and help middle class Canadians keep more of their money in their pockets, and will keep going further. The new Team Canada effort will ensure Canadians in every province and territory can save money by getting fairer prices and paying fewer fees.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Modernizing the *Competition Act* to further strengthen the law against hidden fees from drip pricing, ensuring they are not legal anywhere in Canada, and to allow for private parties to bring certain deceptive marketing cases directly to the Competition Tribunal.
- ✓ Investigating international mobile roaming charges through a Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission study, to ensure the cell phone fees Canadians pay are fair and affordable.
- ✓ Lowering telecom prices by issuing a new directive for the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission to improve competition, make it easier to cancel services, and strengthen the protections Canadians have from unfair business practices, such as paying unlocking fees for their cell phone—now, all phones come unlocked.
- ✓ Leading a Canada-wide effort to crack down on junk fees, through the Office of Consumer Affairs, including through support towards consumer groups' independent research and advocacy against junk fees.

Cracking Down on Junk Fees

To lower the cost of everyday goods and services for Canadians, from monthly bills to the costs of air travel, the government launched an effort to crack down on junk fees. The federal government is using all legislative and regulatory levers at its disposal to reduce the unnecessary fees Canadians pay, including through reforming competition law, directing federal agencies to strengthen protections for Canadians, and introducing new caps to reduce bank fees. The federal government is making significant progress to deliver on its commitments to crack down on junk fees:

1. **Amending the *Competition Act* to strengthen protections against hidden prices:** Through Bill C-59, the government is further cracking down on drip pricing (when additional charges or fees affect consumers' abilities to make informed decisions about prices) by strengthening prohibitions against the digital marketing of unattainable prices without the inclusion of mandatory fees. The proposed amendments will also enable Canadians to bring deceptive marketing claims directly to the Competition Tribunal.

2. **Directing the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) to improve competition and support consumers:** Last year, the government issued a new directive to put in place new rules and improve competition in the telecom sector to protect Canadians from unfair businesses practices and to lower prices. In the time since, the CRTC has already increased choice and affordability of high-speed internet services for more than five million Canadian families by requiring large telecom companies to provide competitors with access to their fibre optic networks.
3. **Introducing the *Financial Consumer Protection Framework Regulations* to help Canadians avoid fees:** Since June 2022, updated regulations have helped Canadians avoid non-sufficient funds fees by requiring banks to send Canadians electronic alerts when their chequing or savings account, or credit card or line of credit balance falls below \$100, and allow Canadians to set a different amount; and requiring advance notice before renewal of products or services to ensure you only pay for the services you need.
4. **Amending the *Air Passenger Protection Regulations*:** To ensure that airlines seat all children under the age of 14 next to their accompanying adult at no extra cost, the government is developing regulatory amendments, which will be introduced this year. The government is also taking further action to strengthen transparency of optional fees charged by airlines, for everything from baggage to seat selection to in-flight meals.

In addition to delivering on previous commitments, the federal government is taking further action to help Canadians avoid junk fees wherever possible.

Cheaper Internet, Home Phone, and Cell Phone Plans

Canadians who want to switch to a cheaper internet or phone plan often encounter discouraging practices from telecom companies, such as cancellation fees which can prevent Canadians from saving money, or making them wait on the phone for hours to speak with customer service. Canadians can also face the end of promotional periods, and higher monthly bills without full awareness of their options.

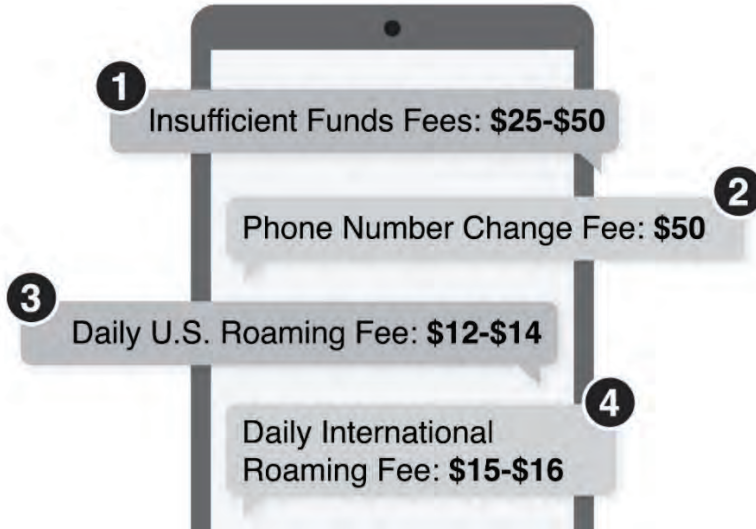
Whether travelling abroad, changing your phone number, or being late on a payment, the extra fees charged by telecom companies add up, too. Canadians need to be aware of the potential junk fees they could face, and companies need to lower these fees to ensure Canadians can accurately plan how much their cell phone and other telecom services will cost them.

All Canadians should be able to access these essential services at affordable prices.

Figure 3.1

Additional Cell Phone Fees Are Too High and Add Up

Canadians face all types of fees, over and above typical base costs, from insufficient funds fees to mobile roaming fees to even a fee to change your phone number. These fees add up.



Source: Rogers; TELUS; Bell.

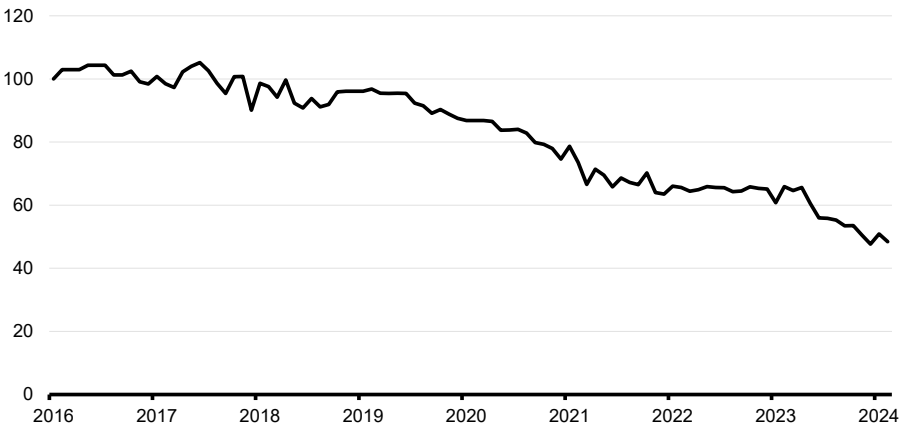
Note: Information is based on public-facing fee information on Rogers, TELUS, and Bell websites. The range of fees highlight some of the additional fees by the large three telecommunication firms. The application of fees may vary based on consumer plan, location, and service provider. For mobile roaming fees, through the CRTC wireless code, service providers cannot charge more than \$100 for roaming per billing cycle unless a customer explicitly agrees to pay more. For phone number change fee generally, there is no cost if done online but there is a cost if done in store or on the phone with an agent.

As announced in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission has launched an investigation into international mobile roaming fees and is working with experts to analyze how roaming rates charged by Canadian companies compare to those charged by international telecom companies. The findings of this investigation will be published later this year.

The government has taken significant action to lower the cost of cell phone plans by 25 per cent—a commitment that has now been surpassed. In December 2023, Statistics Canada reported that cell phone plan costs declined by 50 per cent since December 2018.

Chart 3.3

The Cost of Cell Phone Plans has Fallen 52 per cent, 2016-2024



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 18-10-0004-01

Note: The cellular services index measures the change in prices experienced by consumers for cellular services, from January 2016 to February 2024. This chart uses a reference period of 2016 to illustrate the change over time. The index is part of the telephone services sub-group of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

The government has also made unprecedented investments to ensure Canadians in all parts of the country, including in rural communities, have access to high-speed internet. The government has committed over \$3.7 billion to more than 600 projects to help bring high-speed internet (50 Mbps download/10 Mbps upload) to over 1 million rural and remote households across Canada, including 35,000 Indigenous households.

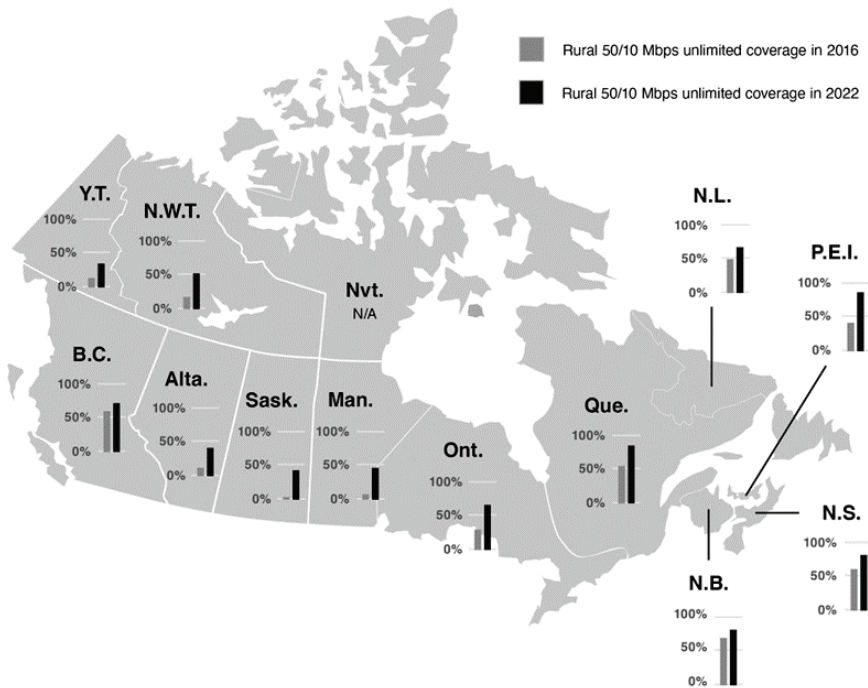
Figure 3.2

Expanding High-Speed Internet to Rural Communities

Since 2015, the government has supported the expansion of high-speed internet access for Canadians, including rural communities which have slower and less reliable internet access than in urban centres.

In 2016, 84 per cent of Canadians had access to high-speed internet. By 2022, this figure increased to almost 94 per cent. This has been possible in part because of a significant increase in access in rural areas, moving from 39 per cent to 67 per cent over this period. The government remains committed to its target of ensuring 98 per cent of Canadians have access to high-speed internet by 2026 and 100 per cent of Canadians by 2030.

Expansion of High-Speed Internet to Rural Communities



Source: CRTC

Note: The graphic presents connectivity rates for years 2016 and 2022 for provinces, and 2020 and 2022 for territories (as available).

The government has made significant progress to reduce the cost of internet, home phone, and cell phone plans, and to increase access to these services. We are focusing the next phase of our work on reducing the costs and barriers to switching providers, so Canadians can find better deals:

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government’s intention to amend the *Telecommunications Act* to better allow Canadians to renew or switch between home internet, home phone, and cell phone plans:
 - Carriers will be prohibited by the CRTC from charging consumers extra fees to switch carriers.
 - Carriers will be required to help consumers identify plans, which may include lower-cost plans, in advance of the end of a contract.
 - Carriers will also be required to provide a self-service option, such as an online portal, for customers to easily switch between or end plans with a provider.

The CRTC will be responsible for implementing these measures and will consult on specific requirements.

No-fee switching to cheaper telecom plans

Yash is a student who works part-time. When he started school nearly two years ago, he signed up for a promotional cell phone plan for students at \$40 per month.

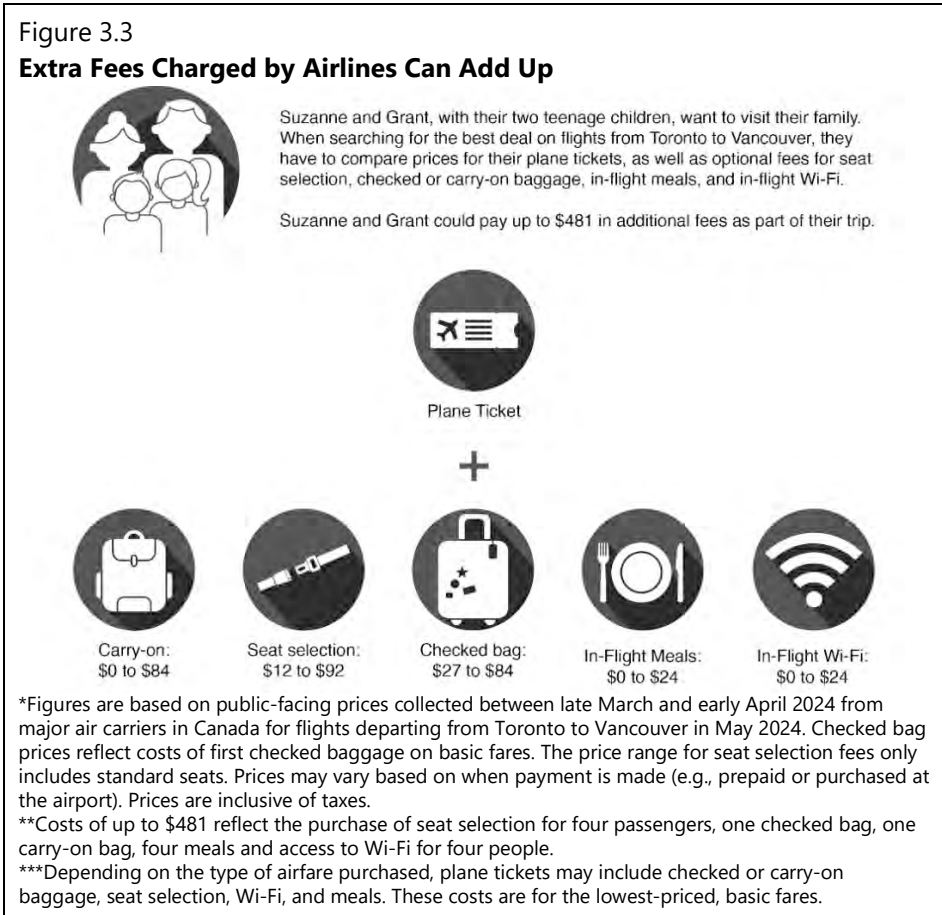
The promotional offer is nearing the end of its term. With these amendments, Yash receives a notification from his carrier that his promotion is about expire, and that his plan would be renewed at \$65 per month—for the same features. Alternatively, his carrier suggests he could switch to a new plan, but that option comes with only half the data compared to his current plan.

Yash does some research and finds the same plan for \$40 per month from a different carrier. He signs up with the new provider and then logs on to his existing carrier’s website to cancel his service. With the click of a button, he cancels his service and will be able to transfer his phone number to the new carrier—at no cost, and in just a few minutes.

Yash secures a new contract at the same price as his old one, and with his phone already paid off, is able to switch carriers without any extra fees.

Transparency for Airline Fees

When booking a flight, every Canadian wants to get the best deal possible, but they are often surprised to find out there are additional costs on top of the advertised fare.



Even though airlines must show a ticket price that includes taxes, fees, and charges, Canadians can still face additional fees for optional services at different steps of the journey. From selecting seats, to checking bags, to meals on board, it is only fair that Canadians have full transparency about the full cost of their flight.

- Budget 2024 announces the government will strengthen transparency of fees for optional services charged by airlines, such as for seat selection, checked and carry-on baggage, meals on board, and in-flight entertainment. The government will do this by working with the Canadian Transportation Agency and airlines to ensure these fees are clearly laid out. This will help Canadians select fares based on the full price of the travel options that best meet their needs.

Calling on Provinces and Territories to Cut Junk Fees

Where junk fees fall under federal jurisdiction, the federal government is taking action. Many of the junk fees that frustrate Canadians are under provincial and territorial jurisdiction. That's why the federal government is calling on all orders of government to do their part to cut junk fees, so that Canadians can keep more of the money they worked hard to earn.

To advance this work with provinces and territories on unfair fees and practices, Budget 2024 announces:

- ▶ The federal government will work with provinces and territories to identify and target junk fees charged in Canada.
- ▶ The federal Office of Consumer Affairs will help reveal deceptive junk fee practices—wherever they exist in Canada—by advancing research and advocacy projects.

The federal government encourages all provinces and territories to work together to prioritize these important issues for Canadians. Priority action areas will include:

Concert and Sport Ticket Fairness

When it comes to sporting and event tickets, Canadians are looking for transparent, up-front pricing, and fair practices to keep costs low. The federal government, including the Competition Bureau, is doing its part to enforce federal protections against deceptive marketing practices, including hidden fees and charges.

Some provinces have taken steps to help their residents, such as Ontario's *Ticket Sales Act* which implemented protections for consumers buying event tickets.

Some other provinces need to do more to strengthen their consumer protection laws to safeguard the interests of Canadians. To make entertainment prices fair for everyone, Budget 2024 announces that:

- ▶ The federal government will work with provinces and territories and encourage them to adopt best practice requirements for ticket sales, with three priority goals:
 - Ticket sales transparency, to continue to protect Canadians from unexpected charges through upfront, all-in pricing;
 - Stronger protections for Canadians, including against excess fees and better ensuring they get timely refunds when events are cancelled; and,
 - Cracking down on fraudulent resellers and reseller practices which unfairly drive up prices, such as using bot technology to maliciously buy and resell tickets.

Cracking down on resellers to keep tickets for Canadians

Shannon and her friends were some of the lucky Canadians able to secure the access code for Taylor Swift's concert in Vancouver this December. As soon as Shannon got through the online waiting room she was excited to buy tickets for herself and three friends.

After Shannon tried to add her tickets to her cart, she was greeted by a message that the tickets she was interested in were no longer available—this is something she knew all too well. Each of her friends was trying to buy tickets, too, and had the same experience—the tickets they were hoping for had been sold to someone else.

While getting a ticket to the most popular concerts is always tough, it is even harder to get a ticket when resellers seek to make a profit by driving up prices for Canadians.

With new action in Budget 2024 to identify ways to address ticket resellers' practices that unfairly drive up prices, including the use of bot technology, Shannon and her friends will have a better chance at getting tickets the next time Taylor is performing in Canada.

Calling for stronger consumer protections across Canada

Nick can't wait to see his favourite hockey team—the Toronto Maple Leafs—in the playoffs. As soon as he hears the Leafs qualified for the first round, he heads online to buy tickets to the four games scheduled in Toronto.

While buying his tickets, Nick is pleased to see he is no longer charged extra fees beyond the advertised price, as required by the *Competition Act* and further reinforced by the Ontario's *Ticket Sales Act*. Previously, Nick used to pay about \$20 more, per ticket, due to extra fees and surcharges.

He attends the first two home games. The Leafs excitedly win the series after game four of the first playoff round, so the last two games that Nick has tickets for are cancelled.

Nick waits a week for his refund to be processed, but he still hasn't received a payment from the ticket provider on his credit card. He then reaches out to the ticket provider to resolve the issue. If, after three weeks, the ticket provider does not get back to Nick, he can file a formal complaint with Consumer Protection Ontario.

By working with provinces and territories, the federal government will work to ensure that all Canadians can access the consumer protections that Nick was afforded.

Protecting Canadians from Deceptive Marketing

The Competition Bureau is an independent law enforcement agency that has a crucial role in enforcing the *Competition Act* and defends Canadians against junk fees, which has led to a total of \$12.6 million in penalties paid by Ticketmaster, StubHub, and TicketNetwork, as well as by car rental companies Avis and Budget, Hertz, Enterprise, and Discount.

The government recognizes the Competition Bureau's critical role in the economy, and this is why the government has taken several steps to provide the Competition Bureau with the resources and the tools it needs to more effectively achieve its mandate.

As an example of the work of the Competition Bureau, in 2019, Ticketmaster paid a \$4 million penalty and \$500,000 for the Competition Bureau's costs for investigating allegedly misleading pricing claims in online ticket sales. The Bureau's legal action against Ticketmaster, in defence of Canadian consumers, concluded that Ticketmaster's advertised prices were not attainable because they added mandatory fees during the later stages of a purchasing process.

Ticketmaster's junk fees were found to often add more than 20 per cent, and in some cases, over 65 per cent, to the advertised prices. The Competition Bureau's actions also led to a binding 10-year compliance agreement with Ticketmaster to ensure Canadians are not subject to junk fees and deceptive advertising.

In 2023, the Competition Bureau announced legal action against Cineplex for advertising movie tickets at a lower price than what many consumers actually have to pay.

In its application to the Competition Tribunal, the Bureau argues that the \$1.50 online booking fee is misleading and means consumers can't buy tickets online at advertised prices. In that same application, the Bureau is seeking the Tribunal to order Cineplex to stop this form of advertising, pay a penalty, and issue restitution to affected consumers.

The Competition Bureau has been empowered to independently defend Canadians through an increased budget and legislative amendments to the *Competition Act* that has enabled more robust enforcement of competition law in Canada. In addition, the government's proposed amendments to the *Competition Act* will pave the way for private parties to bring challenges to anti-competitive conduct.

A Right to Repair Your Devices

From cell phones to computers to washers and dryers, it is frustrating—and expensive—to replace, rather than repair, your devices and appliances when they break. The current disposable lifecycle of many modern electronics and appliances is bad for the environment, and it is costly for Canadians.

Canadians expect the expensive devices they purchase to work well and last for years. And if these items fail, Canadians should be able to repair their broken appliances or devices—and at a fair price—rather than being forced to purchase a new product when one component fails.

To ensure Canadians can keep their devices working longer, and reduce harmful electronic waste in the process, the federal government is advancing a right to repair to increase product durability and repairability.

Important progress is already being made to secure these rights for Canadians, including:

- ✓ Amending the *Copyright Act* to allow the circumvention of digital locks to diagnose, maintain, or repair a product. This will enable consumers to repair their devices where they choose.
- ✓ Amending the *Competition Act*, as announced in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, to prevent manufacturers from refusing, in an anti-competitive manner, to provide the parts, tools, or software needed to fix devices and products.

Building on this progress, Budget 2024 announces:

- The government will launch consultations this June to develop a right to repair framework, which will focus on durability, repairability, and interoperability.
- The federal government is also calling on provinces and territories to amend their contract laws to support a right to repair and interoperability. Quebec’s Bill 29 is an example of how provinces can protect consumers by promoting right to repair.

Further details on the right to repair framework on home appliances and electronic devices will be announced in the coming months. The federal government is exploring how to address:

- **Planned obsolescence**, which is when manufacturers intentionally create products that break quickly;
- **The merits of a durability index**, which could help Canadians better understand how long their device is expected to last; and
- If there is the need for **further federal legislative changes** to support right to repair.

More affordable repairs for electronic devices

Aaina cracked the screen on her new iPhone. Apple quotes her \$499 to replace the screen. Aaina finds a third-party repair shop offering repair for \$329. However, Apple's warranty policies mean the cheaper repair could void her warranty.

To avoid the risk of voiding her warranty, Aaina begrudgingly pays \$170 more for Apple to repair it.

With further actions to support the right to repair, including provincial and territorial reforms, Aaina could get her screen fixed at the third-party repair shop without voiding the warranty on her new iPhone, saving her \$170.

3.3 Lower Banking Fees, Better Finances

Every Canadian deserves access to affordable, modern banking tools. These tools help them pay their bills, save money, receive their government benefits, and build their credit. Ensuring every Canadian has access to affordable banking services is about fairness for every generation, because hard work isn't paying off like it used to. Hard working, middle class Canadians deserve to keep more of their money. They need it to get ahead.

While Canadians face a rising cost of living, bank profits have continued to grow—in part due to Canadians paying higher fees. Some banks have even recently increased the minimum balance required to waive monthly fees, making it even harder for people to keep their banking fees low. This is unfair. That's why the government is taking action to lower banking fees.

The federal government is using the regulatory and legislative tools at its disposal to cut the banking fees Canadians pay and help them improve their financial circumstances. No one should face steep penalties when they are just trying to get ahead.

Budget 2024 takes action to lower banking fees by capping non-sufficient funds fees, modernizing free and affordable bank account options, launching new consumer-driven banking tools, expanding financial help services, and doing more to crack down on predatory lending.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Cracking down on predatory lending by lowering the criminal rate of interest to 35 per cent APR (annual percentage rate).
- ✓ Introducing the Canadian Mortgage Charter, which details the tailored mortgage relief that the government expects banks to provide borrowers who are facing financial difficulty with the mortgage on their principal residence.
- ✓ Ensuring Canadians have an independent and transparent complaints body to help resolve banking issues, by designating the Ombudsman for Banking Services and Investments, as the single external complaints body for Canadians, effective November 1, 2024.
- ✓ Requiring banks to automatically notify Canadians when their bank account or credit card balance falls below a set amount, set by default at \$100, and requiring advance notice before renewing services.

Capping Non-Sufficient Funds Fees at \$10

Non-sufficient funds (NSF) fees are charged when there is not enough money in a bank account to cover a cheque or pre-authorized debit transaction. These fees charged by banks can reach almost \$50, disproportionately affecting low-income Canadians and people with poor credit history. Charging steep fees on people already struggling to stay on top of their bills only makes it more difficult for them to get ahead.

- ▶ To help Canadians who are struggling to make payments to improve their financial situation, the government is announcing its intent to cap the NSF fees charged by banks to \$10 per instance, as well as:
 - Requiring banks to alert consumers that they are about to be charged an NSF fee, and providing a grace period to deposit additional funds to avoid the fee;
 - Prohibiting multiple NSF fees when the same transaction reoccurs;
 - Restricting the number of NSF fees that may be charged to one in every 72-hour period; and,
 - Prohibiting NSF fees for small overdrawn amounts under \$10.

The government will release draft NSF fees regulations in the coming months.

Enhancing Free and Affordable Bank Accounts

Canadians' banking needs have changed as more and more transactions happen online. The \$0 per month and up to \$4 per month bank accounts, currently offered by some of Canada's banks, need to reflect the reality of banking today, including more transactions to pay bills and transfer money—without extra fees.

To ensure affordable banking options meet the needs of Canadians, the government directed the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada (FCAC) to secure new agreements from financial institutions for enhanced free and affordable banking accounts.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that FCAC is in negotiations with banks to secure enhanced agreements to offer modernized \$0 per month and up to \$4 per month bank accounts that reflect the realities of banking today, including more transactions, as well as expanded eligibility for \$0 accounts.
- ▶ The government hopes that FCAC can reach a positive outcome and secure an agreement that serves the interests of the wider Canadian public.

Anyone can get a low-cost bank account—but features are limited

While FCAC continues to encourage banks to upgrade their affordable bank account offerings, low-cost bank accounts are available to all Canadians.

These basic chequing accounts offer at least:

- ✓ A free debit card;
- ✓ 12 free debit transactions per month, including at least 2 in-branch transactions;
- ✓ The ability to write cheques;
- ✓ Free monthly printed statements;
- ✓ The ability to set up pre-authorized payments; and,
- ✓ Cheque image return or online cheque image viewing.

Today, banking has evolved and people need access to more transactions, without fees. This is especially important to help vulnerable groups avoid falling into debt and incurring avoidable fees, by offering more free debit transactions.

Select groups can get \$0 bank accounts

The existing agreement with ten banks offers the same features as low-cost accounts to the following groups for free:

- ✓ Youth;
- ✓ Students;
- ✓ Seniors receiving the Guaranteed Income Supplement (GIS); and,
- ✓ Registered Disability Savings Plan (RDSP) beneficiaries.

More people need access to financial services, but cost remains a barrier for many other vulnerable groups. FCAC is actively working to expand eligibility for the \$0 per month account to more groups.

How do I sign up?

Visit a branch of one of the ten banks, with required paperwork and ID. Proof of eligibility is required for free accounts, such as proof of age for youth, proof of enrollment for students, or proof of benefit payments for seniors.

Consumer-Driven Banking

Consumer-driven banking, also known as open banking or consumer-driven finance, provides a way for people and businesses to securely transfer their financial data to different service providers, including banks, credit unions, and accredited fintechs.

Fintech companies have been limited in their ability to develop new financial tools largely due to a reliance on unsecure screen scraping, which pulls data from a bank account by reading the account information. This requires Canadians to share their banking credentials with fintech companies.

With consumer-driven banking, fintechs will be able to offer Canadians a way to securely share select data with the fintech tools of their choice—without sharing access to their bank account. The potential of consumer-driven banking includes new apps and tools to help Canadians’ better keep track of bills, track a budget, collect and compare information to allow for better decisions when exchanging currencies or investing in the stock market, secure a loan, find a better deal on insurance, or track monthly rent payments to build up credit scores. These innovations can help make life more affordable, and even help young Canadians when it is time to buy a first home.

Before these new financial tools can become available, Canada needs a framework that makes sure this technology is secure for Canadians and that eliminates the risky practice of screen scraping.

To drive an innovative consumer-driven banking ecosystem in Canada, the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* announced that the federal government would introduce legislation to establish Canada’s Consumer-Driven Banking Framework. This Framework will regulate access to financial data, providing Canadians and small businesses with safe and secure access to financial services and products that help them manage and improve their finances.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the Financial Consumer Agency of Canada (FCAC) will be mandated to oversee, administer, and enforce Canada’s Consumer-Driven Banking Framework.
- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1 million in 2024-2025 for FCAC to support preparation for its new responsibilities and to begin development of a consumer awareness campaign. The FCAC will transition to a full cost-recovery basis once the framework is in place.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$4.1 million over three years starting in 2024-25 for the Department of Finance to complete policy work necessary to establish and maintain a consumer-driven banking oversight entity and framework, including the implementation of a national security regime.

The government will soon table framework legislation that will expand FCAC's mandate and establish foundational framework elements related to scope, system participation, criteria and process for the technical standard, safeguards in respect of personal financial data security and integrity, and common rules.

For more details, see Canada's Consumer-Driven Banking Framework, released today, which provides details on the forthcoming legislative package.

Building your credit to get a mortgage

Through consumer-driven banking, people without established credit, such as young people and new Canadians, could build their credit scores through services that use transaction data or other payment data, rather than being limited to traditional ways to build credit history, which is not equally available to every generation. Tools that enable Canadians to use confirmation of timely rental payments to build a credit score are an example.

New tools coming to help you manage your subscriptions

To keep track of recurring bills and subscriptions, a consumer-driven banking system would provide Canadians secure access to services that would enable them to easily track payments and monitor subscriptions in one place. This would help them make budgeting decisions and improve their financial well-being by avoiding or eliminating unused or unwanted monthly payments.

More Free Financial Advice

Financial literacy is one of the keys to financial security. Many Canadians in difficult financial circumstances have benefitted from financial help services that provide advice and options. More of these services are needed to ensure all vulnerable people, especially those with low incomes, have access to the tools and information they need to achieve financial security. National charities, like Prosper Canada, provide these services, with a focus on expanding economic opportunity and economic empowerment for every Canadian.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$60 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to Prosper Canada to expand the community-delivered financial help services available to Canadians. These enhanced services are expected to reach one million low- to moderate-income Canadians over five years, helping them receive nearly \$2 billion in unclaimed tax and benefit income.

This support will enable Prosper Canada, working with community organization partners, to expand free programming and free advice services. These free programs help Canadians do their taxes and find the benefits they are entitled to, find affordable ways to build their savings, and improve their financial situations so they can get ahead. As announced in Chapter 8, the government is also advancing automatic tax filing to help more Canadians easily receive the benefits to which they are entitled.

Doing More to Crack Down on Predatory Lending

Predatory lenders can take advantage of the most vulnerable Canadians in our communities. Predatory loans, including high-interest installment loans, are a fast growing and widely held type of debt in Canada, and are disproportionately accessed by low-income Canadians, newcomers, and those with limited credit history. Some consumer groups have indicated that lenders often refinance high-cost loans to keep borrowers in a cycle of debt.

To protect financially at-risk Canadians, in Budget 2023, the government committed to lowering the criminal rate of interest, from the equivalent of 48 per cent APR to 35 per cent APR, following Quebec in setting the lowest maximum interest rate in Canada. The government also committed to limit the costs of payday loans to no more than \$14 per \$100 borrowed. The government is reinforcing its efforts to crack down on predatory lending, and moving forward with these reforms to protect Canadians on a priority basis.

To further protect the most financially at-risk Canadians, the government is going further to lower borrowing costs, limit the risk of harmful debt cycles, and help Canadians keep more of their money in their pockets.

- ▶ To protect vulnerable Canadians from harmful illegal lenders, such as loan sharks, who try to circumvent the criminal rate of interest, Budget 2024 announces the government’s intention to amend the *Criminal Code* to enhance enforcement of the criminal rate of interest. These amendments will include empowering law enforcement by prohibiting offering credit at a criminal rate of interest, and allowing for prosecutions of illegal and predatory lenders without the approval of the Attorney General.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the government’s intention to strengthen its crackdown on predatory lending by working with provinces and territories to harmonize and enhance consumer protections across Canada, which could include legislative action on the part of the federal government, if required. These include:
 - Capping the costs of optional insurance products for high-cost loans, including payday loans;
 - Enhancing transparency and marketing practices for high-cost and payday loans, including limiting advertising of these products;
 - Strengthening payday loan regulations, including disclosure requirements to protect Canadians from harmful terms and conditions, including adding a minimum number of days for the loan terms, a requirement for borrowers to repay in installments, and prohibiting loan rollovers;
 - Increasing action and harmonization on proactive approach towards lead generators; and,
 - Enhancing monitoring and data collection practices in the high-cost loan market, including payday loans.

Chapter 3

Lowering Everyday Costs

millions of dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
3.1. Affordable Groceries	0	84	21	21	0	0	127
Strengthening Local Food Security	0	20	21	21	0	0	63
Interest Relief for Farmers	0	64	0	0	0	0	64
3.3. Lower Banking Fees, Better Finances	0	14	14	13	12	12	65
Consumer-Driven Banking	0	2	2	1	0	0	5
More Free Financial Advice	0	12	12	12	12	12	60
Chapter 3 - Net Fiscal Impact	0	98	35	35	12	12	192

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. A glossary of abbreviations used in this table can be found at the end of Annex 1.

Chapter 4

Economic Growth for Every Generation

To ensure every Canadian succeeds in the 21st century, we must grow our economy to be more innovative and productive. One where every Canadian can reach their full potential, where every entrepreneur has the tools they need to grow their business, and where hard work pays off. Building the economy of the future is about creating jobs: jobs in the knowledge economy, jobs in manufacturing, jobs in mining and forestry, jobs in the trades, jobs in clean energy, and jobs across the economy, in all regions of the country.

To do this, the government's economic plan is investing in the technologies, incentives, and supports critical to increasing productivity, fostering innovation, and attracting more private investment to Canada. This is how we'll build an economy that unlocks new pathways for every generation to earn their fair share.

The government is targeting investments to make sure Canada continues to lead in the economy of the future, and these are already generating stronger growth and meaningful new job opportunities for Canadians. New jobs—from construction to manufacturing to engineering—in clean technology, in clean energy, and in innovation, are just the start. All of this, helping to attract further investment to create more opportunities, will raise Canada's productivity and competitiveness. This will create more good jobs, and in turn, raise the living standards of all Canadians.

We are at a pivotal moment where we can choose to renew and redouble our investments in the economy of the future, to build an economy that is more productive and more competitive—or risk leaving an entire generation behind. We will not make that mistake. We owe it to our businesses, to our innovators, and most of all, to the upcoming generations of workers, to make sure that the Canadian economy is positioned to thrive in a changing world.

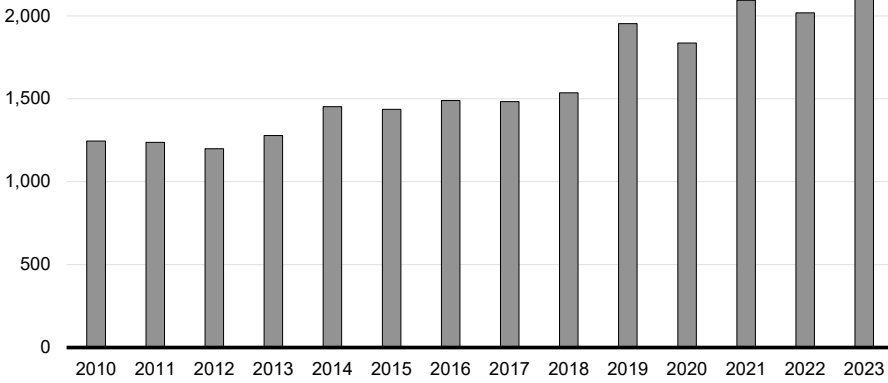
Canada has the best-educated workforce in the world. We are making investments to ensure every generation of workers has the skills the job market, and the global economy, are looking for—and this will help us attract private investment to grow the economy (Chart 4.1). Building on our talented workforce, we are delivering, on a priority basis, our \$93 billion suite of major economic investment tax credits to drive growth, secure the future of Canadian businesses in Canada, and create good jobs for generations to come.

In the first three quarters of 2023, Canada had the highest level of foreign direct investment (FDI) on a per capita basis among G7 countries, and ranked third globally in total FDI, after the U.S. and Brazil (Chart 4.2).

Chart 4.1

Stock of Foreign Direct Investment into Canada

Billions of 2023 dollars



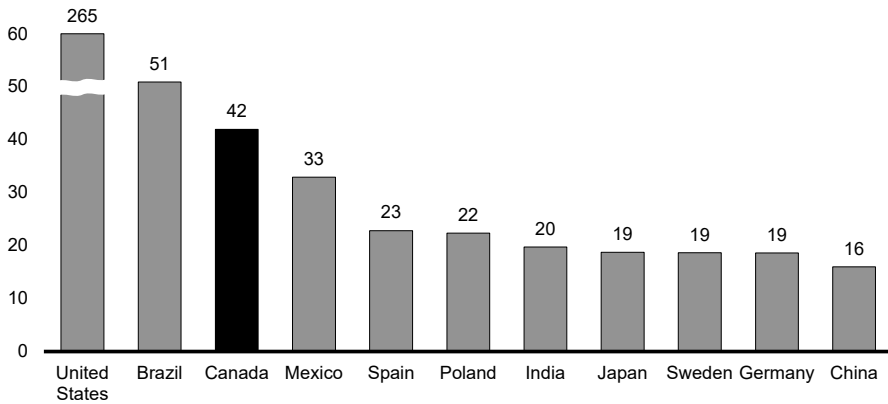
Source: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada Calculations.

Note: GDP deflator is used to express values in 2023 dollars.

Chart 4.2

Canada Attracted the Third Most Foreign Direct Investment in 2023

Billion USD

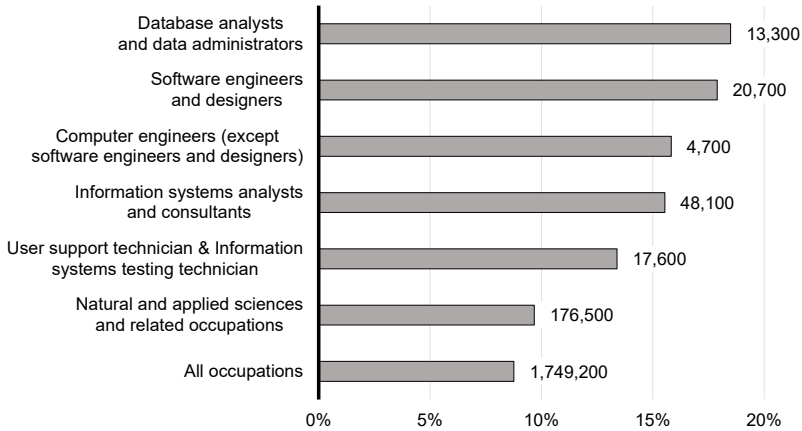


Source: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Note: Accumulated FDI inflows between 2023Q1 and 2023Q3.

Chart 4.3

Projected Skilled Employment Growth, 2023-2031



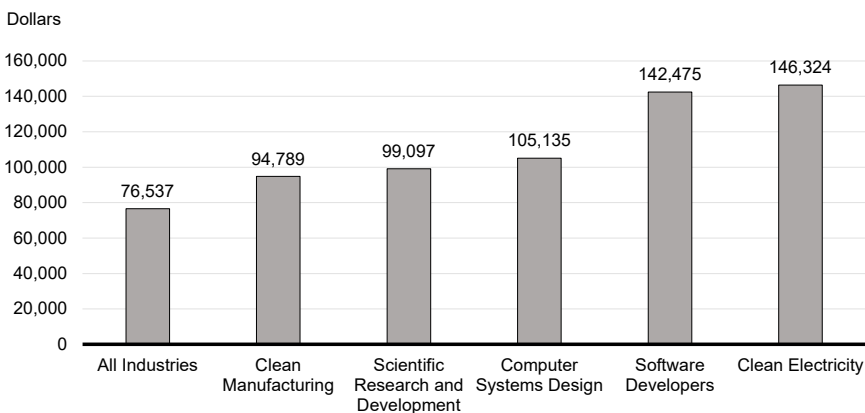
Source: Employment and Social Development Canada (ESDC); Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Note: Per cent and absolute change. Projections are based on Canadian Occupational Projection System modelling by ESDC. Bars show the per cent change in employment for the five fastest growing occupations within the “natural and applied sciences and related occupations” between 2023 and 2031, excluding Landscape and horticulture technicians and specialists. Absolute changes are shown at the end of each bar.

The Canadian economy is adding new, high-paying jobs, in high-growth sectors, like clean tech, clean electricity, and scientific research and development (Chart 4.4). Budget 2024 will continue this momentum by making strategic investments that create opportunities for workers today—driving productivity and economic growth for generations to come.

Chart 4.4

Average Annual Wages in Select Industries, 2022



Source: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Note: Worker compensation in All Industries, Scientific Research and Development, Computer Systems Design, and Software Developers is derived by dividing total compensation to paid workers in the industry by the number of paid worker jobs in the industry.

4.1 Boosting Research, Innovation, and Productivity

Canada's skilled hands and brilliant minds are our greatest resource. Capitalizing on their ideas, innovations, and hard work is an essential way to keep our place at the forefront of the world's advanced economies. Our world-class innovators, entrepreneurs, scientists, and researchers are solving the most pressing challenges of today, and their discoveries help launch the businesses of tomorrow.

Canadian researchers, entrepreneurs, and companies are the driving force of this progress—from scientific discovery to bringing new solutions to market. They also train and hire younger Canadians who will become the next generation of innovators. New investments to boost research and innovation, including enhancing support for graduate students and post-doctoral fellows, will ensure Canada remains a world leader in science and new technologies, like artificial intelligence.

By making strategic investments today in innovation and research, and supporting the recruitment and development of talent in Canada, we can ensure Canada is a world leader in new technologies for the next generation. In turn, this will drive innovation, growth, and productivity across the economy.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Supporting scientific discovery, developing Canadian research talent, and attracting top researchers from around the planet to make Canada their home base for their important work with more than \$16 billion committed since 2016.
- ✓ Supporting critical emerging sectors, through initiatives like the Pan-Canadian Artificial Intelligence Strategy, the National Quantum Strategy, the Pan-Canadian Genomics Strategy, and the Biomanufacturing and Life Sciences Strategy.
- ✓ Nearly \$2 billion to fuel Canada's Global Innovation Clusters to grow these innovation ecosystems, promote commercialization, support intellectual property creation and retention, and scale Canadian businesses.
- ✓ Investing \$3.5 billion in the Sustainable Canadian Agricultural Partnership to strengthen the innovation, competitiveness, and resiliency of the agriculture and agri-food sector.
- ✓ Flowing up to \$333 million over the next decade to support dairy sector investments in research, product and market development, and processing capacity for solids non-fat, thus increasing its competitiveness and productivity.

Strengthening Canada’s AI Advantage

Canada’s artificial intelligence (AI) ecosystem is among the best in the world. Since 2017, the government has invested over \$2 billion towards AI in Canada. Fuelled by those investments, Canada is globally recognized for strong AI talent, research, and its AI sector.

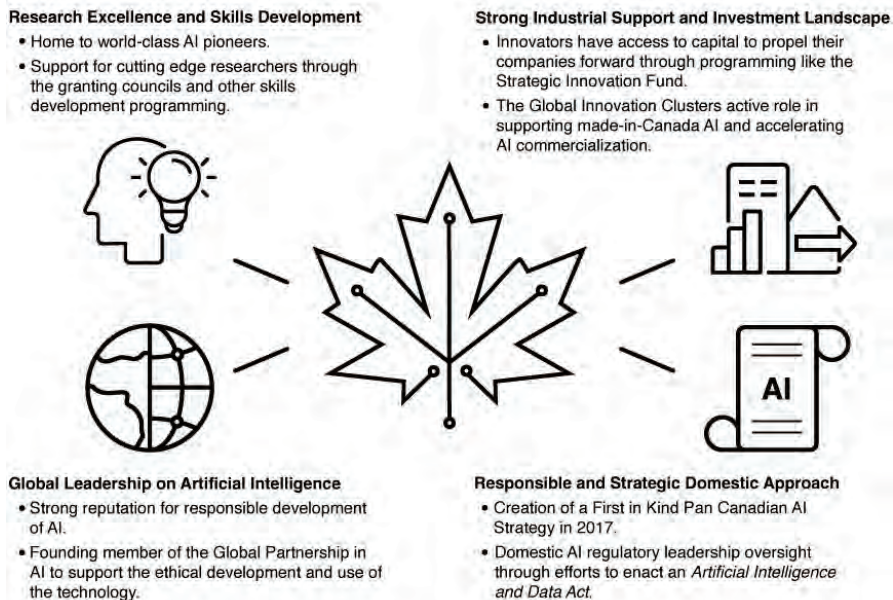
Today, Canada’s AI sector is ranked first in the world for growth of women in AI, and first in the G7 for year-over-year growth of AI talent. Every year since 2019, Canada has published the most AI-related papers, per capita, in the G7. Our AI firms are filing patents at three times the average rate in the G7, and they are attracting nearly a third of all venture capital in Canada. In 2022-23, there were over 140,000 actively engaged AI professionals in Canada, an increase of 29 per cent compared to the previous year. These are just a few of Canada’s competitive advantages in AI and we are aiming even higher.

To secure Canada’s AI advantage, the government has already:

- ✓ Established the first national AI strategy in the world through the Pan-Canadian Artificial Intelligence Strategy;
- ✓ Supported access to advanced computing capacity, including through the recent signing of a letter of intent with NVIDIA and a Memorandum of Understanding with the U.K. government; and,
- ✓ Scaled-up Canadian AI firms through the Strategic Innovation Fund and Global Innovation Clusters program.

Figure 4.1

Building on Canada’s AI Advantage



AI is a transformative economic opportunity for Canada and the government is committed to doing more to support our world-class research community, launch Canadian AI businesses, and help them scale-up to meet the demands of the global economy. The processing capacity required by AI is accelerating a global push for the latest technology, for the latest computing infrastructure.

Currently, most compute capacity is located in other countries. Challenges accessing compute power slows down AI research and innovation, and also exposes Canadian firms to a reliance on privately-owned computing, outside of Canada. This comes with dependencies and security risks. And, it is a barrier holding back our AI firms and researchers.

We need to break those barriers to stay competitive in the global AI race and ensure workers benefit from the higher wages of AI transformations; we must secure Canada's AI advantage. We also need to ensure workers who fear their jobs may be negatively impacted by AI have the tools and skills training needed in a changing economy.

To secure Canada's AI advantage Budget 2024 announces a monumental increase in targeted AI support of \$2.4 billion, including:

- ▶ \$2 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25, to launch a new AI Compute Access Fund and Canadian AI Sovereign Compute Strategy, to help Canadian researchers, start-ups, and scale-up businesses access the computational power they need to compete and help catalyze the development of Canadian-owned and located AI infrastructure.
- ▶ \$200 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to boost AI start-ups to bring new technologies to market, and accelerate AI adoption in critical sectors, such as agriculture, clean technology, health care, and manufacturing. This support will be delivered through Canada's Regional Development Agencies.
- ▶ \$100 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, for the National Research Council's AI Assist Program to help Canadian small- and medium-sized businesses and innovators build and deploy new AI solutions, potentially in coordination with major firms, to increase productivity across the country.
- ▶ \$50 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, to support workers who may be impacted by AI, such as creative industries. This support will be delivered through the Sectoral Workforce Solutions Program, which will provide new skills training for workers in potentially disrupted sectors and communities.

The government will engage with industry partners and research institutes to swiftly implement AI investment initiatives, fostering collaboration and innovation across sectors for accelerated technological advancement.

Safe and Responsible Use of AI

AI has tremendous economic potential, but as with all technology, it presents important considerations to ensure its safe development and implementation. Canada is a global leader in responsible AI and is supporting an AI ecosystem that promotes responsible use of technology. From development through to implementation and beyond, the government is taking action to protect Canadians from the potentially harmful impacts of AI.

The government is committed to guiding AI innovation in a positive direction, and to encouraging the responsible adoption of AI technologies by Canadians and Canadian businesses. To bolster efforts to ensure the responsible use of AI:

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$50 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to create an AI Safety Institute of Canada to ensure the safe development and deployment of AI. The AI Safety Institute will help Canada better understand and protect against the risks of advanced and generative AI systems. The government will engage with stakeholders and international partners with competitive AI policies to inform the final design and stand-up of the AI Safety Institute.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$5.1 million in 2025-26 to equip the AI and Data Commissioner Office with the necessary resources to begin enforcing the proposed *Artificial Intelligence and Data Act*.
- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes \$3.5 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to advance Canada's leadership role with the Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence, securing Canada's leadership on the global stage when it comes to advancing the responsible development, governance, and use of AI technologies internationally.

Using AI to Keep Canadians Safe

AI has shown incredible potential to toughen up security systems, including screening protocols for air cargo. Since 2012, Transport Canada has been testing innovative approaches to ensure that air cargo coming into Canada is safe, protecting against terrorist attacks. This included launching a pilot project to screen 10 to 15 per cent of air cargo bound for Canada and developing an artificial intelligence system for air cargo screening.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$6.7 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to Transport Canada to establish the Pre-Load Air Cargo Targeting Program to screen 100 per cent of air cargo bound for Canada. This program, powered by cutting-edge artificial intelligence, will increase security and efficiency, and align Canada's air security regime with those of its international partners.

Incentivizing More Innovation and Productivity

Businesses that invest in cutting-edge technologies are a key driver of Canada's economic growth. When businesses make investments in technology—from developing new patents to implementing new IT systems—it helps ensure Canadian workers put their skills and knowledge to use, improves workplaces, and maximizes our workers' potential and Canada's economic growth.

The government wants to encourage Canadian businesses to invest in the capital—both tangible and intangible—that will help them boost productivity and compete productively in the economy of tomorrow.

- ▶ To incentivize investment in innovation-enabling and productivity-enhancing assets, Budget 2024 proposes to allow businesses to immediately write off the full cost of investments in patents, data network infrastructure equipment, computers, and other data processing equipment. Eligible investments, as specified in the relevant capital cost allowance classes, must be acquired and put in use on or after Budget Day and before January 1, 2027. The cost of this measure is estimated at \$725 million over five years, starting in 2024-25.

Boosting R&D and Intellectual Property Retention

Research and development (R&D) is a key driver of productivity and growth. Made-in-Canada innovations meaningfully increase our gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, create good-paying jobs, and secure Canada's position as a world-leading advanced economy.

To modernize and improve the Scientific Research and Experimental Development (SR&ED) tax incentives, the federal government launched consultations on January 31, 2024, to explore cost-neutral ways to enhance the program to better support innovative businesses and drive economic growth. In these consultations, which closed on April 15, 2024, the government asked Canadian researchers and innovators for ways to better deliver SR&ED support to small- and medium-sized Canadian businesses and enable the next generation of innovators to scale-up, create jobs, and grow the economy.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government is launching a second phase of consultations on more specific policy parameters, to hear further views from businesses and industry on specific and technical reforms. This includes exploring how Canadian public companies could be made eligible for the enhanced credit. Further details on the consultation process will be released shortly on the Department of Finance Canada website.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$600 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, with \$150 million per year ongoing for future enhancements to the SR&ED program. The second phase of consultations will inform how this funding could be targeted to boost research and innovation.

On January 31, 2024, the government also launched consultations on creating a patent box regime to encourage the development and retention of intellectual property in Canada. The patent box consultation closed on April 15, 2024. Submissions received through this process, which are still under review, will help inform future government decisions with respect to a patent box regime.

Enhancing Research Support

Since 2016, the federal government has committed more than \$16 billion in research, including funding for the federal granting councils—the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC), the Canadian Institutes of Health Research (CIHR), and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC).

This research support enables groundbreaking discoveries in areas such as climate change, health emergencies, artificial intelligence, and psychological health. This plays a critical role in solving the world’s greatest challenges, those that will have impacts for generations.

Canada’s granting councils already do excellent work within their areas of expertise, but more needs to be done to maximize their effect. The improvements we are making today, following extensive consultations including with the Advisory Panel on the Federal Research Support System, will strengthen and modernize Canada’s federal research support.

- ▶ To increase core research grant funding and support Canadian researchers, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.8 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$748.3 million per year ongoing to SSHRC, NSERC, and CIHR.
- ▶ To provide better coordination across the federally funded research ecosystem, Budget 2024 announces the government will create a new capstone research funding organization. The granting councils will continue to exist within this new organization, and continue supporting excellence in investigator-driven research, including linkages with the Health portfolio. This new organization and structure will also help to advance internationally collaborative, multi-disciplinary, and mission-driven research. The government is delivering on the Advisory Panel’s observation that more coordination is needed to maximize the impact of federal research support across Canada’s research ecosystem.

- ▶ To help guide research priorities moving forward, Budget 2024 also announces the government will create an advisory Council on Science and Innovation. This Council will be made up of leaders from the academic, industry, and not-for-profit sectors, and be responsible for a national science and innovation strategy to guide priority setting and increase the impact of these significant federal investments.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide a further \$26.9 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$26.6 million in remaining amortization and \$6.6 million ongoing, to the granting councils to establish an improved and harmonized grant management system.

The government will also work with other key players in the research funding system—the provinces, territories, and Canadian industry—to ensure stronger alignment, and greater co-funding to address important challenges, notably Canada’s relatively low level of business R&D investment.

More details on these important modernization efforts will be announced in the *2024 Fall Economic Statement*.

World-Leading Research Infrastructure

Modern, high-quality research facilities and infrastructure are essential for breakthroughs in Canadian research and science. These laboratories and research centres are where medical and other scientific breakthroughs are born, helping to solve real-world problems and create the economic opportunities of the future. World-leading research facilities will attract and train the next generation of scientific talent. That’s why, since 2015, the federal government has made unprecedented investments in science and technology, at an average of \$13.6 billion per year, compared to the average from 2009-10 to 2015-16 of just \$10.8 billion per year. But we can’t stop here.

To advance the next generation of cutting-edge research, Budget 2024 proposes major research and science infrastructure investments, including:

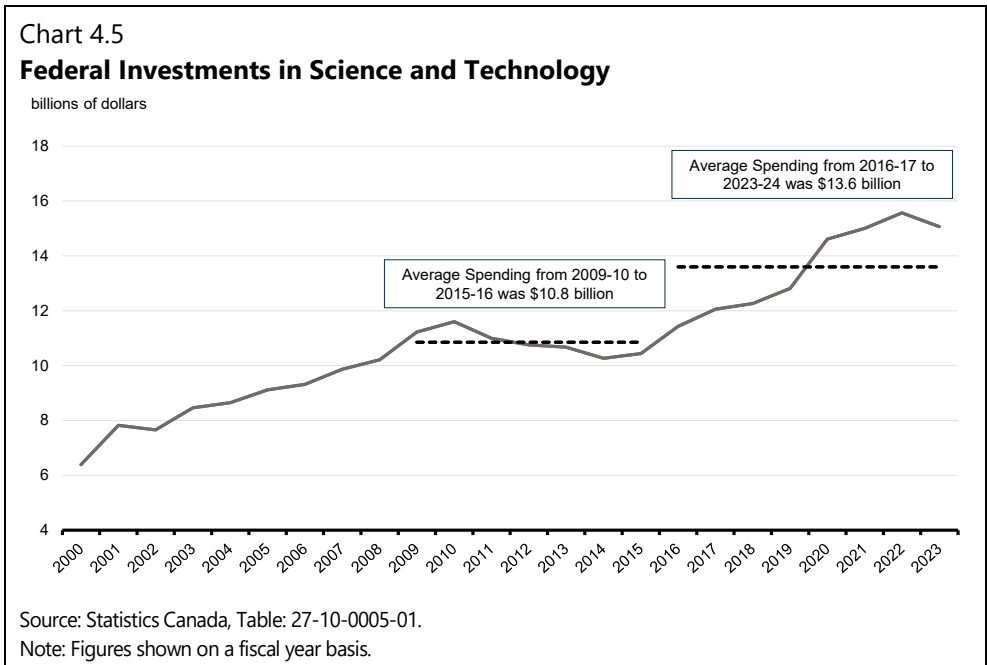
- ▶ \$399.8 million over five years, starting in 2025-26, to support TRIUMF, Canada’s sub-atomic physics research laboratory, located on the University of British Columbia’s Vancouver campus. This investment will upgrade infrastructure at the world’s largest cyclotron particle accelerator, positioning TRIUMF, and the partnering Canadian research universities, at the forefront of physics research and enabling new medical breakthroughs and treatments, from drug development to cancer therapy.

- ▶ \$176 million over five years, starting in 2025-26, to CANARIE, a national not-for-profit organization that manages Canada's ultra high-speed network to connect researchers, educators, and innovators, including through eduroam. With network speeds hundreds of times faster, and more secure, than conventional home and office networks, this investment will ensure this critical infrastructure can connect researchers across Canada's world-leading post-secondary institutions.
- ▶ \$83.5 million over three years, starting in 2026-27 to extend support to Canadian Light Source in Saskatoon. Funding will continue the important work at the only facility of its kind in Canada. A synchrotron light source allows scientists and researchers to examine the microscopic nature of matter. This specialized infrastructure contributes to breakthroughs in areas ranging from climate-resistant crop development to green mining processes.
- ▶ \$45.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to support the Arthur B. McDonald Canadian Astroparticle Physics Research Institute, a network of universities and institutes that coordinate astroparticle physics expertise. Headquartered at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, the institute builds on the legacy of Dr. McDonald's 2015 Nobel Prize for his work on neutrino physics. These expert engineers, technicians, and scientists design, construct, and operate the experiments conducted in Canada's underground and underwater research infrastructure, where research into dark matter and other mysterious particles thrives. This supports innovation in areas like clean technology and medical imaging, and educates and inspires the next wave of Canadian talent.
- ▶ \$30 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to support the completion of the University of Saskatchewan's Centre for Pandemic Research at the Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization in Saskatoon. This investment will enable the study of high-risk pathogens to support vaccine and therapeutic development, a key pillar in Canada's Biomanufacturing and Life Sciences Strategy. Of this amount, \$3 million would be sourced from the existing resources of Prairies Economic Development Canada.

These new investments build on existing federal research support:

- ✓ The Strategic Science Fund, which announced the results of its first competition in December 2023, providing support to 24 third-party science and research organizations starting in 2024-25;
- ✓ Canada recently concluded negotiations to be an associate member of Horizon Europe, which would enable Canadians to access a broader range of research opportunities under the European program starting this year; and,

- ✓ The steady increase in federal funding for extramural and intramural science and technology by the government which was 44 per cent higher in 2023 relative to 2015.



Investing in Homegrown Research Talent

Canada’s student and postgraduate researchers are tackling some of the world’s biggest challenges. The solutions they come up with have the potential to make the world a better place and drive Canadian prosperity. They are the future Canadian academic and scientific excellence, who will create new innovative businesses, develop new ways to boost productivity, and create jobs as they scale-up companies—if they get the support they need.

To build a world-leading, innovative economy, and improve our productive capacity, the hard work of top talent must pay off; we must incentivize our top talent to stay here.

Federal support for master’s, doctoral, and post-doctoral students and fellows has created new research opportunities for the next generation of scientific talent. Opportunities to conduct world-leading research are critical for growing our economy. In the knowledge economy, the global market for these ideas is highly competitive and we need to make sure talented people have the right incentives to do their groundbreaking research here in Canada.

- ▶ To foster the next generation of research talent, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$825 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$199.8 million per year ongoing, to increase the annual value of master’s and doctoral student scholarships to \$27,000 and \$40,000, respectively, and post-doctoral fellowships to \$70,000. This will also increase the number of research scholarships and fellowships provided, building to approximately 1,720 more graduate students or fellows benefiting each year. To make it easier for students and fellows to access support, the enhanced suite of scholarships and fellowship programs will be streamlined into one talent program.
- ▶ To support Indigenous researchers and their communities, Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$30 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to support Indigenous participation in research, with \$10 million each for First Nation, Métis, and Inuit partners.

Figure 4.2

Enhanced Scholarships and Fellowships

	Current Programs Annual Award		New Talent Program Annual Award
Canada Graduate Scholarships – Master’s	\$17,500	Master’s →	\$27,000
SSHRC Doctoral Fellowships	\$20,000	Doctoral →	\$40,000
NSERC Postgraduate Scholarships	\$21,000		
CIHR Doctoral Foreign Study Award	\$35,000		
Canada Graduate Scholarships – Doctoral	\$35,000		
Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarships	\$50,000		
SSHRC Post-doctoral Fellowships	\$45,000	Post-doctoral →	\$70,000
NSERC Post-doctoral Fellowships	\$45,000		
CIHR Fellowship	\$40,000-\$60,000		
Banting Post-doctoral Fellowships	\$70,000		

Boosting Talent for Innovation

Advanced technology development is a highly competitive industry and there is a global race to attract talent and innovative businesses. Canada must compete to ensure our economy is at the forefront of global innovation.

To spur rapid growth in innovation across Canada's economy, the government is partnering with organizations whose mission it is to train the next generation of innovators. This will ensure innovative businesses have the talent they need to grow, create jobs at home, and drive Canada's economic growth.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to work with Talent for Innovation Canada to develop a pilot initiative to build an exceptional research and development workforce in Canada. This industry-led pilot will focus on attracting, training, and deploying top talent across four key sectors: bio-manufacturing; clean technology; electric vehicle manufacturing; and microelectronics, including semiconductors.

Advancing Space Research and Exploration

Canada is a leader in cutting-edge innovation and technologies for space research and exploration. Our astronauts make great contributions to international space exploration missions. The government is investing in Canada's space research and exploration activities.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$8.6 million in 2024-25 to the Canadian Space Agency for the Lunar Exploration Accelerator Program to support Canada's world-class space industry and help accelerate the development of new technologies. This initiative empowers Canada to leverage space to solve everyday challenges, such as enhancing remote health care services and improving access to healthy food in remote communities, while also supporting Canada's human space flight program.
- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the establishment of a new whole-of-government approach to space exploration, technology development, and research. The new National Space Council will enable the level of collaboration required to secure Canada's future as a leader in the global space race, addressing cross-cutting issues that span commercial, civil, and defence domains. This will also enable the government to leverage Canada's space industrial base with its world-class capabilities, workforce, and track record of innovation and delivery.

Accelerating Clean Tech Intellectual Property Creation and Retention

Canadian clean technology companies are turning their ideas into the solutions that the world is looking for as it races towards net-zero. Encouraging these innovative companies to maintain operations in Canada and retain ownership of their intellectual property secures the future of their workforce in Canada, helping the clean economy to thrive in Canada.

As part of the government’s National Intellectual Property Strategy, the not-for-profit organization Innovation Asset Collective launched the patent collective pilot program in 2020. This pilot program is helping innovative small- and medium-sized enterprises in the clean tech sector with the creation and retention of intellectual property.

- ▶ To ensure that small- and medium-sized clean tech businesses benefit from specialized intellectual property support to grow their businesses and leverage intellectual property, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$14.5 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada for the Innovation Asset Collective.

4.2 Attracting Investment for a Net-Zero Economy

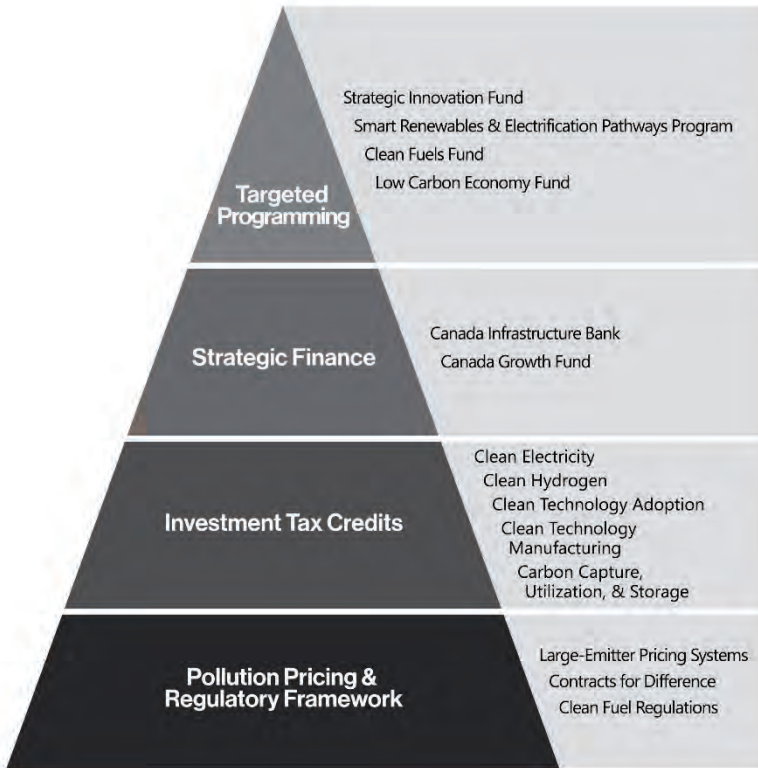
In the 21st century, a competitive economy is a clean economy. There is no greater proof than the \$2.4 trillion worth of investment made around the world, last year, in net-zero economies. Canada is at the forefront of the global race to attract investment and seize the opportunities of the clean economy, with the government announcing a net-zero economic plan that will invest over \$160 billion. This includes an unprecedented suite of major economic investment tax credits, which will help attract investment through \$93 billion in incentives by 2034-35.

All told, the government’s investments will crowd in more private investment, securing Canadian leadership in clean electricity and innovation, creating economic growth and more good-paying jobs across the country.

Investors at home and around the world are taking notice of Canada’s plan. In defiance of global economic headwinds, last year public markets and private equity capital flows into Canada’s net-zero economy grew—reaching \$14 billion in 2023, according to RBC. Proof that Canada’s investments are working—driving new businesses to take shape, creating good jobs, and making sure that we have clean air and clean water for our kids, grandkids, and for generations to come.

Figure 4.3

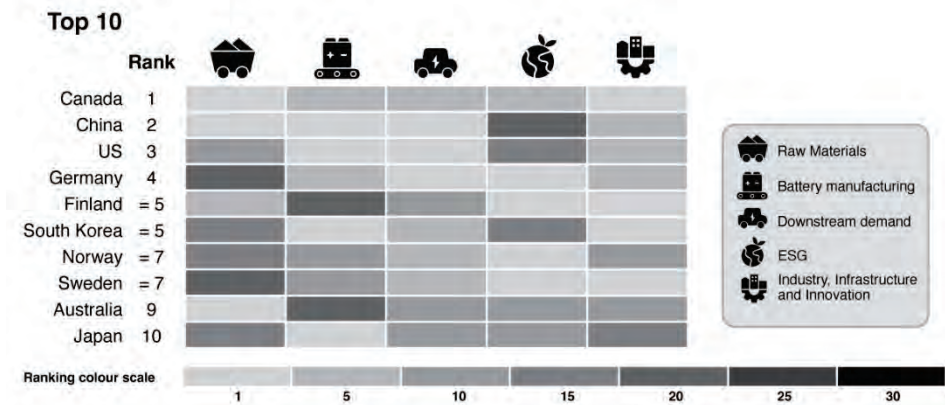
Canada’s Net-Zero Economy Strategy



Earlier this year, BloombergNEF ranked Canada’s attractiveness to build electric vehicle (EV) battery supply chains first in the world, surpassing China which has held the top spot since the ranking began. From resource workers mining the critical minerals for car batteries, to union workers on auto assembly lines, to the truckers that get cars to dealerships, Canada’s advantage in the supply chain is creating high-skilled, good-paying jobs across the country, for workers of all ages.

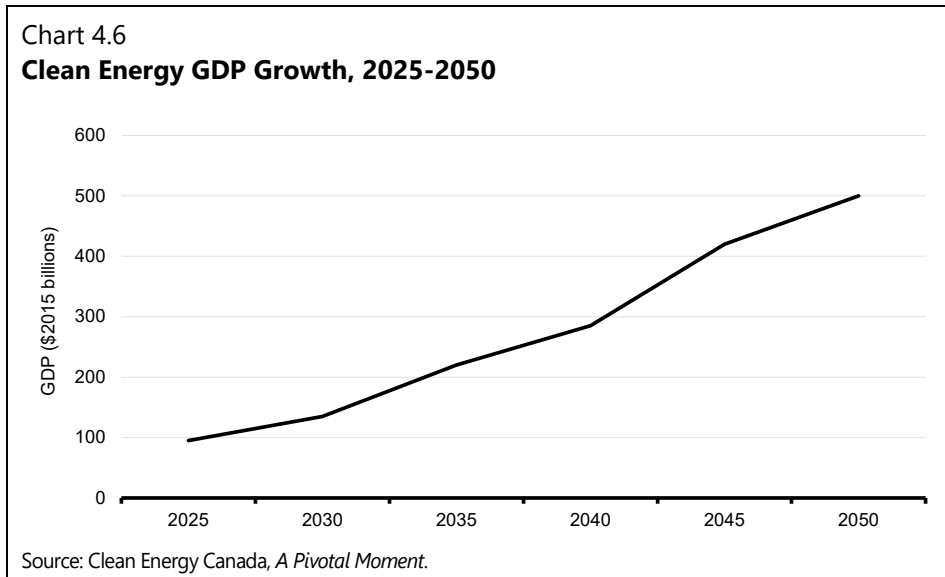
Figure 4.4

Bloomberg, Annual Ranking of Lithium-Ion Battery Supply Chains



This first place ranking of Canada’s EV supply chains is underpinned by our abundant clean energy, high labour standards, and rigorous standards for consultation and engagement with Indigenous communities. That’s what Canada’s major economic investment tax credits are doing—seizing Canada’s full potential, and doing it right.

By 2050, clean energy GDP could grow fivefold—up to \$500 billion, while keeping Canada on track to reach net-zero by 2050. Proof, once again, that good climate policy is good economic policy.



Helping innovative Canadian firms scale-up is essential to increasing the pace of economic growth in Canada. Already, the Cleantech Group's 2023 list of the 100 most innovative global clean technology companies featured 12 Canadian companies, the second highest number of any country, behind only the U.S. The government is investing in clean technology companies to ensure their full capabilities are unlocked.

Budget 2024 announces the next steps in the government's plan to attract even more investment to Canada to create good-paying jobs and accelerate the development and deployment of clean energy and clean technology.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Delivering the new major economic investment tax credits, by the end of 2024, to create jobs and keep Canada on track to reduce pollution and reach net-zero by 2050:
 - Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage investment tax credit;
 - Clean Technology investment tax credit;
 - Clean Hydrogen investment tax credit;
 - Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit; and
 - Clean Electricity investment tax credit.
- ✓ Catalyzing private investment in low-carbon projects, technologies, businesses, and supply chains through the Canada Growth Fund, a \$15 billion, arm's length investment fund led by a world-leading team of public sector pension investment professionals.
 - Since the federal government launched the Canada Growth Fund last year, \$1.34 billion of capital has been committed to a world-leading geothermal energy technology company, the world's first of its kind carbon contract for difference; and to clean tech entrepreneurs and innovators through a leading Canadian-based climate fund.
- ✓ Working with industry, provinces, and Indigenous partners to build an end-to-end electric vehicle battery supply chain, including by securing major investments in 2023.
- ✓ Building major clean electricity and clean growth infrastructure projects with investments of at least \$20 billion from the Canada Infrastructure Bank.
- ✓ \$3.8 billion for Canada's Critical Minerals Strategy, to secure our position as the world's supplier of choice for critical minerals and the clean technologies they enable.

- ✓ \$3 billion to recapitalize the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program, which builds more clean, affordable, and reliable power, and to support innovation in electricity grids and spur more investments in Canadian offshore wind.

A New EV Supply Chain Investment Tax Credit

The automotive industry is undergoing a major transformation. As more and more electric vehicles are being produced worldwide, it is essential that Canada's automotive industry has the support it needs to retool its assembly lines and build new factories to seize the opportunities of the global switch to electric vehicles. With our world-class natural resource base, talented workforce, and attractive investment climate, Canada will be an electric vehicle supply chain hub for all steps along the manufacturing process. This is an opportunity for Canada to secure its position today at the forefront of this growing global supply chain and secure high-quality jobs for Canadian workers for a generation to come.

Businesses that manufacture electric vehicles and their precursors would already be able to claim the 30 per cent Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit on the cost of their investments in new machinery and equipment, as announced in Budget 2023. Providing additional support to these businesses so they choose Canada for more than one stage in the manufacturing process would secure more jobs for Canadians and help cement Canada's position as a leader in this sector.

- Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to introduce a new 10 per cent Electric Vehicle Supply Chain investment tax credit on the cost of buildings used in key segments of the electric vehicle supply chain, for businesses that invest in Canada across three supply chain segments:
 - electric vehicle assembly;
 - electric vehicle battery production; and,
 - cathode active material production.

For a taxpayer's building costs in any of the specified segments to qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer (or a member of a group of related taxpayers) must claim the Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit in all three of the specified segments, or two of the three specified segments and hold at least a qualifying minority interest in an unrelated corporation that claims the Clean Technology Manufacturing tax credit in the third segment. The building costs of the unrelated corporation would also qualify for the new investment tax credit.

The EV Supply Chain investment tax credit would apply to property that is acquired and becomes available for use on or after January 1, 2024. The credit would be reduced to 5 per cent for 2033 and 2034, and would no longer be in effect after 2034.

The EV Supply Chain investment tax credit is expected to cost \$80 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and an additional \$1.02 billion from 2029-30 to 2034-35.

The design and implementation details of the EV Supply Chain investment tax credit will be provided in the *2024 Fall Economic Statement*. Its design would incorporate elements of the Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit, where applicable.

Delivering Major Economic Investment Tax Credits

To seize the investment opportunities of the global clean economy, we are delivering our six major economic investment tax credits. These will provide businesses and other investors with the certainty they need to invest and build in Canada. And they are already attracting major, job-creating projects, ensuring we remain globally competitive.

From new clean electricity projects that will provide clean and affordable energy to Canadian homes and businesses, to carbon capture projects that will decarbonize heavy industry, our major economic investment tax credits are moving Canada forward on its track to achieve a net-zero economy by 2050.

In November 2023, the government introduced Bill C-59 to deliver the first two investment tax credits and provide businesses with the certainty they need to make investment decisions in Canada today. Bill C-59 also includes labour requirements to ensure workers are paid prevailing union wages and apprentices have opportunities to gain experience and succeed in the workforce. With the support and collaboration of Parliamentarians, the government anticipates Bill C-59 receiving Royal Assent before June 1, 2024.

- ✓ **Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage investment tax credit:** would be available as of January 1, 2022;
- ✓ **Clean Technology investment tax credit:** would be available as of March 28, 2023; and,
- ✓ **Labour Requirements:** effective as of November 28, 2023, which must be met to receive the maximum tax credit rate for the following investment tax credits:
 - Carbon Capture, Utilization, and Storage investment tax credit;
 - Clean Technology investment tax credit;
 - Clean Hydrogen investment tax credit; and,
 - Clean Electricity investment tax credit.

The government will soon introduce legislation to deliver the next two investment tax credits:

- **Clean Hydrogen investment tax credit:** available as of March 28, 2023; and,
- **Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit:** available as of January 1, 2024.

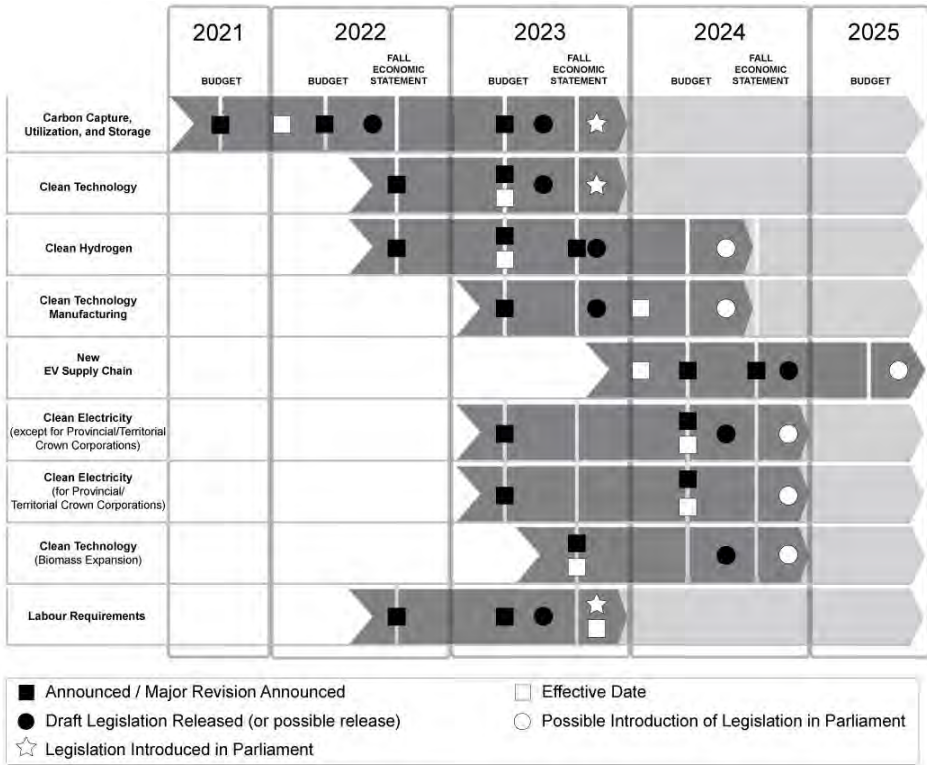
As a priority, the government will work on introducing legislation for the remaining investment tax credits, including the new EV Supply Chain investment tax credit, as well as proposed expansions and enhancements:

- **Clean Electricity investment tax credit:** would be available as of the day of Budget 2024, for projects that did not begin construction before March 28, 2023;
- Expanding Eligibility for the Clean Technology and Clean Electricity investment tax credits to support using waste biomass to generate heat and electricity:
 - The expansion of the Clean Technology investment tax credit would be available as of November 21, 2023; and,
 - The expansion of the Clean Electricity investment tax credit would be available from the day of Budget 2024, for projects that did not begin construction before March 28, 2023.
- **Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit** enhancements to provide new clarity and improve access for critical minerals projects. Draft legislation will be released for consultation in summer 2024 and the government targets introducing legislation in fall 2024.
- **The EV Supply Chain investment tax credit:** would be available as of January 1, 2024.

Given that the major economic investment tax credits will be available, including retroactively, from their respective coming into force dates, businesses are already taking action to break ground on projects that will reduce emissions, create jobs, and grow the economy. Passing the major economic investment tax credits into law will secure a cleaner, more prosperous future for Canadians today, and tomorrow.

Figure 4.5

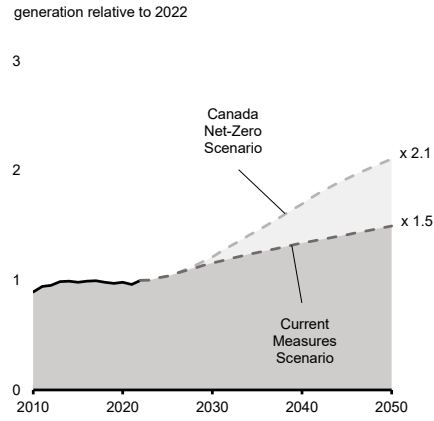
Delivery Timeline for Major Economic Investment Tax Credits



Implementing the Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit

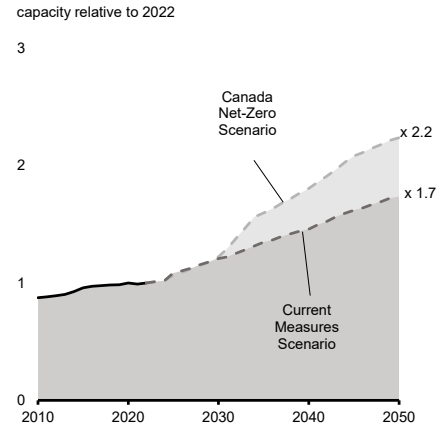
As the economy grows, Canada’s electricity demand is expected to double by 2050 (Chart 4.7). To meet this increased demand with a clean, reliable, and affordable grid, our electricity capacity must increase by 1.7 to 2.2 times compared to current levels (Chart 4.8). Investing in clean electricity today will reduce Canadians’ monthly energy costs by 12 per cent (Chart 4.9) and create approximately 250,000 good jobs by 2050 (Chart 4.10).

Chart 4.7
Electricity Generation Requirements, 2022-2050
 generation relative to 2022



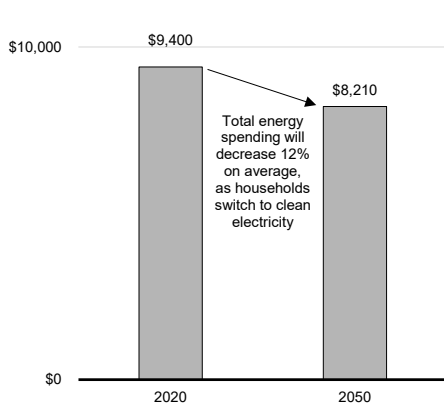
Source: Canada Energy Regulator (2023), *Canada's Energy Future 2023: Energy Supply and Demand Projections to 2050* and Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Chart 4.8
Electricity Capacity Requirements, 2022-2050
 capacity relative to 2022



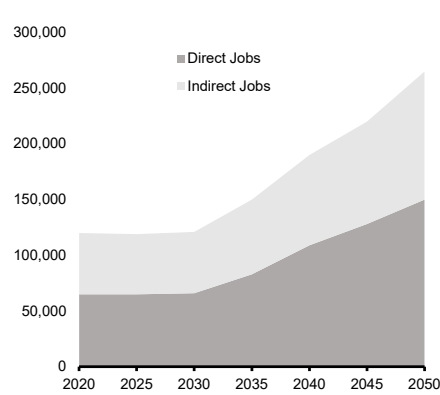
Source: Canada Energy Regulator (2023), *Canada's Energy Future 2023: Energy Supply and Demand Projections to 2050* and Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Chart 4.9
Average Annual Household Energy Spending, 2020 and 2050
 total annual cost of energy (CAD 2020)



Source: Kate Harland, Jason Dion (2023), *Clean Electricity, Affordable Energy: How Federal and Provincial Governments Can Save Canadian Money on the Path to Net Zero*. Canadian Climate Institute.

Chart 4.10
Job Creation in Clean Electricity, 2020-2050
 number of jobs (average of 3 investment scenarios)



Source: Seton Stiebert for Canadian Institute for Climate Choices (2022), *Projected Electricity Sector Labour Implications of Net-Zero Transitions in Canada*.

Canada already has one of the cleanest electricity grids in the world, with 84 per cent of electricity produced by non-emitting sources of generation. Quebec, British Columbia, Manitoba, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Yukon are already clean electricity leaders and generate nearly all of their electricity from non-emitting hydropower—and have more untapped clean electricity potential. Other regions of Canada will require major investments to ensure clean, reliable electricity grids, and the federal government is stepping up to support provinces and territories with these investments.

In Budget 2023, the government announced the new Clean Electricity investment tax credit to deliver broad-based support to implement clean electricity technologies and accelerate progress towards a Canada-wide net-zero electricity grid.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the design and implementation details of the Clean Electricity investment tax credit with the following design features:
 - A 15 per cent refundable tax credit rate for eligible investments in new equipment or refurbishments related to:
 - o Low-emitting electricity generation systems using energy from wind, solar, water, geothermal, waste biomass, nuclear, or natural gas with carbon capture and storage.
 - o Stationary electricity storage systems that do not use fossil fuels in operation, such as batteries and pumped hydroelectric storage.
 - o Transmission of electricity between provinces and territories.
 - The Clean Electricity investment tax credit would be available to certain taxable and non-taxable corporations, including corporations owned by municipalities or Indigenous communities, and pension investment corporations.
 - Provided that a provincial and territorial government satisfies additional conditions, outlined below, the tax credit would also be available to provincial and territorial Crown corporations investing in that province or territory.
 - Robust labour requirements to pay prevailing union wages and create apprenticeship opportunities will need to be met to receive the full 15 per cent tax credit.

The Clean Electricity investment tax credit is expected to cost \$7.2 billion over five years starting in 2024-25, and an additional \$25 billion from 2029-30 to 2034-35.

The Clean Electricity investment tax credit would apply to property that is acquired and becomes available for use on or after the day of Budget 2024 for projects that did not begin construction before March 28, 2023. The credit would no longer be in effect after 2034. Similar rules would apply for provincial and territorial Crown corporations, with modifications outlined below.

Provincial and Territorial Crown Corporations

The federal government is proposing that, for provincial and territorial Crown corporations to access to the Clean Electricity investment tax credit within a jurisdiction, the government of that province or territory would need to:

- Publicly commit to:
 1. Work towards a net-zero electricity grid by 2035; and,
 2. Provincial and territorial Crown corporations passing through the value of the Clean Electricity investment tax credit to electricity ratepayers in their province or territory to reduce ratepayers' bills.
- Direct provincial and territorial Crown corporations claiming the credit to publicly report, on an annual basis, on how the tax credit has improved ratepayers' bills.

If a provincial or territorial government satisfies all the conditions by March 31, 2025, then provincial or territorial Crown corporations investing in that jurisdiction would be able to access the Clean Electricity investment tax credit for property that is acquired and becomes available for use on or after the day of Budget 2024 for projects that did not begin construction before March 28, 2023.

If a provincial or territorial government does not satisfy all the conditions by March 31, 2025, then provincial or territorial Crown corporations investing in that jurisdiction would not be able to access the Clean Electricity investment tax credit until all the conditions have been satisfied. In this case, the Clean Electricity investment tax credit would apply to property that is acquired and becomes available for use from the date when the conditions are deemed to have been satisfied for projects that did not begin construction before March 28, 2023.

The Department of Finance Canada will consult with provinces and territories on the details of these conditions before legislation is introduced this fall.

Additional design and implementation details for the tax credit can be found in the Budget Tax Measures Supplementary Information, under "Clean Electricity investment tax credit."

Delivering Clean Electricity with Indigenous, Northern, and Remote Communities

The government has announced significant measures to advance clean electricity projects nationwide. These initiatives include the Clean Electricity investment tax credit, the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program, and strategic financing through the Canada Infrastructure Bank. Understanding the energy goals and challenges in Indigenous, Northern, and remote communities—such as moving away from diesel—the government has offered unique assistance for projects in these areas, including for planning and feasibility stages. Recent federal investments to support projects with these communities include:

- ✓ Up to \$535 million in Canada Infrastructure Bank financing and \$50 million in funding from the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program for the 250-MW Oneida Energy storage project in Ontario, which is the largest battery storage project in the country.
- ✓ \$173 million in Canada Infrastructure Bank financing and \$50 million in funding from the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program for the Bekevar Wind Power project, an Indigenous-led wind power project in Saskatchewan.
- ✓ \$14.4 million in funding to explore the feasibility of the Kivalliq Hydro Fibre Link, an innovative project that would connect northern Manitoba to southeastern Nunavut to provide electricity and internet access to five communities and one existing mine, helping to transition Northern communities off of diesel and connect them to the rest of Canada.
- ✓ \$9 million in funding from the Smart Renewables and Electrification Pathways Program for the Salay Prayzaan Solar project, which is 100 per cent owned by the Métis Nation of Alberta.

Implementing the Major Economic Investment Tax Credits

The government's suite of major economic investment incentives is unprecedented in Canadian history, and the government is delivering these supports on a priority basis to attract investment, create good-paying jobs, and grow the economy, while continuing to make progress in the fight against climate change.

To deliver the major economic investment tax credits, without delay, the government is boosting resources to the Canada Revenue Agency, Natural Resources Canada, and the Department of Finance Canada, which each have a role to play in delivering these support measures. To this end:

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide the Canada Revenue Agency up to \$90.9 million over 11 years, starting in 2024-25, to administer the new major economic investment tax credits.
- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide Natural Resources Canada \$7.4 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to provide expert technical advice on engineering and scientific matters related to the major economic investment tax credits and to support the administration of certain investment tax credits with the Canada Revenue Agency.
- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide the Department of Finance Canada \$21.4 million over 11 years, starting in 2024-25, to complete the implementation, including legislation, of the major economic investment tax credits, ensure ongoing evaluation and response to emerging issues, and propose appropriate legislative amendments to the *Income Tax Act* and *Income Tax Regulations*.

The Canada Growth Fund

The Canada Growth Fund is a \$15 billion arm's length public investment vehicle launched by the federal government to attract private capital and invest in Canadian projects and businesses, which is led by Canada's world-leading public sector pension professionals. The Canada Growth Fund investments in clean energy and clean technology are already building Canada's strong, clean economy and creating good-paying jobs across the country:

- On October 25, 2023, the Canada Growth Fund made its first investment—a \$90 million investment in a groundbreaking geothermal energy company, Calgary's Eavor Technologies Inc., that is creating meaningful employment opportunities for Albertans and securing the Canadian future of a company at the leading-edge of the global economy.
- The Canada Growth Fund's second investment was announced on December 20, 2023—a \$200 million direct investment, plus complementary carbon contract offtake agreement, in a world-leading carbon capture and sequestration company, Calgary's Entropy Inc. to support the reduction of up to one million tonnes of carbon per year. This major investment will support 1,200 good jobs for Albertans and grow the company's Canadian-based activities.

- The Canada Growth Fund’s third investment was announced on March 25, 2024—a \$50 million commitment into the Idealist Climate Impact Fund, a clean tech investment fund led by the Montréal-based Idealist Capital. The clean tech fund will manage equity investments into innovative entrepreneurs and businesses that are creating good-paying jobs and accelerating the energy transition.

Carbon Contracts for Difference

A price on pollution is the foundation of Canada’s plan to build a prosperous net-zero economy. It is a system that is fair and that promotes market-driven solutions. The government recognizes the substantial demand from industry and other stakeholders for carbon contracts for difference (CCFDs) as a tool to accelerate investment in decarbonization and clean growth technologies by providing certainty around carbon pricing.

The *2023 Fall Economic Statement* announced that the Canada Growth Fund will be the principal federal entity to issue CCFDs, including allocating, on a priority basis, up to \$7 billion to issue all forms of contracts for difference and offtake agreements. The Canada Growth Fund is fulfilling this important role as a federal issuer of CCFDs. Building on its initial success, the Canada Growth Fund is assessing the opportunity to expand its carbon contract offerings and is developing approaches that can best serve the different carbon credit markets across Canada:

- Budget 2024 announces that the Canada Growth Fund is developing an expanded range of CCFD offerings tailored to different markets and their unique risks and opportunities. The Canada Growth Fund will continue offering bespoke CCFDs and carbon offtake agreements, with a focus on provinces contributing significantly to greenhouse gas emissions reductions.
- Building on the insights gained from these transactions, Budget 2024 announces the Canada Growth Fund will explore ways to broaden its approach, for example, by developing off-the-shelf contracts for certain jurisdictions and ways to offer these contracts on a competitive basis for a set amount of emissions reductions.
- The Canada Growth Fund has around \$6 billion remaining to continue issuing, on a priority basis, all forms of CCFDs and carbon offtake agreements. Budget 2024 announces the government will ensure that the Canada Growth Fund continues to have the resources it needs to fulfill its role as federal issuer of CCFDs. The government is also evaluating options to enhance the Canada Growth Fund’s capacity to offer CCFDs, including by exploring the possibility of a government backstop of certain CCFD liabilities of the Canada Growth Fund.

CCFDs can help develop robust carbon credit markets, and the federal government has taken action to ensure their success. For example, in 2022, Environment and Climate Change Canada worked with Alberta to ensure that their TIER market was sufficiently stringent so that the projected demand for carbon credits exceeded projected supply, ensuring robust credit demand even as more major decarbonization projects get built and more credits are generated.

Credit markets are largely the responsibility of provinces, and there are opportunities to improve how these markets function. For example, commitments to maintain their industrial carbon pricing systems over the long-term, tighten the stringency of systems as necessary to avoid an oversupply of credits, publishing the price of carbon credits, and recommitting to maintain a price signal of \$170 per tonne by 2030 could help improve carbon price expectations for investors. Increased credit price transparency would greatly improve market functioning and provide greater investment certainty, unlocking more decarbonization projects. It would also facilitate the Canada Growth Fund's efforts to develop off-the-shelf CCFDs and deliver more deals, much quicker across provincial carbon markets.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that Environment and Climate Change Canada will work with provinces and territories to improve the functioning of carbon credit markets, in order to help unlock additional decarbonization projects throughout Canada.

Getting Major Projects Done

Putting Canada on a path to net-zero requires significant and sustained private sector investment in clean electricity, critical minerals, and other major projects. For these investments to be made, Canada's regulatory system must be efficient and quicker—it shouldn't take over a decade to open a new mine and secure our critical minerals supply chains.

To that end, Budget 2023 announced an intention to develop a plan to improve the efficiency of the impact assessment and permitting processes for major projects. The Ministerial Working Group on Regulatory Efficiency for Clean Growth Projects was launched to coordinate this work, and drive positive, pro-growth culture change throughout government, to ensure major project approvals come quicker. New major projects create thousands of new, good-paying jobs for Canadians, and the government is focused on getting more done.

▶ Budget 2024 announces measures to help clarify and reduce timelines for major projects, so they can get built faster:

- **Provide \$9 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to the Privy Council Office's Clean Growth Office** to implement the recommendations of the Ministerial Working Group and reduce interdepartmental inefficiencies, including preventing fixation on well-studied and low-risk impacts, ensuring new permitting timelines are upheld throughout departments, and improving data sharing between departments to reduce redundant studies.
- **Launch work to establish a new Federal Permitting Coordinator** within the Privy Council Office's Clean Growth Office.
- **Set a target of five years or less to complete federal impact assessment and permitting processes** for federally designated projects, and a target of two years or less for permitting of non-federally designated projects;
- **Issue a Cabinet Directive to drive culture change**, achieve new targets, and set out clear federal roles and responsibilities within and across departments with the objective of getting clean growth projects built in a timely and predictable manner;
- **Build a Federal Permitting Dashboard that reports on the status of large projects** which require permits, to improve predictability for project proponents, and increase the federal government's transparency and accountability to Canadians; and,
- **Set a three-year target for nuclear project reviews**, by working with the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission and Impact Assessment Agency of Canada, and consider how the process can be better streamlined and duplications reduced between the two agencies.

▶ To advance the principle of "one project, one review", Budget 2024 proposes to:

- **Amend the *Impact Assessment Act*** to respond to the October 2023 Supreme Court of Canada decision that ruled that elements of the Act are unconstitutional. The proposed amendments will ensure the Act is constitutionally sound, facilitating efficient project reviews while advancing Canada's clean growth and protecting the environment. An amended Act will provide certainty for businesses and investors through measures that include increasing flexibility in substitution of assessments to allow for collaboration and avoid interjurisdictional duplication, clarifying when joint federal-provincial review panels are possible, and allowing for earlier Agency screening decisions as to whether a full impact assessment is required after the Planning phase. The amended Act will remain consistent with the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*,

- **Enhance coordination across orders of government** using the tools available under the *Impact Assessment Act* and permitting coordination mechanisms, to reduce duplication and minimize the burden of regulatory processes on project proponents and Indigenous groups; and,
 - **Engage Northern Premiers, Indigenous communities, industry, and other partners** to discuss transformative changes to their unique project review frameworks, to ensure the North is also prepared to assess and build clean growth projects.
- ▶ To improve engagement and partnerships, including with Indigenous partners, Budget 2024 also announces the government will:
- **Advance Indigenous participation in major projects**, through the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program detailed in Chapter 6, which will provide more opportunities for Indigenous communities to benefit from the significant number of natural resource and energy projects proposed to take place in their territories;
 - **Work to establish a Crown Consultation Coordinator** to ensure efficient and meaningful Crown consultation with Indigenous peoples on the issuance of federal regulatory permits to projects that do not undergo federal impact assessments. The government will consult First Nations, Inuit, Métis, and Modern Treaty and Self-Governing Indigenous partners on the design of the Crown Consultation Coordinator. The Impact Assessment Agency of Canada will continue to be the Crown consultation body for all federal decisions related to projects that undergo federal impact assessments; and,
 - **Improve Indigenous capacity for consultation** by advancing the co-development and implementation of consultation protocol agreements and resource centres, led by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada.

More details on the Ministerial Working Group's recommendations will be published in an Action Plan in spring 2024. Additionally, further analysis of opportunities for improving the efficiency of the impact assessment process will be undertaken as part of the five-year review of the *Impact Assessment Act's* designated project list, which will occur later this year, following coming into force of the amended Act. This review will be undertaken in consultation with the public, including with Indigenous partners.

Getting major projects built means more jobs, in more regions across Canada, and more opportunities for the next generation of workers.

Securing the Canadian Biofuels Industry

Biofuels and biogas are renewable energy sources sustainably made from plants or biowaste, such as canola crops and landfill emissions. Not only do they generate fewer greenhouse gas emissions compared to fossil fuels, they also represent a unique opportunity for the Canadian economy. The industry supports agriculture and forestry jobs and can help decarbonize key sectors like marine, aviation, rail, and heavy industry. Canada's *Clean Fuel Regulations*, in place since 2022, are helping drive the production and adoption of specific biofuels in Canada.

The government is proposing new measures to support biofuels production in Canada, with a focus on renewable diesel, sustainable aviation fuel, and renewable natural gas, aiming to capitalize on the increasing demand for these fuels and strengthen Canada's position in the market. Budget 2024 announces:

- ▶ The government's intention to disburse up to \$500 million per year from *Clean Fuel Regulations* compliance payment revenues to support biofuels production in Canada, subject to sufficient compliance payments being made to the federal government. More details will be announced in the *2024 Fall Economic Statement*.
- ▶ The government will also retool the Clean Fuels Fund to deliver funding faster, and extend the Fund for an additional four years, until 2029-30. With reprofiled funding proposed through this extension, a total of \$776.3 million will be available to be deployed from 2024-25 to 2029-30 to support clean fuel projects. The program will shift to a continuous intake process, and streamlined negotiations and decision-making processes will expedite delivery. By the end of this year, Natural Resources Canada will launch another call for proposals under the extended Clean Fuels Fund.
- ▶ The Canada Infrastructure Bank will invest at least \$500 million in biofuels production under its green infrastructure investment stream.

Advancing Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Research, and Environmental Remediation

Non-emitting, nuclear energy is one of the key tools in helping the world reach net-zero emissions by 2050. Canada stands out as one of the few countries to have developed and deployed its own nuclear technology, the CANDU. And the robust Canadian supply chains built around CANDU not only generate high-skilled jobs and foster research and development but also play a role in creating affordable and clean electricity. Canada's nuclear sector also produces medical isotopes essential for radiation therapy and diagnosing heart disease.

Canada is a Global Nuclear Energy Leader

Over the last few years, the government has announced significant investments and action to advance nuclear energy:

Large Reactors:

- ✓ Canada has committed up to \$3 billion in export financing to Romania to support the construction of two new CANDU reactors, reducing Romania's reliance on Russian energy while boosting their own energy security and their neighbours', all while supporting Canadian jobs. Canadian supply chains will participate in the construction and maintenance of these reactors over their multi-decade operating life.
- ✓ The government announced \$50 million in funding to support Bruce Power's large nuclear expansion.

Small Modular Reactors (SMRs):

- ✓ The Canada Infrastructure Bank announced a \$970 million investment to support Ontario Power Generation in building the first grid-scale SMR among G7 nations at Darlington.
- ✓ The Strategic Innovation Fund has committed \$94.7 million to accelerate the development of three different next generation SMR designs.
- ✓ The government announced \$74 million in funding to support SaskPower's SMR development.
- ✓ The government announced \$120.6 million to enable the deployment of SMRs through various activities such as building regulatory capacity.

Major Economic Investment Tax Credits:

- ✓ The Clean Electricity and Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credits announced in Budget 2023 would support investments in nuclear electricity generation, nuclear power supply chains, and nuclear fuel production, which are part of the solution for a clean economy transition.

Sustainable Finance:

- ✓ The government updated its Green Bond Framework to make certain nuclear energy expenditures eligible.

Budget 2024 is announcing new measures to help get nuclear projects built in a timely, predictable, and responsible fashion.

Canadian Nuclear Laboratories conducts nuclear science research that helps advance clean energy and medical technologies, as well as environmental remediation and waste management of historic nuclear sites. This work is overseen by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, a Crown corporation responsible for enabling nuclear science and technology and ensuring environmental protection at nuclear sites.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$3.1 billion over 11 years, starting in 2025-26, with \$1.5 billion in remaining amortization, to Atomic Energy of Canada Limited to support Canadian Nuclear Laboratories' ongoing nuclear science research, environmental protection, and site remediation work.

Canada-U.S. Energy Transformation Task Force

On March 24, 2023, the Canada-U.S. Energy Transformation Task Force was launched by Prime Minister Trudeau and President Biden, as a one-year joint initiative to support our collective energy security and economic growth as we transition to a clean energy future. Canada is pleased to announce the renewal of the Energy Transformation Task Force for an additional year.

Since its creation, the Energy Transformation Task Force has driven significant progress towards more secure and resilient Canada-U.S. supply chains for critical minerals, nuclear fuels, and green steel and aluminum.

Canada is a global leader in the supply of responsibly sourced critical minerals. The government is investing \$3.8 billion through the Canadian Critical Minerals Strategy to further develop Canadian value chains for critical minerals needed for our green and digital economy, including the new Critical Mineral Exploration Tax Credit. The Strategy will be further enabled by enhancements to the Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit, and Canada's new Electric Vehicle Supply Chain investment tax credit.

Canada is building on our strong partnership with the U.S. on critical minerals, underpinned by the Canada-U.S. Joint Action Plan on Critical Minerals Collaboration. Under the Energy Transformation Task Force, we have redoubled efforts to address issues of mutual concern such as bolstering supply security for critical minerals. Our government will continue to work in close collaboration with industry partners and our allies to support cross-border priority critical mineral projects that advance our shared interests.

Nuclear energy will play a key role in achieving net-zero greenhouse gas emissions. Canada is a Tier-1 nuclear nation with over 70 years of technological leadership, including our own national reactor technology, and a strong domestic supply chain that includes the world's largest deposit of high-grade natural uranium. Our government is taking action to support the growth of nuclear energy, including through the Clean Electricity investment tax credit, the Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit, the Strategic Innovation Fund, the Canada Infrastructure Bank, and an updated Green Bond Framework that includes certain nuclear expenditures.

Canada-U.S. Energy Transformation Task Force

At COP28, the government and likeminded partners reaffirmed their commitment to triple nuclear energy capacity and promote public-private investment to strengthen supply chains and reduce reliance on non-allied countries for nuclear fuel needed for advanced and conventional nuclear energy. Through the Energy Transformation Task Force, Canada will continue to engage industry and international partners with a view to announcing concrete measures later this spring to bolster North American nuclear fuel supply chains.

Canadian steel and aluminum—among the greenest in the world—are important pillars of integrated North American manufacturing supply chains and key products to support the net-zero transition. We have invested significantly to further decarbonize our steel and aluminum sectors and to maintain their competitiveness in the green economy. As well, earlier this year, our government announced actions to increase the transparency of steel import data that will help provide more details on the origins of imported steel and align our practice with the U.S. We will continue to collaborate with the U.S. to promote common approaches for trade in low emissions green steel and aluminum goods.

Canada will continue to advance its work in partnership with the U.S., to reduce our shared exposure to production and supply chains controlled by non-likeminded countries, including by attracting investment in EV supply chains, solar, and more.

Clean Growth Hub

The Clean Growth Hub is the federal government's main source of information and advice on federal funding and other supports for clean technology projects in Canada. It directly supports up to 1,100 companies and organizations every year, ranging from emerging small businesses to Canada's world-leading clean tech companies.

Together, Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada and Natural Resources Canada partner with 16 other departments and agencies to offer this one-stop shop to help businesses seeking to invest in Canada and create net-zero growth navigate the federal government's numerous clean economy programs and incentives—unlocking new investment and creating good jobs for Canadian workers.

- ▶ To continue supporting clean technology stakeholders to identify and access relevant support and advice, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$6.1 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, for the Clean Growth Hub.

Made-in-Canada Sustainable Investment Guidelines

The government recognizes the importance of promoting credible climate investment and combating greenwashing, to protect the integrity and fairness of the clean economy. This is critical for fostering investor confidence and mobilizing the private investment that Canada needs to help achieve a net-zero by 2050 economy.

As announced in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, the Department of Finance Canada is working with Environment and Climate Change Canada and Natural Resources Canada to undertake next steps, in consultation with regulatory agencies, the financial sector, industry, and independent experts, to develop a taxonomy that is aligned with reaching net-zero by 2050.

This work is being informed by the Sustainable Finance Action Council's Taxonomy Roadmap Report, which provided the government with recommendations on the design of a taxonomy to identify economic activities that the financial sector could label as "green" or "transition." The government will provide an update on the development of a Canadian taxonomy later this year.

4.3 Growing Businesses to Create More Jobs

Small- and medium-sized businesses are an integral engine of Canada's economy, and they employ about 64 per cent of Canadian workers. Entrepreneurs, local small business, start-ups, growing medium-sized businesses—everywhere in Canada, there are people with good ideas, ready to grow their businesses and create good jobs. The government is ensuring Canada's investment climate sets businesses up for success.

For economic growth to reach the pace that is needed, existing businesses need support to stay competitive and scale-up. The government is taking action to help businesses scale-up their technological innovations, and implement productivity-raising technology across the economy. By cutting red tape, new and existing businesses can grow faster. Boosting access to financing from financial Crown corporations and encouraging Canada's large public pension funds to put their investments to work here at home will unlock new growth opportunities for Canadian businesses.

Through Budget 2024, the government is making it easier for new businesses to start-up and for existing businesses to grow by cutting red tape, and providing the tools businesses need to scale-up. The government is also taking steps to have Canadian public institutions and Crown corporations put their capital to work here at home and seize opportunities to increase Canada's growth and productivity.

Key Ongoing Actions

The federal government has set up a range of programs and initiatives to help small and medium businesses thrive, and foster economic growth, including:

- ✓ Supporting small- and medium-sized businesses to hire 55,000 first year apprentices in construction and manufacturing Red Seal Trades through a grant of \$5,000 towards upfront costs, such as salaries and training.
- ✓ Maintaining the lowest marginal effective tax rate (METR) in the G7, and a 5.2 percentage point competitive advantage over the average U.S. METR, to ensure Canada is a competitive place to do business.
- ✓ Budget 2022 cut taxes for Canada's growing small businesses by more gradually phasing out their access to the small business tax rate.
- ✓ Secured commitments with Visa and Mastercard to lower credit card interchange fees for small businesses while protecting reward programs for consumers. These reductions are expected to save eligible Canadian small businesses approximately \$1 billion over five years.
- ✓ Ongoing support for small- and medium-sized businesses through Canada's seven Regional Development Agencies, including over \$3.7 billion since 2018 to help businesses scale-up and innovate through the Regional Economic Growth through Innovation program.
- ✓ Almost \$7 billion since 2018 for the Women Entrepreneurship Strategy to help women-owned businesses access the financing, networks, and expertise they need to start-up, scale-up, and access new markets.
- ✓ Enhancements to the Canada Small Business Financing Program, increasing annual financing to small businesses by an estimated \$560 million.
- ✓ Up to \$265 million for the Black Entrepreneurship Program to help Black business owners and entrepreneurs succeed and grow their businesses.
- ✓ \$150 million investment in the Indigenous Growth Fund, to help recruit other investors, and in turn provide a long-term source of capital to support continued success for Indigenous businesses.
- ✓ \$49 billion in interest-free, partially forgivable loans of up to \$60,000 to nearly 900,000 small businesses and not-for-profit organizations through the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA).

National Regulatory Alignment

Barriers to internal trade are preventing Canada from reaching its economic potential. These barriers, most commonly the 13 different sets of regulations for each province and territory, hold back businesses from trading across provincial and territorial borders, restrict workers from moving between provinces and territories, and can increase costs for businesses as they work to overcome regulatory hurdles.

By addressing barriers to internal trade, including harmonizing regulations between provinces and territories, we can create more opportunities for Canadian businesses to grow and make life more affordable for all Canadians through greater competition and consumer choice. According to the International Monetary Fund, Canada could increase its gross domestic product (GDP) per capita by as much as 4 per cent—or \$2,900 per capita estimated in 2023 dollars through the reduction of internal trade barriers for interprovincial trade of goods.

In 2022, the federal government launched the *Federal Action Plan to Strengthen Internal Trade*, which is guiding work with the provinces and territories to cut red tape. This includes a rigorous assessment of remaining federal exceptions in the Canadian Free Trade Agreement (CFTA) and important investments in trade data and research.

Two significant milestones have now been reached, with further actions upcoming in 2024:

- ✓ The removal and streamlining of one third of all federal exceptions in the CFTA. This means the removal of 14 exceptions related to procurement that will provide Canadian businesses more opportunities to compete to deliver government goods and services. By the end of 2024, the federal government will publicly release the rationale for all remaining exceptions, and encourages provinces and territories to do the same.
- ✓ The launch of the new Canadian Internal Trade Data and Information Hub on April 3, 2024. The Hub is an open and accessible data platform that will provide governments, businesses, and workers with timely, free information to help them make choices about where to invest and where to work. The Hub will help shine a light on where labour mobility barriers are highest and where unnecessary red tape costs businesses time and money.

The federal government is committed to working with provinces and territories to ensure goods, services, and workers move seamlessly across the country by advancing the mutual recognition of regulatory standards and eliminating unnecessary red tape for full labour mobility in the construction, health, and child care sectors.

- Budget 2024 announces that the government will launch the first-ever Canadian Survey on Interprovincial Trade in June 2024, to engage thousands of Canadian businesses on the challenges they face when buying, selling, and investing across provincial and territorial borders. The survey's insights will help identify top interprovincial barriers so that they can be eliminated.

As detailed in Chapter 1, the federal government is also leveraging federal housing financing to encourage provinces and territories to align their building codes, including to support modular housing construction, to make it easier to build more homes, faster.

The federal government will announce further progress to align the regulatory environment across the country in due course.

The New Canada Carbon Rebate for Small Businesses

Canada's small- and medium-sized businesses keep main streets flourishing across the country, create jobs, and deliver the dream of entrepreneurship. It is essential that these businesses thrive so they can continue being the bedrock of our communities and our economy.

Pollution has a cost, one which will only rise this century as climate change causes intensifying natural disasters and more severe health effects, as detailed in Chapter 5. Canada's carbon pricing system includes a federal backstop for provinces and territories that don't put their own system in place. It's a system designed to be fair and affordable—for households, Indigenous communities, farmers, and businesses—while reducing the pollution that is causing climate change.

The government is delivering on its commitment to return proceeds from the price on pollution to small- and medium-sized businesses, by announcing an accelerated and automated return process to provide direct refunds to small- and medium-sized businesses in the provinces where the federal fuel charge applies—the new Canada Carbon Rebate for Small Businesses.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to urgently return fuel charge proceeds from 2019-20 through 2023-24 to an estimated 600,000 businesses, with 499 or fewer employees through a new refundable tax credit. This would deliver over \$2.5 billion directly to Canada's small- and medium-sized businesses.
 - Proceeds would be returned directly to eligible corporations through direct payments from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), separately from CRA tax refunds.
 - To receive their proceed return for each fuel charge year, corporations would be required to have filed their tax return for 2023 by July 15, 2024.
 - The proposal would return proceeds for future fuel charge years, including 2024-25, in a similar manner each year.

Environment and Climate Change Canada continues to consult with Indigenous governments on how best to directly return fuel charge proceeds to their communities, and will announce next steps soon. The share of fuel charge proceeds allocated to Indigenous governments will double to 2 per cent of direct proceeds beginning this year.

Unlocking New Opportunity Through Financial Crown Corporations

Canada's financial Crown corporations support economic growth by helping businesses get the financing they need to grow; helping farmers and agribusinesses invest in new equipment and technology and support their operations; and helping companies sell their products around the world.

Canadians expect the government to make the most of their tax dollars. That is why in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* the government announced it would be reviewing the operations of the Business Development Bank of Canada, Export Development Canada, and Farm Credit Canada. Based on this review:

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces changes to the *Capital and Dividend Policy Framework for Financial Crown Corporations* in order to increase the focus on output-based metrics such as economic growth and to ensure that financial Crown corporations follow best practices of peer organizations in similar international jurisdictions, not private sector actors.
 - The amended Framework has also introduced a target solvency rating for financial Crown corporations in cases where the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions has no legislative supervisory role. The amended Framework can be found in the: *Capital and Dividend Policy Framework for Financial Crown Corporations*.
- ▶ Budget 2024 announces new guidance to these institutions to mobilize more financing, and take on greater risk, in order to get more support to the Canadian businesses that need it. In addition to this overarching guidance, Budget 2024 identifies specific new areas for these Crown corporations to focus on:
 - The **Business Development Bank of Canada** should increase financing for promising new and high-growth businesses and accelerate reorientation of its venture capital investments toward emerging and higher-risk sectors to help attract more private capital.
 - **Export Development Canada** should leverage its full toolkit and authorities, including by updating internal risk management guidance to facilitate greater risk taking across its portfolio. Recognizing that success for Canadian exporters in highly competitive markets and sectors at times requires additional targeted support, Export Development Canada should also create a new stretch capital

envelope to maximize potential for exporters in areas of strategic importance for Canada by taking on greater risk in deploying its capital. Having Export Development Canada take on more higher-risk, higher-impact transactions itself will reduce the need for direct support through the Canada Account. Further implementation details, including the scale and scope of the envelope, will be identified over the coming months.

- **Farm Credit Canada** should continue to pursue opportunities to support agri-food and agribusiness, including through venture capital investment, and further deployment of technologies to mitigate climate change. The government intends to amend the *Farm Credit Canada Act* to require regular legislative reviews that ensure Farm Credit Canada's activities are aligned with the sector's needs.

In focusing their mandate on driving economic growth and productivity, these Crown corporations are also expected to prioritize new financing, insurance, and advisory support to under-financed business owners, as well as increase their public reporting and engagement with Canadians. The performance incentives of senior leaders are expected to align with their organizations taking on increased risk appetite in support of economic growth objectives. For Export Development Canada, performance incentives should also encourage alignment of business activities with countries that have free trade agreements with Canada.

Investing in Canadian Start-Ups

Venture capital financing gives Canadian entrepreneurs the resources they need to start-up, scale-up, and become the next generation of Canadian anchor companies. Financing can help take new ideas from lab to market, while creating high-quality, middle-class jobs.

The Venture Capital Catalyst Initiative (VCCI) strengthens Canada's venture capital ecosystem by co-investing with the private market, discovering and nurturing the next generation of globally recognized Canadian companies, and generating returns for private and public investors alike. Since 2016, the government has invested \$821 million through VCCI, delivering support to over 300 companies across Canada.

- ▶ Building on this momentum, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$200 million over two years, starting 2026-27, on a cash basis, to increase access to venture capital for equity-deserving entrepreneurs, and to invest in underserved communities and outside key metropolitan hubs.

Encouraging Pension Funds to Invest in Canada

Keeping Canada's vibrant economy strong for future generations of Canadians requires significant capital investments in our businesses, industries, and communities. Attracting higher levels of investment into Canada from all sources, including foreign and domestic private and institutional investors will raise Canada's productivity and increase living standards for all Canadians.

Pension plans are a critical pillar in Canada's retirement income system that ensures Canadians can enjoy a secure and dignified retirement. Canadian pension funds hold over \$3 trillion in assets, which are invested both at home and abroad to provide secure retirement income for plan members and retirees.

The government believes that encouraging pension funds to invest in Canada more would help grow the Canadian economy and provide the stable long-term returns needed to deliver strong pensions for Canadians. In the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, the government committed to improving transparency around pension funds' investments and to working collaboratively with Canadian pension funds to create an environment that encourages and identifies more domestic investment opportunities for pension funds and other responsible institutional investors.

Canadian pension funds rely on their strong governance practices and diversified portfolios to deliver Canadians' pensions, with assets including public and private equity, infrastructure, real estate, and bonds. Canada's own economy is full of investment opportunities in these asset classes that could provide valuable contributions to pension fund portfolios. Opening up more opportunities for investment by pension funds in these domestic assets would help one of Canada's largest pools of savings contribute to the growth of the Canadian economy.

Further engagement with industry experts and pension funds will guide the government's way forward on ways to make more domestic investments available that meet the needs of pension funds.

▶ Budget 2024 announces the government, working with pension plans, will create a working group, led by Stephen Poloz (former Governor of the Bank of Canada), and supported by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, to explore how to catalyze greater domestic investment opportunities for Canadian pension funds. This working group will identify priority investment opportunities that will grow Canadians' pension savings – that meet Canadian pension plans' fiduciary and actuarial responsibility, spur innovation, and drive economic growth. Its efforts will focus on areas, such as:

- digital infrastructure and AI investment;
- physical infrastructure;

- airport facilities;
- venture capital investments;
- building more homes, including on public lands; and,
- the removal of the 30 per cent rule for domestic investments.

To support investments in airport facilities, the Minister of Transport will release a policy statement this summer that highlights existing flexibilities under the governance model for Canada's National Airport System airports to attract capital, including from pension funds.

- ▶ Following up on the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, Budget 2024 also proposes to amend the *Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985* to enable and require the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions to publicly release information related to the plan investments of large federally regulated pension plans.

The information to be disclosed would be set out in regulations and would include the distribution of plan investments by jurisdiction and, within each jurisdiction, by asset class.

The government will continue to engage with provinces and territories to discuss similar disclosures by Canada's largest pension plans in a simple and uniform format.

Boosting Regional Economic Growth

To build a brighter future for communities across the country, Canada's Regional Development Agencies help businesses and innovators grow to fuel economic growth and create good middle class jobs. Through the Regional Economic Growth through Innovation program, businesses can access funding to scale-up, implement new technologies, improve productivity, and find new markets, helping to develop prosperous and inclusive communities across the country.

- ▶ To create jobs and boost regional economic growth, Budget 2024 proposes to provide an additional \$158.5 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, on a cash basis, to Canada's Regional Development Agencies for the Regional Economic Growth through Innovation program. A portion of this funding will be dedicated to housing innovation.

This support builds on the \$200 million that Regional Development Agencies will deliver to businesses for AI adoption.

Cutting Red Tape to Boost Innovation

For innovative businesses to scale-up new ideas, they need certainty that they will be able to bring their product to market. But existing regulation can often be too outdated to fit the needs of new technologies.

To ensure regulation keeps pace with the speed of new innovations, rather than hold innovation back, the government is advancing work on regulatory “sandboxes” to create temporary rules to enable testing of products, services, or new regulatory approaches.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government’s intent to introduce amendments to the *Red Tape Reduction Act* to broaden the use of regulatory sandboxes across government. The changes will enable innovation by offering limited exemptions to existing legislation and regulations, streamlining the regulatory system, and reforming regulations to modern business realities.

Supporting the Canadian Chamber of Commerce’s Business Data Lab

Since 2022, the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has collaborated with Statistics Canada to provide Canadian businesses with insights and information through the Business Data Lab. This initiative provides access to real-time information and analysis, that helps Canadian businesses stay informed, and make decisions that help them stay strong and support workers.

- ▶ To advance this work, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$7.2 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to support the Canadian Chamber of Commerce’s Business Data Lab.

4.4 A Strong Workforce for a Strong Economy

Building an economy that is fair for everyone means making sure that every generation can seize the opportunities of the government’s investments to grow the economy and create jobs.

Investing in new jobs and skills support for younger Canadians will help them get that first good job or start their first business. Strengthening labour laws and safeguarding the rights of workers will help ensure more jobs are good jobs. Skills and education investments for the next generation of workers will lead to higher productivity and benefit businesses in Canada and looking to invest in Canada who can tap into a robust, highly skilled workforce.

The federal government’s generational job-creating investments today lay the groundwork for a brighter tomorrow, where good job opportunities are available to everyone.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Helping over one million Canadians each year upgrade their skills or find new jobs by investing nearly \$3 billion annually in Canada's Labour Market Development Agreements and Workforce Development Agreements with provinces and territories.
- ✓ Supporting a trades workforce that is skilled, inclusive, certified, and productive through the Canadian Apprenticeship Strategy.
- ✓ Equipping close to 105,000 Canadian workers with the skills they need by increasing access to union-led training through the Union Training and Innovation Program since 2019-20, and supporting over 45,000 apprentices through interest-free Canada Apprentice Loans since 2018-19.
- ✓ Introducing labour requirements for prevailing union wages and apprenticeship opportunities in most major economic investment tax credits to ensure Canadian workers thrive in the growing clean economy.
- ✓ Ensuring workers have time to recover when they get sick, by providing ten days of paid sick leave for all federally regulated workers.
- ✓ Banning the use of replacement workers during a strike or lockout in federally regulated workplaces to protect workers' right to strike and support a fairer collective bargaining process during labour disputes.

Empowering Young Entrepreneurs

Futurpreneur Canada is a national not-for-profit organization that provides young entrepreneurs with access to financing, mentorship, and other business supports to help them launch and grow their business. For over two decades, Futurpreneur Canada's programs and offerings, supported by \$161.5 million in federal funding, have helped over 17,700 young entrepreneurs to launch more than 13,900 businesses across the country, supporting thousands of jobs since its inception.

- ▶ To empower young entrepreneurs, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$60 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, for Futurpreneur Canada. Futurpreneur Canada will match this federal investment with funding received from other orders of government and private sector partners.

By 2029, Futurpreneur Canada estimates this investment will enable an estimated 6,250 additional youth-owned businesses to launch and scale-up their businesses.

Futurpreneur Helps Young Entrepreneurs Scale-up Their Businesses

Sarah is a recent university graduate who wants to launch a sustainable clothing manufacturing company, but is unsure where to begin. She learns about Futurpreneur Canada. After visiting their website, she finds resources to help develop and test her business model, write a business plan and even attends a webinar to answer her questions. Now, Sarah feels confident and prepared to launch her business, but is having difficulty securing financing.

She decides to apply to Futurpreneur's Startup Program to take advantage of their financing and mentorship offering. Futurpreneur helps her finalize her business plan and cash flow, collects the necessary documentation, reviews her application and determines her business is a good fit, and provides her with financing and mentoring to help launch her business and start making sales.

Sarah is matched with an experienced business mentor who will provide her with guidance and reassurance over the next two years and receives financing of up to \$20,000 from Futurpreneur and up to \$40,000 from BDC to help start her business. She is also connected to various networking events with experts and other young entrepreneurs to build her business network and gain peer advice.

Investing in a Strong Workforce for a Strong Economy

Investments since Budget 2017 in skills training measures include:

Labour Market Transfer Agreements: Annual investment of nearly \$3 billion enabling provinces and territories to deliver training and employment supports tailored to their unique labour market needs.

Union-based training: Over \$200 million through Budget 2022 and Fall Economic Statement 2022 to expand the Union Training and Innovation Program to train more than 30,000 additional apprentices and journeypersons.

Employer-led training: Budget 2021 announced the Sectoral Workforce Solutions Program to help key sectors of the economy, including the construction sector, implement solutions to address their current and emerging workforce needs. Budget 2021 also announced \$250 million for the Upskilling for Industry Initiative to support more than 15,000 workers. Budget 2024 proposes \$50 million over four years to provide skills training for workers in sectors disrupted by AI, and \$10 million over two years to train more early childhood educators, building up the talent needed for the expansion of affordable, high-quality child care.

Investing in a Strong Workforce for a Strong Economy

Apprenticeship Service: Launched the Apprenticeship Service to help first year apprentices in construction and manufacturing Red Seal trades connect with opportunities at small and medium-sized employers. Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$90 million over two years for the Apprenticeship Service to help create placements in the residential construction sector.

Skilled Trades Awareness and Readiness Program: Budget 2018 announced the Skilled Trades Awareness and Readiness Program to help Canadians explore the trades and make informed career choices. Budget 2024 proposes \$10 million over two years to continue to encourage Canadians to explore and prepare for careers in the skilled trades.

Sustainable Jobs Training Fund: Recently launched the Sustainable Jobs Training Fund to help workers upgrade or gain new skills for jobs in the low-carbon economy.

Indigenous-led training: \$99.4 million per year through the co-developed Indigenous Skills and Employment Training (ISET) Program to help Indigenous people improve their skills and find employment.

Financial support for adult learners: About \$250 million per year for the Canada Training Credit, which covers up to 50 per cent of eligible training fees.

Affordability for Apprentices: Eliminated Elimination of interest on Canada Apprentice Loans, which provides up to \$4,000 per period of technical training for tuition, tools, equipment, living expenses and forgone wages.

Apprenticeship Requirements for Clean Economy Investment Tax Credits: to access the highest tax credit rates, projects must dedicate at least 10 per cent of labour hours performed by covered workers to apprentices. This provides apprentices with the crucial hours they need to complete their training.

Establishing a Right to Disconnect

Everyone needs some downtime; it is essential for well-being and mental health. As the nature of work in many industries has become increasingly digital, workers are finding it increasingly difficult to disconnect from their devices and inboxes after hours and on weekends. This has particularly impacted Millennial and Gen Z workers, many of whom have worked their whole careers without firm separation between work and personal time.

The government is taking action to restore work-life balance for the many workers in federally regulated industries, including but not limited to financial services, telecommunications, and transportation, by moving forward with a right disconnect from work, outside of their working hours.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$3.6 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$0.6 million ongoing to enable the Labour Program at Employment and Social Development Canada to implement legislative amendments to the *Canada Labour Code* that would require employers in federally regulated sectors to establish a right to disconnect policy limiting work-related communication outside of scheduled working hours.
 - This is expected to benefit up to 500,000 employees in federally regulated sectors.

Further, on the topic of worker misclassification, Employment and Social Development Canada and the Canada Revenue Agency will enter into necessary data-sharing agreements to facilitate inspections and enforcement.

Modernizing the *Employment Equity Act*

Through the *Employment Equity Act*, the government promotes and improves equality and diversity in federally regulated workplaces. Since the introduction of the *Employment Equity Act*, continued progress has been made to address inequalities, but some workers are still facing barriers to employment and many federal workplaces fail to reflect the full diversity of Canada's population. That is why, in 2021, the government launched an arm's length Task Force to review the Act and advise on how to modernize the federal employment equity framework.

- ▶ Following the recommendations of the Task Force, Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to propose legislative amendments to modernize the *Employment Equity Act*, including by expanding designated equity groups.

Examining Critical Port Operations

Labour disputes and work stoppages at Canadian ports can lead to serious economic impacts by disrupting supply chains. To protect port workers and resolve the structural issues underlying port labour disputes, in 2023, the government launched the first phase of a formal review in collaboration with industrial relations experts.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$3.1 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to enable the Labour Program at Employment and Social Development Canada to complete the second phase of its review, which will explore long-term solutions to minimize labour disputes, respect the collective bargaining process, and secure the stability of Canada's supply chains. This funding would be sourced from existing departmental resources.

Extending Temporary Support for Seasonal Workers

Many seasonal workers—including in fishing and tourism sectors in Atlantic Canada and Quebec—rely on Employment Insurance for the support they need between work seasons. To address gaps in Employment Insurance support between seasons, the government introduced temporary rules in 2018 to provide up to five additional weeks—for a maximum of 45 weeks—to eligible seasonal workers in 13 economic regions. This support is set to expire in October 2024.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to extend this support for seasonal workers in targeted regions until October 2026. The cost of this measure is estimated at \$263.5 million over four years, starting in 2024-25.

Chapter 4

Economic Growth for Every Generation

millions of dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
4.1. Boosting Research, Innovation, and Productivity	0	1,103	1,641	1,684	929	1,584	6,941
Strengthening Canada's AI Advantage	0	85	210	440	720	895	2,350
Safe and Responsible Use of AI	0	11	17	10	10	10	59
Using AI to Keep Canadians Safe	0	1	2	2	1	1	7
Incentivizing More Innovation and Productivity	0	755	855	490	-795	-580	725
Boosting R&D and Intellectual Property Retention	0	0	150	150	150	150	600
Enhancing Research Support World-Leading Research Infrastructure	0	75	153	286	517	764	1,795
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	18	123	148	156	164	608
<i>Year-Over-Year Reallocation of Funding</i>	0	-9	-32	-27	-19	-19	-108
	0	9	12	7	0	0	27
Investing in Homegrown Research Talent	0	142	146	178	189	200	855
Advancing Space Research and Exploration	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Accelerating Clean Tech Intellectual Property Creation and Retention	0	7	8	0	0	0	15
4.2. Attracting Investment for a Net-Zero Economy	0	26	-180	-179	-208	33	-507
A New EV Supply Chain Investment Tax Credit	0	0	0	0	5	75	80
Implementing the Clean Electricity Investment Tax Credit	0	980	1,230	1,410	1,630	1,985	7,235
<i>Less: Funds Previously Provisioned in the Fiscal Framework</i>	0	-801	-1,403	-1,904	-2,205	-2,405	-8,718
Implementing the Major Economic Investment Tax Credits	0	14	13	13	13	13	66
Getting Major Projects Done	0	3	3	3	0	0	9
Securing the Canadian Biofuels Industry ¹	0	-173	-104	96	125	125	69

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Advancing Nuclear Energy, Nuclear Research, and Environmental Remediation	0	0	105	220	241	257	825
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	0	-28	-17	-17	-17	-79
Clean Growth Hub	0	3	3	0	0	0	6
4.3. Growing Businesses to Create More Jobs	0	1,342	-1,228	22	20	0	156
The New Canada Carbon Rebate for Small Businesses	0	1,285	-1,285	0	0	0	0
Investing in Canadian Start-Ups	0	0	0	20	20	0	40
Boosting Regional Economic Growth	0	55	54	0	0	0	109
Supporting for the Canadian Chamber of Commerce's Business Data Lab	0	2	2	2	0	0	7
4.4. A Strong Workforce for a Strong Economy	0	25	130	135	25	13	327
Empowering Young Entrepreneurs	0	12	12	12	12	12	60
Establishing a Right to Disconnect	0	0	2	1	1	1	4
Examining Critical Port Operations	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	-3
Extending Temporary Support for Seasonal Workers ²	0	13	116	122	12	0	263
Additional Investments – Economic Growth for Every Generation Total	0	402	89	55	65	50	661
Gairdner Foundation	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Funding proposed for the CIHR to support an endowment to increase prize values awarded by the Gairdner Foundation for excellence in health research.							
Brain Canada Foundation	0	20	20	20	20	0	80
Funding proposed for HC to support Brain Canada Foundation in its advancement of brain research.							
Canada's standards-setting and accreditation system	0	4	4	0	0	0	7
Funding proposed for SCC-CCN to support operations related to Canada's standards-setting and accreditation system.							
Canada Revenue Agency Administration	0	180	0	0	0	0	180
Funding proposed for the CRA to deliver the Canada Carbon Rebate for Small Businesses.							
Climate Marketing Campaign	0	7	4	0	0	0	11
Funding proposed for ECCC to raise public awareness and understanding of the government's climate plan.							
Transition Accelerator	0	0	2	2	2	2	8

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Funding proposed for NRCan to support the Transition Accelerator in its research and advancement of net-zero emissions pathways.							
Clean Technology							
Manufacturing Investment							
Tax Credit Support for							
Polymetallic Extraction and							
Processing	5	150	125	110	150	165	705
<i>Less: Funds Previously</i>							
<i>Provisioned in the Fiscal</i>							
<i>Framework</i>	-5	-140	-110	-95	-125	-135	-610
Budget 2024 proposes to modify the Clean Technology Manufacturing investment tax credit to include the cost of investments in eligible property used primarily to produce qualifying critical minerals at mine or well sites, and to make certain other adjustments to provide greater clarity to businesses involved in polymetallic extraction and processing.							
Clean Technology Data							
Strategy	0	5	5	5	5	5	27
Funding proposed for ISED and NRCan to enable the collection, analysis, and public dissemination of data on the clean technology industry, and the economic contributions of federal clean technology programs and incentives.							
Extending the Mineral							
Exploration Tax Credit	0	95	-30	0	0	0	65
Budget 2024 proposes to extend the Mineral Exploration Tax Credit for one year, until March 31, 2025.							
Sustainable Fisheries	0	7	7	7	7	7	33
Funding proposed for DFO to support fish stock assessments and rebuild depleted fish stocks, in support of Fisheries Act requirements.							
Preventing Potato Wart							
Infections on PEI	0	6	6	0	0	0	12
Funding proposed for CFIA to prevent the spread of potato wart on Prince Edward Island and maintain Canadian farmers' access to international markets.							
Preventing Mad Cow Disease	0	24	24	0	0	0	49
Funding proposed for CFIA, HC, and PHAC to maintain the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (mad cow disease) inspection program.							
Department of Finance							
Horizontal Initiatives	0	6	4	3	3	3	20
Funding proposed for FIN to support increased expertise and capacity to advance key priorities in Indigenous policy and work in emerging economic, social, and fiscal policy areas.							
Pacific Economic							
Development Canada	0	3	3	3	3	3	14
Funding proposed for PacifiCan to support its operations.							
Northern Ontario							
Development Program	0	5	5	0	0	0	10
Funding proposed for FedNor to support economic development in Northern Ontario.							
Protecting Migrant Workers	0	20	20	0	0	0	41
Funding proposed for ESDC for the Migrant Worker Support Program for community-based organizations to support vulnerable foreign workers.							
Chapter 4 - Net Fiscal							
Impact	0	2,898	453	1,717	831	1,680	7,578

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. A glossary of abbreviations used in this table can be found at the end of Annex 1.

¹ Does not include funding to be disbursed through Clean Fuel Regulations compliance payment revenues.

² Measure reimbursed by increased Employment Insurance premiums.

Chapter 5

Safer, Healthier Communities

To build a better future for the next generation, the communities we are building today must be places where people feel secure, where they want to put down roots and start a family. Communities where families are safe, where entrepreneurs want to set up shop, and where people want to invest in their future are key to unlocking the future of Canada.

Building safer, healthier communities means being good stewards of the environment, and fighting climate change. From expanding parks to keeping the air, water, and soil clean, the government knows that investing in the environment today allows us to pass on the Canada we know and love, one of beautiful landscapes, clean air, and healthy ecosystems.

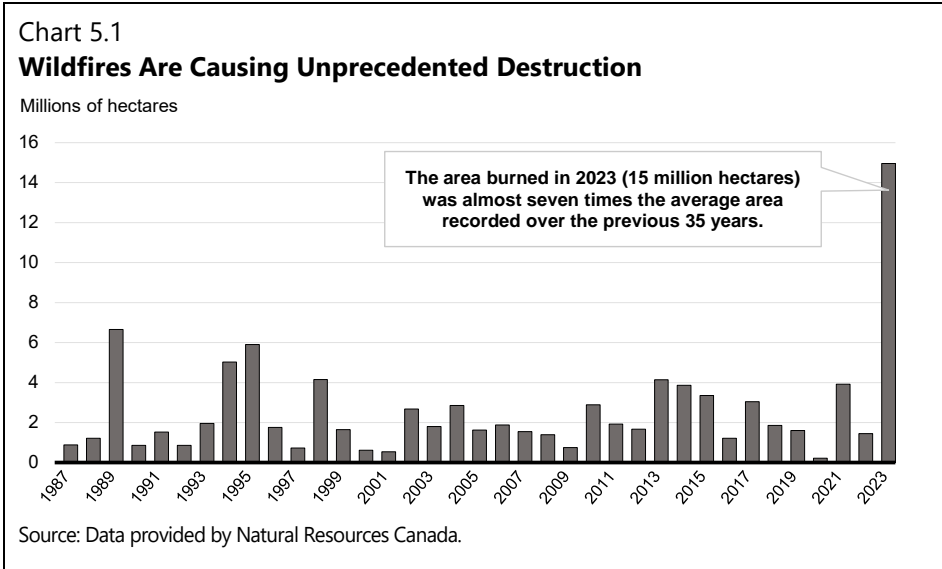
The government is taking action to help Canadians, businesses, and communities adapt to the effects of climate change, and make life more affordable on the track to net-zero. We're building a Canada-wide network of charging stations to make it more affordable to switch to zero-emission vehicles, and investing in public transit, rail, and ferries, to keep Canadians and communities connected as they grow.

Thriving communities need to be safe and inclusive. That's why we're investing in inclusivity, in parks, in recreation centres, in local news, and in keeping our streets safe.

Budget 2024 takes action to protect our environment and strengthen our communities, making them safer and healthier places to live, work, and raise a family.

5.1 A Clean and Safe Environment for the Next Generation

Last year, Canadians faced an unprecedented season of wildfires across the country (Chart 5.1). Climate change is real, and it must be taken seriously. That’s why the government has a plan to reach net-zero emissions by 2050, using the most cost-effective means possible, such as carbon pricing.



We must be good stewards of the environment today. The government takes seriously its responsibility to fight climate change and protect the environment and Canadians. This is about making sure that communities have clean air and clean water, today and tomorrow. It’s also about doing all we can to prevent climate change from accelerating. And, it’s about building an economy that puts us on track to net-zero emissions by 2050, that will be competitive for generations, with plentiful good-paying jobs and investment opportunities.

To make up for past decades of insufficient action, the government has taken significant steps to fight climate change. The government put a price on carbon pollution that puts more money back in the pockets of eight out of ten families living in provinces where the federal fuel charge applies, through the Canada Carbon Rebate, while making sure big polluters pay.

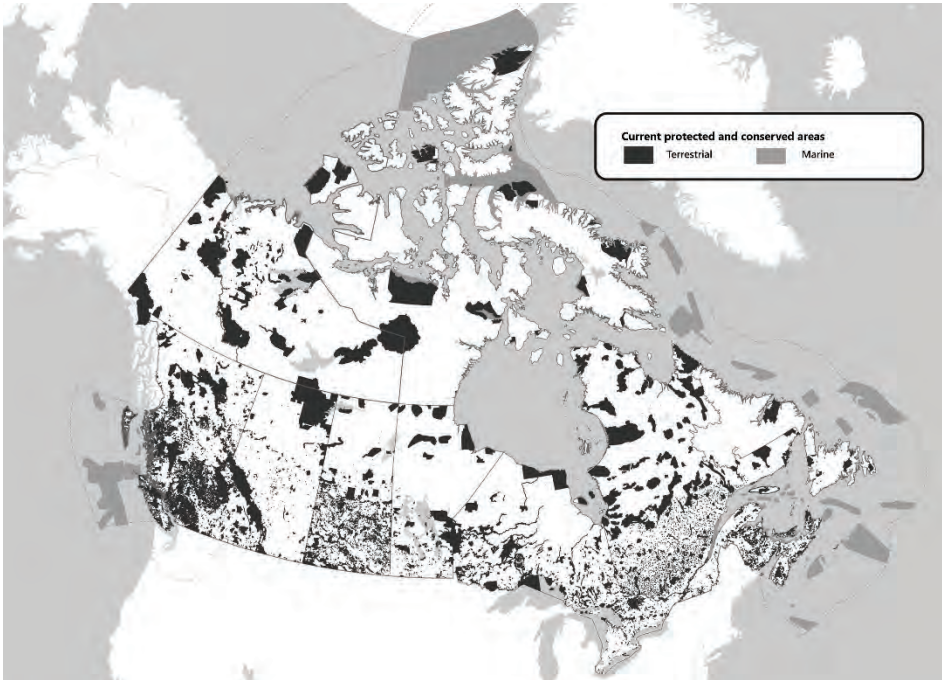
Carbon pricing is working. According to Environment and Climate Change Canada, carbon pricing alone will account for about one-third of all projected emissions reductions by 2030, while recent third-party modelling of eight major federal policies by the Canadian Climate Institute suggests that carbon pricing could account for as much as 62 per cent of projected emissions reductions post-2025.

Because of policies implemented since 2015, Canada is expected to—for the first time in history—exceed its interim climate target in 2026 of a 20 per cent reduction in emissions relative to 2005 levels.

The government has also made great progress to protect and conserve nature and is continuing its work to protect 25 per cent of land and water by 2025, and 30 per cent by 2030. And, as detailed in Chapter 4, it is growing the economy to create good-paying jobs across the country—for workers today and for workers tomorrow.

Figure 5.1

Canada’s Protected and Conserved Lands and Waters



Note: The lines on this map represent approximate boundaries for illustrative purposes.

Source: Environment and Climate Change Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, and Parks Canada based on the Canadian Protected and Conserved Areas Database.

Since 2015, the federal government has committed over \$160 billion to build Canada’s clean economy and reduce emissions, and has invested significant additional resources to protect the environment and conserve nature. Building on these actions, Budget 2024 announces new measures to ensure a safer, healthier, and more prosperous future.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Providing more than \$3.6 billion to protect nature and species at risk, and more than \$1 billion to protect marine and coastal areas.
- ✓ Keeping people and communities safe from the impacts of climate change, with more than \$1.6 billion to support Canada’s National Adaptation Strategy.
- ✓ Committing \$800 million to support Indigenous-led conservation within Canada, showcasing to the world at COP15—which Canada hosted—best practices for implementing traditional Indigenous knowledge to protect the environment.
- ✓ Banning the manufacturing of harmful single-use plastics, and working with provinces and territories towards a goal of zero plastic waste by 2030.
- ✓ Introducing the new Electric Vehicle Availability Standard, which will improve the availability of new electric vehicles across the country.
- ✓ Providing more than \$2.1 billion to make zero-emission vehicles more affordable, and more than \$1 billion to build more charging stations across Canada.
- ✓ Ending cosmetic testing on animals and prohibiting the sale of cosmetics that rely on animal testing data to establish safety.
- ✓ Developing and releasing an implementation plan to phase out public financing of the fossil fuel sector, including by federal Crown corporations, by fall 2024.
- ✓ Putting a price on carbon pollution, to make big polluters pay while ensuring eight out of ten families in provinces where the federal fuel charge applies get more money back through the Canada Carbon Rebate than they pay, with lower-income households benefitting most.

Cutting Pollution with the Canada Carbon Rebate

A price on pollution is the most cost-effective way to drive down carbon emissions. Canada’s pricing system includes a federal backstop system for provinces and territories that don’t put their own system in place. It’s a system designed to be fair and affordable. Eight out of ten families get more back than they pay in provinces where the federal backstop applies. Importantly, lower- and middle-income families benefit the most—and this has been verified by

independent experts. The price on pollution is revenue neutral; no direct proceeds go into general government revenue. Money is returned directly to Canadians, small- and medium-sized businesses, and Indigenous governments, while big industrial polluters pay their fair share.

As Canadians living in small and rural communities often have longer distances to travel, limited access to alternative transportation options, and other increased energy needs, we've always made sure they get a top-up that is fair. The government is proposing, through legislative amendments in Bill C-59, to make the rural top-up even more generous, by doubling it from 10 per cent to 20 per cent, starting this year.

The government is also working to expand rural top-up eligibility to more Canadians who need this support and will announce a proposal on better defining rural areas later this year.

As announced in Chapter 4, the government proposes to directly return proceeds to approximately 600,000 small- and medium-sized businesses in provinces where the federal pollution pricing fuel charge applies. Recognizing the essential role farmers play for our food security, the government also returns fuel charge proceeds from on-farm natural gas and propane back to farmers through a refundable tax credit. Additionally, in recognition of the impacts of climate change on Indigenous communities, the government has doubled the share of pollution pricing returns to Indigenous governments from 1 per cent to 2 per cent.

Table 5.1

Annual Canada Carbon Rebate Amounts, 2024-25*

	AB	SK	MB	ON	NB	NS	PEI**	NL
Family of Four	\$1,800	\$1,504	\$1,200	\$1,120	\$760	\$824	\$880	\$1,192
Rural	\$2,160	\$1,805	\$1,440	\$1,344	\$912	\$989	\$880	\$1,430

*As British Columbia, the Northwest Territories, and Quebec maintain their own carbon pollution pricing systems, the Canada Carbon Rebate does not apply in those jurisdictions. As Yukon and Nunavut have voluntarily adopted the federal system, direct proceeds are returned to the governments of these territories.

** As all residents of Prince Edward Island are considered to be living in rural areas, the rural top-up is reflected in base Canada Carbon Rebate amounts for PEI.

Table 5.2

Average Canada Carbon Rebate Net Benefit per Household, 2024-25

	AB	SK	MB	ON	NB	NS	PEI	NL
Average cost impact per household of the federal system	\$1,056	\$1,156	\$828	\$869	\$536	\$609	\$628	\$859
Average Canada Carbon Rebate per household	\$1,779	\$1,505	\$1,193	\$1,124	\$719	\$766	\$801	\$1,162
Average net benefit	\$723	\$349	\$365	\$255	\$183	\$157	\$173	\$303

Source: Department of Finance Canada calculations using inputs from Environment and Climate Change Canada, the Canada Revenue Agency, and Statistics Canada.

Notes:

- ¹ The estimated average impact per household reflects the impact on household spending costs, accounting for direct impacts (reflecting consumption of fuels to which the federal carbon pollution pricing system applies) and indirect impacts (reflecting consumption of goods and services with federal carbon pollution pricing embedded in them). These impacts are inclusive of carbon pollution pricing embedded in imports that households purchase from other provinces and territories on which a federal carbon pollution price is applied. They do not include the costs associated with other carbon pricing systems; accordingly, they do not include the costs associated with the provincial systems for large industrial facilities. Estimates also assume full pass-through from businesses to consumers.
- ² The 2024-25 Canada Carbon Rebate amounts include prior-year adjustments made with respect to proceeds generated in previous years in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario. As a result, the average payment amount per household in these provinces also reflects this adjustment. The Canada Carbon Rebate amounts also reflect the proposed doubling of the rural top-up rate from 10 per cent to 20 per cent.

The Costs of Climate Inaction Are Too High to Pass On

The Canadian Climate Institute estimates that the health costs of climate change could be \$87 billion per year by mid-century, before reaching \$246 billion annually by the end of this century. Over a period of ten years, the Canadian Climate Institute projects that ozone exposure could be associated with over 270,000 hospitalizations and premature deaths. Reducing emissions to fight climate change is imperative to protecting the health and well-being of Canadians today and for generations ahead.

In their report, *Damage Control: Reducing the costs of climate impacts in Canada*, the Canadian Climate Institute modelled the long-term physical impacts of climate change to infrastructure, populations, and economic activity across Canada, using as a basis for comparison two scenarios of future global greenhouse gas emissions by the end of the century:

- a low emissions scenario resulting in an estimated 2.5 degrees Celsius of global warming above pre-industrial levels (4 degrees of warming in Canada); and
- a high emissions scenario resulting in an estimated 4 degrees Celsius of global warming above pre-industrial levels (7.5 degrees of warming in Canada).

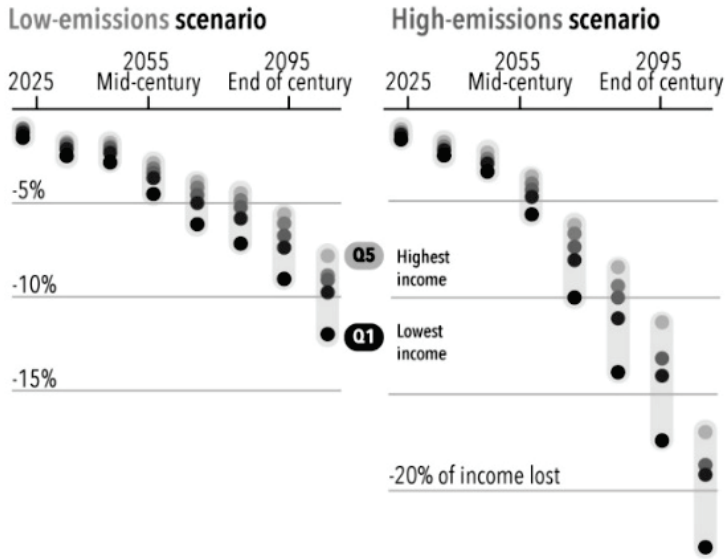
The report estimates that by mid-century, Canada could experience annual losses to real GDP of between \$78 billion and \$101 billion under low and high emissions scenarios respectively, and \$391 billion and \$865 billion respectively by end of century, relative to projections that assume no further negative impacts from climate change going forward.

The Canadian Climate Institute also presented estimates of the economic impact of these two scenarios across household income quintiles, finding that lower-income Canadian households are disproportionately impacted (Figure 5.2). As detailed in Chapter 4, the government is investing to accelerate the net-zero transition, to ensure our economy grows to overcome the costs of climate change by creating good-paying jobs.

The Costs of Climate Inaction Are Too High to Pass On

Figure 5.2

Estimates From the Canadian Climate Institute: Per Cent Change in Household Income Lost From Global Warming Relative to a Stable Climate



Source: Canadian Climate Institute, *Damage Control: Reducing the cost of climate impacts in Canada*, September 2022. Findings from the report were based on the modified use of a general equilibrium economic model from Navius Research inc.

Notes:

- (1) The dots in each bar represent income quintiles of Canadian households. "Q5" represents the highest household income quintile, while "Q1" represents the lowest household income quintile.
- (2) As the authors note, economic modelling of climate change involves inherent uncertainty and is sensitive to assumptions about the future. The income loss illustrated in the two scenarios reflects impacts resulting from a warming climate and is unrelated to government emissions reduction policies.

Extreme Weather Early Warning System

Climate change is causing more frequent, extreme weather and natural disasters, particularly floods and storms, wreaking havoc on communities across the country. According to the Insurance Bureau of Canada, over the past 40 years, the costs of weather-related damage have risen from hundreds of millions of dollars to billions of dollars annually—from 2011 to 2020, insured losses were \$2.3 billion per year on average, more than five times the average annual losses of \$440 million between 1983 and 2000.

Since 1876, the Meteorological Service of Canada has provided early weather warnings that have been vital for helping keep Canadians safe. As extreme weather increases in frequency and intensity due to climate change, it is critical that the early warning system continues to accurately forecast and notify Canadians of natural disasters, including floods and storm surges.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$6.9 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$1.4 million ongoing for the Meteorological Service of Canada's early warning system for extreme weather events, with a focus on floods and storm surges.

More Affordable Electric Vehicles

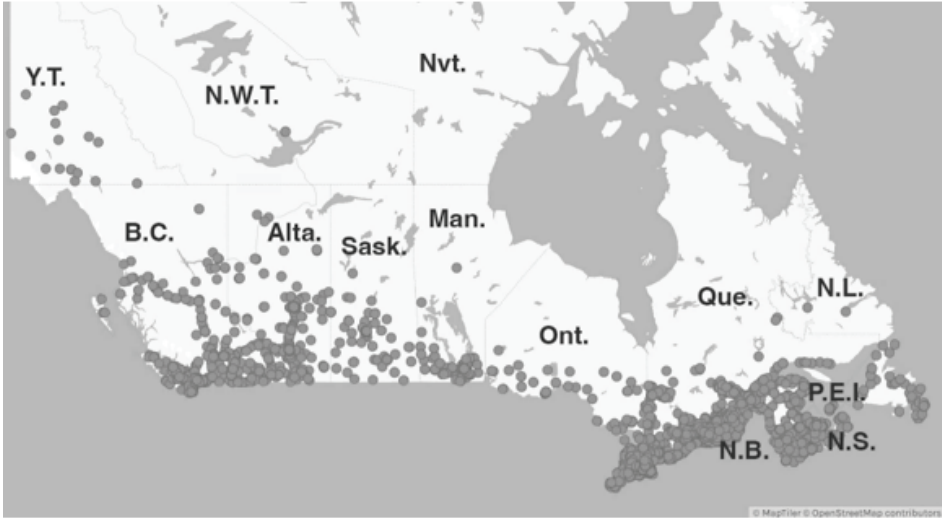
As Canada builds its electric vehicle supply chain, which is leading the world and creating more good-paying jobs, the government is helping Canadians make the shift to cleaner, zero-emission vehicles. To connect electric vehicle drivers from coast to coast to coast, the federal government has committed more than \$1 billion to build charging stations through Natural Resources Canada's Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure program and financing through the Canada Infrastructure Bank.

Since the Incentives for Zero-Emission Vehicles program launched in 2019, zero-emission vehicles have grown as a share of all new vehicle sales from 3 per cent to 11 per cent in 2023, supported by the program's rebate of up to \$5,000. From 2019 to September 2023, Canadians purchased or leased over 450,000 zero-emission vehicles—and the government is helping more Canadians join them.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$607.9 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Transport Canada to top-up the Incentives for Zero-Emission Vehicles program.

Figure 5.3

Canada's Charging Network



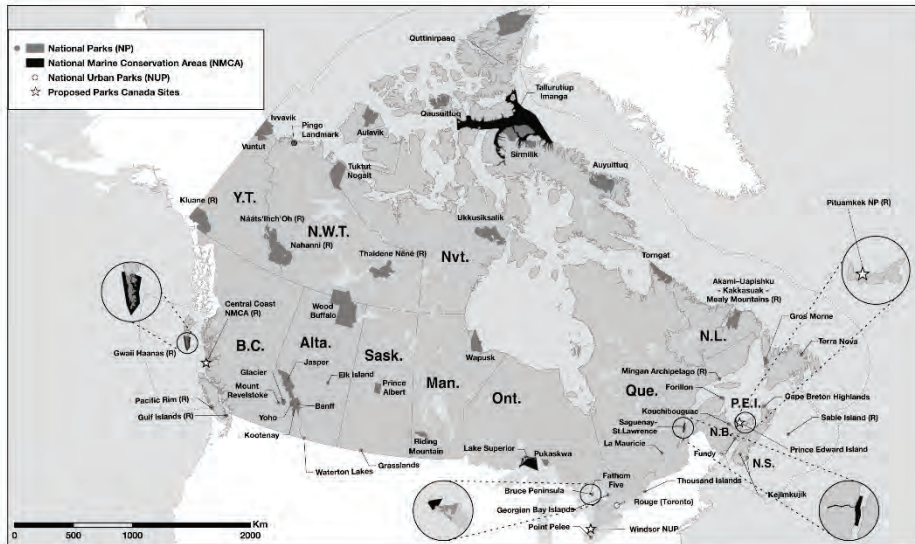
Note: There are 11,223 networked public charging and hydrogen fueling stations in Canada. A total of 27,612 electric charging ports are present at those stations.

Investing in Canada's Parks

Canadians take great pride in the natural wonders that our country has to offer. From the oceans to the mountains, to the tundra, and the lakes, grasslands, and deserts in between, Parks Canada protects and conserves some of the most iconic places in Canada for the enjoyment of Canadians—and visitors from around the world. There are over 200 world-renowned national parks, national marine conservation areas, national urban parks, and national historic sites in Canada. These parks support good jobs, support our tourism industry, and they preserve and protect Canada's natural and historical legacy. We need to make sure that they continue to be there for generations to come.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$156.7 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$388.5 million in remaining amortization, to the Parks Canada Agency for capital investments in Canada's national parks, national marine conservation areas, and historic sites.

Figure 5.4
Current and Proposed Parks Canada Network



Note: The map reflects all national parks, national marine conservation areas, and national urban parks, but excludes any national historic sites. The lines on this map represent approximate boundaries for illustrative purposes.

(R) denotes a National Park Reserve or a National Marine Conservation Area Reserve.

Source: Parks Canada

Pituamkek National Park Reserve on PEI

Parks Canada has been working in lockstep with the Prince Edward Island Mi'kmaq First Nations, and other stakeholders to establish the Pituamkek National Park Reserve. This area, located on an island off the northwest coast of Prince Edward Island, is known for its unique sandhill ecosystem and its cultural significance to the Mi'kmaq, whose stories of the islands reach back generations. Home to multiple archaeological sites, rare geological formations, and ceremonial lands, protecting Pituamkek means ensuring that the connection of the Mi'kmaq to these ancestral lands is protected and preserved.

Establishing a new park will also support and conserve the ecological integrity of the area and the wildlife that calls it home. From ensuring a coastal barrier remains untouched, to growing the Island's tourism industry and creating jobs, Pituamkek National Park Reserve, Canada's 48th national park, will ensure this unique ecosystem can be enjoyed for generations.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the government is establishing the new Pituamkek National Park Reserve and proposes to provide \$71.9 million over 12 years, starting in 2024-25, with \$30.7 million in remaining amortization, and \$7.5 million per year ongoing, for its creation and operation.

Protecting B.C.'s Great Bear Sea

Through its national marine conservation areas, Parks Canada protects and conserves over 120,000 square kilometers of all of Canada's marine and freshwater ecosystems. Conserving this marine area protects diverse and abundant marine species and some of the largest kelp beds in British Columbia. The government is committed to expanding our network of national parks and marine conservation areas to ensure Canadians and visitors can enjoy our natural heritage today and for generations.

Parks Canada has partnered with the Wuikinuxv, Heiltsuk, Nuxalk, Kitsoo Xai'xais, Gitga'at, and Gitxaala Nations, as well as the province of British Columbia, to advance a new marine conservation area reserve, nestled within the Great Bear Sea, also known as the Northern Shelf Bioregion. This is one of the richest marine environments in the world, home to extraordinary marine mammals, such as orcas and sea otters, as well as ecological features, such as coral and sponge reefs, kelp forests, and eelgrass beds.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the government is establishing the new Central Coast National Marine Conservation Area Reserve in British Columbia, and proposes to provide \$109.6 million over 11 years, starting in 2025-26, with \$57.9 million in remaining amortization, and \$10.7 million per year ongoing, for its creation and operation.

Established through a process that has been guided by Indigenous knowledge and world-class science, this new national marine conservation area will not only protect the health of this unique ecosystem, but also the traditional practices and wellbeing of local communities.

A New National Urban Park in Windsor

In 2015, the federal government created Canada's first national urban park, Rouge National Urban Park in the Greater Toronto Area, which will protect nearly 80 square kilometres once fully established and provide critical flood protection for Toronto.

Urban parks such as Rouge protect nature and support urban biodiversity, while providing Canadians with access to green spaces for recreation and learning in an urban environment. A World Health Organization review of health effects of urban green spaces found that urban green spaces can promote mental and physical health, improve air quality, and reduce exposure to excessive heat.

To build healthier communities, the federal government is investing to create more natural and green spaces for urban residents.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$36.1 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$8.2 million in remaining amortization, and \$4.6 million per year ongoing to create Ojibway National Urban Park in Windsor, Ontario.

Ojibway National Urban Park, developed in partnership with the City of Windsor and Indigenous partners including the Walpole Island and Caldwell First Nations, is another example of how different orders of government can work together to protect the environment and advance reconciliation.

Protecting Canadians and the Environment from Harmful Chemicals

Chemicals are found everywhere—in consumer products, industrial processes, hospitals, laboratories, and the natural environment. And the safe and effective management of harmful chemicals is essential to protecting people and the environment from the risks of exposure, such as higher rates of cancer.

The federal government is ensuring industry does not cut corners when it comes to providing products and services to consumers, to protect the health and safety of Canadians and our environment—today and for the next generation.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$190.9 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$0.1 million in remaining amortization, to Health Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada to reduce human and environmental exposure to harmful chemicals through its Chemicals Management Plan, which protects Canadians from being exposed to some 30,000 chemicals, including by advancing scientific research to phase out animal toxicity testing.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the government will begin work this year to enhance the Chemical Management Plan’s existing cost recovery framework, ensuring big industry pays its fair share, to protect Canadians and the environment.

5.2 Vibrant and Inclusive Communities

Diversity is Canada’s strength. One in three people in Canada is a member of a racialized or religious minority community, making our country a vibrant home of cultures and traditions for everyone to enjoy. Every Canadian deserves to feel safe and respected in their community, no matter their race, ethnicity, religion, gender identity, sexual orientation, or where they are from.

For generations, Canada has welcomed newcomers from around the world, who have worked hard to build a new life in their new country. That’s why the government is making our communities more inclusive, welcoming, and resilient for all Canadians. This includes making sure our immigration system maintains its integrity and that we are doing more to combat hate in all its forms, through Canada’s Action Plan on Combatting Hate.

Thriving inclusive communities are ones that find ways to bring people together. Journalism, arts, culture, and sport enrich our lives and make for more vibrant and connected communities. That’s why the government is investing in making sport more accessible for all Canadians, working to support Canadians’ access to independent journalism and Canadian content in both official languages, and supporting the performing arts.

Budget 2024 will empower community organizations to create strong, vibrant, and inclusive communities across the country.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ The largest official languages investment of any federal government in Canadian history—\$4.1 billion through the *Action Plan for Official Languages 2023-2028: Protection-Promotion-Collaboration*.
- ✓ Supporting gender equality in sport and addressing barriers to participation, including for racialized people and other equity-deserving groups, with over \$190 million to enhance accountability and combat abuse, harassment, and maltreatment in sport.
- ✓ Doubling the budget of the Canada Council for the Arts between 2016 and 2021, with \$1.1 billion in new funding for the Canada Council for the Arts since 2015-16, and \$180 million ongoing.
- ✓ Building a vibrant audiovisual industry, including ensuring online streaming platforms contribute to the development and promotion of Canadian stories and creators, as well as over \$780 million in direct support for the industry through the Canada Media Fund, Telefilm Canada, the Indigenous Screen Office, and the National Film Board of Canada.
- ✓ Supporting local news in underserved and rural communities with \$70 million through the Local Journalism Initiative, at a time when media conglomerates have abandoned their responsibilities to maintain news services in small and regional markets. In 2023, the government also announced that, as a result of the *Online News Act*, Google will contribute \$100 million in financial support annually to news businesses across the country.
- ✓ Making sure that as the media market changes, journalists are still fairly compensated, by increasing the yearly limit on labour costs under the Canadian journalism labour tax credit from \$55,000 to \$85,000 per eligible employee, and temporarily increasing the tax credit rate from 25 per cent to 35 per cent.
- ✓ Supporting the charitable, non-profit, and other social purpose organizations, through Budget 2021’s investment of \$755 million for the Social Finance Fund. This long-term program will run until March 31,

2039, and increase access to flexible financing opportunities for projects that create positive social and environmental impacts.

- ✓ Since 2018-19, investing over \$260 million, for Canada's Anti-Racism Strategy, Canada's Action Plan on Combatting Hate, and the Canada Race Relations Foundation to fight racism and hate and ensure that our society continues to be strengthened by Canada's remarkable diversity.
- ✓ Building a better, more inclusive future for Two-Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersex, and additional sexually and gender diverse people (2SLGBTQI+), by investing nearly \$150 million over 10 years, to support Canada's first Federal 2SLGBTQI+ Action Plan, a whole-of-government approach to prioritize and sustain 2SLGBTQI+ community action, to advance and strengthen 2SLGBTQI+ rights at home and abroad, and to embed 2SLGBTQI+ issues in the work of the Government of Canada.
- ✓ Producing detailed statistics to highlight the diverse lived-experiences of different groups, including women, Indigenous Peoples, racialized groups, and persons with disabilities, with \$172 million over five years, and \$36.3 million ongoing, for Statistics Canada's Disaggregated Data Action Plan, starting in 2021.
- ✓ Supporting musicians and the music industry by providing \$336 million, from 2015-16 to 2022-23, through the Canada Music Fund, for the development and promotion of Canadian artists and their music.
- ✓ Supporting the performing arts sector by providing \$353.5 million, from 2015-16 to 2022-23, through the Canada Arts Presentation Fund, for organizations that professionally present arts festivals or performing arts series.

Combatting Hate

Hate has no place in Canada. The government is committed to combatting hate in all its forms, so that everyone in Canada is safe in our homes, on our streets, in our places of worship, and in our local communities.

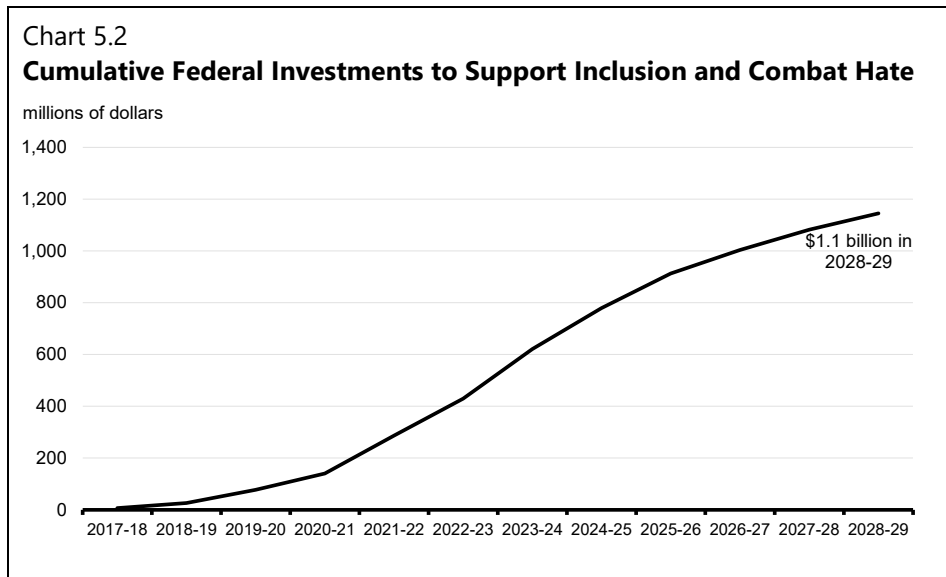
The government remains steadfast in its commitment to protect the rights and dignity of all Canadians, fostering an inclusive Canada welcoming for all, regardless of their race, faith, sexual orientation, gender identity, or disability.

By investing and scaling up efforts to combat hate, the government is strengthening the resiliency of our communities and institutions, so that together, we can build a fairer, safer Canada for every generation.

- ▶ To confront hate in all its forms, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$273.6 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, with \$29.3 million ongoing, for Canada’s Action Plan on Combatting Hate to support community outreach and law enforcement reform, tackle the rise in hate crimes, enhance community security, counter radicalization, and increase support for victims. These investments include:
- \$10 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage to support the Changing Narratives Fund. This builds on previous funding of \$5 million provided in Budget 2022;
 - \$25 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage to support Anti-Hate programming and promoting intercultural ties and community-based activities;
 - \$5 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to support the construction of the new Montréal Holocaust Museum, which will greatly expand the number of people, including schoolchildren, who can learn from its important collections;
 - \$12.9 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, with \$0.9 million ongoing, to support a Memorandum of Understanding between the Department of Canadian Heritage and Statistics Canada to improve the collection and availability of hate crime data in Canada;
 - \$19.5 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to Public Safety Canada for the Canada Centre for Community Engagement and Prevention of Violence;
 - \$26.8 million over four years, starting in 2024-25, to Public Safety Canada to support police colleges to increase training on handling hate crimes;
 - \$28 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Justice for the Federal Victims Strategy to provide support to victims following a hate-motivated crime;
 - \$1.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Justice for developing and delivering specialized training to Crown prosecutors and to raise awareness in the judiciary about the unique dynamics of hate crime;
 - \$12 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to Women and Gender Equality Canada to fund projects aimed at combatting hate against the 2SLGBTQI+ community;
 - \$3 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Women and Gender Equality Canada to support security needs for Pride festivals;

- \$20.2 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, and \$3.2 million ongoing, to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Police College to enhance their anti-hate work with the Canadian Race Relations Foundation and policing partners through the Hate Crimes Task Force. This funding is offset by cost recovery of police colleges of \$3.8 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, and \$1.3 million ongoing;
- \$18 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, and \$3 million ongoing, to the Canadian Race Relations Foundation to expand the scope of their work and create a stand-alone Combatting Hate: Community Information Resource Hub. The Hub will bring together, government, law enforcement and professionals to collect hate-crime related data, develop common standards for reporting and defining hate crimes; and provide important hate-crime related training; and,
- \$45 million over five years, starting in 2025-26, and \$9 million ongoing, to support the capacity of the Canadian Race Relations Foundation.

As detailed below, Budget 2024’s investments in Canada’s Action Plan on Combatting Hate also includes funding for the Special Envoy on Preserving Holocaust Remembrance and Combatting Antisemitism, the Special Representative on Combatting Islamophobia, and for enhancing the Security Infrastructure Program.



Addressing the Rise in Antisemitism

Recently, Canada has witnessed a worrying increase in Antisemitism, underscoring the need for urgent collective action. United against hate, the government is resolute in protecting Jewish communities from bigotry, hate, and religious discrimination.

- ▶ As part of Canada’s Action Plan on Combatting Hate, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$7.3 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, with \$1.1 million ongoing, to the Department of Canadian Heritage to support the Special Envoy on Preserving Holocaust Remembrance and Combatting Antisemitism. This builds on previous funding in Budget 2022 of \$5.6 million over five years, starting in 2022-23, and \$1.2 million ongoing.

These investments will help build a more inclusive society, ensuring that current and future generations of Jewish people in Canada can feel safe at home.

Addressing the Rise in Islamophobia

Recently, Canada has witnessed a worrying increase in Islamophobia, underscoring the need for urgent collective action. The government is resolute in protecting Muslim communities from bigotry, hate, and religious discrimination.

- ▶ As part of Canada’s Action Plan on Combatting Hate, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$7.3 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, with \$1.1 million ongoing, to the Department of Canadian Heritage to support the Special Representative on Combatting Islamophobia. This builds on previous funding in Budget 2022 of \$5.6 million over five years, starting 2022-23, and \$1.2 million ongoing.

These investments will help build a more inclusive society, ensuring that current and future generations of Muslim people in Canada can feel safe at home.

Enhancing the Security Infrastructure Program

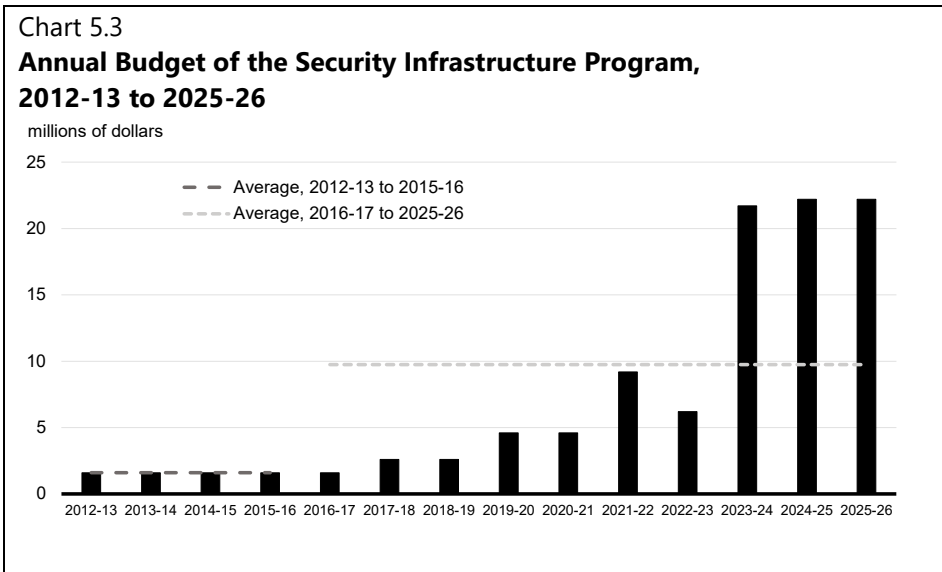
Every Canadian has a right to feel safe. No one should feel targeted for who they are, or the religion they believe in. Freedom to practice one’s religion without discrimination or persecution is a Charter protected right—and the federal government is taking action to uphold this right.

To help people feel safe to practice their faith, the Security Infrastructure Program provides funding to organizations to protect communities at risk of hate-motivated crime by enhancing physical security at their gathering spaces.

In 2023, the Security Infrastructure Program allocated an additional \$10 million to help Canadian communities at risk of hate-motivated crimes protect and strengthen the security of their community centres, places of worship, day schools, and other institutions.

▶ As part of Canada’s Action Plan on Combatting Hate, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$32 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, and \$11 million ongoing, for Public Safety Canada to further enhance the Security Infrastructure Program.

This includes making the increased funding of \$11 million per year, starting in 2024-25, provided in Budget 2023 permanent. Budget 2024 also announces the government’s intention to cut red tape and evolve the Security Infrastructure Program to make it easier and more efficient for organizations to access security support when they need it.



Preserving Holocaust Remembrance

Preserving the memory of the Holocaust is important to ensuring it never happens again. By educating current and future generations of Canadians about the Holocaust, the government will advance its fight against denial and Holocaust-related disinformation, and raise awareness of Antisemitism.

- ▶ To create a new National Holocaust Remembrance Program, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$2 million ongoing, to the Department of Canadian Heritage, to support initiatives that seek to preserve the memory of the Holocaust and help improve Canadians' understanding, awareness towards the Holocaust and Antisemitism.
- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that the Department of Canadian Heritage will launch a project to review and renew Canada's National Holocaust Monument, using existing resources, including to broaden its visibility and engagement in Ottawa and with Canadians across the country.

Supporting the Mental Health of Black Canadians

Black Canadians have historically faced disproportionate social and systemic challenges, including experiences of racism and discrimination, socioeconomic inequality, a lack of access to culturally appropriate services, and stigma related to accessing mental health care.

To close these gaps, the Mental Health of Black Canadians Fund supports community-based and culturally focused initiatives that aim to increase health equity and address the underlying determinants of mental health, including anti-Black racism.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$4 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, for the Public Health Agency of Canada to continue supporting initiatives through the Mental Health of Black Canadians Fund that aim to increase health equity and address mental health and its determinants for Black Canadians.

Federal Investments Supporting Black Canadians

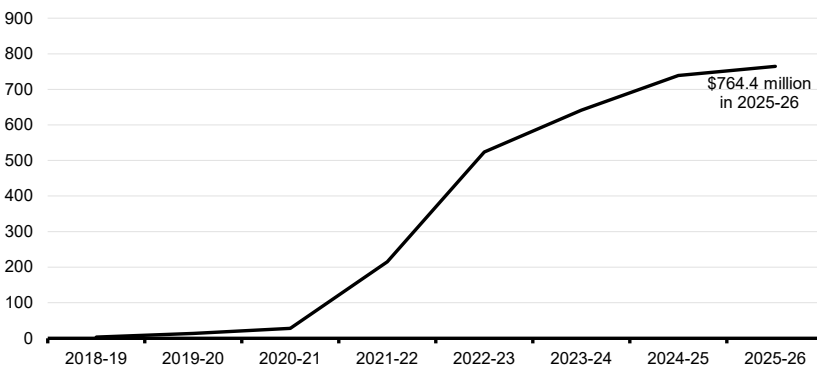
Since 2015, the federal government has committed more than \$760 million to programs that support Black Canadians and their communities. These investments include:

- ✓ Up to \$265 million for the Black Entrepreneurship Program to help Black business owners and entrepreneurs grow their businesses and succeed now and into the future through access to loans, mentorship, financial planning services, and business training, as well as advancing research on Black entrepreneurship in Canada;
- ✓ \$200 million in grants and contributions to strengthen the foundational capacity (e.g., governance, fiscal management, etc.) of Black-led and Black-serving community organizations through the Supporting Black Canadian Communities Initiative;
- ✓ \$200 million to establish the Black-led Philanthropic Endowment Fund, which serves as a sustainable source of funding for community-led projects that help combat anti-Black racism and improve social and economic outcomes in Black communities;
- ✓ \$60.5 million in support for targeted scholarships and fellowships for promising Black researchers;
- ✓ \$49.6 million to establish mental health supports for Black public servants and dedicated career development programs, including to support career advancement of Black public service leaders in executive positions; and,
- ✓ \$9.6 million for community-based mental health initiatives through the Mental Health of Black Canadians Fund.

Chart 5.4

Cumulative Federal Investments

millions of dollars



Investing in CBC/Radio-Canada

CBC/Radio-Canada is key to our democracy. As Canada’s national public broadcaster, CBC/Radio-Canada ensures people in all parts of Canada, including rural, remote, and Indigenous communities, have access to local and Canadian news and entertainment, in their preferred official language. Like many media organizations, CBC/Radio-Canada has experienced declining advertising and subscription revenues that threaten its ability to fulfill its mandate of providing public television and radio programming.

- Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$42 million in 2024-25 for CBC/Radio-Canada news and entertainment programming, ensuring Canadians across the country, including rural, remote, Indigenous, and minority language communities, have access to high-quality, independent journalism and entertainment.

Promoting Local Journalism

Access to high quality and independent news and information is a key pillar of any democracy. Over the years, private corporations have bought up media outlets, including small community papers and broadcast channels, but have not been there to support the journalists who are the heartbeat of news. Combined with shifts to the digital platforms of multinational tech giants who are reducing revenue streams, local news is facing critical challenges. If we allow the erosion of news media, we are enabling the sort of unchecked disinformation and misinformation that will erode our democracy.

The government believes that Canadians, no matter where they live, especially those in small, underserved, and official language communities, need to be able to have access to independent local journalism.

To support the production of independent, reliable, and diverse local news across the country, the government announced \$58.8 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage for the Local Journalism Initiative. This support would be available to written press, community radio and television, and online news services.

Investing in Public Interest Programming Services

Public interest programming services, including the Cable Public Affairs Channel (CPAC), Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN), Accessible Media Inc (AMI), ICI Television, and TV5 Québec Canada, among others, play important roles providing news programming to Canadians, and ensuring diverse voices are heard and accessible across the country.

The services provided by not-for-profit media organizations, like APTN, which amplifies Indigenous voices covering Indigenous news, for Indigenous communities across the country, need urgent support to continue delivering the news.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$15 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage to support public interest programming services, including \$5 million in 2024-25 to support CPAC's capital requirements.

Supporting Canada's National Athletes

Our high-performance national athletes represent Canadian sporting excellence on the world's biggest stages, including the Olympic and Paralympic Games. They inspire the next generation of athletes to dream big.

The Athlete Assistance Program provides financial support for high-performance athletes, enabling them to combine their sport, working, and academic careers while training to compete for Canada.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$35 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$7 million ongoing to the Department of Canadian Heritage, for the Athlete Assistance Program. This would increase the funding allowance for supported athletes and support additional athletes in new Olympic Paralympic sport disciplines.
- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$16 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage for the Sport Support Program. This will help create a safer and more welcoming sport environment for athletes, from amateur to Olympian. Priorities will include preventing and addressing maltreatment, supporting those with concussions and mental health issues, and advancing inclusion, diversity, equity, and accessibility.

Community Sports for Everyone

Community sports for youth, for seniors, and for newcomers can help people live healthier, happier lifestyles, and feel a greater sense of belonging and connectedness with their community. Helping more Canadians, of all ages, to build a healthier life can mean fewer trips to the doctor, lower risk of major life-changing illnesses, and, in general, aging with more energy and more independence. Sport enables people to more fully participate in the economy, and lowers the burden on our health care systems, reducing costs in the long-term.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$15 million over two years, starting in 2024-25 to the Department of Canadian Heritage to help support community sport programming and reduce barriers to sport participation.

This funding makes sports more accessible for young Canadians by helping cover the costs of community sports programs, ensuring every child has the opportunity to participate.

Supporting Canadian Film Producers

Canadian film tells the stories of all of Canada's diversity to audiences at home and around the world—and the federal government is committed to supporting Canadian content and the producers, artists, scriptwriters, and more who make it possible.

By investing in our filmmakers, we are supporting 183,716 full-time equivalent jobs directly linked to the sector, which contributes \$20.3 billion to the Canadian economy every year. Federal support for filmmaking also plays a critical role in strengthening our official languages by promoting francophone productions.

On January 31, 2024, the government announced \$100 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, for Telefilm Canada to elevate a diverse range of content creators and producers across Canada's vibrant film industry.

As detailed in Chapter 6, the government also supports Indigenous filmmakers to share their stories with Canada and the world through the Indigenous Screen Office.

A Stronger Canadian Music Scene

Canadian musicians need support to compete in an industry driven by global streaming giants, and facing increasing production costs. In 2022, Canada's music industry was the eighth largest market in the world, and grew by 8.12 per cent—nearly double the rate of the U.S. music industry at just 4.8 per cent. The federal government is supporting the vibrancy of Canada's music sector to ensure it remains vibrant and can continue contributing to our culture for the enjoyment of all Canadians.

On March 24, 2024, the government announced \$32 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage for the Canada Music Fund to support the development and promotion of Canadian musicians and Canadian music.

Vibrant Festivals and Performing Arts

Festivals, film, and live performance events help weave a vibrant tapestry of culture, community, and diversity. Whether it is displays of multiculturalism during cultural festivals or artistic and musical performances, these platforms serve as catalysts for unity, understanding, and the appreciation of Canada's rich cultural heritage. The performing arts sector, and the vibrant festivals hosted in communities across the country, also help artists develop and grow, attract tourists, and make life more enjoyable for Canadians.

Each year, through the Canada Arts Presentation Fund, the government supports approximately 680 professional arts festivals and performing arts series in more than 270 cities and towns across the country. The government also recognizes the important work of independent local festivals in making communities across the country more vibrant for Canadians, which is why it is providing new support to ensure their continued success.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$31 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage for the Canada Arts Presentation Fund to help support organizations that professionally present arts festivals or performing arts series. A portion of this funding will be used to support the following:
 - La TOHU in Montreal, Quebec, to support the *Festival Montréal Complètement Cirque* that brings people together with stunning circus programs.
 - The *Festival TransAmériques* in Montreal, Quebec, which is a contemporary dance and theatre festival that showcases innovative and groundbreaking performances from artists around the globe.
 - The Sherbrooke Film Festival in Quebec, which is a platform for emerging and established filmmakers, highlighting independent films across various genres from around the world.
 - The *Festival des traditions du monde* in Sherbrooke, Quebec, which is a vibrant celebration of global cultures, offering music, dance, food, and crafts from around the world.
 - The Vancouver Fringe Festival in British Columbia, which is a celebration of independent theatre, featuring a wide range of performances by artists of all levels of experience.

- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$38 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage to support the following:
 - \$23 million over three years, starting in 2024-25 for The Toronto International Film Festival, which attracts leading filmmakers and actors from around the world, playing an important role in Toronto's entertainment and tourism industries.
 - \$15 million in 2024-25 for the Shaw Festival Theatre in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, which showcases plays by George Bernard Shaw and his era. Funding will support their ambitious *All.Together.Now* expansion campaign.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$1.8 million in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage to support the Indus Media Foundation, in Surrey, British Columbia, to support completion of their short film that highlights the shared military heritage of Canadian and Indian soldiers in the First and Second World War.

Building New Museums and Cultural Centres

Our society is made stronger every day by Canada's cultural and ethnic diversity. Canada's rich cultural fabric is full of long and celebrated histories and telling these stories both informs and builds bridges of understanding. The government is committed to preserving the past and supporting the future of Canada's remarkable diversity.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes \$11 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage to:
 - Support the Sikh Arts & Culture Foundation and the Royal Ontario Museum to create a museum space in Toronto dedicated to Sikh arts, culture, and heritage; and,
 - Support the operations of the Hellenic Community of Vancouver.

Beyond these funding allocations, the federal government is committed to being a funding partner for a new museum and a new cultural centre in British Columbia. Once further details are announced, the federal government will contribute to build a new museum highlighting the histories, cultures, and contributions of Canadians of diverse South Asian heritages, as well as a new Filipino cultural centre that will create a designated space for the Filipino community to come together and celebrate its culture and heritage.

Supporting the Canadian Book Industry

Canada has given the world some of the best books, written by some of the best authors. Novels draw readers in Canada and around the world into our uniquely Canadian landscapes and our diverse perspectives. Biographies, histories, and non-fiction that critique Canadian society ensure a faithful record of the Canadian experience and perspectives are kept.

- Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$10 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to Canadian Heritage for the Canada Book Fund to elevate Canadian authors and stories both at home and abroad through increased supports for Canadian authors and book publishers.

Supporting the National Arts Centre

The National Arts Centre is Canada's home for the performing arts and supports over 1,400 arts events across Canada every year. It is the largest bilingual performing arts centre in Canada and nurtures the next generation of artists, musicians, dancers, playwrights, choreographers, actors, and directors from across the country.

- Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$45 million over three years, starting in 2025-26, for the National Arts Centre to ensure continued support for artists and productions across the country.

Supporting Harbourfront Centre

Harbourfront Centre is Toronto's waterfront home to arts, cultural, and recreational programming. Each year, Harbourfront Centre hosts more than 4,000 events, attracting world-renowned exhibitions and artists to the heart of the city. Harbourfront Centre introduces Toronto audiences to a broad range of programming not typically shown at commercial venues, positioning it as a key economic and cultural asset for the city, which attracts millions of visitors every year.

Today, this Toronto institution is in need of repairs in order to continue welcoming visitors from Toronto and beyond.

- Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$10 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage, to support Harbourfront Centre's ability to make critical capital repairs.

Supporting Charities and Non-Profit Organizations

Charities and non-profits are pillars of communities across Canada. They deliver child care, affordable housing, and frontline services to Canadians in need. Since 2015, the federal government has worked in even closer partnership with the charitable and non-profit sector to deliver more support to Canadians, providing over \$2 billion in support to the charitable sector.

This support includes:

- ✓ Supporting non-profit housing providers through programs like the Affordable Housing Fund, which is helping to build 60,000 new homes and repair or renew 240,000 more;
- ✓ The delivery of both the Emergency Community Support Fund and the Community Services Recovery Fund to provide \$750 million to charities and non-profits to weather the storm of the pandemic and to emerge from the crisis even stronger;
- ✓ Investing in social finance through \$755 million for the Social Finance Fund and \$100 million for the Investment Readiness Program, so charities can maximize the impacts of their work and establish greater financial resilience to ensure they can continue serving their clients;
- ✓ \$200 million for a new Black-led Philanthropic Endowment Fund as well as \$200 million for the Supporting Black Canadian Communities Initiative. These investments are improving economic and social outcomes in Black communities and supporting capacity-building of Black-led non-profit organizations;
- ✓ Youth employment support through the Canada Summer Jobs Program and Youth Employment and Skills Strategy Program. The Canada Summer Jobs Program provides wage subsidies to hundreds of non-profit organizations every year;
- ✓ Strategic investments through the Social Development Partnerships Program to help improve the life outcomes of Canadians;
- ✓ Community building projects such as New Horizons for Seniors, which promotes volunteerism among seniors and other generations to make our communities more senior-inclusive;
- ✓ Employment supports including the Sectoral Workforce Strategy and partnering with the not-for-profit sector to drive the Employment Strategy for Persons with Disabilities through the Opportunities Fund;
- ✓ Arts and cultural programming that supports non-profits in presenting festivals through the Building Communities Through Arts and Heritage Fund and museums in holding exhibitions through the Museum Assistance Program; and,

Supporting Charities and Non-Profit Organizations

- ✓ Settlement and newcomer supports, such as the Racialized Newcomer Women Pilot.

Additionally, the federal government has made important structural changes to enable charities and non-profits to more easily do their work in a friendlier regulatory environment, including:

- ✓ Allowing charities to fully engage in public policy dialogue and development, free from political harassment, by amending the *Income Tax Act* in 2018;
- ✓ Establishing a permanent advisory committee on the charitable sector in 2019 to engage charities on policy and regulatory issues;
- ✓ Allowing charities to provide resources to organizations that are not qualified donees beginning in 2022, so they can better serve their clients; and,
- ✓ Making sure the money Canadians donate to charities is invested into our communities and front-line services as expected by unlocking investment assets held by foundations and boosting grantmaking to charities.

Criminal Justice Legal Aid

All Canadians have a right—enshrined in the Charter of Rights and Freedoms—to equal protection under the law and equal benefit of the law. To deny access to justice is to deny people their dignity, to say that some people are worthy of justice and some aren't.

To support Canadians in their access to justice, the federal government has provided \$804 million for criminal justice legal aid services since 2019. When defendants have access to counsel cases can move through the system more quickly, which makes the criminal justice system work better for everyone.

To help reduce court delays:

- 📌 Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$440 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Justice to support access to legal aid in the criminal justice system.

Immigration and Refugee Legal Aid

The Charter of Rights and Freedoms protects a number of rights of individuals in Canada—regardless of if they are an immigrant or refugee—including the right to life, liberty, and security of the person. Access to legal aid helps support these rights and uphold the integrity of the asylum system by ensuring fair adjudication of asylum claims while also supporting a timely, and efficient process.

The federal government funds immigration and refugee legal aid services, in partnership with provinces and service providers, to support the fairness and integrity of the asylum system and access to justice for those who are coming to Canada—often fleeing violence, war, or persecution—but are unable to pay for legal assistance.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$273.7 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$43.5 million ongoing to the Department of Justice for immigration and refugee legal aid services.

Protecting Official Language Rights

Canada's official languages must be protected and promoted. The modernized *Official Languages Act* enacted new responsibilities to strengthen the use of French and support official language minority communities across Canada, from Acadians in the Maritimes to the vibrant Francophone communities in the Prairies and Northern Ontario. This includes timely translation of court decisions to support access to justice in both official languages.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$26 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Canadian Heritage, the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, and the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages to support the implementation of *An Act for the Substantive Equality of Canada's Official Languages*.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$9.6 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to the Courts Administration Service to enhance its capacity to deliver translated decisions by federal courts.

Upholding Democratic Participation in Official Languages

Canadians have a right to listen to and engage in their Parliamentary process in their preferred official language. The federal government plays an important role in protecting official language rights for all Canadians—no matter where in Canada they live.

Parliamentary translators and interpreters enable Canadians to tune in to Parliamentary debates—in their preferred official language—by providing timely and high-quality translation and interpretation in English and French at all stages of the Parliamentary process. Labour shortages and resource constraints have strained translation services, putting Canadians' ability to engage in democracy at risk.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$31.9 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$3 million per year ongoing, to Public Services and Procurement Canada’s Translation Bureau to expand translation and interpretation capacity in Parliament and uphold *Official Languages Act* requirements.
- ▶ To train the next generation of official language interpreters, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.1 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$0.2 million ongoing for Public Services and Procurement Canada to establish a scholarship program. Funding will be sourced from the department’s existing resources.

5.3 Safer Communities

The federal government is building communities where Canadians want to live. This means ensuring they feel confident and safe wherever they choose to live, work, and raise their families.

At a time when rates of auto theft are on the rise, especially in Ontario and Quebec, and emerging threats to our children’s online safety are making some Canadians feel unsafe in their communities, the government is taking action to protect Canadians.

Budget 2024 announces expanded authorities to combat auto theft, keep assault-style firearms off our streets, and combat gang violence. The government is also announcing new protections for Canadians, particularly children, from harmful online content, and enhanced support for the heroic Canadians who serve as volunteer first responders.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Combatting gun and gang violence to make our streets safer, through the Building Safer Communities Fund, which provided funding of \$215 million from 2018 to 2023, and will provide an additional \$390 million from 2023 to 2028, as well as through the Initiative to Take Action Against Gun and Gang Violence.
- ✓ Progress towards a Canada free of gender-based violence, with \$1 billion since Budget 2021 to advance the National Action Plan to End Gender-Based Violence, to support victims, survivors, and their families, no matter where they live.
- ✓ Improving policing transparency and accountability, including through a National Body-Worn Camera Program for frontline RCMP officers to improve policing transparency and accountability, supported by funding of \$238.5 million over six years, starting in 2020-21, and \$50 million ongoing.

- ✓ Supporting youth who encounter the criminal justice system to build a better future, including through the Youth Justice Services Funding Program, which in Budget 2021, received \$216.4 million over five years, and \$43.3 million ongoing.
- ✓ Protecting communities from hate through the Security Infrastructure Program. Budget 2023 invested \$49.5 million over five years, starting in 2023-24, and an additional \$10 million was reallocated by Public Safety Canada in fall 2023, to help communities at risk of hate-motivated violence with security infrastructure at their gathering places.

Cracking Down on Auto Theft

Auto theft harms thousands of Canadians every year. In 2022, the Insurance Bureau of Canada estimated a record \$1.2 billion in theft claims were paid out. This illegal activity is hurting innocent Canadians, burdening them with higher insurance rates, the stress of replacing a vehicle, and in the worst cases, leaving them out of pocket for tens of thousands of dollars. While insurance may help those with full coverage to recoup some of these costs, the damage of losing one's sense of security in their own neighbourhood cannot be repaid.

No one should wake up to discover their means of getting to work, school, or the grocery store has been taken from them. The government is cracking down on auto theft with a robust plan to make it harder to steal vehicles and to export stolen vehicles. The government is also moving forward with harsher penalties under the *Criminal Code* for those who commit an auto-theft related offence.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intent to amend the *Criminal Code* to provide additional tools for law enforcement and prosecutors to address auto theft. These include:
 - New criminal offences related to auto theft involving the use of violence or links to organized crime; possession or distribution of an electronic or digital device for the purposes of committing auto theft; and laundering proceeds of crime for the benefit of a criminal organization; and,
 - A new aggravating factor at sentencing if an offender involved a young person in committing an offence under the *Criminal Code*.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the government's intention to amend the *Radiocommunication Act* to regulate the sale, possession, distribution, and import of devices used to steal cars. This will enable law enforcement agencies to remove devices believed to be used to steal cars from the Canadian marketplace.

Recent Action to Crack Down on Auto Theft

- ✓ \$28 million was announced on February 7, 2024, to strengthen the Canada Border Services Agency's capacity to detect and search containers with stolen vehicles, and for testing technologies that could support the work of border services officers.
- ✓ \$15 million was announced on February 21, 2024, for Public Safety Canada to allocate funding to provincial, territorial, and municipal police forces to address auto theft, and to strengthen policing to crack down on international organized crime.
- ✓ On April 3, 2024, the Canada Border Services Agency, in collaboration with police forces across Ontario and Quebec, announced the success of an operation that recovered nearly 600 stolen vehicles from the Port of Montreal.

Doubling Volunteer Firefighter and Search and Rescue Tax Credits

Every year about 100,000 Canadians volunteer their time, and sacrifice their own safety, to keep their neighbours safe by firefighting and through search and rescue. From flooding in Nova Scotia to hurricanes hitting Newfoundland and Labrador, to fires in British Columbia, the Prairies, and the North, these remarkable volunteers have gone beyond the call of duty over the past few years.

The Volunteer Firefighters Tax Credit and the Search and Rescue Volunteers Tax Credit are there to support the service of remarkable Canadians and encourage more people to do this critical, lifesaving work. From West Hants, Nova Scotia to Ucluelet, British Columbia, volunteer first responders are often the only first responders of their kind in small communities. As Canada grows, and climate change increases the number and severity of natural disasters, we need more people volunteering alongside them to meet rising demand in growing communities.

- Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to amend the *Income Tax Act* to increase the tax credits, from \$3,000 to \$6,000, in recognition of the important role played by these volunteers in contributing to the security and safety of Canadians. Enhancing the tax credits will provide these essential volunteers with up to an additional \$450 back on their taxes, at an estimated cost to government of \$105 million over six years, starting in 2023-24.

More Support for Firefighting Training

Canada is facing more frequent and more extreme wildfires, and this trend will continue as climate change causing intensifying wildfire seasons. Equipping responders with advanced skills tailored for modern wildfire scenarios strengthens our capacity to mitigate risks and protect Canadians and critical assets.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$800,000 to Natural Resources Canada in 2024-25 to continue to partner with the International Association of Fire Fighters to help build wildfire fighting capacity and enhance training best practices, with a focus on the wildland-urban interface. This builds on existing funding to support the federal government's commitment to train 1,000 wildland firefighters.

Taking Assault Weapons Off Our Streets

Every Canadian should feel safe in their community. But in recent years, we have seen shootings take innocent lives, leaving communities with generational trauma from the brutality of such crimes. Gun violence is an unacceptable and preventable threat to the safety of Canadians across Canada, with 41 per cent of all homicides in 2022 involving a firearm.

To keep our streets safe today and tomorrow, the federal government banned assault-style firearms in 2020, and is now moving forward with a plan to buy back these assault weapons from retailers and Canadians to ensure they never fall into the hands of criminals. Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$30.4 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Public Safety Canada for the buyback of assault-style firearms, sourced from existing departmental resources.
- ▶ \$7.4 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$1.7 million in remaining amortization, to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to modernize the Canadian Firearms Program's telephone and case management systems.

Protecting Children from Online Harm

Social media is simply a fact of life today; it is with us in our pockets, wherever we go. While online platforms offer connection, social media is also becoming increasingly filled with hate and risks of harm. And our children are spending more and more time online.

Social media and other online platforms need to do more to keep our children safe from being deceived, exploited, and taken advantage of by those with malicious motives. No child should ever fall victim to bullying, threats, or predators, but online platforms are failing to protect our children from known harms that exist online. Online platforms are failing to protect our most vulnerable, and must do more to ensure harmful content is not being prioritized and served to our children. We must ensure online platforms are safe places that enable the participation, connection, and freedom of expression of all Canadians, particularly the youngest generations.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$52 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$2.1 million in remaining amortization, to Canadian Heritage and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to protect children, and all Canadians, by subjecting large online platforms to a duty to act responsibly, ensuring that the platforms are reducing a user's exposure to harmful content online and by creating a Digital Safety Commission to ensure this duty is being adequately met. The government will also establish a Digital Safety Ombudsperson to be a resource and advocate for users and victims of online harm.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$2.5 million in 2024-25 to Public Safety Canada to support the important work of the Canadian Centre for Child Protection in preventing and responding to online child sexual exploitation, of which \$1.5 million will be sourced from existing resources.

Kids Help Phone

The mental health challenges facing young people, particularly Gen Z, have only grown more complex in recent years, whether it is from problems at home, online, or at school. Their emotional and mental health needs require a competent, understanding, and sympathetic ear.

Kids Help Phone is Canada's only 24/7 e-mental health service offering free, confidential support to young people in English and French, and 100 other languages. Because every child deserves the best start in life, the government is investing to ensure Kids Help Phone is there for any younger Canadian that needs it.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$7.5 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to the Public Health Agency of Canada to support Kids Help Phone in their work providing mental health, counselling, and crisis support to young people.

Future of Sport in Canada Commission

For young people, playing sports is a part of life. It is not just about being active and healthy, it's about being on a team, having a group of friends, and discovering the excellence that you're capable of achieving. For some, that can lead them to competitive leagues and high-level training that means being away from their families for hours, if not weeks at a time. No matter the level of competition, as young athletes train, they must always be safe.

Shocking evidence and allegations of sexual abuse and unsafe environments in Canadian competitive sports have brought to light a culture that has left young athletes at risk. This is absolutely unacceptable. A thorough review of sports in Canada is needed to protect young Canadians, and ensure they can safely participate in, and enjoy, their favourite sports.

The Minister of Sport and Physical Activity announced the Future of Sport in Canada Commission on December 11, 2023, to engage and seek input from the sport community and make recommendations to improve safety in sport.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$10.6 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Canadian Heritage, to support the operations of the Future of Sport in Canada Commission in its review of the Canadian sport system.

Addressing the Overdose Crisis in Municipalities and Indigenous Communities

Too many Canadians have been lost to the ongoing overdose crisis facing communities from coast to coast to coast. Increasing drug toxicity and high opioid-related death rates remain urgent public health concerns across the country. The overdose crisis and toxic illegal drug supplies take the lives of an average of 22 Canadians per day—many of whom are experiencing homelessness and acute mental health needs.

- ▶ Building on historic health care investments, including in mental health and substance use, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$150 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to Health Canada for an Emergency Treatment Fund, open to municipalities and Indigenous communities to help provide rapid responses to emergent, critical needs related to the opioid crisis.

Combatting Workplace Sexual Harassment

Everyone should feel safe at work, but workplace sexual harassment continues to impact the health and well-being, particularly of women, young people, 2SLGBTQI+ persons, Indigenous people, and racialized Canadians. To support access to justice for people who experience sexual harassment and to work toward safer workplaces, the government helps fund legal supports for survivors.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$30.6 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to Justice Canada to continue funding legal advisory and education services for victims of workplace sexual harassment.

More Judges for Faster Access to Justice

Canada's court system plays a critical role in the safety, well-being, and delivery of justice for Canadians. However, Alberta has been allocated judicial seats which they have chosen not to create, resulting in 17 unused judicial seats intended for unified family courts. This slows down Canadians' access to justice.

To accelerate Canadians' access to justice, the federal government is appointing more judges where they are needed, and will be used. By redistributing positions to courts in jurisdictions where they will be put to use, the federal government will ensure funding for Canada's justice system does not go to waste, as some provinces have chosen to do.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to reallocate \$50.2 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$10.9 million ongoing for the Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs to redistribute 17 judicial positions to provincial superior courts currently experiencing capacity issues.
- ▶ To implement this change, Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to amend the *Judges Act* to move 17 superior court judicial positions from Unified Family Courts to provincial superior courts.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the government's intention to launch consultations on repealing the residency requirements for Federal Court and Tax Court judges. Eliminating residency requirements would allow for a wider and more diverse pool of applicants.

5.4 Infrastructure for Growing Communities

Growing communities need to build more infrastructure to build more homes. From water, sewer, and power lines to child care centres, libraries, and parks, liveable communities require major investments to keep growing. The federal government is doing its part and investing in projects in cities and towns across the country to keep Canadians connected—be it broadband internet in our smallest towns or railways to the most remote places.

Reliable transportation systems and resilient public infrastructure improve the lives of Canadians. By supporting the efficient movement of goods and people, our transportation systems drive economic growth and connect communities across the country. And by fostering healthy and liveable communities, public infrastructure, such as public transit systems, water treatment facilities, and cultural centres, helps create communities where people and businesses can thrive.

The federal government is investing in Canada's transportation systems and public infrastructure to ensure they are safe, reliable, and resilient today, that our goods keep flowing to market, people keep moving, and our economy keeps growing.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ \$33.5 billion through the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program, to support infrastructure projects in every province and territory across four streams: public transit; green infrastructure; community, culture, and recreation infrastructure; and rural and northern communities infrastructure.
- ✓ Public transit programming, including \$2.4 billion for the Zero Emission Transit Fund, \$400 million for the Active Transportation Fund, and \$150 million for the Rural Transit Solutions Fund. Starting in 2026-27, the government will provide \$3 billion per year in permanent public transit funding for projects across the country.
- ✓ \$4.3 billion under the National Trade Corridors Fund to improve the movement of people and goods in Canada, and help Canadian businesses compete in key global markets.
- ✓ \$3.8 billion through the Disaster Mitigation and Adaptation Fund to support projects that are increasing the resilience of communities affected by natural disasters triggered by climate change.
- ✓ \$1.5 billion under the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings program, which supports green and physically accessible retrofits, repairs, and upgrades of existing public community facilities, and the construction of new publicly-accessible community facilities.

- ✓ Escalating annual funding through the Canada Community-Building Fund, which provided \$2.4 billion in 2023-24 to cities for 19 different infrastructure categories, such as public transit, drinking water, wastewater, community energy systems, and culture.
- ✓ \$35 billion to be invested by the Canada Infrastructure Bank in revenue-generating infrastructure projects that are in the public interest across the following sectors: clean power, green infrastructure, public transit, trade and transportation, and broadband.

Update on Infrastructure Funding

Since 2015, the federal government has supported communities across the country to build the infrastructure they need to grow. Helping communities grow means workers can find a place to live closer to work. When workers can afford to live near their jobs, short commutes turn into high productivity. This helps our economy grow, because businesses will only choose to scale-up in communities where workers want to live.

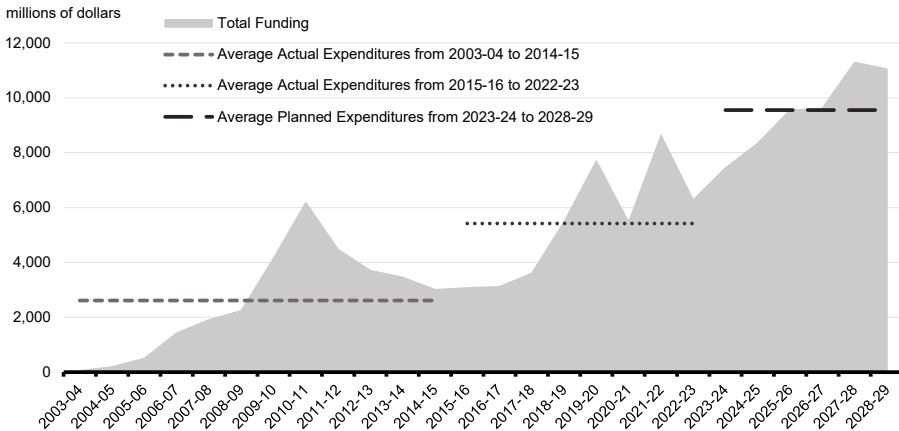
Between 2015-16 and 2022-23, the government provided \$43.4 billion for infrastructure investments across the country. These investments are helping to advance projects like an expansion of the cycling network in Richmond, British Columbia, Calgary's Green Line Light Rail Transit project, Yellowknife's Flood Hazard Mitigation project, the short line track enhancement project with Central Manitoba Railway, the retrofit of the Kingston Native Centre and Language Nest, the rehabilitation of the Port of Forestville in Quebec, the construction of Charlottetown's Library Learning Centre, and a new youth innovation hub in St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador.

As announced in Budget 2023, provinces have fully committed their Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program funding to projects in their jurisdictions (territories have until March 31, 2025, to do so). With over 6,000 projects approved in communities across the country, funding under the program will continue to flow for the next ten years, through to 2033-34.

In fact, federal funding for infrastructure has yet to peak. As shown in Chart 5.5 below, in 2024-25, an estimated \$8.3 billion in federal funding will be disbursed across the government's suite of infrastructure programs. Funding will continue to grow over the coming years, with a projected peak of \$11.3 billion in 2027-28. In total, the federal government expects to provide \$57.3 billion in support of infrastructure projects across the country from 2023-24 until 2028-29. This disbursement of federal funding from existing programs aligns with the construction progress of infrastructure projects, as well as the permanent public transit funding starting in 2026-27.

Chart 5.5

Federal Infrastructure Expenditures, 2003-04 to 2028-29



Planned expenditures do not include new measures announced in Budget 2024. These expenditures which start in 2023-24, are subject to change, including due to changes in project schedules and construction.

Within the federal government’s suite of infrastructure programming, the Canada Community-Building Fund and the Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program provide broad-based support to infrastructure projects across the country. As shown in Table 5.3 below, across these two programs alone, the federal government expects to provide \$56.1 billion from 2023-24 to 2033-34.

Table 5.3

Canada Community-Building Fund and Investing in Canada Infrastructure Program Funding, 2015-16 to 2033-34

	Actual Expenditures	Forecasted Expenditures	Total
	2015-16 to 2022-23	2023-24 to 2033-34	2015-16 to 2033-34
ON	\$9 billion	\$20.3 billion	\$29.3 billion
QC	\$5.7 billion	\$13.4 billion	\$19 billion
NS	\$727 million	\$1.4 billion	\$2.1 billion
NB	\$586 million	\$1.2 billion	\$1.7 billion
MB	\$821 million	\$2 billion	\$2.9 billion
BC	\$3.6 billion	\$6.8 billion	\$10.4 billion
PEI	\$391 million	\$416 million	\$808 million
SK	\$824 million	\$1.5 billion	\$2.3 billion
AB	\$2.8 billion	\$6.4 billion	\$9.2 billion
NL	\$440 million	\$860 million	\$1.3 billion
NWT	\$281 million	\$679 million	\$960 million
YK	\$339 million	\$496 million	\$835 million
NU	\$198 million	\$754 million	\$952 million
Total	\$25.8 billion	\$56.1 billion	\$81.9 billion

Note: Dedicated funding for First Nations communities under the Canada Community-Building Fund is not included. Amounts for the Canada Community-Building Fund in 2024-25 and beyond are estimates.

These investments do not include new measures announced in Budget 2024 to further support the needs of growing communities. As announced in Chapter 1, the government is launching a new Canada Housing Infrastructure Fund and the Canada Infrastructure Bank is leveraging its \$35 billion envelope to launch a new Infrastructure for Housing Initiative.

More Community Centres

Community facilities, like libraries, cultural and community centres, and recreation facilities, are essential spaces for social interaction where Canadians can come together as neighbours. Recreation facilities help people build healthier lives, improving well-being and longevity. Libraries build literacy and learning, especially for young minds, and provide internet access for people with low incomes who can't afford it at home.

The Green and Inclusive Community Buildings program is providing \$1.5 billion to support green and accessible retrofits and upgrades of existing public community facilities, as well as the construction of new publicly-accessible community facilities across Canada.

The program is investing in projects like the retrofit of the Connections Early Years Family Centre in Windsor to make it more accessible and energy efficient, and an upgraded, energy efficient Band Office and daycare facility in Kapawe'no First Nation in Alberta.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$500 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to Infrastructure Canada to support more projects through the Green and Inclusive Community Buildings program.

Investing in Passenger Rail Across Canada

Canadians are increasingly switching to clean transportation options, and taking the train is one of the most environmentally friendly ways to travel across our country. And, taking the train is often the only means of surface transportation for rural, remote, and Indigenous communities such as Churchill, Manitoba; Collins, Ontario; and Schefferville, Quebec.

Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$462.4 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$120.7 million in remaining amortization, for VIA Rail network operations;
- ▶ New funding for VIA Rail to replace its aging fleet on routes outside the Quebec City-Windsor corridor. Funding amounts are not being released to protect the government's negotiating position for an upcoming procurement; and,
- ▶ \$63.1 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, for Transport Canada to renew the Remote Passenger Rail Program, which supports Indigenous-owned rail operators providing services to communities in Manitoba, Quebec, and Labrador.

Advancing High Frequency Rail

Canada's busiest passenger railway is between Quebec City and Toronto, home to nearly half of Canada's population—and the region is only expected to grow. But increasing congestion and travel delays are making it harder to get between major cities in Ontario and Quebec.

Increasing rail passenger traffic is a key step towards reducing air travel congestion and delays, while also lowering emissions. Rail service must be quicker and more convenient to encourage more Canadians to take the train.

In 2022, the government created a new Crown corporation, VIA HFR-VIA TGF Inc., to lead the development and implementation of a potential high frequency rail project between Quebec City and Toronto. In October 2023, the government launched a request for proposals to further design and develop the potential project, which could be one of the largest Canadian infrastructure projects in generations.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intent to introduce legislative amendments to make VIA HFR-VIA TGF Inc. an Agent of the Crown, enabling VIA HFR-VIA TGF Inc. to deliver high frequency rail on behalf of the government.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$371.8 million over six years, starting in 2024-25, to VIA HFR-VIA TGF Inc. and Infrastructure Canada to advance design and development of high frequency rail.

The government will release further details on high frequency rail upon the completion of the request for proposals.

Small Craft Harbours

From the Atlantic shores of Newfoundland and Labrador to the Arctic Ocean in Nunavut to the Pacific coast of British Columbia, small craft harbours are at the heart of Canada's coastal communities. They are vital to fish harvesters from coast to coast to coast, and support tourism and safe access to our waterways for everyone.

Many harbours are in need of repairs, both because of regular wear and tear, and due to the extreme weather events that are becoming more frequent and severe with climate change. For instance, harbours across Atlantic Canada and Eastern Quebec suffered significant damage from Hurricane Fiona in 2022.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$463.3 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, on a cash basis, to Fisheries and Oceans Canada to repair and maintain small craft harbours, including those damaged by Hurricane Fiona. This investment will support local economic development for generations to come, particularly benefitting Canadians working in the fisheries, aquaculture, tourism, construction, and marine engineering sectors.

Reliable Transportation in Atlantic Canada

Being able to travel easily is important for communities, and important for keeping our economy moving. This is true no more so than in Atlantic Canada, where many communities and businesses rely on bridges and ferry services for transportation.

The federal government supports key transportation services in Atlantic Canada through Marine Atlantic Inc., a Crown corporation that provides ferry service between Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia, and the Ferry Services Contribution Program, which funds ferry service between New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Eastern Quebec. The federal government is also responsible for the Confederation Bridge connecting Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick, which is managed through an agreement with a third-party bridge operator.

Through Budget 2024, the government is taking action to ensure that these services can reliably and affordably connect Atlantic Canadians and their communities. Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$124.1 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$32.9 million in remaining amortization, to Marine Atlantic Inc. to support its continued operations and keep fares affordable;
- ▶ \$2.5 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Transport Canada to freeze fares under the Ferry Services Contribution Program until December 2025; and,
- ▶ \$13.7 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Transport Canada to negotiate a continued toll freeze on the Confederation Bridge in 2025 and 2026.

Chapter 5

Safer, Healthier Communities

millions of dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
5.1. A Clean and Safe Environment for the Next Generation	0	705	167	53	41	45	1,012
Extreme Weather Early Warning System	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
More Affordable Electric Vehicles	0	1,055	7	0	0	0	1,062
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-450	-4	0	0	0	-455
Investing in Canada's Parks	0	15	79	34	14	14	157
Pitumkek National Park Reserve on PEI	0	2	5	6	6	7	25
Protecting B.C.'s Great Bear Sea	0	0	2	5	8	10	24
A New National Urban Park in Windsor	0	1	4	6	13	12	36
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-14	-22	0	0	0	-36
Protecting Canadians and the Environment from Harmful Chemicals	0	95	95	0	0	0	191
5.2. Vibrant and Inclusive Communities	0	424	415	251	206	191	1,488
Combatting Hate	0	37	56	47	38	28	206
<i>Less: Costs to be Recovered</i>	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-3
Addressing the Rise in Antisemitism	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Addressing the Rise in Islamophobia	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Enhancing the Security Infrastructure Program	0	5	5	0	0	11	21
Preserving Holocaust Remembrance	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Supporting the Mental Health of Black Canadians	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Investing in CBC/Radio-Canada	0	42	0	0	0	0	42
Promoting Local Journalism ¹	0	20	20	20	0	0	59
Investing in Public Interest Programming Services	0	10	5	0	0	0	15
Supporting Canada's National Athletes	0	15	15	7	7	7	51
Community Sports for Everyone	0	5	10	0	0	0	15

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Supporting Canadian Film Producers ¹	0	50	50	0	0	0	100
A Stronger Canadian Music Scene ¹	0	16	16	0	0	0	32
Vibrant Festivals and Performing Arts	0	37	25	9	0	0	71
Building New Museums and Cultural Centres	0	7	5	0	0	0	11
Supporting the Canadian Book Industry	0	3	3	3	0	0	10
Supporting the National Arts Centre	0	0	15	15	15	0	45
Supporting the Harbourfront Centre	0	5	5	0	0	0	10
Criminal Justice Legal Aid	0	80	90	90	90	90	440
Immigration and Refugee Legal Aid	0	72	72	44	44	44	274
Protecting Official Language Rights	0	5	9	9	6	6	36
Upholding Democratic Participation in Official Languages	0	10	10	5	5	4	33
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
5.3. Safer Communities	2	91	168	124	41	33	458
Cracking Down on Auto Theft ¹	0	14	14	14	0	0	43
Doubling Volunteer Firefighter and Search and Rescue Tax Credits	5	20	20	20	20	20	105
More Support for Firefighting Training	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Taking Assault Weapons Off Our Streets	0	19	15	1	1	1	38
<i>Less: Funds Previously Provisioned in the Fiscal Framework</i>	-3	-27	0	0	0	0	-30
Protecting Children from Online Harm	0	12	17	16	9	1	54
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-2	0	0	0	0	-2
Kids Help Phone	0	3	3	3	0	0	8
Future of Sport in Canada Commission	0	7	4	0	0	0	11

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Addressing the Overdose Crisis in Municipalities and Indigenous Communities <i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	25	75	50	0	0	151
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Combatting Workplace Sexual Harassment	0	10	10	10	0	0	31
More Judges for Faster Access to Justice	0	9	10	10	10	11	50
5.4. Infrastructure for Growing Communities	0	287	569	253	243	244	1,596
More Community Facilities	0	25	50	125	150	150	500
Investing in Passenger Rail Across Canada	0	130	296	36	32	32	526
Advancing High Frequency Rail	0	79	79	53	53	53	318
Small Craft Harbours	0	29	32	38	7	7	112
Reliable Transportation in Atlantic Canada	0	24	113	1	1	2	140
Additional Investments – Safer, Healthier Communities	-14	871	394	206	186	155	1,799
Federal Contaminated Sites Action Plan	-14	0	19	19	19	19	64
Funding proposed for multiple departments to address environmental liabilities through the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites under federal responsibility.							
Sustainable Pesticide Management	0	19	20	0	0	0	39
Funding proposed for HC and AAFC to maintain the pesticides regulatory system, and monitor and promote sustainable pesticides use.							
Supporting the Performing Arts Sector in the Prairies	0	6	7	7	0	0	20
Funding proposed for PrairiesCan to support performing arts organizations based in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.							
Canada Media Fund	0	20	20	0	0	0	40
Funding proposed for PCH for the Canada Media Fund to continue to support media productions, including those led by people from equity deserving groups.							
Glenn Gould Foundation	0	10	0	0	0	0	12
Funding proposed to PCH to support the Glenn Gould Foundation to expand the stature and visibility of the Glenn Gould Prize that recognizes unique lifetime contributions in the arts.							
RCMP Heritage Centre	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
Funding proposed for PrairiesCan for operations at the RCMP Heritage Centre.							
Supporting Community Events and Celebrations	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
Funding proposed for PCH for the Celebration and Commemoration Program to support community-based celebrations for National Acadian Day.							
Terry Fox Humanitarian Award	0	10	0	0	0	0	10

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Funding proposed to PCH to support scholarships for post-secondary students through the Terry Fox Humanitarian Award.							
Volunteer Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Funding of \$0.4 million in 2024-25 proposed for ESDC to support Volunteer Canada in the development of the organization's National Volunteer Action Strategy.							
Impact of Race and Culture							
Assessments	0	2	2	2	2	2	8
Funding proposed for JUS to expand the use of Impact of Race and Culture Assessments for Black and racialized individuals in the criminal justice system.							
Supporting Federal							
Correctional Institutions	0	61	159	52	52	52	377
Funding proposed for CSC to stabilize core operations.							
Combatting Financial Crime	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Funding proposed for PS to support the Financial Crimes Coordination Centre.							
Preventing Migrant							
Smuggling	0	8	8	8	0	0	23
Funding proposed for the RCMP to maintain activities to detect, deter and disrupt migrant smuggling ventures targeting Canada.							
Upgrading Immigration							
Holding Centres	0	79	65	67	68	45	325
Funding proposed for the CBSA to enable secure detainment of high-risk individuals.							
Adjusting Travel							
Requirements for Mexican							
Citizens	0	21	15	0	0	0	36
<i>Less: Projected Revenues</i>	0	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-115
Funding proposed for IRCC to process visas for Mexican nationals, including enhanced visa client services in Mexico.							
Healthcare Support for							
Asylum Claimants and							
Refugees	0	411	0	0	0	0	411
Funding proposed for IRCC for the Interim Federal Health Program, which provides temporary essential healthcare coverage to asylum claimants and refugees.							
Temporary Lodging for							
Asylum Claimants	0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Funding proposed for IRCC to transition from temporary to sustainable accommodation solutions for asylum claimants.							
Immigration Loans Program	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Funding proposed for IRCC to increase the ceiling of the Immigration Loans Program to support travel of refugees and humanitarian immigrants to Canada.							
Responding to the Mass							
Casualty Commission	0	20	17	17	11	11	77
Funding proposed for PS and the RCMP to respond to the recommendations of the Mass Casualty Commission.							
Supporting Contract Policing	0	2	6	4	4	4	21
Funding proposed for PS to support contract policing work.							
Enhancing Security Around							
Parliamentary Campus	0	10	10	10	10	10	50

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Funding proposed for PS to bolster the Ottawa Police Services' presence around the Parliamentary campus.							
Transportation Security Clearance Program	0	23	23	21	21	20	108
Funding proposed for TC and the RCMP to administer the Transportation Security Clearance Program, which screens workers at ports and airports who perform certain duties or have access to restricted areas, to prevent security threats within Canada's transportation system.							
Ports Asset Transfer Program	0	48	45	21	23	15	152
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-5	-5	0	0	0	-10
Funding proposed for TC to administer the Ports Asset Transfer Program, which facilitates the transfer of Transport Canada-administered port facilities to local owners.							
Chapter 5 - Net Fiscal Impact	-12	2,379	1,714	887	718	667	6,353

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. A glossary of abbreviations used in this table can be found at the end of Annex 1.

¹ Previously announced.

Chapter 6

A Fair Future for Indigenous Peoples

A fair Canada is one where the government continues making meaningful progress in the journey of reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples. The federal government continues to prioritize its responsibility to help ensure First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities have what they need to grow and succeed on their own terms.

In 2015, the federal government made a commitment to chart a new path of reconciliation with Indigenous Peoples. Based on the recognition of rights, respect, and partnerships, true reconciliation brings with it the opportunity for all people in Canada to know ourselves and our collective histories better.

Reconciliation starts with renewed Nation-to-Nation, Government-to-Government, and Inuit-Crown relationships and strengthening partnerships with rights holders.

- ✓ In 2017, the Crown and Inuit partners established the Inuit-Crown Partnership Committee through the Inuit Nunangat Declaration on Inuit-Crown Partnership. The committee serves as the primary mechanism for advancing reconciliation between Inuit and the Crown, where significant Inuit-Crown priorities have advanced, including the *Inuit Nunangat Policy* and Inuit-specific investments.
- ✓ In 2017, the federal government and Métis partners established the Métis Permanent Bilateral Mechanism. This process has resulted in better policy and informed investments into Métis communities.
- ✓ In 2017, the federal government and First Nation partners established the Assembly of First Nations Permanent Bilateral Mechanism. This committee strengthened a whole of government focus to investing in First Nations led approaches.
- ✓ In 2023, the federal government held its inaugural meeting of the Self-Governing and Modern Treaty Intergovernmental Leaders' Forum to advance the work to uphold the spirit and intent of Treaties.

In addition, Parliament passed the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act*. Together, the federal government and Indigenous partners co-developed the resulting inaugural five-year Action Plan to provide a roadmap for the work towards increased self-determination and rights recognition for Indigenous Peoples in Canada.

Through long-term investments, the federal government and Indigenous partners are working to foster strong, healthy, and prosperous Indigenous communities for generations to come.

The past year has seen the achievement of important milestones along the path to reconciliation:

- The Federal Court approved an historic \$23.3 billion settlement to compensate those who were harmed by the discriminatory underfunding of the First Nations Child and Family Services program and the government’s narrow definition of Jordan's Principle.
- The Urban, Rural, and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy, supported by \$4 billion over seven years, is currently being co-developed with Indigenous partners.
- The new \$2 billion Indigenous Health Equity Fund will address the unique challenges Indigenous people face when accessing health care services.
- An infusion of \$1.6 billion will help ensure First Nations children receive the support they need under Jordan’s Principle.
- Several more coordination agreements were finalized under *An Act Respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families*—a key step towards reducing the number of Indigenous children in care and keeping them connected to their families, communities, and cultures.
- The Inuit-led Qanuippitaa? National Inuit Health Survey continued to roll out to communities to collect up-to-date information to better understand health strengths and challenges at the regional and national levels and contribute to changes that will improve the health and well-being of Inuit.

Budget 2024 continues this work by proposing investments that will advance the health and well-being of Indigenous children, youth, families, and communities. This budget also proposes investments in Indigenous self-determination and economic reconciliation.

It’s only fair that Indigenous communities build prosperity—on their own terms. And for that, they need new tools that are reflective of their unique needs and enable them to exercise their right to self-determination. The government is offering more flexible options for Indigenous Peoples to exercise tax jurisdiction; providing support for entrepreneurship, tourism, and clean energy; and facilitating access to affordable capital.

Health outcomes for Indigenous people remain below those of the general population. This is just one of the many harmful legacies of colonialism which must be addressed at every level. To improve health outcomes and ensure the most vulnerable Indigenous people have the support they need, the government is strengthening on-reserve income assistance and disability income support programs, and investing in primary health care, mental health, and food security.

To make progress towards safe, secure communities, the government is addressing the overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in the justice system and enhancing funding for community policing, and emergency management and preparedness.

Budget 2024, and ongoing initiatives, will contribute to meaningful improvements in the lives of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis families and communities, and advance the work of building a better Canada for generations today and tomorrow.

Key Investments in First Nations Priorities Since 2015

- \$29 billion for child welfare services, including funding to implement *An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families*, to maintain and enhance the First Nations Child and Family Services Program, and to support ongoing negotiations towards additional program reforms;
- Nearly \$8.1 billion to meet the health, social, and education needs of First Nations children through Jordan’s Principle;
- \$7.2 billion to support primary care and public health on reserve, distinctions-based mental health care, and non-insured health benefits. This also includes \$1.2 billion in infrastructure funding, which has already supported 248 health-related projects in First Nations communities;
- Over \$6.1 billion for elementary and secondary education to help First Nations children living on reserve receive high-quality schooling. This also includes \$1.8 billion in infrastructure funding, which has already supported 310 school facility projects;
- Over \$6.3 billion to address critical infrastructure gaps related to water and wastewater, and accelerate progress to end long-term and short-term drinking water advisories in First Nations communities on reserve;
- Over \$4 billion to support First Nations housing on reserve;
- Almost \$2.5 billion to support community infrastructure on reserve;
- \$1.4 billion to advance housing, water and wastewater, and community infrastructure priorities in Self-Governing and Modern Treaty First Nations;
- Nearly \$2.5 billion to build an early learning and child care system that meets the needs of First Nations families;
- \$991 million for First Nations and Inuit policing and police facilities to provide access to local and culturally sensitive police services that make communities safer; and,
- \$417 million targeted for First Nations post-secondary education.

Key Investments in Inuit Priorities Since 2015

- \$25 million to implement the Inuit Nunangat Policy, which was co-developed with Inuit and will guide the federal government in design, development, and delivery of new and renewed federal programming, policies, and initiatives;
- Over \$1.3 billion to support housing in Inuit communities;
- \$43.7 million to eliminate tuberculosis in Inuit Nunangat by 2030;
- \$5.6 billion for non-insured health benefits and distinctions-based mental health care;
- More than \$230 million for Inuit communities to build an early learning and child care system that meets the needs of Inuit families;
- \$220 million to meet the health, social, and education needs of Inuit children through the Inuit Child First Initiative;
- More than \$76 million to support Inuit food security;
- \$70 million to support the National Inuit Suicide Prevention Strategy;
- \$991 million for First Nations and Inuit policing and police facilities to provide access to local and culturally sensitive police services that make communities safer; and,
- More than \$125 million for the Inuit Post-Secondary Education Strategy.

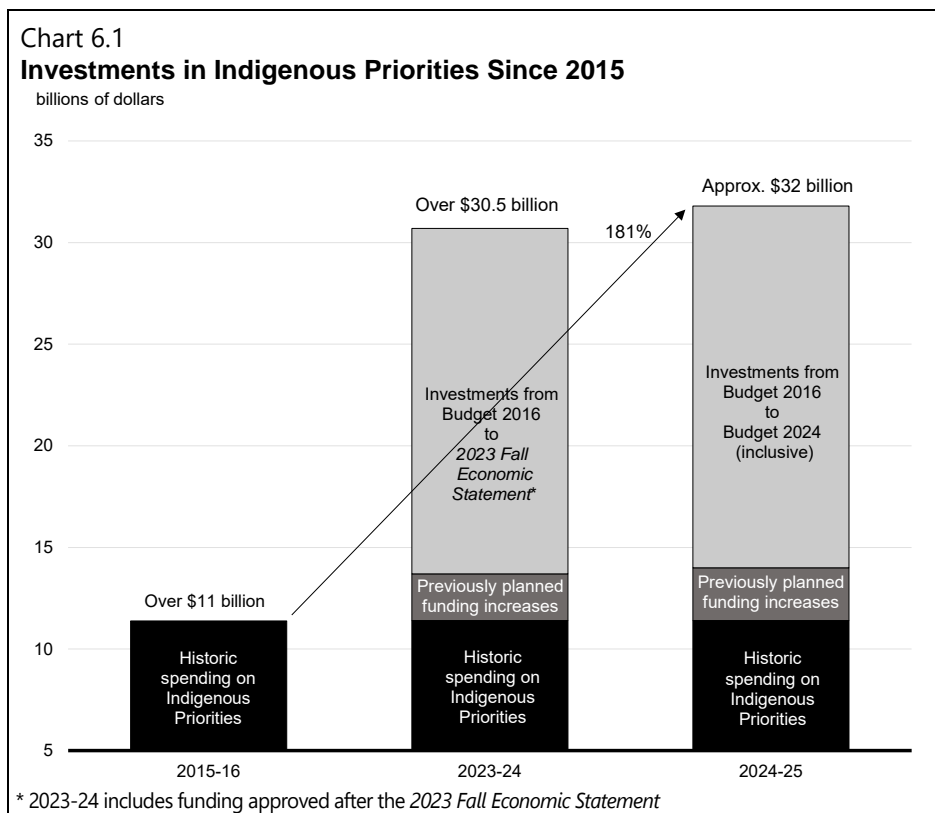
Key Investments in Métis Priorities Since 2015

- More than \$860 million for Métis communities to build an early learning and child care system that meets the needs of Métis families;
- \$690 million to support housing in Métis communities;
- More than \$400 million towards Métis communities' skills and employment training, economic development, and to support the startup and expansion of Métis small- and medium-sized businesses;
- \$867 million to support distinctions-based mental health care and the monitoring and treatment of chronic diseases; and,
- More than \$360 million for the Métis Nation Post-Secondary Education Strategy.

Delivering on Indigenous Priorities

For too long, previous governments have failed to invest in the future of Indigenous Peoples. Since 2015, the government has been reversing this trend.

The government has worked with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis partners to make meaningful, distinctions-based investments that respond to Indigenous-identified priorities.



Investing in Indigenous Priorities

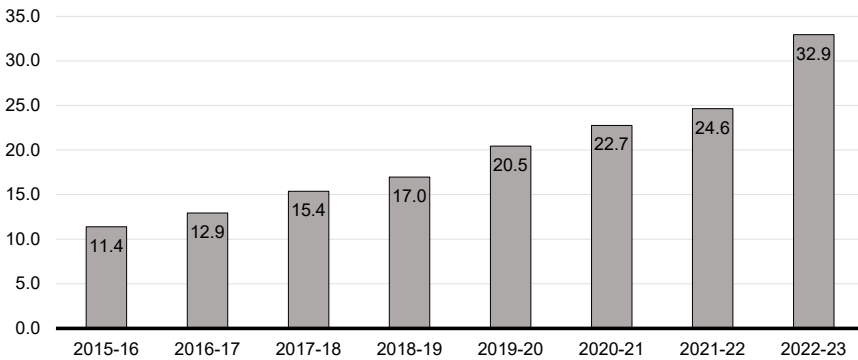
Spending on Indigenous priorities has increased significantly since 2015 (181 per cent) with spending for 2023-24 estimated to be over \$30.5 billion, rising further to a forecast of approximately \$32 billion in 2024-25.

Notably, Budget 2024 includes \$2.3 billion over five years to renew existing programming.

Chart 6.2

Annual Investments in Indigenous Priorities

billions of dollars



Source: Public Accounts of Canada; Department Results Reports

In addition to these investments, since 2015, the federal government has worked collaboratively with Indigenous Peoples to honour treaty rights, resolve historical wrongs, implement rights, and reinvigorate the modern treaty process. Work to advance reconciliation and support Indigenous self-determination has increased the federal government's total recorded liabilities from \$11 billion in 2015-16 to \$76 billion in 2022-23, as noted in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*. Of this amount, the vast majority relate to Indigenous claims, providing compensation for past harms of colonialism. This reflects the progress the federal government has made to advance reconciliation by addressing the lasting impacts of colonialism while supporting healing for every generation, from Survivors to their descendants and those that will come after.

Investments to date have improved the lives of Indigenous people and created new opportunities in communities across the country. By partnering with Indigenous people and service providers, these investments have delivered better access to health care, education, child and family services, housing, and infrastructure. For example:

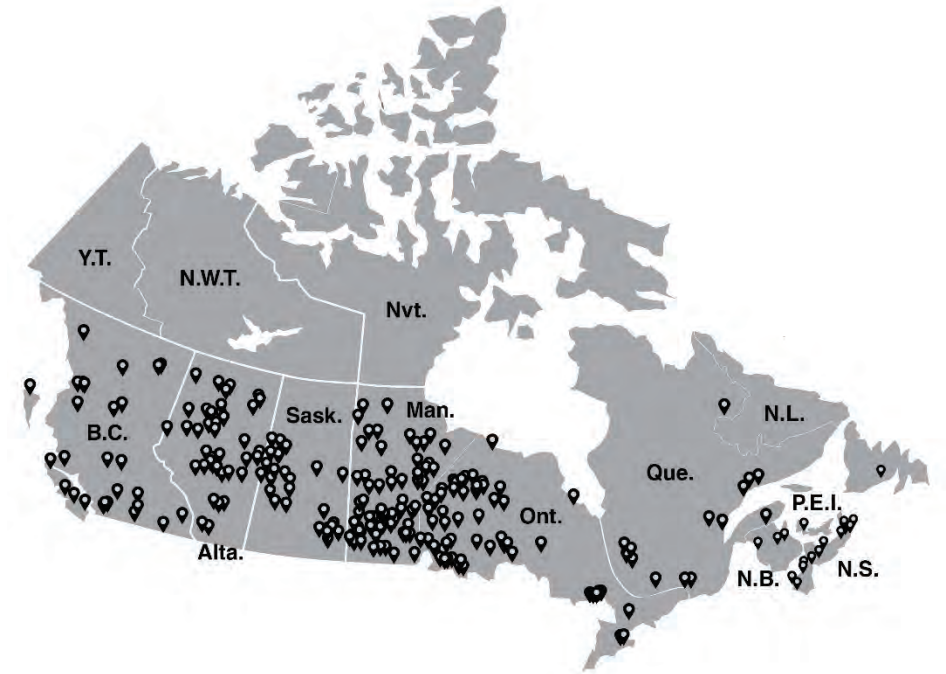
- In 2015, there were 11 mental wellness teams serving 86 communities across Canada (not counting British Columbia, where mental wellness services are managed and provided by the First Nations Health Authority). By 2023, federal investments increased this figure to 75 teams serving over 385 First Nations and Inuit communities.
- Sturgeon Lake First Nation had its first midwife-assisted birth in the community in more than 50 years with support from program funding provided in Budget 2017. In October 2023, supported by investments in Budget 2021, the community broke ground on a standalone birthing centre—the first of its kind to be built on reserve.

- As of March 2023, 10 First Nations and Inuit laws on child and family services have come into force, advancing self-determination as communities exercise their jurisdiction.
- A landmark Regional Education Agreement was signed in July 2022 with the First Nations Education Council in Quebec, enabled by Budget 2022 investments of \$310.6 million over five years to improve student outcomes. This agreement supports 22 First Nations communities in Quebec, funding over 6,000 students based on their communities' vision for education.
- Since 2016, the federal government has invested over \$2 billion to build or improve 310 school facilities, of which 180 are completed and 130 are ongoing, benefitting 319 First Nations communities.
- Since 2016, the federal government has invested over \$710 million in 286 health-related infrastructure projects, of which 260 are completed and 70 are ongoing, benefitting 214 First Nations communities.
- On December 15, 2022, the *Framework Agreement on First Nation Land Management Act* came into force, replacing the repealed *First Nations Land Management Act*. This new legislation, co-developed with the Lands Advisory Board, supports First Nations who wish to reclaim jurisdiction over their reserve lands. With more than 100 First Nations already managing their lands through a land code, in 2022-23, nine First Nations became signatories to the Framework Agreement, and three reasserted jurisdiction over their lands, environment, and natural resources outside of the *Indian Act*.
- Since 2016, Inuit have constructed close to 500 new homes, repaired a significant number of existing units, and have undertaken critical land development, supported by the federal government's distinctions-based housing investments.
- The 2019 signing of the Métis Nation Early Learning and Child Care Accord was an important milestone in supporting the self-determination of Indigenous communities across Canada and ensuring culturally appropriate and high-quality programs and services for Métis children and families.

In total, these investments represent approximately \$200 billion in support for Indigenous Peoples.

Figure 6.1

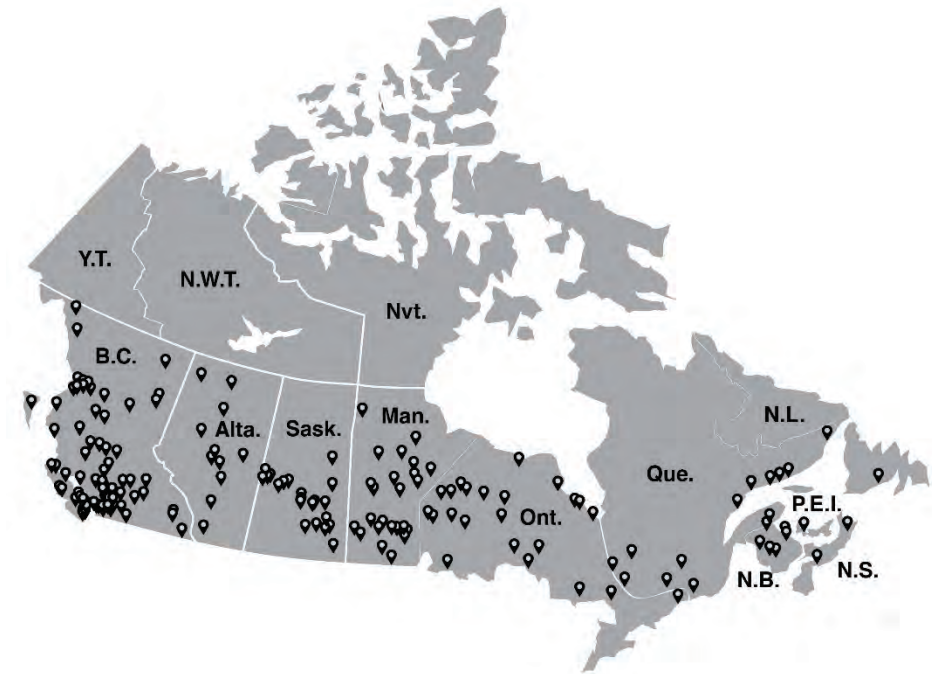
First Nations Communities Benefitting from Completed Education Infrastructure Projects



Note: There are no completed projects shown in the North as federal funding supports First Nations that own and operate schools on reserve. The federal government supports a variety of projects in the North through other funding mechanisms. Because some projects will benefit more than one community, the number of projects may not match the number of markers on the map.

Figure 6.2

First Nations Communities Benefitting from Completed Health Infrastructure Projects



Note: There are no completed projects shown in the North as federally funded health facilities primarily serve First Nations people and families living on or near reserves. The federal government supports a variety of projects in the North through other funding mechanisms. Because some projects will benefit more than one community, the number of projects may not match the number of markers on the map.

Infrastructure investments, in particular, have been prioritized by Indigenous partners and the federal government. Between 2015 and 2023, \$22.3 billion in targeted funding has been allocated toward more than 10,252 infrastructure projects that are building more homes in Indigenous communities.

To address on-reserve housing needs, Indigenous Services Canada is working with the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation to support projects in First Nations communities, including new builds, retrofits, and renovations. These include:

- 4,982 housing-related infrastructure projects (2,550 completed), benefitting 611 First Nations communities;
- Building 5,875 new homes across 1,308 projects;
- Renovating and upgrading 12,793 homes across 1,502 projects; and,
- Acquiring 3,324 lots for Indigenous people to develop across 393 projects.

Healing and Addressing Past Harms

Since 2015, the federal government has overhauled the Crown's approach to litigation by prioritizing negotiation whenever a settlement is possible—and taking a principled approach to litigation when it is not.

The federal government seeks to work together with parties to address past wrongs to the extent possible through financial compensation, meaningful apologies, and corrective action, which can help bring closure and promote healing—all reflective of what we've heard from engaging directly with Indigenous partners. In recent years, the federal government and Indigenous partners have resolved several longstanding grievances through settlements that correct the harms caused by Canada's historic wrongdoings. Although no settlement will absolve the trauma, pain, and lost opportunities inflicted by historic wrongdoings, these agreements support Indigenous people and communities to pursue new opportunities to heal and rebuild from the harmful legacies of colonialism.

- In December 2023, a settlement was approved that will **compensate Indigenous people who were placed in Federal Indian Boarding Homes (*Percival*)** while attending school far from their home communities, including those who suffered physical, sexual, or other abuse.
- In October 2023, an historic \$23.3 billion settlement was approved to **compensate First Nations children on reserves and in Yukon** who were removed from their homes through involvement in the child and family services system, and those impacted by the federal government's narrow definition of Jordan's principle, as well as their caregivers.
- In June 2023, Canada, Ontario, and the 21 First Nations who are signatories to the **Robinson-Huron Treaty** reached a \$10 billion settlement with \$5 billion contributions from both Canada and Ontario to compensate for unpaid past treaty annuities promised through a treaty that dates to 1850. The communities received the full settlement payment on March 25, 2024, and they are now working to finalize their collective disbursement agreements.
- In March 2023, a settlement was approved to address harms suffered by First Nations communities as a result of Indian Residential Schools (***Gottfriedson Band Class***). Canada provided \$2.8 billion to establish the Four Pillars Society to support healing, wellness, education, heritage, language, and commemoration activities.

- In June 2022, a \$1.3 billion land claim settlement was reached with the **Siksika Nation** to resolve wrongs from over a century ago, including when the Government of Canada broke its Blackfoot Treaty promise and wrongfully took almost half of Siksika Nation’s reserve land to sell to settlers.
- In December 2021, an \$8 billion **Safe Drinking Water Settlement Agreement** was approved, including funding to directly compensate Indigenous people and affected First Nations, and to ensure reliable access to safe drinking water on reserves.
- In September 2021, a settlement was approved to compensate **Indian Residential Schools Day Scholars (Gottfriedson)** who attended Indian Residential Schools but returned to their homes at night. While Day Scholars could seek compensation for sexual and serious physical abuse through the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement Independent Assessment Process, they were unable to receive a Common Experience Payment.
- In August 2019, the **Federal Indian Day Schools (McLean) Settlement** was approved to compensate Indigenous people for the harms they suffered as a result of attending a federally operated day school. A total of \$7 billion has been allocated to date.
- In December 2018, the **Sixties Scoop Settlement** was approved to compensate First Nations and Inuit people who were adopted by non-Indigenous families, became Crown wards or who were placed in permanent care settings during the Sixties Scoop.
- The **Specific Claims process** resolves past wrongs against First Nations, such as the mismanagement of lands and assets or the unfulfilled promises of historic treaties, through negotiation and outside of the court system. From January 2016 to January 31, 2024, 283 claims were resolved for close to \$10 billion. Since the process was created in 1973, a total of \$13.9 billion has been provided to resolve 688 specific claims.

These settlements total to over \$57 billion combined.

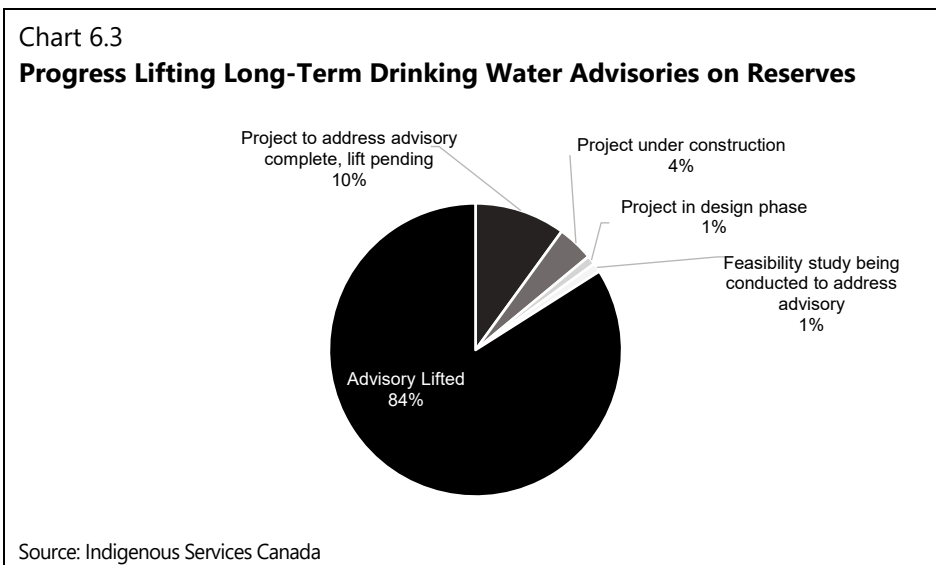
Lifting Drinking Water Advisories in First Nations Communities

Everyone in Canada should have access to safe and clean drinking water.

In November 2015, the federal government committed to ending all 105 long-term drinking water advisories affecting First Nations communities on reserve. Since then, 144 long-term drinking water advisories have been lifted across the country. And a further 271 short-term drinking water advisories have been

addressed before becoming long-term advisories. This has resulted in 94 per cent of First Nations communities now having clean water.

This has been possible because of the tireless work of First Nations communities water operators, and the more than \$6.3 billion invested by the federal government to build 130 new water and wastewater treatment plants and to repair or upgrade 876 other systems. These investments have also provided resources to hire and train local technicians to support the effective management and maintenance of water systems.



First Nations have long called for effective safe drinking water legislation and a national regulatory regime that meets their needs and ensures clean, safe, and reliable drinking water for generations to come. This is why the government tabled Bill C-61, the *First Nations Clean Water Act*, which was developed with First Nations to affirm their inherent rights to self-government in relation to water, source water, drinking water, wastewater, and related infrastructure on, in, and under First Nation lands.

The proposed bill further aims to recognize the importance of their stewardship over lands and waters, and to lay the foundation for a First Nations-led water institution to support communities as they look to exercise jurisdiction to ensure they have clean drinking water for generations to come.

6.1 Investing in a Brighter Future for Indigenous Peoples

The federal government must work with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities to ensure their members have access to opportunities to grow and reach their full potential. Indigenous Peoples are the fastest growing population in Canada, consistently, year-over-year. And, that very much includes young people, who make up a larger proportion of the Indigenous population than in the non-Indigenous population. Investing in their future success could not be more important when it comes to investing in long-term outcomes for Indigenous communities.

The federal government is taking action in Budget 2024 to unlock opportunities for young people and equip them with the skills they need to succeed. By investing in education and in Indigenous youth, the federal government is investing in a brighter future for Indigenous communities and for Canada.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ \$1.6 billion over two years, starting in 2023-24, to ensure First Nations children continue to receive the support they need through Jordan's Principle.
- ✓ \$1.3 billion over five years, starting in 2023-24, to support Canada's continued efforts to work with Indigenous communities to implement *An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families*.

Empowering Indigenous Youth

Call to Action 66 of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission calls upon the federal government to establish multi-year funding for community-based youth organizations to deliver programs on reconciliation, and establish a national network to share information and best practices.

Since 2019, the government has been working with Indigenous Youth Roots, a national youth-led organization that collaborates with communities to provide grants and programming related to leadership, skills, and reconciliation for Indigenous youth.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide an additional \$12.5 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to support the Indigenous Youth Roots organization to identify and partner with Indigenous-led organizations. This will ensure the continued delivery of programming to empower Indigenous youth, as recommended in Truth and Reconciliation Commission Call to Action 66.

First Nation K-12 Education

A good education is one of the best ways to make sure that every child has a fair chance at the best life possible. High-quality, culturally appropriate education is especially important if we want to ensure a brighter and more prosperous future for First Nations children, youth, and communities. With First Nations people among the youngest and fastest-growing populations in Canada, investing in their success means investing in Canada's success.

Budget 2024 proposes new investments in First Nations' kindergarten to grade 12 education programming and infrastructure, including:

- ▶ \$649.4 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to improve elementary and secondary education on reserve, and ensure funding formulas meet the needs of growing communities; and,
- ▶ \$545.1 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, for K-12 infrastructure to build and renovate safe and healthy learning environments for First Nations students.

First Nation Post-Secondary Education

Unlocking pathways to post-secondary education is critical to ensuring that Indigenous students have opportunities to succeed and contribute at their full potential. In 2021, 45 per cent of First Nations people aged 25-64 had attained a post-secondary credential, in comparison to 68 per cent of non-Indigenous Canadians. Supporting the next generation of First Nations university, college, and post-secondary students will help build a brighter future for Indigenous communities and a Canada where everyone has a fair chance at success.

Budget 2024 proposes to increase support for First Nations post-secondary students:

- ▶ \$242.7 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to increase access to post-secondary education for First Nations students through the Post-Secondary Student Support Program.

The federal government will continue to support Inuit and Métis post-secondary education through their Post-Secondary Education Strategies funded in Budget 2019 which invested \$487.5 million over ten years, and \$61.8 million ongoing.

Dechinta Centre for Research and Learning

Over the last five years, the number of people with a bachelor's degree or higher has increased for First Nations, Inuit, and Métis. However, Indigenous people who live in the North face unique barriers accessing post-secondary education that is both closer to home and culturally appropriate.

This is why the government is investing in the Dechinta Centre in the Northwest Territories to support access to culturally appropriate post-secondary education that is accessible to Indigenous students in the North.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$5.2 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to support the Dechinta Centre for Research and Learning.

With this funding, First Nations can support post-secondary students in their community, making post-secondary education more accessible.

The Best Start for Every Indigenous Child

Through *An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families*, more Indigenous communities are reclaiming jurisdiction over child and family services, ensuring that Indigenous children and youth grow up in their communities, tied to their cultural identities, and achieve better outcomes. The federal government is committed to implementing the Act to support Indigenous communities on this path forward.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.8 billion over 11 years, starting in 2023-24 to support communities in exercising jurisdiction under *An Act respecting First Nations, Inuit and Métis children, youth and families*, including the first Inuit agreement to support community-led, prevention-based solutions to reduce the number of children in care.
- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$167.5 million over two years, starting in 2023-24, to ensure Inuit children can access the health, social, and educational services they need, when they need them. The government continues to work with Inuit partners to advance the long-term vision of the Inuit Child First Initiative so that Inuit children will continue to receive timely, high-quality services.

The federal government is committed to removing systemic barriers that prevent Indigenous children and youth from accessing the services and supports they need to thrive. The government is working to reach final agreements for the long-term reform of the First Nations Child and Family Services Program and Jordan's Principle.

Supporting Indigenous Cultures

A better, fairer Canada is one where we are honest with our history. Where we can work to know ourselves and our stories, and enable creators to share them and be understood.

The federal government is committed to addressing the legacies of colonialism and racism, and an important part of that work is making sure to support Indigenous-led efforts to reclaim, revitalize, and strengthen Indigenous cultures and languages. Restoring and promoting language and culture is an important part of healing, reconciliation, and fostering a strong sense of identity and community.

To ensure the vibrancy of Indigenous cultures and languages for generations to come, Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$225 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$45 million per year ongoing to Canadian Heritage for Indigenous languages and cultures programs, in support of *Indigenous Languages Act*, which is set for its first five-year review in October 2025; and,
- ▶ \$65 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$13 million per year ongoing to Canadian Heritage to permanently support the Indigenous Screen Office and ensure Indigenous Peoples can tell their own stories and see themselves reflected on screen.

Budget 2024 also proposes to provide additional resources for the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission to support Aboriginal People's Television Network. See Chapter 5 for additional details.

Supporting Urban Indigenous Peoples

Indigenous Peoples, no matter where they reside, should have access to culture and services. Indigenous people in urban areas face unique challenges to accessing the services and cultural supports they need.

This funding supports organizations to deliver effective, culturally appropriate programs and services, including housing support, to urban Indigenous Peoples in safe and accessible spaces, and improve coordination with provincial and territorial services. Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$60 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to support Friendship Centres, across the country, which provide much-needed supports and services to members of their communities across a range of areas including health, housing, education, recreation, language, justice, employment, economic development, culture, and community wellness.

6.2 Advancing Indigenous Self-Determination

One of the principles of reconciliation is fairness in all the federal government's dealings with Indigenous partners. That starts with renewing Nation-to-Nation, Government-to-Government, and Inuit-Crown relationships so that they are based on respect and the recognition of rights—a priority since 2015. And that includes the right to self-determination and upholding our commitments to rights holders.

The federal government's ongoing work is supporting pathways to self-determination and greater well-being for Indigenous communities.

As part of this effort, the federal government has focused on building relationships with Indigenous partners by addressing past harms, increasing dialogue, supporting community capacity, and advancing a fairer fiscal relationship with Indigenous Peoples. Budget 2024 builds on this important work.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Supporting communities to research, locate, and document burial sites at former residential schools, as well as to memorialize deaths of children and return their remains home.
- ✓ Ensuring the respectful and culturally appropriate treatment of unmarked graves and burial sites, including through the framework being developed by the Independent Special Interlocutor.
- ✓ Ensuring communities have access to information to support their efforts to identify, locate, and commemorate their missing children through the National Advisory Committee on Residential Schools Missing Children and Unmarked Burials.
- ✓ Educating Canadians on the harmful legacy of residential schools and preserving records that are key to honouring the truths of residential school Survivors through the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.
- ✓ Creating innovative Recognition of Indigenous Rights and Self-Determination discussion tables where the Crown engages Indigenous partners to advance agreements and other constructive arrangements to recognize and implement Indigenous rights.
- ✓ Establishing permanent bilateral mechanisms with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Nation leaders and the Intergovernmental Leaders' Forum with Modern Treaty and Self-Governing Indigenous Government leaders to identify joint priorities, co-develop policy, and monitor progress.

Section 35 Negotiations

Section 35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982* recognizes and affirms the existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of First Nation, Métis, and Inuit communities and requires the federal government to work with partners to recognize and protect those rights. The federal government has been working with Indigenous communities to explore new ways to advance the recognition of Indigenous rights and to support unique visions for self-determination as defined by First Nations, Inuit, and Métis governments.

There are over 170 active discussion tables across the country where the federal government is working with Indigenous partners to conclude modern treaties, self-government agreements, and other constructive arrangements that support Indigenous Peoples to exercise their rights in areas such as education, child and family services, land and resource management, health, justice, and language and culture. Since 2017, Canada has signed 33 new rights-based reconciliation agreements with Indigenous partners, including:

- The *Anishinabek Nation Governance Agreement* (October 1, 2022), the first of its kind in Ontario, which recognizes Anishinabek control over the governance and law-making powers of signatory First Nations.
- A *Self-Government Treaty Recognizing the Whitecap Dakota Nation / Wapaha Ska Dakota Oyate* (May 2, 2023), which recognizes that Whitecap Dakota Nation has jurisdiction and law-making powers, facilitates the creation of economic opportunities, and improves community well-being for its members.
- The *Nang K'uula • Nang K'úulaas Recognition Agreement* (July 18, 2023), which recognizes the Haida Nation as the holder of Haida title and rights, and the Council of Haida Nation as the governing body of the Haida Nation.

While these agreements take significant steps towards affirming and implementing Indigenous rights, there is still important work to do.

- ▶ To advance rights-based discussions, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$96.4 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada. This funding would ensure that Indigenous communities can fully participate in the negotiation process.

Renewing First Nations Core Governance and New Fiscal Relationship Funding

First Nations governments and tribal councils require adequate resources and administrative capacity to deliver critical programs and services to their members. To continue to support First Nations governance and self-determination, Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$275 million over two years, starting in 2024-25 to Indigenous Services Canada to maintain Indigenous Governance and Capacity programs and support governance capacity development.
- ▶ \$12.6 million, over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Indigenous Services Canada to continue implementing and advancing the New Fiscal Relationship with First Nations communities.

Fair Tax Jurisdiction for Indigenous Communities

A fair fiscal relationship means supporting an Indigenous tax jurisdiction that advances self-determination and builds strong fiscal relationships while generating important revenues for community priorities. This is an important part of reconciliation.

The federal government proposes to expand opt-in tax jurisdiction frameworks, enabling Indigenous governments to better exercise their tax jurisdiction with more flexibility.

- ▶ Following extensive collaboration with Indigenous organizations and interested Indigenous communities, Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to bring forward legislation for an opt-in Fuel, Alcohol, Cannabis, Tobacco, and Vaping (FACT) sales tax framework. The FACT framework would include appropriate sharing arrangements, to meet the interests of both Indigenous governments and the federal government. The federal government will work with Indigenous partners over the coming months to finalize and implement the FACT framework.

The federal government will negotiate additional First Nations Goods and Services Tax agreements with interested Indigenous governments, and personal income tax arrangements with interested self-governing Indigenous governments, along with facilitating similar arrangements between interested Indigenous governments and provincial and territorial governments. The federal government is exploring the potential role of tax arrangements and other tools to enable Indigenous communities to meaningfully benefit from resource development.

Addressing the Legacy of Residential Schools

Residential school denialism has severe impacts on Survivors and descendants of Survivors. Such denialism seeks to erase the ongoing trauma and harm that Indigenous Peoples continue to face because of the legacy of residential schools. It further burdens Survivors and their descendants, whose mental health, well-being, and economic opportunities are still hampered today by this shameful legacy.

The federal government is committed to addressing the legacy of residential schools. At the heart of this work is supporting Survivors, their families, and their communities, along with educating all people about these truths, to ensure that these wrongs are recognized and never happen again.

To work to correct the damaging legacy of residential schools, the government has compensated Survivors and made historic investments in child welfare, education, language and culture, health, justice, former residential school sites, and missing children and burial sites. The government remains committed to implementing the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action to address the painful legacy of residential schools.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$91 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to increase the support provided to communities to document, locate, and memorialize burial sites at former residential schools.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$5 million over three years, starting in 2025-26, to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to establish a program to combat Residential School denialism.

The government anticipates the Special Interlocutor's final report and recommendations in spring 2024. This report will support further action towards addressing the harmful legacy of residential schools through a framework relating to federal laws, regulations, policies, and practices surrounding unmarked graves and burials at former residential schools and associated sites. This will include addressing residential school denialism.

6.3 Advancing Economic Reconciliation

An economy that is fair for everyone is one where everyone is able to fully participate. That hasn't always been the case, especially for Indigenous Peoples. The history of discrimination faced in communities has meant that, for too long, Indigenous Peoples were left behind and could not fully participate in the Canadian economy. With Budget 2024, the government is taking action to ensure Indigenous communities are able to share in Canada's prosperity and benefit from the new opportunities ahead.

Economic reconciliation—whether through supporting Indigenous entrepreneurs, creating good jobs in Indigenous communities, or helping ensure Indigenous communities have access to the capital they need for equity in major projects—is how we make sure we all benefit from Canada's prosperity.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ \$150 million over five years, starting in 2022-23, to advance shovel-ready economic opportunities in Indigenous communities.
- ✓ \$65 million over five years, starting in 2023-24, to co-develop a new First Nations-led land registry and support First Nations in building capacity to exercise jurisdiction over their lands, resources, and environment.
- ✓ \$21 million over five years, starting in 2023-24, to increase participation in environmental and regulatory assessments of major projects.

Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program

Indigenous communities need to be able to share in the benefits of natural resource and energy projects in their territories and on their own terms. Due to the *Indian Act* and the legacy of colonialism, Indigenous communities have fewer options for securing capital or leveraging existing assets as collateral, leading to increased borrowing rates that create a barrier to equity investment in natural resource and energy projects.

The number of major natural resource and energy projects with potential for Indigenous equity participation is anticipated to grow significantly, with the First Nations Major Projects Coalition's research expecting this potential to reach \$525 billion in capital investment over the next ten years. If Canada is to make sure that Indigenous communities are able to fully benefit from the opportunities ahead, they need fair access to affordable capital that meets their unique needs.

Building on the government's *2023 Fall Economic Statement* commitment to help facilitate Indigenous equity ownership in major projects, Budget 2024 proposes to launch the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program with the following parameters:

- Up to \$5 billion in loan guarantees to unlock access to capital for Indigenous communities, creating economic opportunities and supporting their economic development priorities.
 - Applicant eligibility would recognize Indigenous governments, and their wholly owned and controlled entities.
 - The program would be sector-agnostic for natural resource and energy projects to prioritize economic reconciliation and self-determination.
 - The program would support projects across the country, and a range of project types, to ensure that Indigenous communities across the country benefit from the program.
 - Natural Resources Canada would be responsible for intake and capacity building, and the Canada Development Investment Corporation (CDEV), a Crown corporation in the Department of Finance Canada portfolio, would create a new subsidiary to provide due diligence on the applications and administer the portfolio of loan guarantees.
- Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$16.5 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to Natural Resources Canada, including \$3.5 million over two years to support capacity funding for Indigenous communities and applicants and delivery of the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program by CDEV. This investment will provide capacity building supports to assist eligible Indigenous communities in making applications for loans through the program.

What is an Indigenous Loan Guarantee?

The Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program will provide access to affordable capital to Indigenous governments and communities. Loans would be provided by financial institutions or other lenders and guaranteed by the Government of Canada. This means that the borrower would benefit from the government's AAA credit ratings, delivering a lower interest rate than is available to most borrowers.

An Indigenous community in Saskatchewan is looking to purchase a 10 per cent stake in an electricity transmission project before approving the project to pass through its territory.

The group applies to the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program. If approved, the loan guarantee would lower their cost of borrowing. This makes equity participation sustainable through repayment and allows more revenue from projects to be reinvested in the community.

Boosting Indigenous Economic Opportunity

Economic reconciliation is critical to Indigenous self-determination. Building on previous investments, including support for the development of an Economic Reconciliation Framework and a National Benefits-Sharing Framework, Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$350 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to renew Canada's commitment to Indigenous Financial Institutions, including \$30 million over five years for the Métis Capital Corporations which have, for decades, provided critical support to Métis entrepreneurs and businesses;
- ▶ \$2.5 million in 2024-25, to continue supporting the Indigenous tourism industry through the Indigenous Tourism Association of Canada; and
- ▶ \$36 million, over three years, starting in 2024-25, to renew support for the Strategic Partnerships Initiatives' Clean Energy program to promote Indigenous participation in clean growth opportunities.

Together, these investments will support Indigenous entrepreneurs and Indigenous communities by helping to reduce systemic barriers, ensure supports are in place for Indigenous people to fully participate in the economy, and contribute to Indigenous prosperity, and success across generations.

Indigenous Labour Market Information

The Indigenous Labour Market Information Survey and Skills Inventory Initiative was first funded in 2015 to support timely, detailed, and community-specific labour market data. This initiative supports participating First Nations to collect information which helps them to identify workforce gaps and needs, and to better match their members with the right training and jobs.

- Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$4.4 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to continue the Indigenous Labour Market Information Survey and Skills Inventory Initiative to support labour market participation and ensure prosperous communities.

6.4 Healthy Indigenous Communities

Everyone in Canada deserves to have the support they need to live a healthy and prosperous life. Due to the legacies of colonialism, access to opportunities and supports can be further from reach in First Nations, Inuit, and Métis communities. The federal government is committed to supporting Indigenous communities in building healthy communities.

Since 2015, the federal government has made significant investments to build more homes, deliver better health care, and ensure Indigenous communities have clean drinking water. Every Indigenous person deserves access to what they need to build a healthy and vibrant life.

Budget 2024 is investing in better health care and critical infrastructure, co-developed and co-led with Indigenous communities, to ensure better health outcomes for all Indigenous Peoples.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ \$4 billion over seven years, starting in 2024-25, to implement an Urban, Rural, and Northern Indigenous Housing Strategy, currently under co-development with Indigenous partners.
- ✓ \$2 billion over ten years, starting in 2024-25, for a distinctions-based Indigenous Health Equity Fund. This fund, currently being co-developed with Indigenous partners, will address the unique challenges Indigenous Peoples face when accessing health care services, and support immediate and long-term Indigenous health priorities.
- ✓ \$811 million over five years, beginning in 2023-24, to support medical travel and to maintain medically necessary services through the Non-Insured Health Benefits Program, including mental health services, dental and vision care, and medications.
- ✓ \$8.2 billion over ten years, starting in 2023-24, to renew the First Nations Health Authority Funding Agreement in British Columbia.
- ✓ \$1.6 billion over two years, starting in 2024-25, to ensure access to safe drinking water and treated wastewater in First Nations communities.

Indigenous Housing and Community Infrastructure

Everyone needs access to housing they can afford. Indigenous Peoples have faced high housing costs and lack of access for far too long. That is why the government has made huge investments and is taking historic action to increase supply across this country, including for Indigenous communities. In order for communities to grow and thrive, they also need infrastructure. The federal government is stepping up to be a partner in this.

- ▶ As outlined in Chapter 1, Budget 2024 proposes investments of \$918 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to Indigenous Services Canada and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to accelerate work in narrowing First Nations, Inuit, and Métis housing and infrastructure gaps.

On-Reserve Income Assistance

The On-Reserve Income Assistance program helps cover daily living costs and provides access to employment supports for on-reserve residents and eligible First Nations people in Yukon. This program is intended to mirror provincial income assistance programs, which are not extended to people on reserve.

Since 2015, the federal government has worked closely with First Nations partners to improve this program and ensure it is responsive to their needs.

Budget 2024 proposes investments in income assistance and implements new supports for eligible persons with disabilities:

- ▶ \$596.2 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$119.2 million per year ongoing to provide income support on reserve and expand programming to meet demand;
- ▶ \$117.6 million over three years starting in 2024-25 for case management and pre-employment supports to increase access to good job opportunities; and,
- ▶ \$213.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$49.8 million per year ongoing to implement income supports for eligible persons with disabilities aligned with those provided in all provinces and Yukon. This unprecedented new support will help ensure Indigenous persons with disabilities have a fair chance at success.

Budget 2024 invests in income support programs across the country for First Nations persons with disabilities for the first time in Canadian history to make disability supports on reserve, and for eligible First Nations persons with disabilities in Yukon, comparable to supports off reserve.

First Nations and Inuit Health

The federal government is working with Indigenous partners to improve access to health care services. Co-developed essential health care reforms aim to ensure Indigenous people feel safe and heard while accessing health care services in Canada, no matter where they live.

To ensure First Nations and Inuit across the country have fair and equal access to the health care they deserve, Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$562.5 million in 2024-25 to support medically necessary services through the Non-Insured Health Benefits Program, which supports a range of benefits for First Nations and Inuit people, including mental health services, medical travel, medications, and more;

- ▶ \$390.4 million over four years, starting in 2024-25, to build or renovate health facilities, including to support the Virtual Health Hub led by the Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies. This funding will also improve the safety of primary care workers in remote and isolated on-reserve First Nations communities;
- ▶ \$104.9 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, for health transformation initiatives to support First Nations self-determination in the design and delivery of health services in their communities; and,
- ▶ \$57.5 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, which builds on previous federal investments to construct a mercury care home in Grassy Narrows First Nation.

Supporting Indigenous Mental Health

Mental health is health. Due to the legacy of colonialism, Indigenous Peoples face their own unique challenges when it comes to mental health and well-being, which may lead to post-traumatic stress disorder, substance use, and depression.

A high proportion of Indigenous youth are diagnosed with mood and anxiety disorders, as well as chronic health conditions. First Nations youth living on reserve reported low mental health nearly twice as often as non-Indigenous youth. Indigenous youth struggle to access health care due to long transportation times and costs from missing school or work.

Supporting Indigenous people's access to mental health doesn't just mean increasing access to care, it also means ensuring services respect, value, and use cultural knowledge, approaches, languages, and ways of knowing. These investments aim to end the legacies of intergenerational trauma and build up healthier, stronger, and more resilient future generations.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$630.2 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to support Indigenous people's access to mental health services, including through distinctions-based mental wellness strategies.

Addressing Anti-Indigenous Racism in Health Care

Anti-Indigenous racism has tragic consequences for Indigenous Peoples seeking health care. In 2020, tragic circumstances contributed to the death of Joyce Echaquan at the *Centre hospitalier régional De Lanaudière* in Quebec, near the Atikamekw community of Manawan. In memory of her death, Joyce's Principle was created, which aims to guarantee to all Indigenous people the right of equitable access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services. It also includes the right to enjoy the best possible physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual health.

Recognizing and respecting Indigenous Peoples' traditional and living knowledge in all aspects of health is essential to fulfilling Joyce's Principle. This measure aims to help foster health systems free from racism and discrimination where Indigenous Peoples are respected and safe by supporting patient advocates, health system navigators, midwives, and birth support workers, as well as initiatives to increase Indigenous representation in the health profession.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$167.6 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to combat anti-Indigenous racism in health care to help ensure Indigenous Peoples are treated with the respect and safety they deserve.

Northern Food Security

Many Northerners and Indigenous people living in isolated communities lack affordable, year-round access to nutritious food. Nutrition North Canada makes nutritious foods more accessible and affordable in communities without supply centres. At a time of global food price inflation, it is more important than ever that this support be there.

To deliver more of this important support to advance food security and affordability in the North, Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$23.2 million in 2024-25, to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada for Nutrition North Canada's subsidy program to lower the cost of nutritious food and other essential household items; and,
- ▶ \$101.1 million over three years starting in 2024-25, to support the Harvesters Support Grant and Community Food Program Fund and promote Indigenous communities in implementing culturally appropriate, local solutions to address food insecurity.

Nutrition North Canada is funded by the federal government and provides access to nutritious foods for 125 northern communities. Its work supports the *Inuit Nunangat Food Security Strategy*, which prioritizes local food production and community food programs.

These investments have already helped communities in Inuit Nunangat, as well as other Indigenous communities, purchase equipment for harvesting, hunting, and food storage, which means they are able to share meals prepared with traditional foods and have greater food security.

Strengthening Access to Culturally Important Foods

Indigenous Peoples suffer higher rates of food insecurity than the rest of Canada. Traditional foods obtained through harvesting are an important part of Indigenous communities' diet and culture, making access to such foods critically important.

As part of the government's work to eradicate food insecurity, Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- \$14.9 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to renew and expand the Northern Isolated Community Initiatives Fund to all regions of Inuit Nunangat to support local and Indigenous food production systems, including innovative northern food businesses, which contribute to food security in the North.
- \$25.1 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, on a cash basis, to expand the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program to assist Indigenous communities to safely access shellfish harvest for food, as well as social and ceremonial purposes.
- \$2.8 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to implement *the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* (UNDA) Action Plan Measures to bolster the policy and engagement capacity among Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami and Inuit Treaty Organizations to co-develop legislative and policy options to facilitate the production, sale, and trade of traditional and country food.

6.5 Safe Indigenous Communities

The legacy of colonialism has meant that Indigenous communities have long been without Indigenous-led policing and justice. To correct past wrongs, it is essential that better Indigenous-led policing, justice, and emergency services are developed, guided by input from communities on what they need.

Indigenous Peoples have been underrepresented in policing, which has meant policing is not culturally appropriate. Law enforcement must be tailored to the unique needs of Indigenous communities to ensure it works for them. The federal government is committed to doing this work with Indigenous communities to ensure a brighter, safer future. Budget 2024 takes action to strengthen Indigenous oversight and development of policing.

With Indigenous communities often located in remote areas, where there is a higher risk of natural disasters, it is essential to invest in their emergency management response and recovery resources. The legacy of colonialism has meant that Indigenous emergency response resources have been underfunded, and are ill-equipped to fight wildfires and other disasters, which are becoming more frequent and intense due to climate change.

Budget 2024 is investing in better community safety, with a commitment to partnership and Indigenous control, so that services truly meet the unique needs of communities.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ \$260 million in 2023-24 for emergency management response and recovery activities on reserve.
- ✓ \$861 million over five years, starting in 2021-22, and \$145 million per year ongoing, to enhance funding for policing and community safety in Indigenous communities.
- ✓ \$74.8 million over three years, beginning in 2021-22, to improve access to justice for Indigenous people and support the development of an Indigenous justice strategy to address systemic discrimination and the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the justice system.

First Nations Emergency Management and Preparedness

Canada's 2023 wildfire season was the most destructive on record, resulting in the evacuation of more than 95 Indigenous communities. That number is more than the four previous years combined. To support wildfire responses and recovery activities in First Nations communities, the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* provided \$260 million. But the growing frequency and intensity of these events demands further proactive investment in mitigation and adaptation efforts to save lives, and minimize damage and disruption in Indigenous communities.

Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$9 million in 2023-24 to Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to support Indigenous governments directly affected by the 2023 wildfires in the Northwest Territories;
- ▶ \$145.2 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, for Indigenous Services Canada and Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to work with First Nations to develop greater climate resiliency and deploy structural mitigation strategies that protect communities, homes, and essential infrastructure from climate disasters, including \$10.4 million for Modern Treaty and Self-Governing First Nations; and,
- ▶ \$20.9 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, for Indigenous Services Canada to support the *First Nations Fire Protection Strategy, 2023 to 2028* by distributing fire alarms and fire extinguishers to homes and community facilities on-reserve, as well as fire-related education programs.

Red Dress Alert

In Budget 2021, the government committed \$2.2 billion over five years to the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls.

In Budget 2023, the government made investments to launch a Red Dress Alert. A Red Dress Alert would notify the public when an Indigenous woman, girl, or two-spirit person goes missing. It is part of the federal government's work to advance the National Action Plan to address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls. But this work is not done.

Since Budget 2023, the government has engaged with Indigenous partners, provinces, and territories to co-develop the Red Dress Alert. The government heard the need for specific, regionally-tailored approaches to meet the diverse needs of Indigenous communities across the country.

- ▶ To help keep Indigenous women, girls, and two-spirit people safe, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.3 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to co-develop with Indigenous partners, on a priority first phase, a regional Red Dress Alert system.

Support for Indigenous Justice Programming

The federal government is committed to addressing the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the justice system and discrimination within the justice system. Advancing reconciliation requires supporting Indigenous-led, culturally appropriate, and community-based justice services, and ensuring policies are informed by the lived experiences of First Nations, Inuit, and Métis.

Last year, the government tabled the inaugural five-year *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* Action Plan, through which the government committed to 181 Action Plan Measures, including finalizing an Indigenous Justice Strategy, in consultation and cooperation with Indigenous Partners, provinces, and territories. The Indigenous Justice Strategy will be an important step towards addressing systemic representation and overrepresentation of Indigenous Peoples in the Canadian justice system.

- ▶ To advance the Indigenous Justice Strategy, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$87 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$11.3 million per year ongoing, to the Department of Justice for Indigenous justice programming, including:
 - \$56.4 million over five years and \$11.3 million per year ongoing for the Indigenous Justice Program and the Indigenous Courtwork Program;
 - \$5.5 million over three years to continue work on the revitalization of Indigenous laws and legal systems; and,

- \$25.1 million over three years to renew funding for capacity building and engagement throughout the development and initial implementation of the Indigenous Justice Strategy.

First Nations and Inuit-led Policing

First Nations and Inuit people face unique challenges—whether it’s the remoteness of communities or the need for policing that is culturally appropriate.

Currently, the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program provides support for communities to administer their own police force, or receive enhanced policing services from the RCMP or another standing police force. These agreements are cost-shared between the federal and provincial or territorial governments.

Through Budget 2021, the government has committed \$861 million over five years, and \$145 million per year ongoing, for policing and community safety in Indigenous communities. Of this, \$43.7 million was committed to co-develop a legislative framework for First Nations policing that recognizes First Nations policing as an essential service. To further address policing needs identified by Indigenous communities, Budget 2024 proposes to provide:

- ▶ \$267.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$92.5 million per year ongoing to Public Safety Canada for the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program and to support the work of Public Safety Canada’s Indigenous Secretariat; and
- ▶ \$200 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to repair, renovate and replace policing facilities in First Nations and Inuit communities.

The federal government is continuing to co-develop legislation with First Nations partners to recognize First Nations policing as an essential service.

Searching the Prairie Green Landfill

In 2022, three First Nations women went missing in Winnipeg, and the remains of two are still undiscovered to this day. Families of the missing women are rightfully calling for a search of the Prairie Green Landfill, where the remains of one of the three missing women were found in 2022.

For too long, previous governments have failed to listen, and to act, when Indigenous voices spoke up. We cannot make the same mistakes today. Indigenous families deserve closure.

On March 22, 2024, the federal government announced \$20 million in 2024-25 to support, in partnership with the Government of Manitoba, Indigenous partners, and impacted families, efforts to search the Prairie Green Landfill for the remains of missing and murdered Indigenous women. This builds on the \$1.2 million already provided by Crown-Indigenous Relations and Northern Affairs Canada to support feasibility and planning assessments.

The ongoing work to search the Prairie Green Landfill is a painful reminder that Canada is still in the midst of a national crisis of missing and murdered Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA+ people. The government is committed to implementing the *Federal Pathway to Address Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, Girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+ People* and to supporting healing and justice for victims, as well as their families, friends, and communities.

Chapter 6

A Fair Future for Indigenous Peoples

millions of dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
6.1. Investing in a Brighter Future for Indigenous Peoples	57	1,066	1,128	639	213	226	3,330
Empowering Indigenous Youth	0	6	6	0	0	0	13
First Nation K-12 Education	0	411	578	205	0	0	1,194
First Nation Post-Secondary Education	0	79	81	82	0	0	243
Dechinta Centre for Research and Learning	0	3	3	0	0	0	5
The Best Start for Every Indigenous Child	57	479	372	294	155	168	1,525
Supporting Indigenous Cultures ¹	0	58	58	58	58	58	290
Supporting Urban Indigenous Peoples	0	30	30	0	0	0	60
6.2. Advancing Indigenous Self-Determination	0	219	258	2	2	0	480
Section 35 Negotiations	0	48	48	0	0	0	96
Renewing First Nations Core Governance and New Fiscal Relationship Funding	0	140	148	0	0	0	288
Addressing the Legacy of Residential Schools	0	31	62	2	2	0	96
6.3. Advancing Economic Reconciliation	0	86	88	83	76	76	409
Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program	0	8	8	0	0	0	17
Boosting Indigenous Economic Opportunity	0	75	78	83	76	76	388
Indigenous Labour Market Information	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
6.4. Healthy Indigenous Communities	0	1,357	957	656	517	321	3,808
Indigenous Housing and Community Infrastructure	0	176	171	211	263	97	918
On-Reserve Income Assistance	0	173	208	208	169	169	927

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
First Nations and Inuit Health	0	646	178	162	51	21	1,058
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-58	0	0	0	0	-58
Supporting Indigenous Mental Health	0	315	315	0	0	0	630
Addressing Anti-Indigenous Racism in Health Care	0	33	34	34	34	34	168
Northern Food Security	0	57	34	34	0	0	124
Strengthening Access to Culturally Important Foods ²	0	14	18	8	0	0	40
6.5. Safe Indigenous Communities	9	131	126	152	159	174	751
First Nations Emergency Management and Preparedness	9	36	36	36	29	29	175
Red Dress Alert	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Support for Indigenous Justice Programming	0	20	22	22	11	11	87
First Nations and Inuit-led Policing	0	54	68	93	118	134	467
Searching the Prairie Green Landfill ³	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Additional Investments – A Fair Future for Indigenous Peoples	0	93	98	59	19	15	284
Section 35 Rights in British Columbia	0	6	6	6	6	6	31
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-10
Funding proposed for DFO, CIRNAC, and TC for the implementation of Section 35 Indigenous rights-related agreements between Canada and First Nations in British Columbia.							
Indigenous Peoples' Space	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Funding proposed for CIRNAC to support Indigenous partners to engage their membership on the long-term redevelopment of 100 Wellington and 119 Sparks into a national space for Indigenous Peoples, including a dedicated space for Algonquin Peoples.							
Indigenous Advisory and Monitoring Committees for Major Projects	0	17	17	11	0	0	44

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Funding proposed for NRCan, DFO, TC and the CER to enable Indigenous communities to continue to identify common priorities and provide informed advice on the Line 3 and the Trans Mountain Expansion Project pipelines.							
Winter Roads for Remote First Nations Communities							
	0	20	31	34	4	0	89
Funding proposed for ISC to support the Hatchet Lake All-seasons Road Project in Saskatchewan and the Berens River Bridge and Road Project in Ontario to provide safe, reliable road access to neighboring First Nations communities.							
Addressing Past Harms to Dog-Sledding Culture in Nunavik							
	0	25	20	0	0	0	45
Funding proposed for CIRNAC to support the Makivik Corporation in addressing harms caused by historical federal policies that led to the slaughter of sled dogs and the loss of Inuit culture.							
<i>Indian Act</i> Registration Services Renewal							
	0	11	11	11	11	11	53
Funding proposed for ISC to deliver registration services under the <i>Indian Act</i> .							
Family Violence Prevention Program							
	0	14	13	0	0	0	27
Funding proposed for ISC for the operation of emergency shelters and transitional homes on reserve, and to renew funding for the Moose Hide Campaign.							
Chapter 6 - Net Fiscal Impact							
	66	2,952	2,655	1,591	985	812	9,062

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. A glossary of abbreviations used in this table can be found at the end of Annex 1.

¹ A portion of the measure was previously announced.

² The renewal and expansion of the Northern Isolated Community Initiatives Fund will include funding for the Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency, Canada Economic Development for Quebec Regions, and the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency.

³ Measure previously announced.

Chapter 7

Protecting Canadians and Defending Democracy

For years, Canada has benefitted from the rules-based international order we helped to create. Given the good fortune of our history and our geography, it would be easy to turn away from the world and leave foreign problems for others to resolve.

Canadians understand this would be a mistake. Whether it is climate change leading to lower crop yields, which drive up the price of groceries, or political instability causing mass migration, which drives people to Canada in search of refuge, or Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, which undermines the security of all countries, Canadians know that we cannot stand aside in isolation from the world.

Canada needs to do its part—and we have been. Rooted in a belief that the dignity of people matters, we have made historic contributions to support the health and rights of women, including pre- and post-abortion care through the Feminist International Assistance Policy, and led the way with a feminist foreign policy. Canada has also doubled our international contributions to fight climate change, welcomed people fleeing violence and discrimination, and stood up for our values around the world.

We took these actions because they are right—and also because a more peaceful, prosperous world is in Canada's national interest. We must do our part in a world that is growing more challenging, more uncertain, and more complex. We must make investments to make sure that future generations can benefit from the same peace and prosperity that generations of Canadians have enjoyed. We have to be prepared to face these challenges, and Canada must have the tools to work with partners and allies. Doing this gives Canada greater credibility, and helps build stronger societies, allies, and partnerships.

Climate change is reshaping our North, presenting new threats to our sovereignty as the polar sea ice retreats, and opening up the Arctic to economic and geopolitical competition. Canada must assert our sovereignty over our Arctic territory. Economic security is becoming a central consideration in foreign policy as disruptive state and non-state actors attempt to reshape the global economy to their advantage. The rules-based order itself is under threat.

Russia has, since 2014, waged an illegal and unjustifiable war against Ukraine—killing tens of thousands of innocent civilians—and tried to undermine democracies around the world. Putin’s full-scale invasion launched in February 2022 has threatened Ukraine’s sovereignty and territory. Vladimir Putin is seeking to undermine the very idea of freedom itself. China has become increasingly disruptive, and is seeking to capitalize on this moment of global uncertainty to advance its own goals.

In the face of these challenges, and this suffering, many across Canada and around the world are left to worry about what future their children and grandchildren will inherit. Protecting Canada’s national interests and promoting Canada’s values in this more challenging world requires proactive engagement with the world.

Budget 2024 invests in strengthening the full range of tools at Canada’s disposal. We are investing in our defence to protect Canada and our allies in a more insecure world; in preserving and promoting free and open trade and deepening our economic partnerships with emerging and developing economies; and in strengthening Canada’s contributions to ending the conflicts and humanitarian crises that undermine stability.

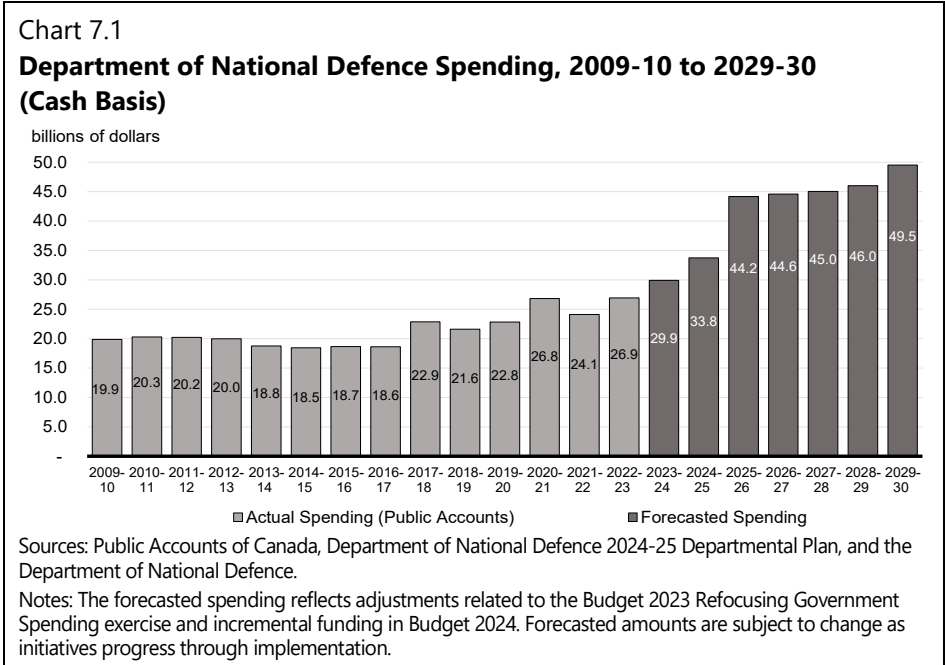
7.1 Protecting Canadians, at Home and Abroad

The world is at an inflection point. Transnational forces—climate change, strategic competition, and technological advancement—are testing our way of life, and threatening our security. Climate change is opening our Arctic to foreign competitors who are pursuing their own economic opportunities, and potentially seeking to do us or our Allies harm. Authoritarian leaders are trying to destroy the rules-based international order, and replace it with a world where might makes right. New weapon systems and emerging technologies are changing the nature of conflict.

In response to these challenges, we must make sure the Canadian Armed Forces, and all the women and men who serve, have what they need to keep Canada safe, no matter what.

Alongside our NATO Allies, we have reinforced our defence and deterrence capabilities and readiness, including by committing to expand Canada’s troop deployment in Latvia, where the Canadian Armed Forces already lead a NATO battlegroup. We have welcomed Finland and Sweden into the alliance, bolstered our support for members in Eastern Europe, and made the investments necessary to uphold our unique role in protecting NATO’s Northern and Western Flank—our Arctic.

In 2014, Canada was spending barely 1 per cent of GDP on defence. Now, compared to 2016-17, the total Department of National Defence budget is on track to more than double by 2025-26. These steady and responsible investments are making sure Canada and the Canadian Armed Forces are ready for whatever challenges they will face.



We are also seeing transnational groups—terrorist organizations, organized crime, and other disruptive non-state actors—become emboldened by growing instability. They are exploiting loopholes in financial systems around the world. This is also a tool of those seeking to avoid sanctions. We must make sure to strengthen our financial system and deny bad actors the opportunity to benefit from their crimes.

The actions of Russia, and others, are making the world less secure. It is more important than ever that the government renew its investments in defence, in the Canadian Armed Forces, and in defending Canadian values around the world.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Around \$38 billion over 20 years in the largest upgrade to NORAD in a generation, which will strengthen the defence of North America, reinforce Canada's support of our continental security alongside our closest ally, the United States, and protect our sovereignty in the North.

- ✓ \$11.5 billion over 20 years for Canada's contribution to increasing NATO's common budget and to establish a new regional office in Halifax for NATO's Defence Innovation Accelerator for the North Atlantic.
- ✓ \$4.4 billion over 20 years to enhance Canada's cyber security by expanding our cyber operations capability and shoring up critical infrastructure to fend off cyber attacks.
- ✓ \$3.8 billion over 20 years to acquire new critical weapons systems, replenish stocks of ammunition, and improve the Canadian Armed Forces' digital systems.
- ✓ \$3.5 billion to renew and expand Operation REASSURANCE, the Canadian Armed Forces' largest overseas mission, through which it contributes to NATO assurance and deterrence measures in Central and Eastern Europe.
- ✓ Over \$14 billion in total support for Ukraine, including \$7.4 billion for immediate financial support and \$4 billion for military assistance.
- ✓ \$910 million to support military operations in Ukraine, the Middle East, and the Indo-Pacific region.
- ✓ Restoring an industrial defence capacity, including adding Chantier Davie of Lévis, Quebec as the third strategic partner under the National Shipbuilding Strategy, which is renewing Canada's fleet and protecting our Arctic sovereignty.
- ✓ Nearly \$1 billion over 20 years to support culture change and wellness in the Canadian Armed Forces, and introducing amendments to the *National Defence Act* to deliver key recommendations to advance culture change.
- ✓ More than \$11 billion since 2015 to enhance benefits for veterans, including improvements to education, employment, and caregiver supports as well as the introduction of Pension for Life.

Protecting Canada and Defending North America

In recent months, the government has announced significant acquisitions to enhance the defence of Canada and North America, including:

- ✓ \$3.6 billion for nine new CC-330 Husky aircraft to enhance Canada's strategic transport and air-to-air refueling capability. The first aircraft was delivered in August 2023, with additional aircraft to follow over the coming years;
- ✓ \$10.4 billion for up to 16 new P-8A Poseidon aircraft, including for the associated infrastructure and training to strengthen Canada's maritime surveillance capability and contribute to NORAD's maritime warning mission. The first delivery is anticipated in 2026; and,
- ✓ \$2.5 billion for a Remotely Piloted Aircraft System to provide the Canadian Armed Forces with the capability to remotely engage targets in complex environments. The first delivery is anticipated in 2028.

Protecting Canada and Defending North America

In addition, in June 2022, the government made a landmark commitment to invest in continental defence and modernize NORAD. The government is advancing several major projects to protect Canada's sovereignty in the Arctic, including:

- ✓ \$6.9 billion to modernize Canada's surveillance systems, including new Arctic and Polar Over the Horizon Radar systems and enhanced space-based surveillance systems to expand situational awareness of Canadian territory and air and maritime approaches. The first of these systems is expected to be online in 2028;
- ✓ \$6.4 billion for new long-range and additional short- and medium-range air-to-air weapons systems to maintain the operational advantage of Canadian fighter aircraft against new and evolving air-based threats;
- ✓ \$4.1 billion for new command and control capabilities, including a modernized aerospace operations centre and enhanced Polar communications satellites; and,
- ✓ \$15.7 billion for infrastructure and support capabilities, including upgrades to NORAD Forward Operating Locations across Canada's North, including in Inuvik, Yellowknife, and Goose Bay, and new infrastructure for the CC-330 and F-35 aircraft.

Operation REASSURANCE: Canadian Armed Forces Defending NATO's Eastern Flank

In July 2023, the Prime Minister announced that Canada would be scaling the Canadian-led Enhanced Forward Presence Battle Group in Latvia to a Brigade as part of Operation REASSURANCE, Canada's contribution to NATO's assurance and deterrence measures in Central and Eastern Europe. To deliver on this commitment, Canada is scaling our presence in Latvia to up to 2,200 Canadian Armed Forces personnel and acquiring new critical capabilities on an urgent basis, including:

- ✓ Portable anti-tank missile systems;
- ✓ Counter uncrewed aircraft systems; and,
- ✓ Soldier-portable air defence systems.

Funding of \$1.4 billion for these new critical capabilities was first provided in 2022, with additional funding from the \$3.5 billion envelope announced in 2023 for the expansion of Operation REASSURANCE. Deliveries will be starting this year.

The following capabilities will also be supplied to Canada's mission in Europe in the coming months as part of the expansion of Operation REASSURANCE:

- ✓ Over 100 light tactical vehicles;
- ✓ At least 49 Armoured Heavy Support Vehicles;
- ✓ Personnel defence precision munitions; and,
- ✓ Improved communications and surveillance infrastructure.

Stronger National Defence

As the world becomes increasingly unstable, as climate change increases the severity and frequency of natural disasters, and as the risk of conflict grows, Canada is asking more of our military. Whether it is deploying to Latvia as part of Operation REASSURANCE, or Nova Scotia as part of Operation LENTUS, those who serve in the Canadian Armed Forces have answered the call whenever they are needed, to keep Canadians safe.

On April 8, in response to the rapidly changing security environment, the government announced an update to its defence policy: *Our North, Strong and Free*. In this updated policy, the government laid out its vision for Canada's national defence, which will ensure the safety of Canadians, our allies, and our partners by equipping our soldiers with the cutting-edge tools and advanced capabilities they need to keep Canadians safe in a changing world.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes foundational investments of \$8.1 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$73.0 billion over 20 years to the Department of National Defence (DND), the Communications Security Establishment (CSE), and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) to ensure Canada is ready to respond to global threats and to protect the well-being of Canadian Armed Forces members. Canada's defence spending-to-GDP ratio is expected to reach 1.76 per cent by 2029-30. These include:
 - \$549.4 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, with \$267.8 billion in future years, for DND to replace Canada's worldwide satellite communications equipment; for new tactical helicopters, long-range missile capabilities for the Army, and airborne early warning aircraft; and for other investments to defend Canada's sovereignty;
 - \$1.9 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$8.2 billion in future years, for DND to extend the useful life of the *Halifax*-class frigates and extend the service contract of the auxiliary oiler replenishment vessel, while Canada awaits delivery of next generation naval vessels;
 - \$1.4 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$8.2 billion in future years, for DND to replenish its supplies of military equipment;
 - \$1.8 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$7.7 billion in future years, for DND to build a strategic reserve of ammunition and scale up the production of made-in-Canada artillery ammunition. Private sector beneficiaries are expected to contribute to infrastructure and retooling costs;
 - \$941.9 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, with \$16.2 billion in future years, for DND to ensure that military infrastructure can support modern equipment and operations;

- \$917.4 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$10.9 billion in future years and \$145.8 million per year ongoing, for CSE and GAC to enhance their intelligence and cyber operations programs to protect Canada's economic security and respond to evolving national security threats;
- \$281.3 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$216 million in future years, for DND for a new electronic health record platform for military health care;
- \$6.9 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, with \$1.4 billion in future years, for DND to build up to 1,400 new homes and renovate an additional 2,500 existing units for Canadian Armed Forces personnel on bases across Canada (see Chapter 1);
- \$100 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to DND for child care services for Canadian Armed Forces personnel and their families (see Chapter 2);
- \$149.9 million over four years, starting in 2025-26, with \$1.8 billion in future years, for DND to increase the number of civilian specialists in priority areas; and,
- \$52.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$54.8 million in future years, to DND to support start-up firms developing dual-use technologies critical to our defence via the NATO Innovation Fund.

To support *Our North, Strong and Free*, \$156.7 million over three years, starting in 2026-27, and \$537.7 million in future years would be allocated from funding previously committed to Canada's 2017 Defence Policy, *Strong, Secure, Engaged*.

- Budget 2024 also proposes additional measures to strengthen Canada's national defence:
 - \$1.2 billion over 20 years, starting in 2024-25, to support the ongoing procurement of critical capabilities, military equipment, and infrastructure through DND's Capital Investment Fund; and,
 - \$66.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$7.4 billion in future years to DND for the Future Aircrew Training program to develop the next generation of Royal Canadian Air Force personnel. Of this amount, \$66.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, would be sourced from existing DND resources.
- Budget 2024 also announces reforms to Canadian defence policy and its review processes:

- Committing Canada to undertake a Defence Policy Review every four years, as part of a cohesive review of the National Security Strategy; and,
- Undertaking a review of Canada’s defence procurement system.

With this proposed funding, since 2022, the government has committed more than \$125 billion over 20 years in incremental funding to strengthen national defence and help keep Canadians and our democracy safe in an increasingly unpredictable world—today and for generations. Since 2015, this adds up to over \$175 billion in incremental funding for national defence.

Enhancing CSIS Intelligence Capabilities

As an advanced economy and an open and free democracy, Canada continues to be targeted by hostile actors, which threaten our democratic institutions, diaspora communities, and economic prosperity. The Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) protects Canadians from threats, such as violent extremism and foreign interference, through its intelligence operations in Canada and around the world.

To equip CSIS to combat emerging global threats and keep pace with technological developments, further investments in intelligence capabilities and infrastructure are needed. These will ensure CSIS can continue to protect Canadians.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$655.7 million over eight years, starting in 2024-25, with \$191.1 million in remaining amortization, and \$114.7 million ongoing to the Canadian Security Intelligence Service to enhance its intelligence capabilities, and its presence in Toronto.

Maintaining a Robust Arctic Presence

The Canadian Arctic is warming four times faster than the world average, as a result of climate change. It is also where we share a border with today’s most hostile nuclear power—Russia. The shared imperatives of researching climate change where its impacts are most severe, and maintaining an ongoing presence in the Arctic enable Canada to advance this important scientific work and assert our sovereignty.

Maintaining a robust research presence supports Canada’s Arctic sovereignty. Scientific and research operations in the Arctic advance our understanding of how climate change is affecting people, the economy, and the environment in the region. This is an important competitive advantage, as economic competition increases in the region.

To support research operations in Canada’s North, Budget 2024 proposes:

- \$46.9 million over five years starting in 2024-25, with \$8.5 million in remaining amortization and \$11.1 million ongoing, to Natural Resources Canada to renew the Polar Continental Shelf Program to continue supporting northern research logistics, such as lodging and flights for scientists; and,
- \$3.5 million in 2024-25 to Polar Knowledge Canada to support its activities, including the operation of the Canadian High Arctic Research Station.

Figure 7.1
Canada's Northern Frontier: Select Research Sites and Mining Activity



Source: Natural Resources Canada

Unwavering Support for Ukraine

Since Russia launched its illegal, full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, Canada has stood with the brave people of Ukraine as they defend their families, their sovereignty, and their democracy itself.

Canada's financial support has helped the government of Ukraine to continue to operate, including by delivering essential government services and pensions to Ukrainians, and restoring damaged infrastructure, such as the civilian electrical grid, which was targeted by Russian missiles in late 2022, in a brutal attempt to break Ukrainian resistance.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces that Canada intends to provide Ukraine with \$2.4 billion in loans for 2024, of which \$2 billion was provided on March 20, 2024, through the International Monetary Fund Administered Account for Ukraine to ensure the government of Ukraine can continue to deliver for its citizens. To enable the full extent of this support, the government intends to propose amendments to the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act*.

Canada remains steadfast in its support for Ukraine's brave fight against Russia. As the conflict enters into its third year, Canada is unwavering in our support of the Ukrainian fight for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and democracy.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.6 billion over five years, starting in 2024–25, to the Department of National Defence for the provision of lethal and non-lethal military aid to Ukraine.

This multi-year commitment will provide predictability to Ukraine as well as to Canada's defence industry.

Since the beginning of the conflict, Canada has committed more than \$4 billion in military aid for Ukraine, as part of over \$14 billion in total support to Ukraine since February 2022.

Reconstruction and Development Support for Ukraine

Beyond direct support for its fight against Russia's full-scale invasion, Ukraine needs help to rebuild its economy and infrastructure from the damage of Putin's ongoing war. Canada and our allies are working to support Ukraine's reconstruction to ensure after victory comes a brighter future.

The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) is a long-standing development partner in Ukraine. In December 2023, EBRD Governors approved a €4 billion (approximately \$6.3 billion) general capital increase to support reconstruction efforts in Ukraine.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide an estimated \$216.7 million (€137.2 million) over five years, starting in 2025-26, for Canada's share of the EBRD's general capital increase for Ukraine's reconstruction.

Using Russian Assets to Rebuild Ukraine

Canada is working with G7 allies to make sure that Russia is held to account for the destruction caused by its illegal and unjustified full-scale invasion of Ukraine. Russia must pay for the significant reconstruction costs facing Ukraine. In concert with other G7 countries, Canada is actively working on finding ways to use immobilized Russian assets to contribute to the reconstruction of Ukraine, the restoration of peace and security, and the compensation of victims of the conflict.

Russia's illegal war against Ukraine has destroyed schools, homes, power generators, theatres, hospitals, and much more. Russia should pay for the damage it has done. At the beginning of the war, Canada and our allies took the unprecedented step of immobilizing close to US\$280 billion in Russian sovereign assets, removing them from Putin's war chest.

We recognize and support the significant work many of our allies have already done on this issue.

Within the G7, all countries have agreed that Russia's sovereign assets will remain immobilized until Russia pays for the damage it caused to Ukraine. Canada believes that now is the time to use these resources actively to support Ukraine in its existential fight. It is Canada's position that these assets can be redirected to benefit Ukraine, consistent with international law.

This should not be a controversial statement. The UN General Assembly has called on Russia to cease its hostilities and pay for the damage it has done. There are prominent international law specialists, from countries around the world, who have concluded that in the circumstances, there is a lawful basis to repurpose these assets.

At the same time, the government recognizes the importance of working with our partners to find a mutually acceptable solution. The unity of the G7 has been critical to maintaining support for Ukraine against Vladimir Putin, and any action must be taken in concert with others. This is how we can maximize effectiveness.

The European Union's Windfall Profits mechanism represents the kind of innovative approach to this issue that is required to meet this moment, and it presents a strong foundation to build on with further solutions.

Canada is committed to work with allies to explore all possible legal mechanisms to make full use of the assets currently immobilized in our jurisdictions, including for the purpose of increasing support for Ukraine in the short term. This includes exploring ideas that have been advanced by experts such as the

creation of a Special Purpose Vehicle to leverage immobilized assets, and the possible expansion of the Windfall Profits mechanism to advance the payments from future years under this system to Ukraine.

- Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to advance engagement with international partners, particularly the G7, to identify additional avenues to hold Russia to account for its full-scale invasion of Ukraine. These discussions, and any consensus achieved, will be used to advance necessary amendments to Canada's sanctions regime.

Protecting Canadians from Financial Crimes

Financial crimes are serious threats to public safety, national security, and Canada's financial system. They can range from terrorist financing, corruption, and the evasion of sanctions, to money laundering, fraud, and tax evasion. These crimes have real world implications, often enabling other criminal behaviour. Financial crime also undermines the fairness and transparency that are so essential to our economy.

Since 2017, the government has undertaken significant work to crack down on financial crime:

- ✓ Investing close to \$320 million since 2019 to strengthen compliance, financial intelligence, information sharing, and investigative capacity to support money laundering investigations;
- ✓ Creating new Integrated Money Laundering Investigative Teams in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, and Quebec, which convene experts to advance investigations into money laundering, supported by dedicated forensic accounting experts;
- ✓ Launching a publicly accessible beneficial ownership registry for federal corporations on January 22, 2024. The government continues to call upon provinces and territories to advance a pan-Canadian approach to beneficial ownership transparency;
- ✓ Modernizing Canada's anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing framework to adapt to emerging technologies; vulnerable sectors; and growing risks such as sanctions evasion; and,
- ✓ Establishing public-private partnerships with the financial sector, that are improving the detection and disruption of profit-oriented crimes, including human trafficking, online child sexual exploitation, and fentanyl trafficking.

Budget 2024 takes further action to protect Canadians from financial crimes.

Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing

Criminal and terrorist organizations continually look for new ways to perpetrate illicit activities. Canada needs a robust legal framework that keeps pace with evolving financial crimes threats.

To combat money laundering, terrorist financing, and sanctions evasion, Budget 2024 announces:

- ▶ The government intends to introduce legislative amendments to the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* (PCMLTFA), the *Criminal Code*, the *Income Tax Act*, and the *Excise Tax Act*.
 - Proposed amendments to the PCMLTFA would:
 - Enhance the ability of reporting entities under the PCMLTFA to share information with each other to detect and deter money laundering, terrorist financing, and sanctions evasion, while maintaining privacy protections for personal information, including an oversight role for the Office of the Privacy Commissioner under regulations;
 - Permit the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) to disclose financial intelligence to provincial and territorial civil forfeiture offices to support efforts to seize property linked to unlawful activity; and, Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada to strengthen the integrity of Canada's citizenship process;
 - Enable anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regulatory obligations to cover factoring companies, cheque cashing businesses, and leasing and finance companies to close a loophole and level the playing field across businesses providing financial services;
 - Allow FINTRAC to publicize more information around violations of obligations under the PCMLTFA when issuing administrative monetary penalties to strengthen transparency and compliance; and,
 - Make technical amendments to close loopholes and correct inconsistencies.
 - Proposed amendments to the *Criminal Code* would:
 - Allow courts to issue an order to require a financial institution to keep an account open to assist in the investigation of a suspected criminal offence; and,
 - Allow courts to issue a repeating production order to authorize law

enforcement to obtain ongoing, specified information on activity in an account or multiple accounts connected to a person of interest in a criminal investigation.

- Proposed amendments to the *Income Tax Act* and *Excise Tax Act* would:
 - o Ensure Canada Revenue Agency officials who carry out criminal investigations are authorized to seek general warrants through court applications, thereby modernizing and simplifying evidence gathering processes and helping to fight tax evasion and other financial crimes.

Canada Financial Crimes Agency

As announced in Budget 2023, the Canada Financial Crimes Agency (CFCA) will become Canada's lead enforcement agency against financial crime. It will bring together expertise necessary to increase money laundering charges, prosecutions, and convictions, and the seizure of criminal assets.

- Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$1.7 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to the Department of Finance to finalize the design and legal framework for the CFCA.

Fighting Trade-Based Fraud and Money Laundering

- Trade-based financial crime is one of the most pervasive means of laundering money; it's estimated that this is how hundreds of millions of dollars are laundered each year. To strengthen efforts to fight trade fraud and money laundering, the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* announced enhancements to the Canada Border Services Agency's authorities under the PCMLTFA to combat trade-based financial crime and the intent to create a Trade Transparency Unit.
- Budget 2024 builds on this work by proposing to provide \$29.9 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$5.1 million in remaining amortization and \$4.2 million ongoing, for the Canada Border Services Agency to support the implementation of its new authorities under the PCMLTFA to combat financial crime and strengthen efforts to combat international financial crime with our allies.

Supporting Veterans' Well-Being

After their service and their sacrifice, veterans of the Canadian Armed Forces deserve our full support. Veterans' organizations are often best placed to understand the needs of veterans and to develop programming that improves their quality of life. In 2018, the federal government launched the Veteran and Family Well-Being Fund, which provides funding to public, private, and academic organizations, to advance research projects and innovative approaches to deliver services to veterans and their families.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide an additional \$6 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, to Veterans Affairs Canada for the Veteran and Family Well-Being Fund. A portion of the funding will focus on projects for Indigenous, women, and 2SLGBTQI+ veterans.

Telemedicine Services for Veterans and Their Families

After serving in the Canadian Armed Forces, many veterans who previously received their health care from the Forces need to find a family doctor in the provincial system, which makes their transition to civilian life more stressful, especially if they need health care for service-related injuries.

To ensure veterans and their families have access to the care they deserve after their service to Canada:

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$9.3 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to Veterans Affairs Canada to extend and expand the Veteran Family Telemedicine Service pilot for another three years. This initiative will provide up to two years of telemedicine services to recent veterans and their families.

Commemorating Canada's Veterans

Every day, women and men from across our country proudly and bravely put on the uniform with the maple leaf. We must honour the contributions and sacrifices of Canadian veterans. From the World Wars, to the Suez Canal, Korea, Congo, Cyprus, the First Gulf War, the Balkans, Afghanistan, and many other places, Canadian soldiers have stepped up and answered the call.

To commemorate those who stepped up to serve our country:

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$3.8 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to Veterans Affairs Canada to help the Juno Beach Centre preserve the legacy of all Canadians who served during the Second World War.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$4 million in 2024-25 to Veterans Affairs Canada to commemorate significant Canadian military milestones, including the 80th anniversary of D-Day and the Battle of Normandy, and the 60th anniversary of the beginning of the Canadian peacekeeping mission in Cyprus.

7.2 Economic Security for Canada and Our Allies

The system of rules and institutions that were established in the wake of the Second World War unleashed an era of prosperity unprecedented in human history. This era generated a massive expansion of global trade, and lifted hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. As a trading nation with privileged access to more than two-thirds of the global economy, Canada has benefitted enormously from the stability and certainty that this system provided.

Supply chain disruptions and rising protectionism threaten this Canadian advantage that has been enjoyed for generations. Canada is taking action to make sure we preserve the rules-based international order. We are strengthening our trade relationships and making sure they reflect our values. We are ensuring our economy is resilient and secure, protecting Canadians and Canada from economic pressure from authoritarian regimes, and defending Canada's economic interests.

Budget 2024 makes investments to ensure the opportunities and prosperity of trade, enjoyed by generations of Canadians, continue to be there for every generation.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Launching in 2017 *Strong, Secure, Engaged*, to maintain the Canadian Armed Forces as an agile, multi-purpose, combat-ready force, ensuring Canada is strong domestically, an active partner in North America, and engaged internationally.
- ✓ Upholding Canada's 15 free trade agreements with 51 countries. Canada is the only G7 country with comprehensive trade and investment agreements with all other G7 members.
- ✓ Implementing the modernized Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement and the United Kingdom's accession to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership.
- ✓ Establishing a new Canada-Taiwan foreign investment promotion and protection arrangement in December 2023.
- ✓ Launching Canada's Indo-Pacific Strategy in November 2022, committing almost \$2.3 billion to strengthen Canada's role as a strong partner in the region. The strategy included:
 - \$492.9 million over five years to reinforce Canada's Indo-Pacific naval presence and increase Canadian Armed Forces participation in regional military exercises.
 - \$227.8 million over five years to increase Canada's work with partners in the region on national security, cyber security, and responses to crime, terrorism, and threats from weapons proliferation.
 - Canada is negotiating free trade agreements with Indonesia and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to provide additional trade and investment opportunities in the Indo-Pacific region.
- ✓ To further reinforce Canada's role as a trusted supply chain partner, and its commitment to cooperate with like-minded partners in meeting emerging global challenges, including the economic resilience of the world's democracies, Canada undertook the following actions:
 - Joined with the U.S. in the Energy Transformation Task Force to accelerate cooperation on critical clean energy opportunities and to strengthen integrated Canada-U.S. supply chains, which as announced in Chapter 4, has been extended for another year.
 - Canada signed a new agreement in May 2023 with South Korea for cooperation on critical mineral supply chains, clean energy transition, and energy security.

- Canada endorsed the Joint Declaration Against Trade-Related Economic Coercion and Non-Market Policies and Practices with Australia, Japan, New Zealand, the U.K., and the U.S. in June 2023.

Protecting Canadian Businesses from Unfair Foreign Competition

Canadian companies and workers are able to do business around the world, selling their goods and expertise, because the government has delivered free trade agreements that cover 61 per cent of the world's GDP and 1.5 billion consumers. This means Canadians can do business in Japan and Malaysia with the CPTPP; in Europe with CETA; in the United States and Mexico with the new NAFTA; and in Ukraine with a modernized CUFTA. These agreements mean good jobs and good salaries for people across the country.

However, this is only true when Canadian workers and businesses are competing on an even playing field, and countries respect agreed trade rules.

That is why the government has taken steps to ensure that Canada's trade remedy and import monitoring systems have the tools needed to defend Canadian workers and businesses from unfair practices of foreign competitors. For instance, earlier this year, Canada introduced a system to track the countries steel imports are initially melted and poured in, to increase supply chain transparency and support effective enforcement of Canada's trade laws.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$10.5 million over three years, starting in 2024-25, for the Canada Border Services Agency to create a dedicated Market Watch Unit to monitor and update trade remedy measures annually, to protect Canadian workers and businesses from unfair trade practices, and ensure greater transparency and market predictability.

Ensuring Reciprocal Treatment for Canadian Businesses Abroad

Canada is taking action to protect Canadian businesses and workers from additional global economic and trade challenges. These challenges include protectionist and non-market policies and practices implemented by our trading partners. When Canada opens its markets to goods and services from other countries, we expect those countries to equally grant Canadian businesses the access that we provide their companies.

As detailed in the *Policy Statement on Ensuring Reciprocal Treatment for Canadian Businesses Abroad*, published alongside the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, Canada will consider reciprocity as a key design element for new policies going forward. This approach builds on Canada's commitment to

implement reciprocal procurement policies, including for infrastructure and sub-national infrastructure spending, in the near term. A reciprocal lens will also be applied to a range of new measures including, but not limited to, investment tax incentives, grants and contributions, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, investment restrictions, and intellectual property requirements.

In pursuing reciprocity, Canada will continue working with its allies to introduce incentives for businesses to reorient supply chains to trusted, reliable partners, and will ensure that any new measures do not unnecessarily harm trading partners who do not discriminate against Canadian goods and suppliers.

Protecting Critical Supply Chains

Recent events around the world, from the pandemic to Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, have exposed strategic vulnerabilities in critical supply chains, to which Canada and countries around the world are responding by derisking, or *friendshoring*, their supply chains. Canada is actively working with its allies to strengthen shared supply chains and deepen our economic ties with trusted partners, including in the context of accelerating the transition to a net-zero economy.

Ongoing efforts to build our critical supply chains through democracies like our own represent a significant economic opportunity for Canadian businesses and workers, and the government will continue to design domestic policies and programs with *friendshoring* as a top-of-mind objective.

To reinforce Canada's role as a trusted supply chain partner for our allies, Budget 2023 took action to mobilize private investment and grow Canada's economy towards net-zero. These investments are growing Canada's economic capacity in industries across the economy, while simultaneously reducing Canada's emissions and strengthening our essential trading relationships.

Eradicating Forced Labour from Canadian Supply Chains

Canada is gravely concerned by the ongoing human rights violations against Uyghurs and Muslim minorities in China, as well as by the use of forced labour around the world.

- ▶ Budget 2024 reaffirms the federal government’s commitment to introduce legislation in 2024 to eradicate forced labour from Canadian supply chains and to strengthen the import ban on goods produced with forced labour. The government will also work to ensure existing legislation fits within the overall framework to safeguard our supply chains.

This will build on funding committed in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* that, starting January 1, 2024, supports the requirement for annual reporting from public and private entities to demonstrate measures they have taken to prevent and reduce the risk that forced labour is used in their supply chains.

7.3 Upholding Canadian Values Around the World

In a more dangerous, uncertain world, the government is standing up for Canada’s interests and values. This starts with our work to preserve the set of rules and institutions that have served us well over the past 80 years. At home, this system has provided Canadians with extraordinary peace and stability, allowing us to build a more just and affluent society. Around the world, it has delivered an unprecedented period of global prosperity, lifting hundreds of millions out of poverty.

However, a series of cascading global crises are putting pressure on this system. Climate change, debt, pandemics, and conflicts are all serving to test the ability of the global system to respond, and deliver on the promise of prosperity to the poorest and most vulnerable around the world. These compounding crises are having an impact on the poorest and most vulnerable, including on the health and rights of women and girls. No country can respond to these challenges alone. Collectively, the international community must work together better to address them. In part, this means developing new tools, and taking new approaches to enduring problems.

Canada is at the forefront of this work. With our partners at the Multilateral Development Banks, we are pushing to make more money available to developing countries so that they can make the critical investments they need to support their people. We are also working to adapt our support of economic development to respond to the new economic reality with new tools to engage the private sector to put its resources to work addressing these issues, and create economic opportunities for people around the world. We recognize that any international aid or assistance has the most impact when it addresses crises at their source.

Consistent with the commitment to increase international assistance every year out to 2030, through Budget 2024, Canada is making the investments that preserve our ability to shape a world that reflects our values—from our Feminist International Assistance Policy that seeks to uplift and uphold the rights of women and girls around the world, to our work to support vulnerable countries affected by climate change, to our work to lift up developing economies.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Continued prioritization of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls through Canada’s Feminist International Assistance Policy, including investments of \$1.4 billion per year in global health—half of which is dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and rights—every year until 2030.
- ✓ An additional 700 million Special Drawing Rights (around \$1.3 billion) to the International Monetary Fund’s (IMF) Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust to help meet the financing needs of the world’s poorest countries. This brings Canada’s commitment to channel IMF Special Drawing Rights to low-income and vulnerable countries to around 60 per cent, among the highest of any country.
- ✓ More than \$400 million in security, humanitarian, and development assistance in response to the crisis in Haiti since 2022, including to enhance policing support and equipment for the Haitian National Police, and bolster Haitian-led solutions to the crisis.
- ✓ \$350 million to support developing countries—home to the vast majority of the world’s biodiversity—to advance conservation efforts and implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework.
- ✓ \$16 million towards the start-up cost of a global fund to address loss and damage due to climate change, part of Canada’s \$5.3 billion international climate finance commitment. Canada was one of the first contributors to the fund and will play a leadership role on its Board.

International Humanitarian Assistance

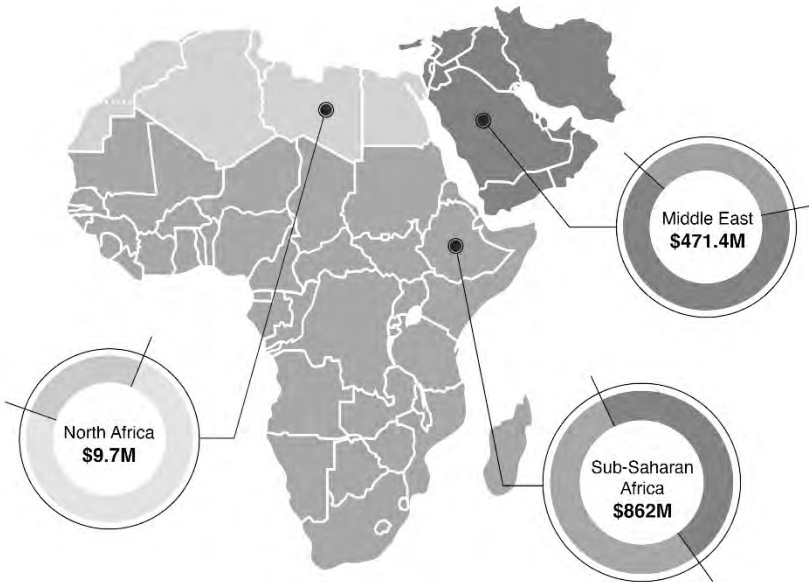
As a result of the worsening climate crisis, violent conflict, and economic shocks, more people around the world are in urgent need of help than ever before.

Canada has a long history of taking action to support humanitarian efforts around the world. Our government is committed to helping lift up the most vulnerable, preventing overlapping crises from worsening, and promoting a more inclusive future for everyone. The stability of Canada’s democracy, and democracy around the world, depends upon it.

- ▶ To respond to increasing international humanitarian assistance needs, Budget 2024 proposes to provide an additional \$350 million over two years, beginning in 2024-25, to Global Affairs Canada to enhance Canada’s ability to respond to large-scale and deteriorating humanitarian crises around the world.

Figure 7.2

Spotlight: Canada’s International Humanitarian Assistance to Africa and the Middle East, in 2021-22 and 2022-23 (cash basis)



Notes: These figures represent humanitarian assistance as defined by the OECD-DAC sector codes and thus, the totals may vary from and extend beyond what is normally budgeted as humanitarian assistance in Canada’s International Assistance reporting.

Global Affairs Canada Transformation

In order to protect and promote Canada’s interests around the world, Canada must have a foreign service that is modern and fit for purpose in a changing world. Global Affairs Canada (GAC) is facing an increasingly complex global environment. To meet this moment, GAC has begun a multi-year organizational transformation to make sure it stays fit for purpose and can advance Canadian foreign policy priorities, and serve Canadians abroad.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$159.1 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$5.9 million in remaining amortization, to support GAC’s transformation, including:
 - \$61.4 million over five years to strengthen recruitment and training for Canada’s foreign service;
 - \$47.6 million over five years to support competitive compensation for locally engaged staff at Canada’s missions abroad;
 - \$32.1 million over five years, with \$5.9 million in remaining amortization, to strengthen GAC’s information management and technology (IM/IT) systems; and,
 - \$18 million over five years to bolster Canada’s presence at our mission to the United Nations in New York.

Modernizing International Financial Institutions

International financial institutions, such as the IMF and World Bank, are an essential forum for multilateral work to lift up the world’s poorest and most vulnerable people by providing support to low- and middle-income countries. Canada and its international partners have called for significant reforms to international financial institutions to make them more efficient and responsive to emerging global threats. These reforms would enable these institutions to significantly scale up development support while minimizing the fiscal impact on donors.

To advance Canada’s development priorities, centred on the dignity of people, and support international financial institution reform:

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government’s intention to propose legislative amendments to the *European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Agreement Act* and the *International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act* to enable the use of innovative financial instruments, such as the purchase of hybrid capital, to bolster multilateral development banks’ ability to support borrowing countries, so developing countries can better support people in greatest need.

- ▶ Budget 2024 also announces the government’s intention to increase by 50 per cent the amount that Canada is permitted to pay the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for quota subscriptions. This is in line with the recent conclusion of the 16th General Review of Quotas for all IMF member countries to do so and will enhance the IMF’s capacity to support global financial stability. The government intends to propose legislative amendments to the *Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act* to increase Canada’s IMF quota subscriptions.

Fostering Innovative Approaches to International Assistance

Introduced in Budget 2018 as a pilot project, the International Assistance Innovation Program is intended to complement Canada’s core international assistance activities, from emergency humanitarian aid to economic empowerment programs, with innovative financing arrangements and partnerships.

The program seeks to better catalyze other non-governmental sources of financing—including private sector and philanthropic financing—to deliver international assistance to the poorest and most vulnerable around the world. Since its inception, the program has provided more than \$800 million in support for developing countries. These projects are expected to reach 1.68 million people and abate 27 million tons of greenhouse gases.

As part of this focus on mobilizing new, additional resources, FinDev, Canada’s development finance institution, was launched in 2018 to provide the government with another way to engage the private sector. Since then, FinDev has programmed \$75.9 million in concessional financing under the GAC-funded 2X Canada facility and committed close to \$1.3 billion of its own resources on commercial terms, with 45 private sector clients.

To further enable Canada’s efforts to engage the private sector on development goals, a new phase of the International Assistance Innovation Program will focus on small, high impact transactions supporting businesses and entrepreneurs. The government will also seek to leverage FinDev’s global mandate and expertise to mobilize private investment in projects that cannot attain commercial viability on their own.

The government intends to introduce legislative measures that would build on these tools and provide additional flexibilities to the program. Further details will be announced at a later date.

Sustainable Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean

Attracting private capital is essential to sustainable economic growth in developing countries, the kind of growth that creates good jobs, supports communities, and fosters greater stability. IDB Invest is the private sector arm of the Inter-American Development Bank and it is a leader in fostering economic growth and social inclusion in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In March 2024, IDB Invest Governors approved a US\$3.5 billion general capital increase to mobilize greater volumes of private capital towards tackling climate change and reducing poverty and inequality.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide up to an estimated \$146.3 million (US\$106.8 million) over five years to Global Affairs Canada, starting in 2027-28, to purchase Canada's allocated shares in IDB Invest, which will catalyze private sector financing to support clean economic growth and create economic opportunities for women in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Leadership on Women's Rights and Gender Equality

As part of its Feminist International Assistance Policy, Canada made a ten-year commitment to advance the health and rights of women and girls around the world. The Ten-Year Commitment to Health and Rights (2020-2030) is a bold and ambitious commitment to increase Canada's global health and rights funding to \$1.4 billion per year, beginning in 2023. Half of this funding is dedicated to sexual and reproductive health and rights. This commitment drives progress to address critical, unmet needs to improve global health and strengthen human rights. Projects supported by this funding include:

- ✓ Nutrition International, which enabled teachers to deliver weekly iron and folic acid supplements to over 2 million adolescent girls, averting thousands of cases of anemia and helping girls to stay in school.
- ✓ Profamilia, which delivered a comprehensive sexuality education model to over 10,300 adolescents in eight municipalities of Colombia.

In March 2023, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) ranked Canada as the top donor by share of assistance supporting gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls for 2022. This was Canada's fourth consecutive year at the top of the rankings.

Standing Up for LGBTQI+ Rights Around the World

Canada was one of the first countries in the world to legalize same-sex marriage, and we continue to make progress in advancing the rights and protections of our vibrant 2SLGBTQI+ communities here at home. But, these same rights and freedoms are not enjoyed by people in other countries.

Since 2015, Canada has been at the forefront of defending LGBTQI+ rights around the world. Today, 65 international jurisdictions still criminalize same-sex sexual activity, including 11 jurisdictions where the death penalty can be applied, fuelling anti-LGBTQI+ hate, persecution, discrimination, and violence. Canada stands up for, protects, and promotes the human rights of LGBTQI+ people at home and around the world.

In February 2019, Canada announced its new LGBTQI+ International Assistance Program to advance human rights and improve socio-economic outcomes for LGBTQI+ people in developing countries. Through this program, the government is providing \$30 million in dedicated funding over five years, and \$10 million every year thereafter.

In 2021-22 and 2022-23, the LGBTQI+ International Assistance Program funded six projects that helped support human rights in 33 countries:

- \$3.5 million to Oikos to support five human rights organizations to advance the economic, political, and social empowerment of LGBTQI+ communities in Central America;
- \$2.4 million to the APCOM Foundation to help local LGBTQI+ organizations throughout Southeast Asia to improve their organizational capacity and support for local LGBTQI+ people;
- \$1.6 million to the World Bank to support their work on LGBTQI+ inclusion;
- \$1.1 million to ILGA World to advance their research and capacity building work in support of global LGBTQI+ movements;
- \$450,000 for Égides to strengthen sexual and reproductive health and rights for LGBTQI+ women and girls in West Africa; and,
- \$1 million to other organizations to support advocacy and capacities to advance the human rights of LGBTQI+ persons and provide emergency support for LGBTQI+ communities facing discrimination and violence.

At a time of rising anti-LGBTQI+ hate around the world, these investments enable Canadian LGBTQI+ organizations to collaborate with partners in developing countries, support local organizations and equality movements, and invest in multilateral initiatives that contribute to policy, advocacy, and research efforts. Canada will continue to play a leading role in standing up for a brighter, more inclusive future for LGBTQI+ people at home and around the world.

Chapter 7

Protecting Canadians and Defending Democracy

millions of dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
7.1. Protecting Canadians, at Home and Abroad	0	548	2,123	2,419	2,613	2,271	9,975
Stronger National Defence - Replacing and Acquiring New Military Capabilities	0	0	23	109	178	239	549
Stronger National Defence - Sustaining Naval Vessels	0	293	376	436	446	376	1,926
Stronger National Defence - Sustaining Military Equipment	0	202	256	312	325	346	1,441
Stronger National Defence - Investing in Ammunition Supply and Production	0	15	137	308	566	735	1,762
Stronger National Defence - Maintaining and Renewing National Defence Infrastructure	0	0	103	206	308	324	942
Stronger National Defence - Enhancing Canada's Intelligence and Cyber Operations	0	73	115	186	244	299	917
Stronger National Defence - Acquiring a New Electronic Health Record Platform for Military Personnel	0	7	59	60	77	80	281
Stronger National Defence - Building Homes for Canadian Armed Forces Personnel	0	0	0	1	2	4	7
Stronger National Defence - Improving Child Care for Canadian Armed Forces Personnel	0	13	18	21	23	25	100
Stronger National Defence - Augmenting Civilian Capacity	0	0	19	37	46	48	150
Stronger National Defence - Contributing to the NATO Innovation Fund	0	10	11	11	11	11	53
<i>Stronger National Defence - Less: Funding Reallocated from Strong, Secure, Engaged 2017</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-50</i>	<i>-52</i>	<i>-55</i>	<i>-157</i>
Stronger National Defence - Supporting Ongoing Defence Procurements and Capital Projects	0	-436	508	313	60	-658	-213

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Stronger National Defence - Investing in Future Aircrew Training	0	-2	93	37	-93	32	66
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	0	-22	-22	0	-22	-66
Enhancing CSIS Intelligence Capabilities	0	30	41	71	91	106	339
Maintaining a Robust Arctic Presence - Polar Continental Shelf Program	0	9	9	9	9	9	47
Maintaining a Robust Arctic Presence - Polar Knowledge Canada	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Unwavering Support for Ukraine – Military Aid	0	320	320	320	320	320	1,600
Reconstruction and Development Support for Ukraine	0	0	43	43	43	43	173
Protecting Canadians from Financial Crimes	0	4	8	7	7	7	32
Supporting Veterans' Well-Being	0	2	2	2	0	0	6
Telemedicine Services for Veterans and Their Families	0	1	2	3	2	2	9
Commemorating Canada's Veterans	0	5	1	1	1	1	8
7.2. Economic Security for Canada and Our Allies	0	3	4	4	0	0	11
Protecting Canadian Businesses from Unfair Foreign Competition	0	3	4	4	0	0	11
7.3. Upholding Canadian Values Around the World	0	169	228	33	102	61	593
International Humanitarian Assistance	0	150	200	0	0	0	350
Global Affairs Canada Transformation	0	19	28	33	40	40	159
Sustainable Growth in Latin America and the Caribbean	0	0	0	0	63	21	84

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	<i>Total</i>
Additional Investments – Protecting Canadians and Defending Democracy	32	81	2	2	2	2	119
Preparing for G7 Presidency	0	81	2	2	2	2	87
Funding proposed for multiple departments for the government to begin preparing for Canada's 2025 G7 Presidency.							
Ensuring Secure International Events	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Funding proposed for the RCMP to cover security costs for the President of Ukraine's visit and the CARICOM Summit in Ottawa.							
Crisis Evacuations	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Funding proposed for GAC for the recent emergency evacuations of Canadians from crisis situations abroad.							
Chapter 7 - Net Fiscal Impact	32	800	2,357	2,458	2,717	2,333	10,698

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. A glossary of abbreviations used in this table can be found at the end of Annex 1.

Chapter 8

Tax Fairness for Every Generation

Canada is one of the wealthiest countries in the world. For generations, this has meant Canada is a place where everyone could secure a better future for themselves and their children. This is in no small part due to our commitment to progressive taxation, investments in Canada's strong social safety net, and an effective, efficient government. Together, Canada's tax and benefit systems have supported equality of opportunity for generations of Canadians.

In the last few decades, the pathways enjoyed by generations of Canadians to build a middle class life have come under pressure. From the pandemic's disruptions of the global economy to chronic underinvestment in housing by previous governments, the cost of living crisis and the global shift to a winner-take-all digital economy, those at the top have been getting richer while younger generations struggle to buy a first home and afford to start a family.

Today, younger Canadians—through no fault of their own—are too often finding that their hard work is not paying off. That's not fair.

Canada's potential must be leveraged to fix this; we must invest to ensure younger generations have the same opportunities as those before them.

That is why the federal government is taking action to build a fairer future, with transformative investments in housing, innovation, the clean economy, and in younger generations. We'll unlock the promise of Canada, so every generation can build a better life, as their parents and grandparents did before them. It is crucial that the government make sure younger Canadians can afford to get a good education and in-demand skills, buy a home, raise a family, and build a good middle class life.

Canada's fiscally responsible economic plan and our AAA credit rating are the foundation for the stability of our economy. They make Canada a safe and attractive destination for investment and create business certainty. Financing the investment we need through more debt would be unfair to young Canadians—we want them to inherit prosperity, not our unpaid bills.

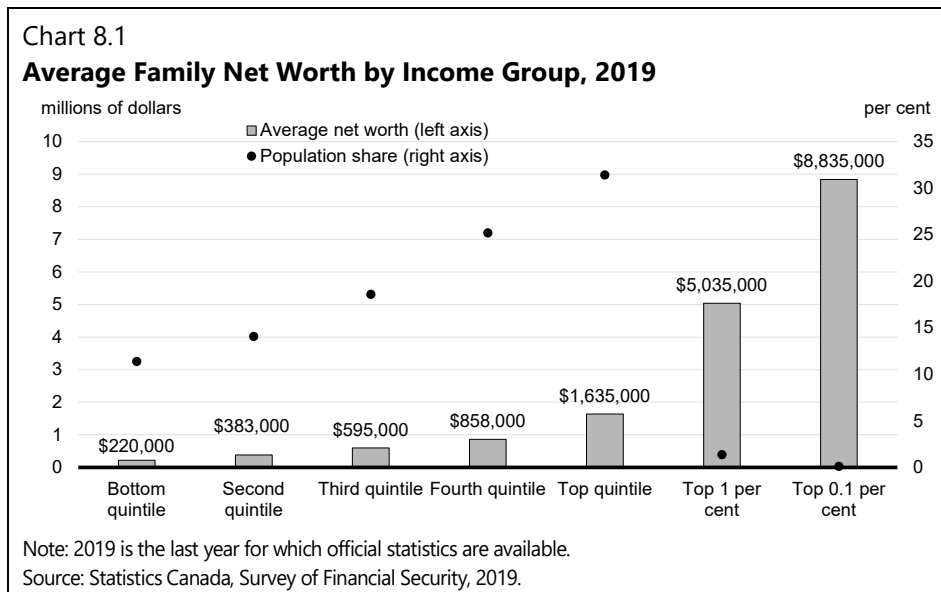
We have a better, fairer option. We are making the responsible choice.

The government is asking the wealthiest Canadians to pay their fair share.

Budget 2024 proposes new measures that will make the tax system more fair and generate \$21.9 billion in revenue over five years to invest in building more homes, faster, creating good-paying jobs, and incentivizing economic growth that delivers fairness for every generation.

Analysis by the Parliamentary Budget Officer shows that in 2019 the top 1 per cent held 24.9 per cent of Canada’s household wealth.

At a time when middle class Canadians are struggling to get ahead, when their hard work isn’t paying off, the government is improving the fairness of the tax system. We are asking the wealthiest Canadians to contribute a bit more, so that we can make investments to ensure a fair chance for every generation.



8.1 Tax Fairness

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Lowering taxes on the middle class by cutting the second income tax bracket rate and by increasing the basic personal amount, to save more than 20 million middle class Canadians more than \$450 on average in 2024, compared to before these middle class tax cuts.
- ✓ Ensuring the wealthiest pay their fair share by introducing a top tax bracket of 33 per cent for the wealthiest Canadians.
- ✓ Modernizing the Alternative Minimum Tax, which had not been significantly revised since 1986, to ensure the wealthiest Canadians pay their fair share and cannot excessively use deductions, credits, and other tax preferences to reduce tax.
- ✓ Boosting benefits that are delivered through the tax system such as the Canada Child Benefit and the Canada Workers Benefit, to provide income support to families with children and low-income workers.

- ✓ Introducing a two-per-cent tax on share buybacks by public corporations in Canada, to raise revenue while encouraging large corporations to re-invest in their workers and businesses.
- ✓ Introducing a new luxury tax on private jets, yachts, and luxury vehicles.
- ✓ To unlock homes for Canadians to live in, instead of being used as a speculative asset class by investors, since January 1, 2023, ensuring capital gains from property flipping are treated as business income.

Helping the Middle Class Save Tax-Free

Tax-sheltered savings plans enable most Canadians to earn their investment income tax free. An eligible Canadian with taxable income of \$100,000 in 2023 can contribute up to \$18,000 to their Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP), \$8,000 to their Tax-Free First Home Savings Account (FHSA), and \$7,000 to their Tax-Free Savings Account (TFSA) in 2024 in addition to any unused saving room from prior years.

- Investment income, including capital gains, earned in an RRSP, FHSA, or TFSA is not taxed.
- Contributions made to an RRSP or FHSA can be deducted from a person's income in the year they are made, reducing taxes.
- Withdrawals from an FHSA are tax-free.

Hard work should pay off. And Canada's tax system should be fair. By investing in housing, students, researchers, post-secondary institutions, child care, and good-paying job opportunities, we can restore the value of hard work and unlock the full potential of Canada's younger generations. Canada's future success depends on their success. It is only fair that these important investments are funded by those who have benefited the most from all the opportunity that Canada has to offer, including the top 1 per cent.

Canada's tax system can be more fair. The wealthy are currently able to benefit from tax advantages that middle class Canadians and, especially, younger Canadians are rarely able to benefit from. And, due to the global corporate tax race to the bottom, the biggest multinational corporations do not always pay their fair share.

Canada's potential must be leveraged to fix this; we must invest to ensure younger generations have the same opportunities as those before them and to ensure the way we fund these generational investments is fundamentally fair—to Canadians today, and tomorrow.

Our tax system needs to work better for nurses, teachers, construction workers, servers, labourers, and young professionals—those in the middle class, and those working hard to join it.

Those with the greatest ability to pay should contribute more to help fund the social safety net that benefits all Canadians. To grow the middle class and invest in younger Canadians—while keeping their taxes lower—new generational investments in Budget 2024 will be supported by contributions from the wealthiest Canadians.

Improving Tax Fairness

Canadians pay tax on the income from their job. But currently, they only pay taxes on 50 per cent of capital gains, which is the profit generally made when an asset, such as stocks, is sold. This is the capital gains tax advantage.

While all Canadians can benefit from the capital gains tax advantage, the wealthy, who tend to earn relatively more income from capital gains, disproportionately benefit compared to the middle class (Chart 8.2). In 2021, the top 1 per cent earned 10.4 per cent of all income in Canada; when capital gains are factored in, this jumps to 13.4 per cent.

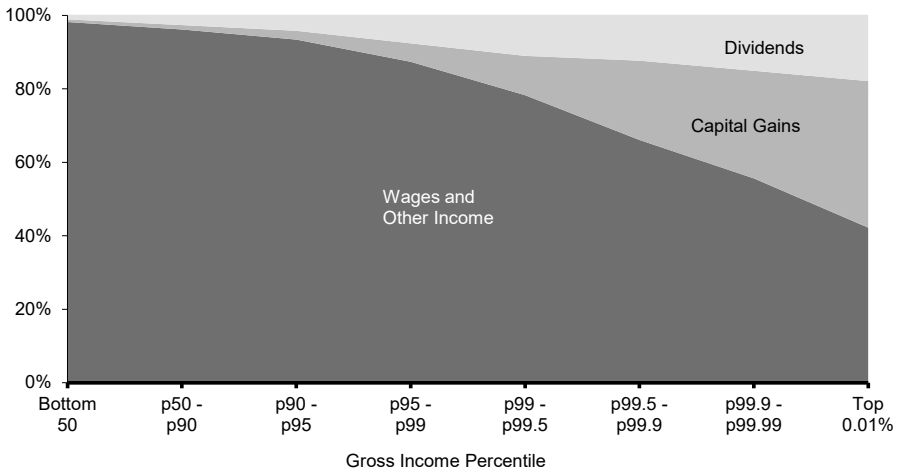
Tax fairness is important for every generation, and it is particularly significant for younger Canadians. In 2021, only about 5 per cent of Canadians under 30 had any capital gains at all.

The current regime may result in situations where wealthy individuals face a lower marginal tax rate on their capital gains than what a middle class worker would face on their earnings. For instance, a nurse in Ontario earning \$70,000 would face a combined federal-provincial marginal tax rate of 29.7 per cent. In comparison, a wealthy individual in Ontario with \$1 million of income would face a marginal tax rate of 26.8 per cent on their capital gains.

Differences in taxation rates between income earned from wages, capital gains, and dividends currently favour the wealthiest among us.

Chart 8.2

Capital Gains as a Share of Gross Income by Income Percentile



Source: Department of Finance T1 Microsimulation Model, 2025 projection.

Note: gross income uses the cash value of capital gains and dividends and excludes pension income notionally transferred from a spouse or common-law partner.

The government is committed to a fair and progressive tax system. By increasing the capital gains inclusion rate, we will tackle one of the most regressive elements in Canada’s tax system. Our government is proud to be reducing this inequity. Taxing capital gains is not an inherently partisan idea. It is an idea that everyone who cares about fairness can support.

In fact, the idea of taxing capital gains in Canada first got traction with the government of Prime Minister John Diefenbaker and the Royal Commission on taxation, chaired by Kenneth Carter. In the Royal Commission’s report, Carter declared that fairness should be the foremost objective of the tax system, famously insisting “a buck is a buck is a buck”. As of 1990, the government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney had raised the capital gains inclusion rate to 75 per cent.

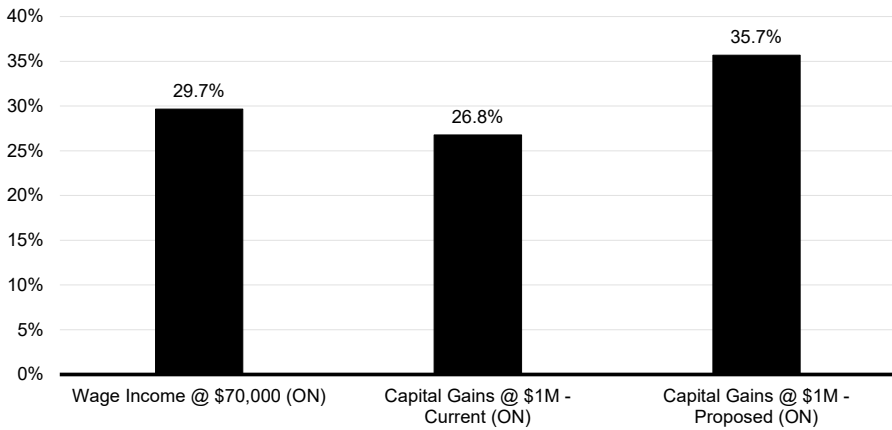
To make Canada's tax system more fair, the government is proposing an increase in taxes on capital gains.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to increase the inclusion rate **on capital gains realized annually above \$250,000** by individuals and on all capital gains realized by corporations and trusts from one-half to two-thirds, by amending the *Income Tax Act*, effective June 25, 2024.
 - The inclusion rate for capital gains realized annually up to \$250,000 by individuals will continue to be one-half.
 - The lifetime capital gains exemption currently allows Canadians to exempt up to \$1,016,836 in capital gains tax-free on the sale of small business shares and farming and fishing property. This tax-free limit will be increased to \$1.25 million, effective June 25, 2024, and will continue to be indexed to inflation thereafter. In 2025, Canadians with eligible capital gains of below \$2.25 million will be better off under these changes.
 - The government will maintain the exemption for capital gains from the sale of a principal residence to ensure Canadians do not pay capital gains taxes when selling their home. Any amount you make when you sell your home will remain tax-free.
 - To ensure homes are for Canadians to live in, not a speculative asset class for investors, since January 1, 2023, capital gains from property flipping—properties bought and sold within 1 year—have been treated as business income. Exemptions exist for many common life situations; these exemptions will remain. This is central to the promise of Canada.
 - To encourage entrepreneurship, the government is proposing the Canadian Entrepreneurs' Incentive which will reduce the inclusion rate to 33.3 per cent on a lifetime maximum of \$2 million in eligible capital gains. Combined with the enhanced lifetime capital gains exemption, when this incentive is fully rolled out, entrepreneurs will have a combined exemption of at least \$3.25 million when selling all or part of a business.

The proposed higher inclusion rate on capital gains would result in more equitable marginal tax rates across revenue sources and income levels. In particular, the proposal would increase the average federal-provincial marginal tax rate on capital gains above \$250,000 of someone earning \$1 million a year, to 35.7 per cent (chart 8.3).

Chart 8.3

Marginal Tax Rates on Wages versus Capital Gains



Note: Tax rates are for 2024. Assumes individual with \$1M of income has \$500k in earnings and \$500k in capital gains, and that capital gains are the marginal source of income.

To ensure this increase in the capital gains inclusion rate is concentrated among the wealthiest, while keeping taxes lower on the middle class, the first \$250,000 of capital gains income earned by Canadians each year will not be subject to the new two-thirds inclusion rate. Business owners will have access to this exemption from the increased inclusion rate as individuals.

Next year, 28.5 million Canadians are not expected to have any capital gains income, and 3 million are expected to earn capital gains below the \$250,000 annual threshold. Only 0.13 per cent of Canadians with an average income of \$1.4 million are expected to pay more personal income tax on their capital gains in any given year (Table 8.1).

As a result of this, for 99.87 per cent of Canadians, personal income taxes on capital gains will not increase.

Table 8.1

Canadians With Capital Gains Income, 2025 Projections

	Number of people ¹	Share of all people	Average gross income, including capital gains
Capital gains above \$250,000	40,000	0.13%	\$1,411,000
No capital gains or less than \$250,000	31,531,000	99.87%	\$60,000

Notes: Population is projected share of T1 filers. Does not account for behavioural responses to increase in capital gains inclusion rate. 1. Capital gains are net of those for which the Lifetime Capital Gains Exemption is claimed.

In addition to the \$250,000 threshold for the new rate, middle class Canadians will continue to benefit from tax-free savings accounts, the principal residence exemption, and exemptions for registered pension plans. The following examples of tax-sheltered middle class savings will not be impacted by reducing the capital gains tax advantage:

- ✓ Capital gains from selling your principal residence.
- ✓ Income, including capital gains, earned in a tax-sheltered savings account, such as an RRSP, RRIF, TFSA, FHSA, or RESP.
- ✓ Pension income or the capital gains earned by the registered pension plans you or your spouse are a member of including your workplace pension plan, and the CPP or QPP.
- ✓ Up to \$250,000 every year in capital gains from selling a cottage, investment property, or other taxable investments, such as stocks, beyond the generous limits of tax-sheltered savings account.

For Canadian businesses, only a small minority will be affected by these changes: in 2022, only 12.6 per cent of Canada’s over two million corporations had capital gains (Table 8.2).

Table 8.2

Corporations With Net Capital Gains Income, 2022

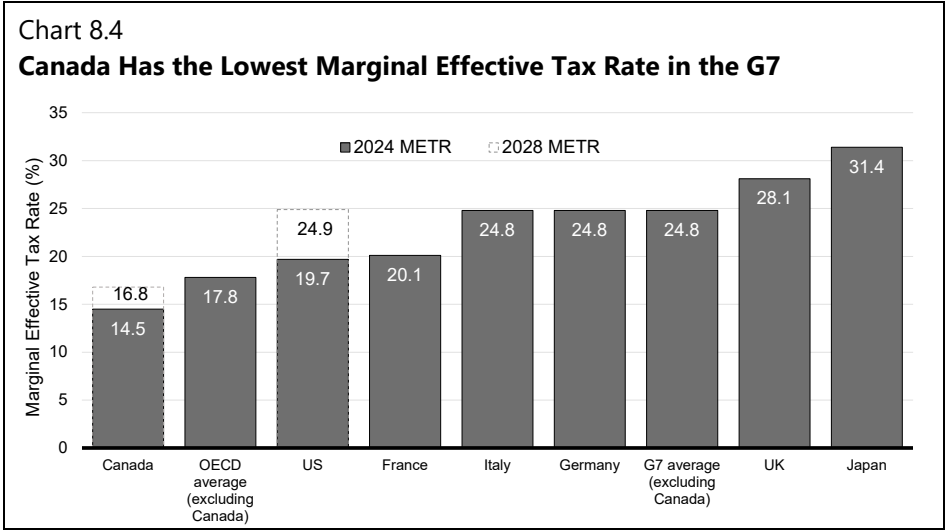
	Number of corporations	Share of all corporations	Average taxable income ¹
Capital gains	307,000	12.6%	\$702,000
No capital gains	2,124,000	87.4%	\$174,000

Notes: 1. Data do not adjust for income of related corporations.

The proposal would reduce the tax rate differentials that currently exist between the various sources of income, for instance between dividends and capital gains. A more neutral system in this regard has the additional advantage of reducing tax planning incentives.

Increasing the capital gains inclusion rate is not expected to hurt Canada’s business competitiveness. The Marginal Effective Tax Rate (METR) is an estimate of the level of taxation on a new business investment, accounting for federal, provincial, and territorial taxation, as well as investment tax credits, and capital cost allowances. It is one of the main metrics for comparing the level of taxation on a new business investment between countries. Maintaining a competitive METR is important for Canada’s attractiveness as an investment destination.

Canada’s average METR is the best in the G7, and far more advantageous than in the U.S. and other OECD countries. Increasing the fairness of capital gains taxation will not impact Canada’s METR score.



It is estimated that this measure would increase federal revenues by \$19.4 billion over five years starting in 2024-25.

Increasing the inclusion rate on capital gains is also expected to generate significant new revenue for provincial and territorial governments, equivalent to up to 60 per cent of the new federal revenue. For provinces and territories, this new revenue can be used to lift up every generation by making transformative investments in housing, health care, education, child care, infrastructure, and more.

A Tax Break for Entrepreneurs

To start and scale-up a business, entrepreneurs need access to capital. In the early growth stages, accessing the necessary capital to make investments in their workforce, cutting-edge technologies, and new offices, labs, or manufacturing facilities can be difficult. While some entrepreneurs rely on venture capital or loans, the government recognizes funding is not available to all entrepreneurs, and even when available, may not be sufficient.

Entrepreneurs need more support to drive Canada’s economic growth, increase productivity, patent new innovations, and create good-paying jobs. Providing a partial lifetime capital gains exemption for entrepreneurs will enable them to recycle more capital towards their next goal, whether it be a new company, an investment in a promising start-up, or a comfortable retirement.

- ▶ To encourage entrepreneurship, the government is proposing the Canadian Entrepreneurs' Incentive which will reduce the inclusion rate to 33.3 per cent on a lifetime maximum of \$2 million in eligible capital gains. When this incentive is fully rolled out, entrepreneurs will have a combined exemption of at least \$3.25 million when selling all or part of a business.
 - The incentive will result in a one-third inclusion rate, and the limit will increase by \$200,000 each year, starting in 2025, until it reaches \$2 million in 2034.
 - This additional \$2 million incentive will be available to founding investors in certain sectors who own at least 10 per cent of shares in their business, and where the company has been their principal employment for at least five years.

Ultimately, when the Canadian Entrepreneurs' Incentive is fully implemented, and combined with the increased total lifetime capital gains exemption of \$1.25 million, entrepreneurs will benefit from at least \$3.25 million in total and partial lifetime capital gains exemptions. Entrepreneurs with eligible capital gains of up to \$6.25 million will be better off under these changes. In practice, these numbers will likely be higher to reflect the inflation adjustment for the lifetime capital gains exemption and the ability to spread capital gains over multiple years.

Ensuring entrepreneurs benefit from their innovations

Kate founded a fintech start-up several years ago, and decides to accept an offer to sell her company to a large fintech company, which will use its resources to scale-up her technology. She earns \$2 million in capital gains on this sale.

Kate has already used her increased lifetime capital gains exemption of \$1.25 million when she sold some of her business shares to a business partner.

Currently, Kate would pay tax on \$1 million—or 50 per cent of her \$2 million in capital gains.

When the Canadian Entrepreneurs' Incentive is fully implemented, Kate would only pay tax on 33 per cent of the \$2 million—\$667,000. The incentive reduces her taxable income by \$333,000 when selling her business.

Ensuring Global and Digital Corporations Pay Their Fair Share

The global corporate tax race to the bottom undermines Canada's ability to make investments at home that help restore fairness for every generation. Our tax base needed to pay for a sustainable social safety net is weakened, and responsibility to fund these programs is unfairly distributed and passed on to the next generation. This must change to ensure fairness for younger Canadians today, and tomorrow.

In Canada, we are laser focused on making sure the largest global corporations pay their fair share. That's why Canada strongly supports the two-pillar tax reform plan agreed to in 2021 by members of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting.

Pillar One and the Digital Services Tax

Pillar One would ensure that the largest and most profitable global corporations, including large digital corporations, pay their fair share of tax in the jurisdictions where their users and customers are located.

Canada reaffirms its commitment to Pillar One and will continue to work diligently to finalize a multilateral treaty and bring the new system into effect as soon as a critical mass of countries is willing. However, in view of consecutive delays internationally in implementing the multilateral treaty, Canada cannot continue to wait before taking action.

In October 2021, the government agreed to pause the implementation of Canada's Digital Services Tax, first announced in 2020, until the end of 2023, to give time for Pillar One negotiations to conclude. Meanwhile, at least seven other countries (Austria, France, India, Italy, Spain, Türkiye, and the United Kingdom) continue to apply their Digital Services Taxes.

The government is moving ahead with its longstanding plan to enact a Digital Services Tax. This will ensure digital businesses that monetize the data and content of Canadian users are paying their fair share, and that Canada is not at a disadvantage relative to other countries. Implementing legislation is currently before Parliament in Bill C-59.

Consistent with Canada's position since 2021, and subject to Parliamentary approval of the legislation, the tax would begin to apply for calendar year 2024, with that first year covering taxable revenues earned since January 1, 2022.

Canada is committed to continue working with international partners in view of its preference for an internationally agreed approach.

It is estimated that the Digital Services Tax will increase revenues by \$5.9 billion over five years starting in 2024-25.

Pillar Two and the Global Minimum Tax

Pillar Two of the plan is a global minimum tax regime to ensure that large multinational corporations are subject to a minimum effective tax rate of 15 per cent on their profits wherever they do business. The federal government is moving ahead with legislation to implement the regime in Canada, following consultations last summer on draft legislative proposals for the new *Global Minimum Tax Act*. The government intends to soon introduce this legislation in Parliament.

It is estimated that the global minimum tax, which will apply for fiscal years of taxpayers that begin on or after December 31, 2023, will increase revenues by \$6.6 billion over three years starting in 2026-27.

8.2 Modernizing Canada's Tax System and Better Services for Canadians

Each day, millions of Canadians interact with the government when they access the services and benefits, including those delivered through the tax system, that have important roles in improving their quality of life and building a stronger, more competitive Canada. Canadians should be able to count on efficient, timely, and high-quality services from the federal government. That is why the government has been making sustained investments to make the tax system and other services easier to use and more convenient for Canadians.

Budget 2024 proposes new investments to simplify tax services and deliver benefits and services through modern technologies that are designed to meet the evolving needs of Canadians, including over ten million Canadians receiving benefits worth over \$150 billion annually from Old Age Security, Employment Insurance, and the Canada Pension Plan.

Key Ongoing Actions

- ✓ Launching an automatic tax filing pilot program for people with lower incomes, to make it easier to get the benefits you are entitled to.
- ✓ Preventing wealthy Canadians from using foreign shell companies to avoid paying Canadian tax.
- ✓ Returning to advertised passport processing times for 10-day in-person and 20-day mail-in applications, with processing now faster than pre-pandemic.

- ✓ Improving call centre and benefit delivery wait times for Old Age Security and Employment Insurance, through \$1.5 billion in the *2022 Fall Economic Statement* to accelerate claims processing and reduce backlogs.
- ✓ Reducing backlogs and improving service and benefit delivery for veterans and RCMP members, with \$321.1 million since Budget 2023.
- ✓ Improving Old Age Security benefit delivery for over seven million seniors each year by upgrading IT systems with \$123.9 million from Budget 2023.
- ✓ Hiring additional officers to alleviate border pressures, as well as help prevent prohibited or restricted goods from entering Canada, with \$137 million in the *2022 Fall Economic Statement*.

Automatic Tax Filing for Low-Income Canadians

Canadians should be able to easily and quickly receive the benefits to which they are entitled. However, lower-income Canadians, as well as younger Canadians, may not receive their benefits—such as the Canada Child Benefit and Canada Carbon Rebate which make life more affordable—because of the difficulty of filing a tax return.

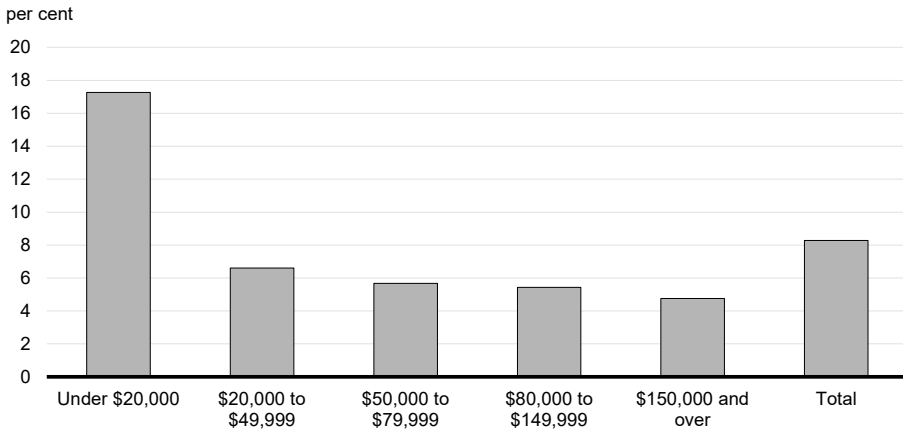
In February 2024, the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA) increased the number of eligible Canadians for SimpleFile by Phone (formerly File My Return) to 1.5 million people, more than double the number of people eligible last year. The CRA is on track to increase this number to two million by 2025.

- ▶ In summer 2024, the CRA will pilot new automatic filing services, SimpleFile Digital and SimpleFile by Paper, to help more Canadians who do not currently file their taxes receive their benefits.

The CRA will engage leading experts and industry to identify further opportunities to help more Canadians receive the benefits designed to support them. CRA will provide an update on this work in fall 2024.

Chart 8.5

Non-Filing Rates by Income Group, 2020

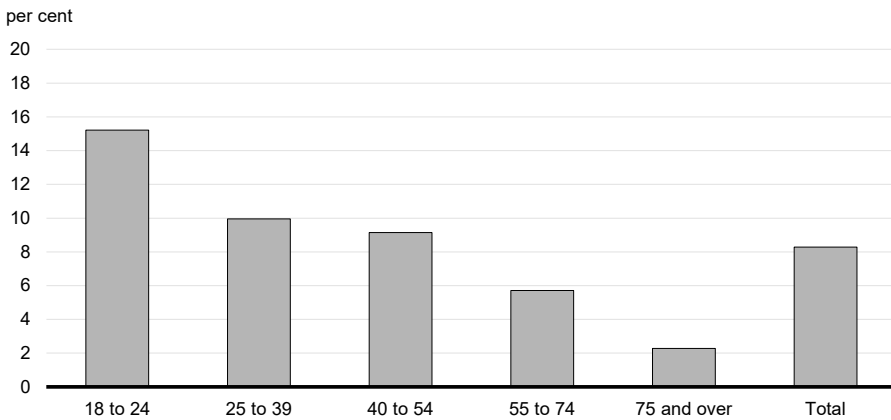


Notes: The under \$20,000 income group includes those with zero income or income losses. Does not capture all filers as those filing after the end of the first calendar year are not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimated T1 Filing Rates by Income Group, 2020 Tax Year

Chart 8.6

Non-Filing Rates by Age Group, 2020



Note: Does not capture all filers as those filing after the end of the first calendar year are not included.

Source: Statistics Canada, Estimated T1 Filing Rates by Age Group, 2020 Tax Year

Automatic tax filing pilot

Johnny lives in Manitoba and has never filed a tax return, and as a result is missing out on benefits such as the GST Credit, Canada Carbon Rebate, provincial rent credits, and possibly others that help make life more affordable.

Johnny's primary source of income is social assistance, which means he may be invited to participate in the *SimpleFile* pilot. Johnny would not have to fill out complex forms. The CRA would use the information it has on hand for him and his responses to a series of short simple questions, including information on his rent payments which the CRA does not otherwise have, to complete and file his tax return, thereby unlocking the government support to which he is entitled.

Reducing CRA Call Centre Wait Times

Canadians deserve high-quality and timely access to government services. However, when calling the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), Canadians often face long wait times—which delay Canadians from getting help with filing their taxes and receiving the benefits they are entitled to.

To ensure Canadians get timely answers to their tax questions, the government is continuing to support CRA call centre operations.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$336 million over two years, starting in 2024-25, to the Canada Revenue Agency to maintain call centre resources and improve the efficiency of its call centres.

A Single Sign-In Portal for Government Services

Canadians and businesses shouldn't have to remember multiple passwords to access the services and programs they rely on. However, there are currently over 60 different Government of Canada systems each requiring their own separate log-in and passwords to access. That is too many.

Fast and efficient delivery of government services and programs is critical to ensuring Canadians and businesses are supported as intended.

- ▶ To establish a modern, single sign-in portal for federal government services, Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$25.1 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$13.5 million in remaining amortization, to Employment and Social Development Canada.

Expanding Tax Transparency to Crypto-Assets

Just as crypto-assets pose financial risks to middle class Canadians, the rapid growth of crypto-asset markets poses significant risks of tax evasion. Regulation and the international exchange of tax information must keep pace with tax evasion threats in order to ensure a fair tax system.

The OECD has agreed to a new reporting framework for crypto-asset transactions and improvements to the Common Reporting Standard to ensure that new digital technologies cannot be used to avoid existing reporting requirements.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to implement the OECD-agreed Crypto-Asset Reporting Framework, including consequential amendments to the Common Reporting Standard, effective as of 2026 to permit exchanges under the new and amended reporting requirements beginning in 2027.
- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$51.6 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$7.3 million per year ongoing to the Canada Revenue Agency for the implementation and administration of these initiatives.

Towards a Healthier, Nicotine-Free Generation

Enticed by appealing marketing, Millennials and Gen Z are picking up new forms of old bad habits, vaping nearly as frequently as the baby boomers smoked cigarettes. The government is taking action to protect the next generation from harmful, cancer-causing habits.

Nothing is more valuable than a long and healthy life. Smokers could live about ten years less than the general population. This is, in part, because people who smoke are 25 times more likely to die from lung cancer compared to someone who has never smoked. Treating preventable diseases puts a heavy burden on our universal public health care systems—a burden all Canadians pay for through taxes and longer wait times.

In addition to raising revenues, a more robust federal excise duty framework for tobacco and vaping products could help to lower smoking rates towards Canada's target of less than five per cent tobacco use by 2035, as well as lower vaping rates among younger Canadians.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to increase the tobacco excise duty by \$4 per carton of 200 cigarettes, in addition to the automatic inflation adjustment of \$1.49 per carton of 200 cigarettes that took effect on April 1, 2024. Starting the day after this budget, the total tobacco excise duties increase will be \$5.49 per carton. It is estimated that this measure would increase federal revenues by \$1.36 billion over five years starting in 2024-25.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to increase the vaping excise duty rates by 12 per cent. This increase is the equivalent of 12 cents per typical vape pod in a non-participating jurisdiction, or 24 cents per typical vape pod in a participating jurisdiction. This measure would take effect on July 1, 2024, along with the implementation of a coordinated taxation regime in Ontario, Quebec, the Northwest Territories, and Nunavut. It is estimated that this measure would increase federal revenues by \$310 million over five years starting in 2024-25.

Improving Benefit Delivery

Canadians deserve efficient and easy access to their federal benefits, such as Old Age Security and Employment Insurance. However, the IT systems used to deliver these benefits are aging.

After years of underinvestment and deferred modernization, the government has taken action in recent years to make critical IT upgrades. These will ensure that benefits are delivered quickly, reliably, and securely to the millions of Canadians collecting benefits today, as well as to those who will collect benefits in the decades to come.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide a total of \$2.9 billion over five years, starting in 2024-25, on a cash basis, to Employment and Social Development Canada to migrate Old Age Security and Employment Insurance onto a secure, user-friendly platform.

The government also remains committed to implementing an ePayroll solution which would reduce the reporting burden on Canadian businesses, especially small businesses, while modernizing and improving how benefits are provided through the Employment Insurance and tax systems.

Canada Child Benefit for Grieving Families

Grieving families should not be worried about their finances during the most difficult of life circumstances. However, some families who have lost a child may currently receive correspondence from the government requiring them to repay any Canada Child Benefit amount received after their child's death.

To support parents who have lost a child, the government is providing new support through the Canada Child Benefit to ensure they can focus on what matters most—healing.

- ▶ In recognition of the burdens on grieving parents, Budget 2024 announces the government’s intention to amend the *Income Tax Act* to continue to pay the Canada Child Benefit for six months after a child’s death, as of January 2025.

This proposed change is expected to cost \$15 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$4 million per year ongoing.

8.3 Effective, Efficient Government

To focus spending on what matters most—investing in Canadians, unlocking opportunity for younger Canadians, and restoring fairness for every generation—the government must ensure the operations of government are cost effective.

As our country grows and demographics shift, such as Millennials recently overtaking baby boomers as the largest age group, the government must adapt to the changing needs of Canadians. That’s why the government is continuously evaluating demand for services and programs, and adjusting investments accordingly—ensuring Canadians have the support they need, when they need it.

Budget 2024 announces new measures to ensure the effective operation of federal government programs and services, and ensuring that Canadians’ tax dollars are being used efficiently on the programs that matter most to them.

Responsible Government Spending

Budget 2023 and the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* announced a total of \$15.8 billion in savings over five years, and \$4.8 billion ongoing, to be refocused towards the priorities that matter most to Canadians today, including health care, dental care, and investments in Canada’s economic plan.

Over the past year, the government carried out the first phase of refocusing government spending, identifying areas of duplication, low value for money, or lack of alignment with government priorities, with a particular focus on travel and consulting. Care was taken to ensure that departments and agencies could meet their reallocation targets without impacting direct benefits and service delivery to Canadians; direct transfers to other orders of government and Indigenous communities; and the Canadian Armed Forces. Results of this first phase are outlined in the *Main Estimates, 2024-25* and the 2024-25 Departmental Plans.

- ▶ To implement the second phase of refocusing government spending, Budget 2024 announces the government will seek to achieve savings primarily through natural attrition in the federal public service.

- Starting on April 1, 2025, federal public service organizations will be required to cover a portion of increased operating costs through their existing resources.
- Over the next four years, based on historical rates of natural attrition, the government expects the public service population to decline by approximately 5,000 full-time equivalent positions from an estimated population of roughly 368,000 as of March 31, 2024.
- Altogether, this will achieve the remaining savings of \$4.2 billion over four years, starting in 2025-26, and \$1.3 billion ongoing towards the refocusing government spending target.

Canadians know how important it is to responsibly manage a budget while at the same time contending with rising costs, and they rightly expect the government to do the same. This measure will not impact the delivery of benefits to Canadians and will be implemented in a way that continues to support regional representation and a diverse public service workforce.

Going forward, the government will continue to review spending across departments and on key initiatives to ensure the government operates effectively and efficiently for Canadians. Ongoing reviews of government spending and programming are an important component of managing public finances in a prudent and responsible manner.

Strengthening Integrity in the Public Service

The government is taking action to enforce and uphold the highest standards of procurement to ensure sound stewardship of public funds. This work is critical to ensuring Canadians trust that federal institutions are efficient and effective. As part of this work, the government has recently implemented additional robust standards to strengthen oversight and hold public servants to the highest of ethical standards.

On March 20, 2024, the Minister of Public Services and Procurement and the President of the Treasury Board announced a series of new actions to strengthen the government's procurement and conflict of interest regimes:

- ✓ Releasing, last month, updated procurement guidance for managers to reinforce the prudent use of public funds, including examining human resources and staffing strategies before procuring professional services, strict evaluation criteria when a supplier is selected, clear due diligence protocols to ensure no conflict of interest, and ensuring all contractual obligations are upheld by third-party vendors;

- ✓ Launching, earlier this month, government-wide audits to ensure governance, decision-making, and controls associated with professional service contracts, including IT, uphold the highest ethical standards, with audit results expected by December 2024;
- ✓ Launching, in the coming months, a new Risk and Compliance Process to ensure government-wide trends, risks, and departmental performance meet the highest standards, and take corrective actions wherever necessary, as soon as possible;
- ✓ Bringing forward, in the next month, strengthened accountability guidelines for managers when procuring professional services, including robust validation that a potential contractor is the optimal approach to meet operational requirements; and,
- ✓ Committing to publishing more detailed contracting information on the Open Data portal in a clear, accurate, and more user-friendly manner.

These actions will ensure transparency in contracting and leverage data analytics to identify and immediately take action to resolve any potential anomalies in billing. These changes will also ensure that public servants clearly understand and abide by their responsibilities with respect to engaging in outside employment.

Government Procurement to Boost Innovation

Public procurement can be a tool to drive innovation and support Canadian businesses bringing new, cutting-edge solutions to market. Federal purchasing power can and should be leveraged to better support small businesses and innovators to grow the economy and create more good jobs for Canadians.

- ▶ Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to propose legislated procurement targets for small- and medium-sized businesses and innovative firms. The government will consult with industry stakeholders, and innovation organizations, as well as evaluate international best practices in developing a proposal.

A proposal for targets will be outlined in the *2024 Fall Economic Statement*.

Strengthening Cyber Security

Cyber security is more important than ever as Canadians increasingly interact with and receive benefits from the government via digital services. The government is strengthening its tools to maintain digital services, protect Canadians' information, and improve the resilience of federal agencies in the face of emerging cyber threats.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$11.1 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, to the Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat to implement a whole-of-government cyber security strategy. This will help ensure the government is best equipped to combat cyber threats, and quickly and effectively resolve any vulnerabilities across digital government services.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to provide \$27 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, and \$2.3 million ongoing to the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) to enhance its cyber resiliency and ensure the implementation of additional data security safeguards over the long-term.
- ▶ To ensure a common understanding of cyber security best practices and identify areas for priority action to build cyber resiliency, the government also proposes to launch a data governance review of federal financial sector agencies, to be led by the Department of Finance Canada.

Deposit Insurance Review

The federal deposit insurance framework protects the stability of the financial system in Canada by protecting Canadians' savings and ensuring access to financial services in the unlikely event of a bank failure.

Maintaining the effectiveness of the deposit insurance framework requires ongoing assessment to adapt to the evolving financial system and marketplace.

- ▶ To uphold Canada's robust deposit insurance framework and protect Canadians' savings, Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to undertake a review of the federal deposit insurance framework, starting in 2024.
- ▶ This work will be led by the Department of Finance Canada, in collaboration with the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation and other financial sector agencies. The government will hold consultations later in 2024 and explore what changes to the depositor protection framework, if any, are necessary to best support the evolving needs of Canadians and uphold financial stability.

Predictable Capital Funding for Federal Assets

Federal real property and information technology systems are integral to everything the government does, from delivering programs and services to Canadians, to supporting the economy and communities, and realizing broader government objectives of accessibility and reducing emissions. Predictable capital funding for Public Services and Procurement Canada to manage these assets provides long-term value and better enables the government to serve Canadians.

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide \$6.7 billion over 20 years, starting in 2024-25, to Public Services and Procurement Canada in support of managing its portfolio of assets.
 - This includes support for Laboratories Canada facility upgrades, the rehabilitation of the Alaska Highway, continuing restorations within the Parliamentary Precinct, modernizing the Receiver General information technology systems that make over 300 million payments to Canadians each year, and advancing the necessary rehabilitation of the Supreme Court of Canada building.

Asylum System Stability and Integrity

Around the world, the number of people displaced by political instability, conflict, poverty, and climate change continues to rise. According to the UN Refugee Agency, in 2022, the worldwide number of new individual asylum applications increased by 83 per cent compared to 2021. Canada is not immune to these dynamics, and more than ever before, people come to Canada in search of safety and stability.

Canada's asylum system, including the processes and rules guiding the work of the border officers, immigration officials, and members of the Immigration and Refugee Board who process, investigate, and adjudicate asylum claims, has struggled to keep up with the unprecedented number of asylum claims. This has resulted in longer periods of uncertainty for those in legitimate need of protection and delayed removals of those with denied claims.

To uphold the integrity and fairness of the asylum system:

- ▶ Budget 2024 proposes to provide Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada, the Canada Border Services Agency, and the Immigration and Refugee Board with \$743.5 million over five years, starting in 2024-25, with \$0.9 million in remaining amortization, and \$159.5 million ongoing, to support the stability and integrity of Canada's asylum system. Of this amount, \$72 million over two years, starting in 2027-28, and \$36 million ongoing would be sourced from existing departmental resources.
- ▶ Budget 2024 also proposes to introduce changes to the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* to simplify and streamline the claims process in support of faster decisions and quicker removals.

Chapter 8

Tax Fairness for Every Generation

millions of dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	<i>Total</i>
8.1. Tax Fairness	0	-6,715	-3,015	-5	-3,285	-4,670	-17,690
Improving Tax Fairness	0	-6,900	-3,370	-375	-3,660	-5,050	-19,355
A Tax Break for Entrepreneurs	0	185	355	370	375	380	1,665
8.2. Modernizing Canada's Tax System and Better Services for Canadians	0	6	-153	-263	-252	-185	-847
Automatic Tax Filing for Low-Income Canadians ¹	0	10	11	11	11	11	54
Reducing CRA Call Centre Wait Times	0	249	87	0	0	0	336
A Single Sign-In Portal for Government Services	0	6	7	8	2	2	25
Expanding Tax Transparency to Crypto-Assets ¹	0	6	6	11	15	12	52
Toward a Healthier, Nicotine-Free Generation	0	-325	-350	-340	-330	-320	-1,665
Improving Benefit Delivery ² <i>Less: Funds From CPP Account</i>	0	60	87	51	53	113	364
	0	-2	-5	-7	-7	-7	-27
Canada Child Benefit for Grieving Families	0	1	3	3	4	4	15
8.3. Effective, Efficient Government	0	141	336	176	237	188	1,077
Strengthening Cyber Security <i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	14	14	15	3	3	49
	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-3
<i>Less: Costs to be Recovered</i>	0	0	-4	-2	-1	-1	-8
Predictable Capital Funding for Federal Assets	0	44	114	23	120	66	368
Asylum System Stability and Integrity <i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	0	83	213	142	150	156	743
	0	0	0	0	-36	-36	-72
Additional Investments – Tax Fairness for Every Generation	35	77	-162	-179	-220	-238	-687
Manipulating Bankrupt Status	0	-85	-85	-85	-85	-85	-425

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to amend the Income Tax Act to address planning that involves the manipulation of the bankrupt status of an insolvent corporation as outlined in "Tax Measures: Supplementary Information".							
CRA Funding to Administer Previously Announced							
Measures	0	19	18	17	14	14	81
Funding proposed for the CRA and the CBSA to administer previously announced tax and other measures including the changes to the disbursement quota for charities, the federal fuel charge in the four Atlantic provinces, the vaping excise duty framework, and the short-term rentals measure.							
Changes to the Alternative Minimum Tax Reform							
Minimum Tax Reform	35	131	122	113	113	108	622
Budget 2024 announces the government's intention to revise the Budget 2023 Alternative Minimum Tax proposal as outlined in "Tax Measures: Supplementary Information".							
Improving Ability to Address Aggressive Tax Planning Schemes							
Schemes	0	3	4	4	4	4	18
<i>Less: Projected Tax Revenue</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-500</i>
Funding proposed for FIN to improve the integrity of the tax system. The resulting increase in development of tax legislation is estimated to provide additional federal revenues for the fiscal framework totaling \$500 million over five years.							
Enhancing the Security Posture of the Privy Council Office							
Office	0	8	9	9	9	5	40
Funding proposed for PCO to enhance physical and cyber security and expand access to secure communication technologies for senior leaders in the government.							
Public Service Occupational Health							
Health	0	8	8	8	0	0	23
Funding proposed for HC for the Public Service Occupational Health Program to ensure federal organizations meet occupational health obligations under the Canada Labour Code.							
Expediting Access to Information							
Information	0	22	28	28	3	3	84
Funding proposed for TBS and LAC to maintain the Access to Information and Privacy regime.							
Investing in Operating the Canadian Coast Guard Fleet of the Future							
of the Future	0	49	78	86	92	93	397
Funding proposed for DFO to ensure the Canadian Coast Guard has the necessary training capacity, seagoing crew, support staff, and provisions to operate its future marine vessel fleet.							
Government Human Resources and Pay Strategy							
Resources and Pay Strategy	0	135	0	0	0	0	135
Funding proposed for PSPC and TBS to improve public service human resources and pay systems, including continuing work on a potential next generation pay solution.							
An Accessible, Diverse, Equitable and Inclusive Federal Public Service							
Federal Public Service	0	8	7	1	1	1	17
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Funding proposed for TBS and PSC to support the Office of Public Service Accessibility, the Federal Internship Program for Canadians with Disabilities, and improve recruitment and assessment processes for persons with disabilities.							
Support for the Office of the Public Sector Integrity Commissioner							
	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>							
	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Funding proposed for the OPSIC to continue to deliver on its mandate of investigating disclosures and complaints under the federal government worker whistleblower regime.							
Employment Insurance Revenues for Measures Included in Budget 2024							
	0	-119	-250	-261	-271	-281	-1,182
Includes Employment Insurance revenue for Extending Temporary Support for Seasonal Workers in section 4.2, Improving Benefit Delivery in section 8.2, and Employment and Social Development Canada Rent Price Adjustment in Table A1.16.							
Chapter 8 - Net Fiscal Impact							
	35	-6,492	-2,995	-271	-3,520	-4,905	-18,147

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding. A glossary of abbreviations used in this table can be found at the end of Annex 1.

¹ Administrative costs for the Canada Revenue Agency.

² Measure partially reimbursed by increased Employment Insurance premiums.

Annex 1

Details of Economic and Fiscal Projections

Economic Projections

The average of private sector forecasts has been used as the basis for economic and fiscal planning since 1994. This helps ensure objectivity and transparency, and introduces an element of independence into the government's economic and fiscal forecast. The economic forecast presented in this section is based on a survey conducted in March 2024.

The March survey includes the views of 12 private sector economists:

- BMO Capital Markets;
- Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec;
- CIBC World Markets;
- The Conference Board of Canada;
- Desjardins;
- Industrial Alliance Insurance and Financial Services Inc.;
- Laurentian Bank Securities;
- National Bank Financial Markets;
- Royal Bank of Canada;
- Scotiabank;
- TD Bank Financial Group; and,
- The University of Toronto (Policy and Economic Analysis Program).

The macroeconomic inputs of the March 2024 survey provide a reasonable basis for fiscal planning. To facilitate prudent economic and fiscal planning, the Department of Finance Canada has developed two scenarios that consider faster or slower growth tracks relative to the March survey (see below for details).

Overall, private sector economists have revised up their near-term growth outlook in the March 2024 survey compared to the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* (FES 2023) outlook, but they revised down their growth outlook in 2025 and in the outer years (Table A1.1). Canada is expected to see moderate below-potential growth over the next few quarters weighed down by the effects of past interest rate increases, followed by a gradual recovery towards higher growth. Real gross domestic product (GDP) growth is projected to slow from 1.1 per cent in 2023 to 0.7 per cent in 2024, before rebounding to 1.9 per cent in 2025 (previously 0.5 per cent and 2.2 per cent, respectively). This revised outlook will leave the level of real GDP 0.2 per cent below the FES 2023 outlook by the end of 2025.

Comparisons of the March survey average to real GDP growth forecasts from other institutions can be found in Table A1.2.

As the economy slows, the unemployment rate is expected to rise to 6.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024, remaining historically low and far below the peaks experienced during recessions. Amid ongoing solid population growth, this adjustment is expected to largely reflect a slower pace of hiring, rather than a large rise in layoffs. The unemployment rate is anticipated to settle at an average of 6.3 per cent in 2025 and continue to gradually decline to 5.7 per cent by 2028, similar to the FES 2023 projection.

Private sector economists expect Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation to continue to ease and reach about 2 per cent, within the Bank of Canada's target range, at the end of this year. On an annual basis, CPI inflation is expected to decline from 3.9 per cent in 2023 to 2.5 per cent in 2024 and to normalize to around 2 per cent over the remainder of the forecast horizon, the same as in FES 2023.

Short-term interest rates are expected to decline from an average of 4.8 per cent in 2023 to 4.5 per cent in 2024 and to 3.1 per cent in 2025, about 20 basis points higher in each year compared to FES 2023, before settling at 2.7 per cent over the last three years of the forecast horizon. Long-term interest rates are expected to average 3.3 per cent over the forecast horizon, an upward revision of about 10 basis points on average per year compared to the FES 2023 projection.

In the March survey, private sector economists expect crude oil prices to remain stable and average US\$78 per barrel over the forecast horizon, very similar to the FES 2023 projection.

GDP inflation in the second half of last year came in significantly stronger than expected in FES 2023. As a result, GDP inflation averaged 1.6 per cent for the year as a whole, compared to 1.0 per cent expected in FES 2023. As well, private sector economists have revised up their outlook for 2024 to 3.0 per cent from 2.0 per cent in FES 2023. In the outer years, GDP inflation is expected to be slightly lower than the FES 2023 projection by about 0.1 percentage points on average per year.

Reflecting higher-than-expected GDP inflation last year and upward revisions to the GDP inflation outlook for 2024, the level of nominal GDP (the broadest measure of the tax base) is higher than the FES 2023 projection by \$18 billion in 2023 and \$56 billion in 2024. However, because of slower real GDP growth and GDP inflation in the outer years, the nominal GDP level difference with FES 2023 gradually declines over the last four years of the forecast horizon to average \$39 billion per year over that period.

Table A1.1

Average Private Sector Forecasts

Per cent, unless otherwise indicated

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2023-2028
Real GDP growth¹							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	1.1	0.5	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.7
Budget 2024	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.7
GDP inflation¹							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9
Budget 2024	1.6	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
Nominal GDP growth¹							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	2.1	2.5	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.6
Budget 2024	2.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.8
Nominal GDP level (billions of dollars)¹							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	2,871	2,942	3,067	3,207	3,346	3,486	
Budget 2024	2,889	2,998	3,115	3,246	3,382	3,518	
Difference between FES 2023 and Budget 2024	18	56	47	39	36	32	38
3-month treasury bill rate							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	4.8	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.3
Budget 2024	4.8	4.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.4
10-year government bond rate							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Budget 2024	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3
Exchange rate (US cents/C\$)							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	74.3	75.2	77.4	78.6	78.7	79.1	77.2
Budget 2024	74.1	74.4	76.4	77.6	78.0	78.5	76.5
Unemployment rate							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	5.4	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.9
Budget 2024	5.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.9
Consumer Price Index inflation							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	3.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4
Budget 2024	3.9	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4
U.S. real GDP growth							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	2.1	0.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
Budget 2024	2.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0
West Texas Intermediate crude oil price (\$US per barrel)							
<i>2023 Fall Economic Statement</i>	77	78	77	77	77	79	78
Budget 2024	78	78	78	78	78	78	78

Note: Forecast averages may not equal average of years due to rounding. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹ Previously published figures have been restated to reflect the historical revisions in the Canadian System of National Accounts.

Sources: Statistics Canada; for the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, Department of Finance Canada September 2023 survey of private sector economists; for Budget 2024, Department of Finance Canada March 2024 survey of private sector economists.

Table A1.2

Comparison of Real GDP Growth Forecasts

Per cent

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Budget 2024	1.1	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	1.1	0.9	1.9	..	..	..
Parliamentary Budget Officer (PBO)	1.1	0.8	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0
International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1.1	1.4	2.3	..	..	..
Bank of Canada	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.9	..	..

Sources: Statistics Canada; for Budget 2024, see Table A1.1; OECD Interim Economic Outlook – February 2024; PBO, Economic and Fiscal Outlook – March 2024; IMF, World Economic Outlook Update – January 2024; Bank of Canada, Monetary Policy Report – April 2024.

Changes to Fiscal Projections Since FES 2023

The fiscal outlook presented in this budget is based on the economic projections provided by the March 2024 survey of private sector economists. The tables that follow present changes to the fiscal outlook since FES 2023, including the impact of government policy actions taken since FES 2023, measures in this budget, and year-to-date financial results.

Changes to the Fiscal Outlook Since FES 2023

Table A1.3

Economic and Fiscal Developments, Policy Actions and Measures

billions of dollars

	Projection					
	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Budgetary balance - 2023 Fall Economic Statement (FES 2023)	-40.0	-38.4	-38.3	-27.1	-23.8	-18.4
Economic and fiscal developments since FES 2023	3.4	3.9	6.9	6.5	4.1	4.3
Budgetary balance before policy actions and measures	-36.7	-34.5	-31.3	-20.6	-19.7	-14.1
Policy actions since FES 2023	-3.3	-0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.9	-0.7
Budget 2024 measures (by chapter)						
1. More Affordable Homes	0.0	-1.0	-1.6	-2.0	-2.1	-1.9
2. Lifting Up Every Generation	0.0	-1.4	-2.0	-2.0	-2.3	-2.7
3. Lowering Everyday Costs	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
4. Economic Growth for Every Generation	0.0	-2.9	-0.5	-1.7	-0.8	-1.7
5. Safer, Healthier Communities	0.0	-2.4	-1.7	-0.9	-0.7	-0.7
6. A Fair Future for Indigenous Peoples	-0.1	-3.0	-2.7	-1.6	-1.0	-0.8
7. Protecting Canadians and Defending Democracy	0.0	-0.8	-2.4	-2.5	-2.7	-2.3
8. Tax Fairness for Every Generation	0.0	6.5	3.0	0.3	3.5	4.9
Total – Policy actions since FES 2023 and Budget 2024 measures	-3.3	-5.3	-7.5	-10.1	-7.1	-5.9
Budgetary balance	-40.0	-39.8	-38.9	-30.8	-26.8	-20.0
Budgetary balance (per cent of GDP)	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6
Federal debt (per cent of GDP)	42.1	41.9	41.5	40.8	40.0	39.0
Budgetary balance - upside scenario	-38.4	-33.5	-31.2	-23.2	-20.2	-13.2
Budgetary balance (per cent of GDP)	-1.3	-1.1	-1.0	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4
Federal debt (per cent of GDP)	42.0	41.2	40.5	39.6	38.7	37.6
Budgetary balance - downside scenario	-40.4	-48.0	-52.1	-39.2	-32.3	-24.1
Budgetary balance (per cent of GDP)	-1.4	-1.6	-1.7	-1.2	-1.0	-0.7
Federal debt (per cent of GDP)	42.1	42.7	43.2	42.2	41.2	40.2
Budgetary balance - FES 2023	-40.0	-38.4	-38.3	-27.1	-23.8	-18.4
Budgetary balance (per cent of GDP)	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.5
Federal debt (per cent of GDP)	42.4	42.7	42.2	41.2	40.2	39.1

A negative number implies a deterioration in the budgetary balance (lower revenue or higher expenses). A positive number implies an improvement in the budgetary balance (higher revenue or lower expenses).

Economic and Fiscal Developments Since FES 2023

Table A1.4

Economic and Fiscal Development Since FES 2023

billions of dollars

	Projection					
	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Economic and fiscal developments by component¹						
Change in budgetary revenues						
(1.1) Income taxes	7.7	7.7	9.0	7.4	4.9	5.0
(1.2) Excise taxes and duties	-0.9	0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4
(1.3) Pollution pricing proceeds to be returned to Canadians	0.0	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5
(1.4) Employment Insurance premiums	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.0
(1.5) Other revenues ²	1.8	-0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	1.2
(1) Total budgetary revenues	8.9	7.9	9.0	7.9	5.3	6.3
Change in program expenses						
(2.1) Major transfers to persons	-0.1	-0.4	-0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0
(2.2) Major transfers to provinces, territories and municipalities	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.3
(2.3) Pollution pricing proceeds returned to Canadians	1.3	-0.3	-0.9	0.5	0.8	0.6
(2.4) Direct program expenses	-6.2	-1.3	0.4	-0.4	0.1	0.8
(2) Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	-4.8	-1.8	-0.8	0.5	1.2	1.7
(3) Public debt charges	-0.7	-1.7	-1.6	-1.9	-2.4	-3.7
(4) Net actuarial losses (gains)	0.0	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1
(5) Total economic and fiscal developments	3.4	3.9	6.9	6.5	4.1	4.3

¹ A negative number implies a deterioration in the budgetary balance (lower revenues or higher spending). A positive number implies an improvement in the budgetary balance (higher revenues or lower spending).

² Includes Pillar One tax, Pillar Two tax, and Underused Housing Tax in this table only for presentation purposes.

Budgetary revenue projections have been revised up relative to FES 2023 by an average of \$7.6 billion annually, primarily reflecting stronger personal income tax revenues. This strength has been somewhat offset by lower projected revenue in a number of streams (including non-resident income tax, excise taxes and duties, and Crown corporations revenues).

- The outlook for income tax revenues has been revised upwards by \$7.0 billion annually on average, largely reflecting stronger anticipated personal and corporate income tax revenues.
- The outlook for excise taxes and duties has been revised down in 2023–24 owing to lower-than-expected GST receipts and customs import duties. Over the remainder of the forecast horizon, the outlook is largely unchanged.

- Proceeds from the federal pollution pricing framework arising from the provinces and territories within the federal backstop are estimated to be lower over the forecast horizon, reflecting Environment and Climate Change Canada modelling. Direct proceeds from the federal price on pollution will continue to be fully returned to Canadians, small- and medium-sized businesses, farmers, and Indigenous governments in the provinces where they are collected, as the program is revenue neutral for the federal government. In addition, Output-Based Pricing System (OBPS) proceeds are returned either to provincial and territorial governments or via the OBPS Proceeds Fund. Direct proceeds from the price on pollution collected in Yukon and Nunavut are returned to the respective territorial governments.
- Employment Insurance premium revenues are projected to be higher in 2023-24 due to higher-than-expected year-to-date receipts, while stronger labour market and wage projections are expected to bring revenue estimates up over the forecast horizon.
- Other revenues have been revised up in 2023-24, due to an increase in interest and penalty revenue on tax debt. Lower projected net income from enterprise Crown corporations contributes to downward revisions in the near term, but these declines level off and contribute to higher expected revenues in 2027-28 and onwards. Throughout the forecast horizon, higher expected other program and net foreign exchange revenues contribute to upward revisions.

The outlook for program expenses has been revised up in early years of the forecast relative to FES 2023, reflecting higher direct program expenses and major transfers to persons. Program expenses are down in the outer years, reflecting lower major transfers, lower pollution pricing proceeds returned to Canadians, and slightly lower direct program expenses.

- Reflecting year-to-date results, major transfers to persons are slightly higher in 2023-24, including higher elderly benefits, Employment Insurance benefits, and Canada Child Benefit payments, offset in part by an increase in expected recoveries from benefit overpayments for emergency COVID 19 income supports, relative to FES 2023. Over the remainder of the forecast horizon, Employment Insurance benefits are higher resulting from higher wage growth and unemployment rate projections, and Canada Child Benefit payments are slightly higher owing to the carry forward of in-year results. Elderly benefits are projected to be lower, owing to revisions to the projected number of beneficiaries.

- Projected major transfers to provinces, territories, and municipalities have decreased slightly across the horizon due to near-term changes in the economic outlook, which result in downward revisions to Territorial Formula Financing and higher projected recoveries with respect to the Quebec Abatement. The declines are partially offset by an increase in projected Equalization payments, which are indexed to nominal GDP growth.
- Pollution pricing proceeds returned to Canadians are lower in most years, reflecting lower proceeds as discussed above, as well as revised timing of returning pollution pricing proceeds to small- and medium-sized businesses and Indigenous governments in the jurisdiction where they are generated. Over 90 per cent of proceeds are returned directly to Canadians through the Canada Carbon Rebate.
- The outlook for direct program expenses has been revised up in 2023-24, relative to the FES 2023 forecast. Higher expenses in 2023-24 reflect revised provisions for contingent liabilities and allowances, higher anticipated offshore oil and gas royalties returned to provinces, and higher refundable tax credits. Across the horizon, higher projected refundable tax credits from higher projected corporate income are broadly offset by revised timing and spending against previously announced measures and lower public service pension and benefit service costs.

Public debt charges are expected to increase in 2023-24 relative to FES 2023 projections due to higher near-term borrowing requirements and higher short- and long-term interest rates as forecast by private sector economists. Over the remainder of the forecast horizon, higher projected short- and long-term interest rates and borrowing requirements are expected to increase public debt charges relative to FES 2023 by an average of \$2 billion per year.

Net actuarial losses, which represent the amortization of changes in the value of the government's accrued obligations for pensions and other employee future benefits and pension fund assets, are expected to be higher in 2024-25 and lower in 2025-26 and 2026-27 relative to the FES 2023 forecast, reflecting updated projections of long-term interest rates.

Summary Statement of Transactions

Table A1.5

Summary Statement of Transactions

billions of dollars

	2022– 2023	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	Projection			
				2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Budgetary revenues	447.8	465.1	497.8	514.6	535.7	561.4	586.3
Program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	438.6	450.3	480.5	496.3	509.6	526.3	544.4
Public debt charges	35.0	47.2	54.1	54.9	57.0	60.9	64.3
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	473.5	497.5	534.6	551.1	566.6	587.2	608.7
Budgetary balance before net actuarial losses	-25.7	-32.5	-36.8	-36.5	-30.8	-25.8	-22.4
Net actuarial losses	-9.6	-7.6	-3.1	-2.4	0.1	-1.0	2.4
Budget 2024 budgetary balance	-35.3	-40.0	-39.8	-38.9	-30.8	-26.8	-20.0
Financial Position							
Total liabilities	1,925.0	2,004.5	2,091.3	2,200.0	2,298.0	2,400.1	2,491.4
Financial assets	642.3	676.6	719.1	783.9	844.8	915.0	978.5
Net debt	1,282.8	1,327.8	1,372.2	1,416.1	1,453.2	1,485.1	1,513.0
Non-financial assets	109.7	112.4	116.9	121.9	128.3	133.4	141.3
Federal debt¹	1,173.0	1,215.5	1,255.3	1,294.1	1,324.9	1,351.7	1,371.7
Per cent of GDP							
Budgetary revenues	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.7
Program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	15.6	15.6	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.5
Public debt charges	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Budgetary balance	-1.3	-1.4	-1.3	-1.2	-0.9	-0.8	-0.6
Federal debt	41.7	42.1	41.9	41.5	40.8	40.0	39.0

¹ The projected level of federal debt for 2023-24 includes an estimate of other comprehensive losses of \$1.1 billion for enterprise Crown corporations and other government business enterprises, and an estimate of \$1.3 billion for net remeasurement losses on swap agreements, foreign exchange forward agreements, and other financial instruments.

² Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Outlook for Budgetary Revenues

Table A1.6 provides an overview of projected budgetary revenues by major component.

Table A1.6

The Revenue Outlook

billions of dollars

	Projection						
	2022– 2023	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Income tax revenues							
Personal income tax	207.9	222.3	232.6	242.8	251.0	263.5	275.7
Corporate income tax	93.9	83.9	90.7	89.7	90.8	95.6	98.6
Non-resident income tax	13.2	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.9	14.4
Total	315.0	318.8	336.4	345.8	355.3	373.0	388.7
Excise tax and duty revenues							
Goods and Services Tax	46.0	51.5	54.1	55.3	56.8	58.8	60.8
Customs import duties	6.1	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.1
Other excise taxes/duties	12.2	12.9	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.9
Total	64.2	70.0	73.3	74.9	77.0	79.4	81.8
Other taxes	0.0	0.1	2.4	1.0	3.7	2.9	3.1
Total tax revenues	379.2	388.9	412.2	421.8	435.9	455.3	473.6
Pollution pricing proceeds to be returned to Canadians	8.0	10.4	12.7	14.9	16.7	18.9	20.7
Employment Insurance premium revenues	26.9	29.1	30.1	30.5	31.7	33.1	34.5
Other revenues							
Enterprise Crown corporations	6.5	3.2	8.7	13.1	16.1	18.2	20.5
Other programs	25.9	30.3	30.6	30.2	31.1	31.7	32.8
Net foreign exchange	1.3	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2
Total	33.6	36.6	42.8	47.5	51.4	54.1	57.4
Total budgetary revenues	447.8	465.1	497.8	514.6	535.7	561.4	586.3
Per cent of GDP							
Total tax revenues	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.4	13.5	13.5
Pollution pricing proceeds to be returned to Canadians	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Employment Insurance premium revenues	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other revenues	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total budgetary revenues	15.9	16.1	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.7

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Income Tax Revenues

Personal income tax revenues are projected to increase by 6.9 per cent to \$222.3 billion in 2023-24, reflecting strong wage growth and year-to-date results. Strength is expected to persist into 2024-25 where personal income tax revenue is expected to grow by 4.6 per cent in part due to an increase in the capital gains inclusion rate (as outlined in Chapter 8). Over the remainder of the forecast horizon, personal income tax revenue growth is projected to average 4.3 per cent per year.

Corporate income tax revenues are forecast to decrease by 10.7 per cent, to \$83.9 billion in 2023-24, due to lower year-to-date receipts relative to the previous year stemming from lower corporate profitability. These revenues are expected to rebound in 2024-25, supported by an increase in the capital gains inclusion rate for corporations (as outlined in Chapter 8) and higher projected corporate profits. It is expected that the capital gains measure would raise corporate income tax revenues by \$4.9 billion in 2024-25 and by \$10.6 billion over the forecast horizon. Growth in corporate income tax revenues is projected to average 3.3 per cent per year over the forecast horizon.

Income taxes paid by non-residents on Canadian-sourced income, notably dividends and interest payments, are expected to decline by 4.2 per cent to \$12.6 billion in 2023-24, reflecting weak year-to-date receipts. Over the remainder of the forecast horizon, growth in non-resident income tax revenues is expected to average 2.4 per cent per year.

Excise Tax and Duty Revenues

Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenues are projected to grow 12 per cent to \$51.5 billion in 2023-24. The high year-over-year growth rate is attributable to the impact of the additional GST rebates paid in the previous fiscal year (2022-23), which reduced recorded revenues that year. Over the remainder of the forecast period, GST revenues are expected to grow on average by 3 per cent per year, in line with the outlook for taxable consumption.

Customs import duties are projected to decrease by 8.3 per cent to \$5.6 billion in 2023-24, due to weak year-to-date results driven by lower imports. Over the remainder of the forecast horizon, customs import duties growth is projected to average 4.7 per cent, in line with projected growth in imports.

Other excise taxes and duties are expected to increase to \$12.9 billion in 2023-24, or 6 per cent, reflecting strong year-to-date revenues, particularly for luxury tax receipts and excise duties from vaping products. Other excise taxes and duties revenues are projected to grow to \$13.9 billion by 2028-29.

Other taxes include revenues from the Underused Housing Tax announced in the *2021 Economic and Fiscal Update*, from Pillar Two of the two-pillar international tax reform plan agreed by 139 members of the OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework and from the Digital Services Tax that is to apply until Pillar One comes into effect. Revenues from these taxes are projected to grow to \$3.1 billion in 2028-29, primarily reflecting the projected revenues from Pillar Two. Pillar Two revenues are now projected to be \$2.7 billion in 2026-27, \$1.9 billion in 2027-28 and \$2.1 billion in 2028-29, reflecting changes to the multilateral framework agreed since Budget 2023, and new information on implementation in other jurisdictions. Revenues from the Digital Services Tax are projected to be \$2.3 billion in 2024-25 (reflecting revenues from the 2022, 2023, and 2024 taxation years) and \$900 million in each of the following four years.

Proceeds from the Pollution Pricing Framework

Through the pollution pricing framework, proceeds to be returned to Canadians are forecast to grow from an estimated \$10.4 billion in 2023-24 to \$20.7 billion in 2028-29. The carbon price trajectory underpinning the forecast reflects annual increases of \$15 per tonne, from \$65 per tonne, beginning in 2023-24. Direct proceeds will continue to be fully returned in the provinces or territories where they are collected, as the framework is revenue neutral for the federal government.

Employment Insurance Premium Revenues

Employment Insurance (EI) premium revenues are projected to grow at 8.3 per cent in 2023-24 based on strong year-to-date results fueled by continued strength in the labour market. Over the forecast horizon, EI premium revenues are projected to grow at an average of 3.4 per cent, reflecting steady earnings growth and strong employment numbers (see Box A1.1 for details of the outlook for the EI Operating Account). The premium rate projection is forecast to fall to \$1.62 per \$100 of insurable earnings in 2025—26 cents lower than it was between 2013 and 2016 (\$1.88). The EI premium rate reached its lowest levels in the last 25 years in 2020, 2021, and 2022 (\$1.58). The average EI premium rate between 2016 and 2024 has been \$1.65. The average premium rate for the preceding decade (2006-2015) was \$1.81 (16 cents higher).

Box A1.1 Employment Insurance Operating Account

billions of dollars

	2022- 2023	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	
El premium revenues	26.9	29.1	30.1	30.5	31.7	33.1	34.5	
El benefits ¹	21.8	23.0	26.6	27.9	28.2	29.0	30.2	
El administration and other expenses ²	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	
	2022 ³	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	(...)	2031
El Operating Account annual balance	1.2	4.7	1.8	0.8	1.9	2.6		4.9
El Operating Account cumulative balance ⁴	-24.7	-19.9	-18.1	-17.3	-15.5	-12.9		0.5
Projected premium rate (per \$100 of insurable earnings)	1.58	1.63	1.66	1.62	1.62	1.62		1.62

¹ El benefits include regular El benefits, sickness, maternity, parental, compassionate care, fishing and work-sharing benefits, and employment benefits and support measures. El benefits exclude El-Emergency Response Benefit costs in line with the government's commitment to credit the El Operating Account. To date, the government has credited \$26.8 billion for this purpose.

² The remaining El costs relate mainly to administration and are included in direct program expenses.

³ Values for 2022 are actual data. Values for 2023 and future years are a projection.

⁴ The El Operating Account cumulative balance does not reach exactly zero at the end of the seven-year period as projected El rates are rounded to the nearest whole cent per \$100 of insurable earnings, in accordance with the *Employment Insurance Act*.

The Employment Insurance (El) Operating Account operates within the Consolidated Revenue Fund. As such, El-related revenues and expenses that are credited and charged to the Account, respectively, in accordance with the *Employment Insurance Act*, are consolidated with those of the government, and impact the budgetary balance. For consistency with the El premium rate, which is set on a calendar-year basis with the objective of having the Account break even over time, the annual and cumulative balances of the Account are also presented on a calendar-year basis.

The El Operating Account is expected to record annual surpluses throughout the forecast to reach cumulative balance in 2031 in line with the break-even rate-setting mechanism that started with the setting of the 2017 premium rate. The actual premium rate for 2025 will be set according to this mechanism in the fall of 2024, incorporating the recommendation of the El Commission based on projections provided by the Office of the Chief Actuary.

Other Revenues

Other revenues consist of three broad components: net income from enterprise Crown corporations; other program revenues from returns on investments, proceeds from the sales of goods and services, and other miscellaneous revenues; and net foreign exchange revenues.

- Enterprise Crown corporation revenues are projected to be lower in 2023-24, largely reflecting Bank of Canada net losses, as interest expense paid on deposits held by the Bank at variable interest rates has grown faster than revenues on the Bank's fixed-rate investments in the rising interest rate environment.
- Starting in 2024-25, growth in enterprise Crown corporation revenues largely reflects revenues generated from the Government of Canada's purchase of Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMB) and the Bank of Canada's expected gradual return to profitability. The government will ensure that the pace and volume of CMB purchases are appropriate for market conditions.
- Other program revenues are affected by consolidated Crown corporation revenues, interest rates, inflation, and exchange rate movements (which affect the Canadian-dollar value of foreign-denominated assets). These revenues are projected to increase by an average of 8.6 per cent in 2023-24 and 2024-25, primarily due to an increase in interest and penalty revenue on tax debt as a result of higher interest rates. Over the remainder of the forecast horizon, other program revenue is projected to continue to grow by 2.8 per cent on average, in part reflecting returns on investments and proceeds collected from the *Clean Fuel Regulations*.
- Net foreign exchange revenues, which consist mainly of returns on Canada's official international reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account, are volatile and sensitive to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and foreign interest rates. Assets in the Exchange Fund Account are mainly invested in debt securities of sovereigns and their agencies. They are held to aid in the control and protection of the external value of the Canadian dollar and to provide a source of liquidity for the government, if required. These revenues are projected to increase as losses on sales of securities into a rising interest rate environment recede, a growing portion of reserves are re-invested at higher interest rates, and the projected level of reserves also grows. Towards the end of the forecast horizon, revenues reset to a slightly lower level and growth rate as a result of declining interest rates.

Outlook for Expenses

Table A1.7

The Expense Outlook

billions of dollars

	2022- 2023	Projection					
		2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
Major transfers to persons							
Elderly benefits	69.4	75.9	80.6	85.3	90.0	94.9	99.9
Employment Insurance benefits	21.8	23.0	26.6	27.9	28.2	29.0	30.2
COVID-19 income support for workers	-3.5	-4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Canada Child Benefit	24.6	26.1	28.1	29.5	30.4	31.5	32.5
Total	112.2	120.6	135.3	142.6	148.6	155.3	162.5
Major transfers to provinces, territories, and municipalities							
Canada Health Transfer	47.1	49.4	52.1	54.7	57.4	60.3	62.8
Canada Social Transfer	15.9	16.4	16.9	17.4	17.9	18.5	19.0
Equalization	21.9	24.0	25.3	26.1	27.2	28.3	29.4
Territorial Formula Financing	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.6
Health agreements with provinces and territories	1.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.1	2.5
Canada-wide early learning and child care	4.5	5.6	6.6	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7
Canada Community-Building Fund	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Other fiscal arrangements ¹	-6.7	-6.7	-7.2	-7.5	-7.8	-8.2	-8.6
Total	90.8	100.2	105.5	110.8	114.8	117.7	121.0
Pollution pricing proceeds returned to Canadians	7.0	9.9	14.9	15.3	17.2	19.0	20.9
Direct program expenses							
Other transfer payments	98.9	88.7	101.7	103.9	105.8	109.7	112.8
Operating expenses	129.6	130.9	123.1	123.8	123.1	124.5	127.1
Total	228.5	219.6	224.7	227.6	228.9	234.2	240.0
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	438.6	450.3	480.5	496.3	509.6	526.3	544.4
Public debt charges	35.0	47.2	54.1	54.9	57.0	60.9	64.3
Total expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	473.5	497.5	534.6	551.1	566.6	587.2	608.7
Net actuarial losses (gains)	9.6	7.6	3.1	2.4	-0.1	1.0	-2.4
Total expenses	483.1	505.1	537.6	553.5	566.5	588.2	606.3
Per cent of GDP							
Major transfers to persons	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
Major transfers to provinces, territories, and municipalities	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4
Direct program expenses	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8
Total program expenses, excluding net actuarial losses	15.6	15.6	16.0	15.9	15.7	15.6	15.5
Total expenses	17.2	17.5	17.9	17.8	17.5	17.4	17.2

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding.

¹ Other fiscal arrangements include the Quebec Abatement (offsetting amounts to reflect the historical transfer of tax points and resulting reduction in federal tax collected for the Youth Allowances Recovery and Alternative Payments for Standing Programs); statutory subsidies; payments under the Canada-Nova Scotia Arrangement on Offshore Revenues; payments for the transfer of Hibernia Net Profits Interest and Incidental Net Profits Interest net revenues to Newfoundland and Labrador; and Fiscal Stabilization payments.

Table A1.7, above, provides an overview of the projection for program expenses by major component.

Major Transfers to Persons

Major transfers to persons consist of elderly benefits, which include Old Age Security and the Guaranteed Income Supplement; Employment Insurance (EI) benefits; the Canada Child Benefit; as well as previous COVID-19 income support for workers.

Elderly benefits are projected to reach \$75.9 billion in 2023-24, up 9.4 per cent. Over the forecast horizon, elderly benefits are forecast to grow by 5.6 per cent on average annually. Growth in elderly benefits is due to the increasing population of seniors and projected consumer price inflation, to which benefits are fully indexed.

EI benefits are projected to increase by 5.2 per cent to reach \$23 billion in 2023-24, largely reflecting a higher projected unemployment rate in 2024. Over the remainder of the forecast horizon, EI benefits are expected to increase as a result of higher insurable earnings and a slightly higher unemployment rate, which begins to decline in 2026 in the March private sector survey forecast.

During the pandemic, the government provided support to Canadians through the Canada Emergency Response Benefit, Canada Recovery Benefits, and the Canada Worker Lockdown Benefit. These temporary programs are now closed, with forecasted amounts in 2023-24 mainly reflecting expected repayments of benefit overpayments.

Canada Child Benefit payments are projected to increase 6.5 per cent to \$26.1 billion in 2023-24, largely reflecting the indexation of benefits to consumer price inflation. Payments are then expected to grow by 7.6 per cent in 2024-25 and 4.7 in 2025-26 due to an increase in the number of eligible children and indexation, before moderating to an average 3.3 per cent growth over the remainder of the forecast horizon.

Major Transfers to Provinces, Territories, and Municipalities

Major transfers to provinces, territories and municipalities include the Canada Health Transfer (CHT), the Canada Social Transfer (CST), Equalization, Territorial Formula Financing, health agreements with provinces and territories, Canada-wide early learning and child care, the Canada Community-Building Fund, and other fiscal arrangements.

The CHT growth guarantee of five per cent per year for five years, to be paid through annual top-ups, will see CHT support increase from \$49.4 billion in 2023-24 to \$62.8 billion in 2028-29.

The CST is legislated to grow at three per cent per year from \$16.4 billion in 2023-24 to \$19 billion in 2028-29. Equalization payments are indexed to the three-year average of nominal GDP growth and are projected to grow 4.2 per cent annually, on average, from \$24 billion in 2023-24 to \$29.4 billion in 2028-29.

Territorial Formula Financing is projected to grow 2.9 per cent annually, on average, due to growth in provincial/local expenditures, which are major components of the formula.

Health agreements with provinces and territories are projected to remain at \$4.3 billion per year from 2023-24 to 2026-27 reflecting \$2.5 billion per year for tailored bilateral agreements, \$1.2 billion per year in transfers supporting home and community care and mental health and addictions services that expire after 2026-27, and \$600 million per year in transfers for long-term care that expires after 2027-28.

Canada Community-Building Fund payments, which are indexed at two per cent per year with increases applied in \$100 million increments, are expected to grow from \$2.4 billion in 2023-24 to \$2.6 billion in 2028-29.

Canada-wide early learning and child care transfer payments are expected to increase from \$5.6 billion in 2023-24 to \$7.7 billion in 2028-29, which includes \$625 million over four years, beginning in 2023-24, for the Early Learning and Child Care Infrastructure Fund. Investments in Canada-wide early learning and child care will create more child care spaces so more families can benefit from \$10-a-day child care.

Other fiscal arrangements are projected to decrease from -\$6.7 billion in 2023-24 to -\$8.6 billion in 2028-29 primarily due to the Quebec Abatement. This reflects the increase in the value of the historical transfer of tax points (i.e. tax revenue) to Quebec in the 1960s and 1970s, which results in a commensurate reduction in cash transfers to the province.

Pollution Pricing Proceeds Returned to Canadians

Pollution pricing proceeds returned to Canadians, including small- and medium-sized businesses, farmers, and Indigenous governments, represent the return of all direct proceeds from the federal pollution pricing system in the jurisdiction from which they were collected. These transfers are projected to increase from \$9.9 billion in 2023-24, to \$20.9 billion by 2028-29, reflecting a higher price on carbon pollution.

Direct Program Expenses

Direct program expenses consist of other transfer payments administered by departments, and departmental operating expenses. Growth is offset in part by planned expenditure reduction actions.

Other transfer payments administered by departments are projected to increase from \$88.7 billion in 2023-24 to \$112.8 billion in 2028-29. Projected growth reflects recent measures with growing profiles, such as Canadian Dental Care Plan benefits, support for electric vehicle battery manufacturing, and refundable clean economy investment tax credits.

Operating expenses reflect the cost of doing business, including the cost of providing some services directly, for more than 100 government departments, agencies and Crown corporations. Operating expenses are projected to reach \$130.9 billion in 2023-24, to fall to \$123.1 billion in 2024-25 in part from lower projected provisions for contingent liabilities, and then to reach \$127.1 billion in 2028-29. Growth over the outer years of the horizon is driven in part by: the implementation of Canada's new defence policy *Our North, Strong and Free*; and employee benefits, pensions, and other compensation.

Public Debt Charges

Public debt charges are expected to increase from \$47.2 billion in 2023-24 to \$64.3 billion in 2028-29 due to higher effective interest rates and higher borrowing requirements. As a share of GDP, public debt charges are projected to rise to 1.8 per cent, still near historic lows, and far below the peak of 6.5 per cent of GDP in the 1990s and 2.1 per cent in 2007-08 before the financial crisis.

Net Actuarial Losses

Net actuarial losses, which represent changes in the value of the government's obligations for pensions and other employee future benefits, are expected to decline over most years of the forecast horizon, from a projected loss of \$7.6 billion in 2023-24 to a projected net gain of \$2.4 billion in 2028-29, reflecting higher expected interest rates used to measure the present value of the obligations.

Financial Source/Requirement

The financial source/requirement measures the difference between cash coming into the government and cash going out. In contrast, the budgetary balance is presented on a full accrual basis of accounting, meaning that government revenues and expenses are recorded when they are earned or incurred, regardless of when the cash is received or paid.

Table A1.8 provides a reconciliation of the two measures, starting with the budgetary balance. Non-budgetary transactions shown in the table reflect the reversal of certain revenues and expenses included in the budgetary balance that have no impact on cash flows in the year, such as the amortization of non-financial assets. They also include the addition of changes in asset and liability balances that have no accrual impact in a year but do result in the inflow or outflow of cash, such as the payment of accounts payable. An increase in a liability or decrease in an asset represents a financial source, whereas a decrease in a liability or increase in an asset represents a financial requirement. The sum of the budgetary balance and changes in asset and liability balances reflected under non-budgetary transactions is equal to the government's net source of (+), or requirement for (-), cash.

Table A1.8

The Budgetary Balance, Non-Budgetary Transactions, and Financial Source/Requirement

billions of dollars

	Projection						
	2022– 2023	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Budgetary balance	-35.3	-40.0	-39.8	-38.9	-30.8	-26.8	-20.0
Non-budgetary transactions							
Pensions and other accounts	12.8	10.5	6.1	4.8	1.9	2.5	-1.5
Non-financial assets	-5.0	-2.6	-4.5	-5.0	-6.4	-5.1	-7.9
Loans, investments, and advances							
Enterprise Crown corporations	-5.7	-15.5	-42.0	-48.9	-51.2	-51.2	-46.4
Other	1.2	13.1	-6.0	-5.8	-0.4	-6.5	-4.4
Total	-4.5	-2.4	-48.0	-54.6	-51.6	-57.6	-50.9
Other transactions							
Accounts payable, receivable, accruals, and allowances	-18.4	-44.2	-10.0	-7.0	-7.1	-8.9	-9.1
Foreign exchange activities and derivatives	-15.8	-10.7	-6.1	-5.9	-5.2	-5.1	-5.1
Total	-34.2	-54.9	-16.1	-12.9	-12.3	-14.0	-14.2
Total non-budgetary transactions	-30.8	-49.4	-62.6	-67.8	-68.4	-74.3	-74.5
Financial source (requirement)	-66.2	-89.4	-102.4	-106.7	-99.1	-101.0	-94.5

As shown in Table A1.8, a financial requirement is projected in each year over the forecast horizon, reflecting financial requirements associated with the projected budgetary deficits, as well as forecast requirements from non-budgetary activities.

A financial source is projected for pensions and other accounts for most years over the forecast horizon. Pensions and other accounts include the activities of the Government of Canada's employee pension plans and those of federally appointed judges and Members of Parliament, as well as a variety of other employee future benefit plans, such as health care and dental plans, and disability and other benefits for veterans and others. A financial source for pensions and other accounts reflects the difference between non-cash pension and benefit expenses recorded as part of the budgetary balance to reflect the value of benefits earned by employees during a fiscal year and the annual cash outflows for benefit payments.

Financial requirements for non-financial assets mainly reflect the difference between cash outlays for the acquisition of new tangible capital assets and the amortization of capital assets included in the budgetary balance. They also include disposals of tangible capital assets and changes in inventories and prepaid expenses. Financial requirements are projected in each year over the forecast horizon, reflecting forecast net growth in non-financial assets.

Loans, investments, and advances include the government's investments in enterprise Crown corporations, including Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC), Export Development Canada, the Business Development Bank of Canada, and Farm Credit Canada, as well as purchases of Canada Mortgage Bonds issued by CMHC. They also include loans, investments, and advances to national and provincial governments and international organizations, and under government programs, including the Canada Emergency Business Account (CEBA).

During the pandemic, CEBA provided \$49 billion in interest-free, partially forgivable loans of up to \$60,000 to nearly 900,000 small businesses and not-for-profit organizations. In September 2023, the government announced a further extension in deadlines and flexibilities for CEBA loan repayments, including extending the term loan repayment deadline another year to December 31, 2026. Small businesses and not-for-profits unable to secure refinancing or generate enough cash flow to repay their loans now have access to a low-interest loan of up to \$60,000, for an additional year. These changes also apply to CEBA-equivalent lending through the Regional Relief and Recovery Fund.

The projected financial source for other loans, investments, and advances in 2023-24 is due to repayments of CEBA loans, reflecting the January 18, 2024, forgiveness repayment date.

In general, loans, investments, and advances are expected to generate additional revenues for the government in the form of interest or additional net profits of enterprise Crown corporations, which partly offset debt charges associated with these borrowing requirements. These revenues are reflected in the budgetary balance projections.

Other transactions include the payment of tax refunds and other accounts payable, the collection of taxes and other accounts receivable, the conversion of other accrual adjustments included in the budgetary balance into cash, as well as foreign exchange activities and derivatives. Projected cash requirements over the forecast horizon mainly reflect changes in accounts payable and accounts receivable and forecast increases in the government's official international reserves held in the Exchange Fund Account.

Economic Scenarios Analysis

As discussed in the Economic Overview, the macroeconomic inputs of the March 2024 survey continue to provide a reasonable basis for fiscal planning. However, to facilitate prudent economic and fiscal planning, and in light of continued global uncertainty and heightened geopolitical tensions, the Department of Finance has developed two scenarios that consider faster or slower growth tracks relative to the March survey (Table A1.9).

Downside Scenario

The *downside scenario* sees a shallow recession in Canada. Various headwinds such as structural imbalances in housing markets and spillovers from geopolitical tensions keep inflation and interest rates elevated for longer than expected, with adverse effects on confidence and consumer activity. At the same time, the U.S. also sees persistent inflation, higher interest rates, and subsequently slower growth. Along with a weaker economic recovery in China, this contributes to slower global growth and lower commodity prices. All these factors result in real GDP in Canada contracting by 0.7 per cent from peak to trough, compared to a period of moderate below-potential growth expected in the survey.

- CPI inflation is 0.5 percentage points above the March survey, on average, in 2024 and 2025. CPI inflation stays around 3 per cent until the end of 2024 and reaches about 2 per cent in 2026.
- In response to higher CPI inflation, short-term interest rates remain elevated throughout 2024, with the first rate cut in the first quarter of next year—two quarters later than in the survey. Overall, short-term interest rates are up by 0.8 percentage points, on average, in 2024 and 2025.
- As a result of higher interest rates, tighter financial conditions, and weaker global activity, the Canadian economy sees a mild recession in 2024. Real GDP contracts by 0.7 per cent from peak to trough, significantly less than in the 2008-09 recession (-4.4 per cent). On an annual basis, real GDP growth is negative in 2024 and slower than the survey in 2025, before picking up in 2026 and 2027.
- Consistent with weaker economic activity, the unemployment rate rises to a peak of 7.0 per cent in the last quarter of 2024 and is 0.6 percentage points higher than the survey, on average, in 2025. This is significantly less than in the 2008-09 recession (8.7 per cent).

- Despite higher CPI inflation, GDP inflation is lower than in the survey due to lower commodity prices. Crude oil prices decline from US\$78 per barrel in 2023 to US\$71 per barrel in 2024 and US\$66 per barrel in 2025 (down from US\$78 per barrel in the survey) and gradually converge close to the survey outlook by 2028.
- Together, slower real GDP growth and lower GDP inflation reduce the level of nominal GDP by \$34 billion, on average per year, compared to the survey.

Upside Scenario

In the *upside scenario*, the Canadian economy sees faster economic growth than in the survey. A more resilient U.S. economy—underpinned by strong balance sheets for households and firms and recent supply-side improvements in productivity—benefits the Canadian economy through higher export demand and improved global commodity prices. Despite more economic resilience, inflation slows roughly as expected in the survey, both in Canada and globally, amid falling input costs. These developments result in economic growth picking up faster than expected in the second half of 2024. The improved global outlook, alongside extended crude oil production cuts by OPEC+, leave oil prices above the survey.

- As a result of spillover effects from a stronger U.S. economy, the Canadian economy expands at a pace close to potential over the course of 2024 rather than the moderate growth expected in the March survey. On an annual basis, real GDP growth is 1.4 per cent in 2024 (up 0.7 percentage points from the March survey) and 2.2 per cent in 2025 (up 0.3 percentage points).
- With a stronger economy, the unemployment rate rises by less than expected, reaching a peak of 6.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2024 (compared to 6.5 per cent in the March survey) and averaging 0.4 percentage points below the survey in 2025.
- Despite a similar pace of CPI inflation, GDP inflation is higher than in the survey as stronger global activity results in higher commodity prices. After averaging US\$78 per barrel in 2023, WTI crude oil prices average US\$83 per barrel in 2024 and US\$87 per barrel in 2025 (up from US\$78 per barrel in the survey) and remain US\$8 per barrel above the survey on average per year over the rest of the forecast horizon.
- Together, faster real GDP growth and higher GDP inflation raise the level of nominal GDP by \$34 billion, on average per year, compared to the survey.

Table A1.9

Department of Finance Economic Scenarios

Per cent, unless otherwise indicated

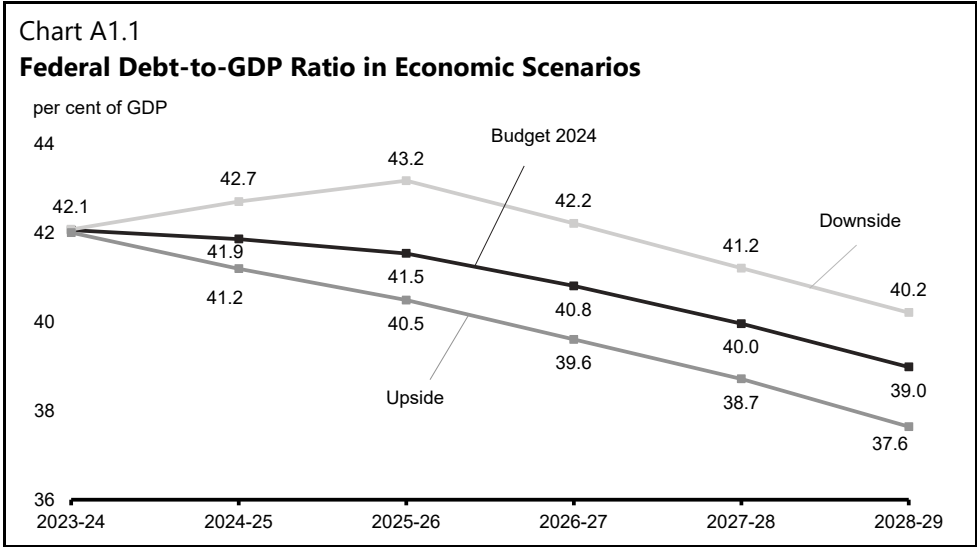
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024-2028
Real GDP growth						
Budget 2024	0.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8
Downside Scenario	-0.1	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.7
Upside Scenario	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
GDP inflation						
Budget 2024	3.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2
Downside Scenario	2.6	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.2
Upside Scenario	3.4	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2
Nominal GDP growth						
Budget 2024	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.0	4.0
Downside Scenario	2.4	3.0	5.3	4.9	4.3	4.0
Upside Scenario	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2
Nominal GDP level (billions of dollars)						
Budget 2024	2,998	3,115	3,246	3,382	3,518	
Downside Scenario	2,959	3,047	3,209	3,366	3,510	
Upside Scenario	3,027	3,157	3,286	3,414	3,547	
Difference between Budget 2024 and Downside Scenario	-39	-68	-37	-16	-8	-34
Difference between Budget 2024 and Upside Scenario	29	42	40	32	28	34
3-month treasury bill rate						
Budget 2024	4.5	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1
Downside Scenario	5.0	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.6
Upside Scenario	4.3	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.1
Unemployment rate						
Budget 2024	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.7	6.0
Downside Scenario	6.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.3
Upside Scenario	6.1	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8
Consumer Price Index inflation						
Budget 2024	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Downside Scenario	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4
Upside Scenario	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
West Texas Intermediate crude oil price (\$US per barrel)						
Budget 2024	78	78	78	78	78	78
Downside Scenario	71	66	72	75	77	72
Upside Scenario	83	87	87	85	84	85

Note: Forecast averages may not equal average of years due to rounding. Numbers may not add due to rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada March 2024 survey of private sector economists; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Fiscal Impacts of Economic Scenarios

The potential impact of the two economic scenarios on projected federal deficit and debt-to-GDP ratios are depicted in Chart A1.1 below.



Downside Scenario Fiscal Impact

In the *downside scenario*, the deficit would increase by \$7.9 billion annually on average over the planning horizon. The weakened outlook for nominal GDP would entail somewhat weaker revenues (down on average by \$3.8 billion annually), while higher unemployment and CPI inflation lead to higher costs of benefits programs, the main drivers of higher program expenses (up on average by about \$1.9 billion annually), and higher interest rates result in higher public debt charges (up by about \$2.5 billion on average).

As a result of higher deficits and weaker nominal GDP growth, the federal debt-to-GDP ratio would be expected to rise to 43.2 per cent by 2025-26, before declining to 40.2 per cent by 2028-29.

Upside Scenario Fiscal Impact

In the *upside scenario*, the deficit would improve by an average of \$7.0 billion per year. Stronger nominal GDP growth results in higher income tax revenues and the improved outlook for consumption would bring in higher projected GST revenues. Overall, revenues are projected to be \$4.5 billion higher annually, on average, in this scenario. On the expense side, the lower projected CPI inflation and unemployment means lower expenses for CPI-indexed programs and Employment Insurance benefits, bringing program expenses down by \$0.8 billion on average annually. Lower interest rates mean that public debt charges would also be lower by an average of \$1.8 billion annually under this scenario. Overall, expenses would be \$2.5 billion lower annually, on average, in the upside scenario.

As a result of the lower deficits and stronger nominal GDP growth, the federal debt-to-GDP ratio would fall to 37.6 per cent by 2028-29.

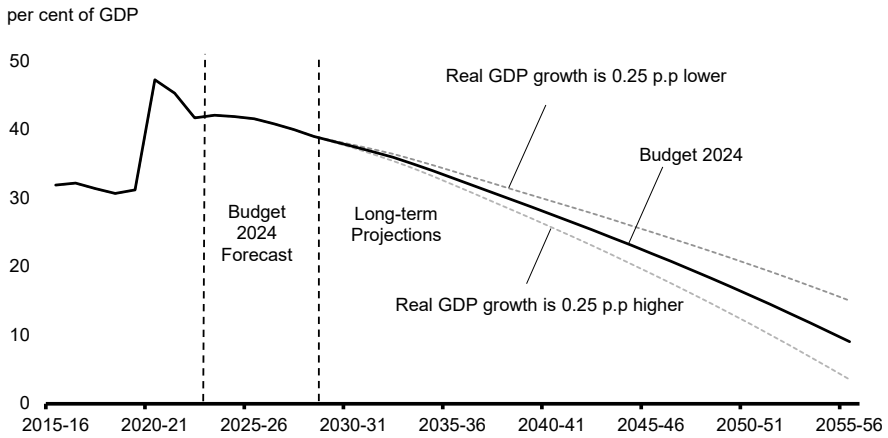
Long-Term Debt Projections

As with any projection that extends over several decades, the long-term debt-to-GDP ratio projections presented in Budget 2024 are subject to a high degree of uncertainty and are sensitive to assumptions. They should not be viewed as predictions of the future, but instead as modelling scenarios based on a set of reasonable economic and demographic assumptions, assuming no future changes in policies.

Building on the Budget 2024 forecast, long-term fiscal projections continue to indicate that federal public finances are sustainable beyond the usual forecast horizon (Chart A1.2). This is despite adverse demographic trends, including an aging population, assumed moderate future productivity growth rates, and higher borrowing costs. As discussed in more detail below, this conclusion is also robust to changes in assumptions, including, for example, the projected growth rate of real GDP.

Chart A1.2

Long-Term Federal Debt Projections



Note: p.p. = percentage points.

Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada.

Keeping the federal debt-to-GDP ratio on a downward trend over the medium- and longer-term will help ensure that future generations are not burdened with debt and that fiscal room remains available to face future challenges and risks that are not accounted for in this projection, such as recessions, new pandemics, geopolitical risk, climate change, and the transition to net-zero. Long-term fiscal sustainability was further reinforced by the government's maintained commitment to the fiscal objectives announced in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement* (see Box A1.2).

Box A1.2 Preserving Fiscal Strength

In the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, the government set out fiscal objectives in preparing for Budget 2024 to help continue delivering on its fiscal anchor: reducing federal debt as a share of the economy over the medium term. One of these fiscal objectives, keeping deficits below 1 per cent of GDP, beginning in 2026-27, is also particularly important in helping to ensure Canada's fiscal advantage is preserved beyond the medium term.

Keeping deficits below 1 per cent of GDP provides additional insurance that public finances remain strong beyond the medium term as Canada adapts to an aging population, the impacts of climate change, and the transition to net zero. This ensures Canada has the fiscal capacity to weather future shocks, such as how the federal government was able to provide temporary, emergency supports to Canadians and businesses throughout the pandemic. It also helps to preserve the overall strength of Canada's fiscal position compared to other G7 countries.

For example, long-term simulations suggest that the federal debt-to-GDP ratio and the public debt charges-to-GDP ratio would still be on a declining trend and remain historically low under both permanently slower economic growth (-0.25 percentage points) and higher interest rates (+0.5 percentage points) if medium-term deficits are limited to 1 per cent of GDP (Charts A1.3 and A1.4).

Chart A1.3
Long-Term Federal Debt Projections

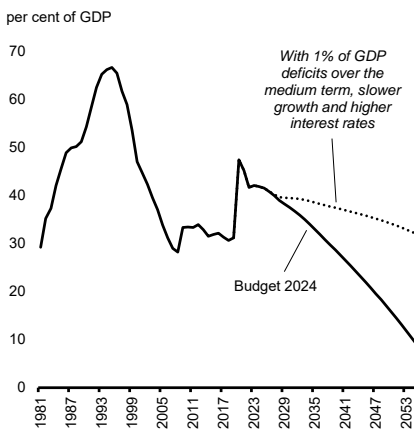
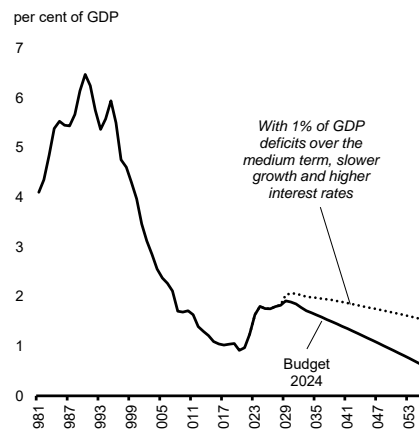


Chart A1.4
Long-Term Public Debt Charge Projections



Notes: Simulations assume constant deficits of 1 per cent of GDP between 2026-27 and 2028-29. Thereafter, usual long-term assumptions are applied with slower economic growth and higher interest rates starting in 2029. On a fiscal year basis. Last projection year is 2055-56.

Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada.

To form the long-term economic projections, the medium-term (2024 to 2028) economic forecasts presented in Budget 2024 are extended to 2055 using the Department of Finance Canada’s long-term economic projection model. In this model, annual real GDP growth depends on labour productivity growth (1 per cent per year), which is calibrated over its 1974-2019 historical average, and labour supply growth (average of 0.6 per cent per year), which is based on demographic projections produced by Statistics Canada and projections for the labour force participation rate and average hours worked using econometric models developed by the Department. Assuming a constant 2 per cent annual rate for GDP inflation, nominal GDP is projected to grow by an average of 3.6 per cent per year from 2029 to 2055 (Table A1.10).

Table A1.10

GDP Growth Projection, Baseline Scenario, Average Annual Growth Rates
per cent, unless otherwise indicated

	1970–2023	2024–2028	2029–2055
Real GDP growth	2.6	1.8	1.6
Contributions of (percentage points):			
Labour supply growth	1.5	0.9	0.6
Working-age population	1.5	1.6	0.8
Labour force participation	0.2	-0.6	-0.2
Unemployment rate	0.0	-0.1	0.0
Average hours worked	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Labour productivity growth	1.1	0.9	1.0
Nominal GDP growth	6.8	4.0	3.6

Note: Contributions may not add up due to rounding.

Sources: Statistics Canada; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

The long-term federal debt projections are obtained through an accounting model in which each revenue and expense category is modelled as a function of its underlying demographic and economic variables, with the relationships defined by a mix of current government policies and assumptions. The key assumptions underlying fiscal projections from 2029-30 through 2055-56 are the following:

- All tax revenues as well as direct program expenses grow broadly with nominal GDP, with the exceptions of a number of measures that will no longer be available after a certain date (e.g., the Clean Electricity, Clean Technology, and Clean Hydrogen investment tax credits and funding to support clean electricity projects) which are incorporated based on their projected costs.
- The Canada Health Transfer, Canada Social Transfer, and Equalization grow with their respective legislated escalators. The remaining major transfers to provinces, territories and municipalities grow according to their respective factors, with nominal GDP, the targeted populations and inflation, current legislation or agreements.

- The Old Age Security program and children’s benefits grow with the targeted populations and inflation. Employment Insurance (EI) benefits grow in line with the number of beneficiaries and the growth in average weekly earnings. The EI premium rate grows according to current program parameters.
- The effective interest rate on interest-bearing federal debt is assumed, under the baseline scenario, to gradually increase from about 3.0 per cent in 2028–29 to 3.4 per cent by 2055–56.

Sensitivity analysis shows that the long-term fiscal projections are robust to some changes to key assumptions (Tables A1.11 and A1.12).

Table A1.11

Description of Alternative Assumptions¹

alternative assumption less baseline

	Baseline²	High	Low
Demographic:			
Fertility rate (average births per woman)	1.5 births	+0.5 births	-0.5 births
Immigration (per cent of population)	0.9	+0.25 p.p.	-0.25 p.p.
Life expectancy at 65	23.1 years	+3 years	-3 years
Economic:			
Total labour force participation rate (per cent)	62.6	+2.0 p.p.	-2.0 p.p.
Average weekly hours worked (hours)	32.7	+1.0 hour	-1.0 hour
Unemployment rate (per cent)	5.8	+1.0 p.p.	-1.0 p.p.
Labour productivity (per cent)	1.0	+0.25 p.p.	-0.25 p.p.
Interest rates (per cent)	3.3	+1.0 p.p.	-1.0 p.p.

Note: p.p. = percentage point.

¹ These alternative assumptions are applied starting in 2029 except for changes in life expectancy, which are gradually applied over the projection horizon.

² Baseline shown as the average over the period 2029 to 2055.

Table A1.12

Budgetary Balance and Debt in 2055–56 Under Alternative Assumptions

per cent of GDP

	Baseline		High		Low	
	Budgetary Balance	Debt	Budgetary Balance	Debt	Budgetary Balance	Debt
Demographic:						
Fertility rate	1.1	9.0	0.8	12.8	1.3	5.2
Immigration	1.1	9.0	1.4	3.9	0.6	15.1
Life expectancy at 65	1.1	9.0	0.7	12.3	1.3	6.4
Economic:						
Total labour force participation rate	1.1	9.0	1.3	4.4	0.8	14.1
Average weekly hours worked	1.1	9.0	1.3	4.6	0.8	13.9
Unemployment rate	1.1	9.0	1.0	10.6	1.1	7.5
Labour productivity	1.1	9.0	1.5	3.5	0.6	15.1
Interest rates	1.1	9.0	0.6	17.0	1.3	2.7

Supplementary Information

Sensitivity of Fiscal Projections to Economic Shocks

Changes in economic assumptions affect the projections of revenues and expenses. The following tables illustrate the sensitivity of the projected budgetary balance to the following economic shocks relative to Budget 2024 projections:

- A one-year, 1-percentage-point decrease in real GDP growth driven equally by lower productivity and employment growth.
- A decrease in nominal GDP growth resulting solely from a one-year, 1-percentage-point decrease in the rate of GDP inflation (assuming that the Consumer Price Index moves in line with GDP inflation).
- A sustained 100-basis-point increase in all interest rates.

These sensitivities are estimates that assume any decrease in economic activity is proportional across income and expenditure components and are meant to provide a broad illustration of the impact of economic shocks on the outlook for the budgetary balance. The sensitivity analysis conducted in this section has been presented routinely in budgets since 1994 and is separate from the upside and downside scenarios presented earlier in this annex. Actual economic shocks may have different fiscal impacts. For example, they may be concentrated in specific sectors of the economy or cause different responses in key economic variables (e.g., GDP inflation and CPI inflation may have different responses to a given shock).

Table A1.13

Estimated Impact of a 1-Year, 1-Percentage-Point Decrease in Real GDP Growth on Federal Revenues, Expenses and Budgetary Balance

billions of dollars

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 5
Federal revenues			
Tax revenues			
Personal income tax	-2.8	-2.9	-3.3
Corporate income tax	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9
Goods and Services Tax	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
Other	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Total tax revenues	-4.3	-4.4	-4.5
Employment Insurance premiums	0.2	1.0	1.0
Other revenues	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Total budgetary revenues	-4.2	-3.6	-4.0
Federal expenses			
Major transfers to persons			
Elderly benefits	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Employment Insurance benefits	1.0	1.0	1.1
Canada Child Benefit	0.0	0.1	0.2
Total major transfers to persons	1.0	1.1	1.2
Other program expenses	-0.3	-0.1	-0.2
Public debt charges	0.1	0.2	0.6
Total expenses	0.8	1.2	1.6
Budgetary balance	-4.9	-4.8	-5.6

A 1 percentage point decrease in real GDP growth proportional across income and expenditure components reduces the budgetary balance by \$4.9 billion in the first year, \$4.8 billion in the second year, and \$5.6 billion in the fifth year (Table A1.13).

- Tax revenues from all sources fall by a total of \$4.2 billion in the first year. Personal income tax revenues decrease as employment and the underlying tax base fall. Corporate income tax revenues fall as output and profits decrease. GST revenues decrease because of lower consumer spending associated with the fall in employment and personal income.
- EI premium revenues increase as a result of an increase in the EI premium rate, which, under the seven-year break-even mechanism, adjusts to offset the increase in benefits due to the higher number of unemployed, such that the EI Operating Account balances over time.

- Expenses rise, mainly reflecting higher EI benefits (due to an increase in the number of unemployed) and higher public debt charges (reflecting a higher stock of debt due to the lower budgetary balance). This rise is partially offset by lower other program expenses, like Equalization, as the decline in real GDP is reflected in nominal GDP, to which these payments are indexed.

Table A1.14

Estimated Impact of a 1-Year, 1-Percentage-Point Decrease in GDP Inflation on Federal Revenues, Expenses and Budgetary Balance

billions of dollars

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 5
Federal revenues			
Tax revenues			
Personal income tax	-2.7	-2.5	-2.6
Corporate income tax	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9
Goods and Services Tax	-0.5	-0.5	-0.6
Other	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Total tax revenues	-4.2	-4.1	-4.3
Employment Insurance premiums	0.0	-0.1	-0.2
Other revenues	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Total budgetary revenues	-4.3	-4.2	-4.6
Federal expenses			
Major transfers to persons			
Elderly benefits	-0.5	-0.9	-1.0
Employment Insurance benefits	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2
Canada Child Benefit	0.0	-0.1	-0.3
Total major transfers to persons	-0.6	-1.2	-1.5
Other program expenses	-0.7	-0.7	-1.5
Public debt charges	-0.6	0.2	0.3
Total expenses	-2.0	-1.7	-2.7
Budgetary balance	-2.3	-2.6	-1.9

A 1 percentage point decrease in nominal GDP growth proportional across income and expenditure components, resulting solely from lower GDP inflation (assuming that the CPI moves in line with GDP inflation), lowers the budgetary balance by \$2.3 billion in the first year, \$2.6 billion in the second year, and \$1.9 billion in the fifth year (Table A1.14).

- Lower prices result in lower nominal income and, as a result, personal income tax revenues decrease. As the parameters of the personal income tax system are indexed to inflation, the fiscal impact is smaller than under the real shock. For the other sources of tax revenue, the negative impacts are similar under the real and nominal GDP shocks.
- EI premium revenues decrease in response to lower earnings.

- Other revenues decline slightly as lower prices lead to lower revenues from the sales of goods and services, and lower growth in tax revenue results in slightly lower interest and penalty revenue.
- Partly offsetting lower revenues are the declines in the cost of statutory programs that are indexed to CPI inflation, such as elderly benefit payments, which put downward pressure on federal program expenses. In addition, other program expenses are also lower as certain programs are linked directly to growth in nominal GDP, such as Equalization.
- Public debt charges decline in the first year due to lower costs associated with Real Return Bonds.

Table A1.15

Estimated Impact of a Sustained 100-Basis-Point Increase in All Interest Rates on Federal Revenues, Expenses and Budgetary Balance

billions of dollars

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 5
Federal revenues	1.2	2.4	5.3
Federal expenses	4.9	7.9	13.0
Budgetary balance	-3.7	-5.5	-7.7

A 1 per cent increase in interest rates decreases the budgetary balance by \$3.7 billion in the first year, \$5.5 billion in the second year, and \$7.7 billion in the fifth year (Table A1.15). Higher interest rates directly impact estimated public debt charges on marketable debt in two ways. First, interest costs increase as existing debt matures and is refinanced at higher rates. Second, rising rates increase the expected cost of future borrowing needs. Public debt charges are estimated based on the current expectations for future changes in interest rates, which are subject to change based on economic conditions.

It is important to note that interest rates also directly affect other government revenues and expenses and that they typically do not change in isolation. That is, with higher interest rates, the government would realize some offsetting benefits, including:

- Higher revenues from the government’s interest-bearing assets, and interest and penalty revenue on tax debt, which are recorded as part of other revenues;
- Corresponding downward adjustments that reduce the valuations of public sector pensions and employee benefits obligations, which are not incorporated in the table above; and,
- Higher government tax revenues if interest rate increases were due to stronger economic growth (also not included in the table above).

Even with a 1 per cent increase in interest rates, public debt charges are sustainable and would remain near historic lows as a proportion of GDP.

Policy Actions Taken Since the 2023 Fall Economic Statement

Since 2016, the government has provided a transparent overview of all policy actions taken between budgets and updates. These measures, listed in Table A1.16, ensure that Canadians are continually well-served by the programs they rely on and that government operations carry on.

Table A1.16

Policy Actions Since the 2023 Fall Economic Statement

millions of dollars

	Dept.	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
Growth, Climate Change, and Innovation		153	73	88	117	22	22
Extending the Wine Sector Support Program ¹	AAFC	0	59	59	59	0	0
Adjusting the Federal Low-Carbon Fuel Procurement Program ²	TBS	-10	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Wildfires Response ¹	PCA	38	0	0	0	0	0
Funding for the Gordie Howe International Bridge Project ¹	WDBA	178	0	5	9	9	9
<i>Less: Funds Previously Provisioned in the Fiscal Framework</i>		-178	-5	-10	0	0	0
<i>Year-Over-Year Reallocation of Funding</i>		125	0	-1	-2	-2	-2
Supporting the St. Lawrence Seaway ¹	TC	0	73	89	106	15	15
<i>Less: Funds Previously Provisioned in the Fiscal Framework</i>		0	-55	-54	-55	0	0
Communities and Reconciliation		758	58	76	27	26	24
Emergency Top-Up to Reaching Home: Canada's Homelessness Strategy ¹	INFC	100	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from Existing Departmental Resources</i>		-101	0	0	0	0	0
Topping up the Canada Housing Benefit ^{1,3}	CMHC	99	0	0	0	0	0
Interim Housing Assistance Program ¹	IRCC	362	0	0	0	0	0
Prime Minister's Youth Council	PCH	1	1	1	0	0	0
Newfoundland's National War Memorial and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier ¹	VAC	3	1	0	0	0	0
Veterans Affairs Canada Adjustments for Non-Discretionary Cost Fluctuations ¹	VAC	1	1	1	0	0	0
Medals and Honours to Mark the Transition of the Crown	OSGG	0	3	0	0	0	0
Building a Medical Countermeasures Facility ⁴	PHAC	32	33	33	33	33	33

	Dept.	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from</i>							
<i>Existing Resources</i>							
Providing Essential Goods and Services within Federal Correctional Facilities ¹	CSC	20	58	58	58	58	58
RCMP Contract Policing Program ¹	RCMP	171	22	22	1	1	0
Reimbursing Security Costs for COP15 ¹	PS, RCMP	91	0	0	0	0	0
Enhancing the Aboriginal Entrepreneurship Program ¹	ISC	9	0	0	0	0	0
First Nations Clean Water Act	ISC	0	25	25	0	0	0
<i>Less: Funds Previously</i>							
<i>Provisioned in the Fiscal Framework</i>							
First Nations Elementary and Secondary Education ¹	ISC	55	0	0	0	0	0
Canada in the World		127	261	159	160	144	144
Additional Humanitarian Assistance in Gaza ¹	GAC	40	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from</i>							
<i>International Assistance Envelope</i>							
<i>Crisis Pool Resources</i>							
Contributing to International Security Assistance Efforts in Haiti ¹	Multiple	19	104	0	0	0	0
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from</i>							
<i>Existing Departmental Resources and International Assistance</i>							
<i>Envelope Strategic Priorities Fund</i>							
Global Affairs Canada Adjustments for Non-Discretionary Cost Fluctuations ^{1,5}	GAC	127	140	149	144	144	144
Additional Peace and Security Assistance for Ukraine ¹	Multiple	0	50	10	16	0	0
National Museum of the Holodomor-Genocide in Kyiv ¹	GAC	0	15	0	0	0	0
<i>Less: Funds Sourced from</i>							
<i>International Assistance Envelope</i>							
<i>Strategic Priorities Fund</i>							
Effective Government and Tax Fairness		392	150	176	151	165	166
2023-24 Adjustment to the Grant for the Canada-Quebec Accord on Immigration ¹	IRCC	48	0	0	0	0	0
Employment and Social Development Canada Rent Price Adjustment ⁶	ESDC	0	9	9	9	9	9
<i>Less: Funds From CPP Account</i>							
Funding for the public inquiry into foreign interference in federal electoral processes ¹	PCO, JUS	3	15	0	0	0	0
Government Postage and Banking Costs	PSPC	0	6	13	21	36	36

	Dept.	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
Obligations for Federal Public Sector Employee Benefit Plans ^{1,7}	TBS	179	0	0	0	0	0
Price and Volume Protection for Federal Real Property	PSPC	0	21	21	21	21	21
Safeguarding Canada's Passport ¹	IRCC	143	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Less: Funds Previously Provisioned in the Fiscal Framework</i>		-118	0	0	0	0	0
Implementing the Electoral Participation Act ⁸	Elections Canada	0	4	34	4	4	4
Marine Fuel Cost Pressures ¹	DFO	30	20	20	20	20	20
Changes to Automobile Deduction Limits ¹	—	0	3	2	3	3	4
Funding to support Revenue Québec's administration of the GST/HST system in Quebec ¹	CRA	270	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Less: Funds Previously Provisioned in the Fiscal Framework</i>		-164	0	0	0	0	0
Supporting Canadian businesses with alcohol excise duty relief ¹	—	0	74	79	74	74	74
(Net) Fiscal Impact of Non-Announced Measures ⁹		1,840	-279	-842	-743	518	345
Net Fiscal Impact – Total Policy Actions Since FES 2023		3,271	263	-344	-288	876	701

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹ Measure previously included in 2023-24 Supplementary Estimates C, and/or previously announced.

² As previously disclosed in the Treasury Board Secretariat's 2024-25 Departmental Plan, the government has updated the value of the Low-carbon Fuel Procurement Program to \$134.9 million over eight years, starting in 2024-25. Unused funding in 2023-24 will return to the fiscal framework. To support the program in achieving climate objectives, additional flexibility in procurement is provided to include carbon dioxide removal services.

³ Funding to provide additional support to low-income renters through provincial and territorial programs.

⁴ Funding to build a new pre-clinical and clinical medical countermeasures facility to support ongoing research and preparedness for emerging public health threats. Reductions are based on a re-evaluation of the funding required to fulfill this commitment.

⁵ Non-discretionary cost increases were driven by several factors that impact missions abroad, such as changes in exchange rates and inflation.

⁶ Measure partially reimbursed by increased Employment Insurance premiums.

⁷ Non-discretionary funding for employer-related costs of employee insurance programs, including health, dental, and disability.

⁸ Timing of estimated costs is notional and would depend on the timing of a federal election.

⁹ The net fiscal impact of measures that are not announced is presented at the aggregate level and would include provisions for anticipated Cabinet decisions not yet made (including the use of such provisions from previous budgets and updates) and funding decisions related to national security, contract negotiations, litigation issues, and commercial sensitivity.

Glossary of Abbreviated Titles

AAFC	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
CanNor	Canadian Northern Economic Development Agency
CATSA	Canadian Air Transport Security Authority
CBSA	Canada Border Services Agency
CFIA	Canadian Food Inspection Agency
CHRC	Canadian Human Rights Commission
CIRNAC	Crown-Indigenous Relationship and Northern Affairs Canada
CIHR	Canadian Institutes of Health Research
CMHC	Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
CRA	Canada Revenue Agency
CSA	Canadian Space Agency
CSC	Correctional Service of Canada
CSE	Communications Security Establishment Canada
CSIS	Canadian Security Intelligence Service
DFO	Fisheries and Oceans Canada
DND	National Defence
ECCC	Environment and Climate Change Canada
ESDC	Employment and Social Development Canada
FedDev	Federal Economic Development Agency for Southern Ontario
FedNor	Federal Economic Development Agency for Northern Ontario
FIN	Department of Finance Canada
GAC	Global Affairs Canada
HC	Health Canada
INFC	Infrastructure Canada
IRB	Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada
IRCC	Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada
ISC	Indigenous Services Canada
ISED	Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
JUS	Justice Canada
NAC	National Arts Centre
NFB	National Film Board
NRCan	Natural Resources Canada
NRCC	National Research Council Canada
NSIRA	National Security and Intelligence Review Agency
OCI	Correctional Investigator Canada
OPC	Office of the Privacy Commissioner
OPSIC	Office of the Public Sector Integrity Commissioner of Canada
OSGG	Office of the Secretary to the Governor General
PacifiCan	Pacific Economic Development Canada
PCA	Parks Canada Agency
PCH	Canadian Heritage
PCO	Privy Council Office
PHAC	Public Health Agency of Canada
PrairiesCan	Prairies Economic Development Canada
PS	Public Safety Canada
PSC	Public Service Commission
PSPC	Public Services and Procurement Canada
RCMP	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
SCC-CCN	Standards Council of Canada
SSC	Shared Services Canada
StatCan	Statistics Canada
TBS	Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat
TC	Transport Canada
VAC	Veterans Affairs Canada
WDBA	Windsor-Detroit Bridge Authority

Annex 2

Debt Management Strategy

Introduction

The *2024-25 Debt Management Strategy* sets out the Government of Canada's objectives, strategy, and borrowing plans for its domestic and foreign debt program and the management of its official international reserves.

The *Financial Administration Act* (FAA) requires that the Minister of Finance table, in each House of Parliament, a report on the anticipated borrowing to be undertaken in the fiscal year ahead, including the purposes for which the money will be borrowed and the management of the public debt, no later than 30 sitting days after the beginning of the fiscal year. The *2024-25 Debt Management Strategy* fulfills this requirement.

Objectives

The fundamental objectives of debt management are to raise stable and low-cost funding to meet the financial requirements of the Government of Canada and to maintain a well-functioning market for Government of Canada securities.

The government is committed to managing the debt program in a prudent manner to ensure a balanced debt structure that contributes to maintaining the stability of debt costs and to reducing the risk of the debt portfolio.

Having access to a well-functioning government securities market contributes to lower costs and less volatile pricing for the government, ensuring that funds can be raised efficiently over time to meet the government's financial requirements.

The Debt Management Strategy provides transparency on the government's borrowing plans to support a liquid and well-functioning market for Government of Canada securities and ensures the long-term sustainability of the government's borrowing program.

The government closely monitors financial markets and will adjust issuance if necessary to appropriately respond to shifts in market demand or changes to financial requirements.

Outlook for Government of Canada Debt

As a result of the government's responsible fiscal management, Canada continues to have an enviable fiscal and debt position relative to international peers. Canada is projected to have the lowest net debt-to-GDP ratio and is

expected to have some of the strongest fiscal outcomes of G7 countries over the next five years. Rating agencies cite Canada's effective, stable, and predictable policymaking and political institutions, economic resilience and diversity, well-regulated financial markets, and its monetary and fiscal flexibility as drivers of Canada's world-leading credit ratings: Moody's (Aaa), S&P (AAA), DBRS (AAA), and Fitch (AA+).

Planned Borrowing Activities for 2024-25

The projected sources and uses of borrowings for 2024-25 are presented in Table A2.1. The comparison of actual sources and uses of borrowings against projections will be reported in the *Debt Management Report for 2024-25*. This document will be released soon after the *Public Accounts of Canada 2025*, which will provide detailed accounting information on the government's interest-bearing debt.

Sources of Borrowings

The aggregate principal amount of money to be borrowed by the government in 2024-25 is projected to be \$508 billion, 83 per cent of which will be used to refinance maturing debt. This level of borrowing is consistent with the current legislated limit of \$1,831 billion set out in the *Borrowing Authority Act* and the government has received approval from Governor in Council for a related annual borrowing limit for 2024-25. The government proposes to introduce amendments to the *Borrowing Authority Act* to increase the government's total borrowing limit to ensure Canadians continue to receive the important benefits and services to which they are entitled.

Uses of Borrowings

The size of the 2024-25 gross issuance of domestic bonds and treasury bills (i.e., domestic borrowing program) totals \$500 billion and reflects requirements to refinance \$414 billion of maturing debt, in addition to projected financial requirements of \$102 billion, which includes \$30 billion to fund purchases of Canada Mortgage Bonds and a reduction of cash balances of \$16 billion. The government also intends to borrow an equivalent of \$8 billion in foreign currencies, solely for the purpose of funding its official international reserves (more details below).

Actual borrowings for the year may differ due to uncertainty associated with economic and fiscal projections, the timing of cash transactions, and other factors such as changes in foreign reserve needs and Crown corporation borrowings. To adjust for these unexpected changes in financial requirements, debt issuance may be altered during the year, typically first through changes in the issuance of treasury bills. The government may also adjust issuance for bonds in response to larger changes or shifts in market demand.

Table A2.1

Planned/Actual Sources and Uses of Borrowings for 2024-25

billions of dollars

Sources of borrowings	
Payable in Canadian Currency	
Treasury bills ¹	272
Bonds	228
Total payable in Canadian currency	500
Payable in foreign currencies	8
Total sources of borrowings	508
Uses of borrowings	
Refinancing needs	
Payable in Canadian Currency	
Treasury bills	267
Bonds	147
Retail debt	0
Total payable in Canadian currency	414
Payable in foreign currencies	7
Total refinancing needs	421
Financial requirement	
Budgetary balance	40
Non-budgetary transactions	
Pension and other accounts	-6
Non-financial assets	5
Loans, investments, and advances	
Of which:	
Loans to enterprise Crown corporations	42
Other	6
Other transactions ²	16
Total financial requirement	102
Total uses of borrowings	523
Net increase or decrease (-) in cash	-16
Change in other unmatured debt transactions ³	0

Source: Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Notes: Numbers may not add due to rounding. In the uses of borrowings section, a negative sign denotes a financial source.

¹ Treasury bills are rolled over, or refinanced, a number of times during the year. This results in a larger number of new issues per year than the stock of outstanding at the end of the fiscal year, which is presented in the table.

² Other transactions primarily comprise the conversion of accrual transactions to cash inflows and outflows for taxes and other accounts receivable, provincial and territorial tax collection agreements, amounts payable to taxpayers and other liabilities, and foreign exchange accounts.

³ Includes unamortized discounts on debt issues, accrued interest, obligations related to capital leases and other unmatured debt.

2024-25 Borrowing Program

In 2024-25, borrowing needs are expected to remain elevated to fund maturing debt and financial requirements, including Canada Mortgage Bond purchases. Given the uncertain path of interest rates, the borrowing program for 2024-25 is focused on reducing refinancing risk and minimizing volatility to public debt charges through the period of expected rate adjustment over the next few years.

In this context, the government plans to reduce issuance of treasury bills to 54 per cent of total domestic issuance compared to 57 per cent last year. The government is also increasing the issuance in the 10-year to \$60 billion and 30-year to \$16 billion. During the Fall Debt Management consultations, market participants clearly articulated a need for more long-term debt issuance. The government will continue to monitor the functioning of this sector and may opt to adjust issuance should market conditions necessitate a change.

Composition of Market Debt

The total stock of market debt is projected to reach \$1,441 billion by the end of 2024-25 (Table A2.2).

Table A2.2

Change in Composition of Market Debt

billions of dollars, end of fiscal year

	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Projected
Domestic bonds ¹	875	1,031	1,038	1,086	1,146
Treasury bills	219	187	202	267	272
Foreign debt	15	14	16	22	23
Total market debt	1,109	1,232	1,256	1,375	1,441

Sources: Bank of Canada; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Note: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹ Includes additional debt that accrues during the fiscal year as a result of the inflation adjustments to Real Return Bonds.

Table A2.3

Projected Gross Issuance of Bonds and Bills for 2024-25

billions of dollars, end of fiscal year

	2022-23 Actual	2023-24 Actual	2024-25 Planned
Treasury bills	202	267	272
2-year	67	86	88
3-year	20	6	0
5-year	31	47	60
10-year	52	47	60
30-year	14	14	16
Green bonds ¹	-	4	4
Total bonds	185	204	228
Total gross issuance²	387	471	500
Share of Long Bonds (10-Year +) to Total Bonds	36%	30%	33%
Share of Treasury bills to Total Issuance	52%	57%	54%

Notes: Numbers may not add due to rounding.

¹ Issuance subject to expenditure availability and market conditions.² Total issuance includes real-return bonds and the Ukraine Sovereignty Bond.

Sources: Bank of Canada; Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Treasury Bill Program

The Government of Canada will introduce, in May, a 1-month treasury bill as a new tenor for the domestic debt program to support the Canadian money market's transition from Bankers' Acceptances where issuance will be discontinued following the cessation of the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (CDOR) in June 2024. Refinitiv Benchmark Services (UK) Limited currently publishes CDOR and will cease this publication as of June 2024.

As noted in the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, market participants expressed a desire for the 1-month treasury bill, at least temporarily, to support the Canadian money market during the transition.

The 1-month treasury bill will be introduced on a temporary basis. Continued issuance of 1-month treasury bills will be assessed and determined based on factors such as market need and efficiency as a funding tool for the Government of Canada.

2024-25 Bond Program

Annual gross bond issuance is planned to be \$228 billion in 2024-25. Issuance has been increased across the curve particularly in the long-end of the curve (10-year and 30-year). The share of issuance in the longer tenor sectors as a proportion of total bond issuance is expected to increase to 33 per cent from 30 per cent in 2023-24.

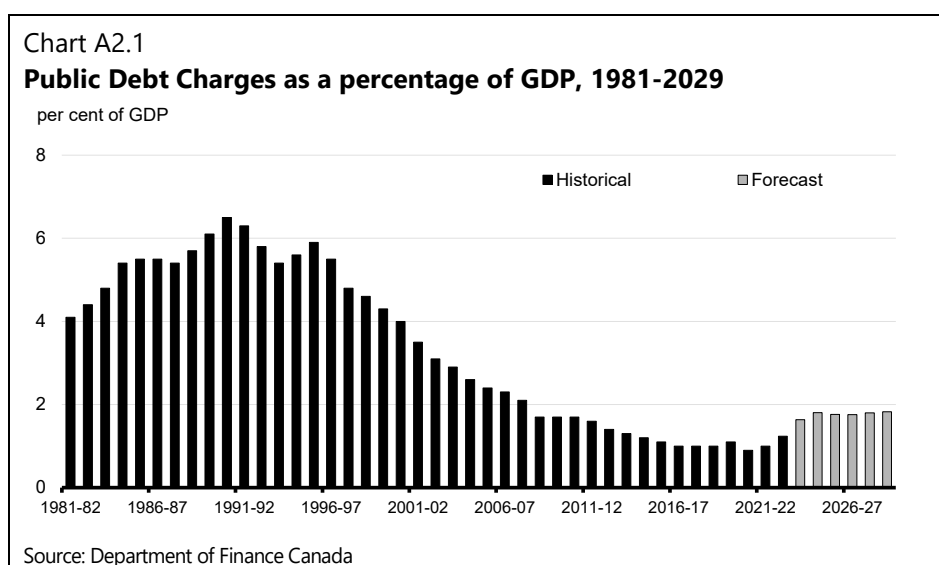
Issuance has been increased in the 10- and 30-year sectors to respond to requests from market participants, as was highlighted in the recent Debt Management Strategy consultations. The government remains committed to supporting liquidity across all bond sectors and promoting a well-functioning market across the entire yield curve.

Outlook for Public Debt Charges

The government will continue to monitor public debt charges and is committed to maintaining stable and low debt servicing costs. The government now projects that public debt charges will amount to \$54.1 billion in 2024-25, or 1.8 per cent of GDP. Over the next five years, the government projects that debt charges will remain stable as a percentage of GDP at around 1.8 per cent.

Despite the rise of interest rates since 2022, the government's debt charges as a share of GDP have only increased slightly relative to recent historical lows and remain well below the historical average over the past 40 years (Chart A2.1).

The stability of the debt charges as a percentage of GDP reflects the government's efforts over the past years to manage the debt program prudently in order to minimize debt servicing costs.



Maturity Date Cycles and Benchmark Bond Target Range Sizes

For 2024-25, reflecting the lower allocation to treasury bills and higher allocation to bonds, benchmark target range sizes in the 5-year and 10-year sectors are higher relative to the levels announced in the 2023 Fall Economic Statement (Table A2.4).

Table A2.4

Maturity Date Patterns and Benchmark Size Ranges¹

billions of dollars

	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2-year	18-26			18-26		18-26			18-26	
5-year		26-34					26-34			
10-year					26-34					26-34
30-year										20-30

Source: Department of Finance Canada calculations.

Note: These amounts do not include coupon payments.

¹ Actual annual issuance may differ.

Bond Auction Schedule

In 2024-25, there will be regular auctions of 2-, 5-, 10-, and 30-year bonds, with the number of planned auctions for each sector shown in Table A2.5. The actual number of auctions may be different from the planned number due to unexpected changes in borrowing requirements or shifts in market demand.

Table A2.5

Number of Planned Bond Auctions, 2024-25

Sector	Planned Auctions
2-year	16
5-year	12
10-year	12
30-year	8

Source: Department of Finance Canada.

The dates of each auction will continue to be announced through the Quarterly Bond Schedule, which is published on the Bank of Canada's website prior to the start of each quarter.

Green Bond Program

To support the growth of the sustainable finance market in Canada, in March 2022 the government launched the federal green bond program.

On February 27, 2024, the Government of Canada successfully issued a 10-year, \$4 billion green bond — Canada’s second green bond and the first under the updated Green Bond Framework, which includes certain nuclear energy expenditures. Canada is the first sovereign borrower to issue a green bond including certain nuclear expenditures, demonstrating Canada’s commitment to being a global nuclear leader.

Canada’s second green bond offering saw robust demand from environmentally and socially responsible investors who represented a majority of buyers (66 per cent), as well as from international investors, who made up over 33 per cent of the investor base. The final order book stood at over \$7.4 billion.

Canada’s green bond program is supporting the growth of the sustainable finance market in Canada, and around the world, and advancing Canada’s investments in clean growth, renewable energy, climate action, and environmental protection. The government remains committed to regular green bond issuances.

Legislative Proposals to Support the Canada Mortgage Bond Program

In the *2023 Fall Economic Statement*, the Government of Canada announced that, to help spur housing construction across the country, it would buy up to \$30 billion of Canada Mortgage Bonds (CMBs). The government officially started these CMB purchases on February 14, 2024, and purchased a total of \$7.5 billion CMBs in February and March 2024.

To support the purchases, two legislative amendments are being proposed through Budget 2024.

In the fall of 2023, the government increased the annual limit for Canada Mortgage Bonds from \$40 billion to \$60 billion, to unlock low-cost financing for multi-unit rental construction and help build up to 30,000 more rental apartments per year. To facilitate this and ensure the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) can continue to support multi-unit rental construction, Budget 2024 proposes to increase the insurance-in-force and guarantees-in-force legislative limits under the *National Housing Act* to \$800 billion.

The *Borrowing Authority Act* specifies a maximum amount of borrowings that can be undertaken by the Government of Canada and agent Crown corporations. Under the Act, CMBs backed by the Government of Canada through CMHC and securities issued by the Government of Canada to purchase those CMBs both count towards the legislated maximum borrowing amount. This results in double-counting this exposure.

To address this double-counting issue, Budget 2024 proposes to amend the *Borrowing Authority Act* to deduct the amount of money borrowed by way of the issue and sale of Canada Mortgage Bonds that are guaranteed by CMHC and which have been purchased by the Minister of Finance, on behalf of the Government of Canada, from the calculation of the total amount specified in section 4.

Management of Canada's Official International Reserves

The Exchange Fund Account, managed by the Minister of Finance on behalf of the Government of Canada, represents the largest component of Canada's official international reserves. It is a portfolio of Canada's liquid foreign exchange reserves and special drawing rights (SDRs) available to aid in the control and protection of the external value of the Canadian dollar and as a source of liquidity to the government, if needed. In addition to the Exchange Fund Account, Canada's official international reserves include Canada's reserve position held at the International Monetary Fund.

The government borrows to invest in liquid reserves, which are maintained at a level at or above 3 per cent of GDP. Net funding requirements for 2024-25 are estimated to be around US\$11 billion but may vary as a result of movements in foreign interest rates and exchange rates.

The mix of sources used to meet the net funding requirements for the year will depend on a number of considerations, including relative cost and market conditions. They include a short-term US-dollar paper program (Canada bills), medium-term notes, cross-currency swaps involving the exchange of Canadian dollars for foreign currency to acquire liquid reserves, and the issuance of global bonds.

Canada's issuance of foreign currency denominated debt is used exclusively to fund official international reserves.

Further information on foreign currency funding and the foreign reserve assets is available in the *Report on the Management of Canada's Official International Reserves* and in *The Fiscal Monitor*.

Bond Buyback Programs

The government announced the resumption of the Government of Canada Cash Management Bond Buyback program in November 2022. This treasury management operation is intended to effectively manage Government of Canada cash flows ahead of large bond maturities.

The government plans to continue conducting cash management bond buybacks in 2024-25.

Cash Management

The core objective of cash management is to ensure that the government has sufficient cash available at all times to meet its operating requirements.

To effectively manage cash balances, the Government of Canada reintroduced morning Receiver General auctions on February 21, 2024.

At this time, the government's cash is on deposit with the Bank of Canada, including operational balances and balances held for prudential liquidity. Periodic updates on the liquidity position are available in *The Fiscal Monitor*.

Prudential Liquidity

The government holds liquid financial assets in the form of domestic cash deposits and foreign exchange reserves to safeguard its ability to meet payment obligations in situations where normal access to funding markets may be disrupted or delayed. The government's overall liquidity levels are managed to normally cover at least one month of net projected cash flows, including coupon payments and debt refinancing needs.

Annex 3

Legislative Measures

This annex includes a number of measures (other than tax-related measures) that would be implemented through legislation.

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Building Homes on Public Lands	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislation, as required, to facilitate the acquisition and use of public land for homes, in partnership with other levels of government.
Banning Foreign Buyers of Canadian Homes	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Budget Implementation Act 2022, No. 1</i> in order to extend the restrictions on foreign investment in Canadian housing established under the <i>Prohibition on the Purchase of Residential Property by Non-Canadians Act</i> until 2027, as announced in February 2024.
Launching the Canada Disability Benefit	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>Tax Court of Canada Act</i> , the <i>Department of Employment and Social Development Act</i> and the <i>Federal Courts Act</i> to set-up an appeal mechanism for the upcoming Canada Disability Benefit.
A National School Food Program	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to provide a statutory appropriation authority in the <i>Budget Implementation Act</i> that would enable the Minister of Families, Children and Social Development to sign bilateral agreements and transfer funding to provinces and territories to support National School Food programming for the 2024-2025 school year.
Making it Easier to Save for Your Child’s Education	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Canada Education Savings Act</i> to introduce automatic enrolment in the Canada Learning Bond for eligible children whose families do not open a Registered Education Savings Plan and to extend the age from 20 to 30 years to retroactively claim the Canada Learning Bond.

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
A Stronger Canada Pension Plan	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Canada Pension Plan</i> to provide a top-up to the death benefit for certain individuals, improve children's benefits and end entitlement to a survivor's benefit following a CPP credit split.
Cheaper Internet, Home Phone, and Cell Phone Plans	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>Telecommunications Act</i> to prohibit service providers from charging consumers switching fees. Amendments will also require that consumers be provided with a self-service mechanism that can be used to cancel or modify plans with their existing provider, and for service providers to notify consumers in advance of contract expiry and provide information on available plans in-market.
Consumer-Driven Banking	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislation to establish a framework for consumer-driven banking that would include amendments to the <i>Bank Act</i> and the <i>Financial Consumer Agency of Canada Act</i> to expand the Agency's mandate, as well as foundational framework elements related to scope, system participation, safeguards in respect of integrity and security, and common rules to address privacy, liability and security.
Doing More to Crack Down on Predatory Lending	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend s. 347 of the <i>Criminal Code</i> to add a prohibition against offering or advertising credit at a criminal rate of interest, and to remove the requirement in s. 347 (7) to obtain Attorney General consent to commence proceedings.
Enhancing Research Support	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislation to modernize the federal research support system.
Getting Major Projects Done	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Impact Assessment Act</i> to bring it into conformity with the Supreme Court of Canada decision in <i>Reference re Impact Assessment Act</i> and make targeted efficiency improvements.

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Cutting Red Tape to Boost Innovation	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Red Tape Reduction Act</i> to provide all Ministers with authority to enable regulatory sandboxes, which would provide them with the authority to grant temporary exemptions to legislation or regulations to allow for testing of products, services, processes, or new regulatory approaches.
Pension Disclosures	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Pension Benefits Standards Act, 1985</i> to enable and require the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions to publish information related to the investments of large federally regulated pension plans and to amend the <i>Pooled Registered Pension Plans Act</i> to ensure that all members of a pooled registered pension plan are provided with similar information about the plan.
Unlocking New Opportunity Through Financial Crown Corporations	In Budget 2024, the government proposes targeted amendments to the <i>Export Development Act</i> to reduce the aggregate limit on the value of the transactions under the Canada Account from \$115 billion to \$100 billion. The government also intends to amend the <i>Farm Credit Canada Act</i> to require regular legislative reviews that ensure Farm Credit Canada's activities are aligned with the sector's needs.
Extending Temporary EI Support for Seasonal Workers	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Employment Insurance Act</i> to extend for two years the measure that provides five additional weeks to seasonal workers in targeted regions.
Modernizing the <i>Employment Equity Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Employment Equity Act</i> to modernize it, including by expanding designated equity groups.
Technical Amendments to the <i>Canada Labour Code</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Canada Labour Code</i> to recover unpaid termination and severance pay, to provide adequate enabling regulatory authority for section 13 of the Policy Committees, Work Place Committees and Health and Safety Representatives Regulations, and to amend paragraph 145(1)(a) of

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Establishing a Right to Disconnect	the English version of the Code by changing the word "officer" to the word "Head".
Cracking Down on Auto Theft by Amending the <i>Criminal Code</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Canada Labour Code</i> to require employers in federally-regulated sectors to establish a right to disconnect policy limiting work-related communication outside of scheduled working hours.
Cracking Down on Auto Theft by Amending the <i>Radiocommunication Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Criminal Code</i> to introduce new offences related to: auto theft involving the use of violence or links to organized crime; possession or distribution of an electronic or digital device for the purposes of committing auto theft; and laundering proceeds of crime for the benefit of a criminal organization. Amendments would also create a new aggravating factor applicable at sentencing where there is evidence that the offender used or involved a young person in the commission of any offence under the <i>Criminal Code</i> .
More Judges for Faster Access to Justice	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Radiocommunication Act</i> to provide the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry with the authority to issue orders that may prohibit or restrict the sale, distribution and importation of certain radio apparatus that are believed to be used to intercept communications for criminal activity, such as auto theft.
Information-Sharing for the Fuel Charge	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Judges Act</i> to enable judicial positions that are currently earmarked for unified family courts to be used instead for regular superior court positions.
Information-Sharing for the Fuel Charge	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act</i> to provide legislative authority for federal officials to provide other federal officials with certain information in respect of a provincial Crown, or its provincial Crown agent, for the purposes of evaluating potential action in relation to its stated or actual non-compliance with the fuel charge. The

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
More Rural Health and Social Services Workers Workers	government also proposes to amend the <i>Greenhouse Gas Pollution Pricing Act</i> to allow the public disclosure of certain information by the Minister of National Revenue in respect of a provincial Crown, or its provincial Crown agent, that is not in compliance, or has publicly stated an intention of non-compliance with the fuel charge, in the spirit of transparency.
Protecting Official Language Rights	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Canada Student Financial Assistance Act</i> and the <i>Canada Student Loans Act</i> to permanently expand the reach of the Canada Student Loan Forgiveness Program to early childhood educators, dentists, dental hygienists, pharmacists, midwives, teachers, social workers, psychologists, personal support workers, and physiotherapists, who choose to work in rural and remote communities.
Advancing High Frequency Rail	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend <i>An Act for the Substantive Equality of Canada's Official Languages</i> (Bill C-13) to correct a technical error which would result in prospective and former employees losing the ability to make a complaint to the Commissioner of Official Languages once the <i>Use of French in Federally Regulated Private Businesses Act</i> starts to apply to regions outside of Quebec that have a strong Francophone presence.
Supplementing Immigration Holding Centres	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislation that would make the Crown corporation that is advancing the potential high frequency rail project an Agent of the Crown.
Supplementing Immigration Holding Centres	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Corrections and Conditional Release Act</i> and the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> to enable the use of federal correctional facilities for the purpose of high-risk immigration detention.

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislation to authorize a new, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Canada Development Investment Corporation to issue and administer loan guarantees in respect of the Indigenous Loan Guarantee Program.
Red Dress Alert	In Budget 2024, to support the development of a pilot for a Red Dress Alert, the government proposes to establish an appropriation authority to make direct payments to the participating entities or individuals.
Protecting Canadians from Financial Crimes	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA)</i> , the <i>Criminal Code</i> , the <i>Income Tax Act</i> , and the <i>Excise Tax Act</i> , with consequential and coordinating amendments to other statutes, to strengthen the supervision, enforcement, and information-sharing tools of Canada's Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing framework.
Unwavering Support for Ukraine	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act</i> to increase the maximum financial assistance that may be provided to foreign states.
Eradicating Forced Labour from Supply Chains	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislation in 2024 to eradicate forced labour from Canadian supply chains and to strengthen the import ban on goods produced using forced labour.
Fostering Innovative Approaches to International Assistance	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>International Financial Assistance Act</i> to provide Global Affairs Canada additional flexibility to make payments, and to continue charging the Consolidated Revenue Fund for net realized hard currency losses under that Act.
Modernizing International Financial Institutions	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>European Bank for Reconstruction and Development Agreement Act</i> and the <i>International Development (Financial Institutions) Assistance Act</i> to provide the

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Asylum System Stability and Integrity	<p>authorities to purchase hybrid capital, provide guarantees, or use other innovative financial instruments that may be created from time to time, to support future initiatives at regional Multilateral Development Banks. In addition, the government proposes to amend the <i>Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act</i> to increase the amount that Canada is permitted to pay the International Monetary Fund for quota subscriptions.</p>
Legislative Proposals to Support the Canada Mortgage Bond Program	<p>In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> that would contribute to streamlining the intake, processing, and adjudication of asylum claims.</p> <p>In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>National Housing Act</i> to permanently increase the in-force limits for guarantees issued by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) in respect of mortgage-backed securities and Canada Mortgage Bonds and for mortgage default insurance provided by CMHC from the temporary \$750 billion to \$800 billion. In addition, the government proposes to amend the <i>Borrowing Authority Act</i> to ensure that Canada Mortgage Bonds purchased by the government do not count towards the borrowing limit.</p>
Extending the Sunset Date of the Financial Institutions Statutes	<p>In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>Bank Act</i>, the <i>Insurance Companies Act</i>, and the <i>Trust and Loan Companies Act</i> (the Financial Institutions Statutes) to extend the sunset date (beyond which the financial institutions can no longer carry on business) to June 30, 2026, from the current date of June 30, 2025.</p>

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Diversity Disclosure in the Financial Institutions Statutes	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the Financial Institutions Statutes to adapt the <i>Canada Business Corporations Act</i> (CBCA) diversity disclosure model for application to federally regulated financial institutions (FRFIs). The CBCA model requires annual disclosure of diversity on boards and in senior management.
Electronic Delivery of Governance Documents in the Financial Institutions Statutes	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to make legislative amendments to the Financial Institutions Statutes to modernize how FRFIs can deliver governance documents to their owners by introducing a “notice-and-access” method of delivery, while retaining owners’ rights to request paper copies.
Bearer Instruments in the Financial Institutions Statutes	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the Financial Institutions Statutes to prohibit FRFIs from issuing documents that evidence conversion privileges, options, or rights to acquire a share in bearer form.
Amending the <i>Bank Act</i> to Support the CDOR to CORRA Transition	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Bank Act</i> to clarify the definitions of deposit-type instruments and principal-protected notes to ensure that term deposits issued based on interest rate benchmarks such as the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (CORRA) are deposit-type instruments. This supports continued operations following the phase-out of the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (CDOR) effective June 28, 2024.
Increasing OSFI Cashflow Flexibility	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Act</i> to increase the maximum amount that may be advanced to OSFI from the Consolidated Revenue Fund at any one time to \$100 million from the current \$40 million.

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
<i>Bank of Canada Act</i> Amendments for Canadian Collateral Management Service	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Bank of Canada Act</i> to ensure that the Bank of Canada continues to be authorized to enter into repo transactions for the purpose of implementing monetary policy once it joins the Canadian Collateral Management Service (CCMS), which is the emerging standard for engaging in tri-party repo transactions in Canada.
Technical Amendments to the <i>Canada Business Corporations Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Canada Business Corporations Act</i> to ensure the consistency of its corporate transparency penalty provisions that were introduced in Bill C-42.
Amending the <i>Borrowing Authority Act</i> and <i>Financial Administration Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Borrowing Authority Act</i> to increase the government's total borrowing limit specified under section 4 of that Act. This measure would also introduce technical amendments to the <i>Financial Administration Act</i> to clarify the exemption of goods and services contracts related to the management of the public debt and the borrowing of money from procurement restrictions created under the <i>Financial Administration Act</i> .
Labelling Federal Government Payments to Canadians	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Financial Administration Act</i> to provide regulation-making authority to prescribe labelling requirements by financial institutions for government payments accepted for deposit in customer account statements and online banking records.
Strengthening National Security	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to make technical amendments to the <i>Financial Administration Act</i> to align Communications Security Establishment procurement authorities with similar authorities of other national security partners.

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Amending the <i>Weights and Measures Act</i> and the <i>Electricity and Gas Inspection Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Weights and Measures Act</i> and the <i>Electricity and Gas Inspection Act</i> , primarily to ensure the Minister of Innovation, Science and Industry has the authority to establish standards and provisions related to calibration, inspection, contractors, and certification.
Amending the <i>Canada Innovation Corporation Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce legislative amendments to the <i>Canada Innovation Corporation Act</i> to enable the establishment of the Canada Innovation Corporation by 2026-27.
Clarifying Veterans' and RCMP Benefits Calculation Methodology	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to make technical amendments to the <i>Pension Act</i> and the <i>Department of Veterans Affairs Act</i> to clarify the methodology used to calculate veterans' and RCMP serving and retired members' benefits.
Implementing the Canada Health Transfer Five Per Cent Guarantee	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act</i> to implement the five per cent growth guarantee to the Canada Health Transfer for five years starting in 2023-24, for eligible jurisdictions, as announced in the February 2023 <i>Working Together to Improve Health Care for Canadians</i> plan.
Amending the <i>Tax Court of Canada Act</i> to Grant Leave to "Self-Represent"	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Tax Court of Canada Act</i> to allow the Court to grant leave in special circumstances to a corporation, or other unincorporated association or entity, to be represented by a director, officer, employee, member, or partner. Currently, corporations can only be represented by counsel at the Tax Court of Canada (except in appeals governed by the Informal Procedure).

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Authority to Exempt Health Products from Certain Regulatory Requirements Under the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> to provide the Minister of Health with the authority to exempt a person or product from certain requirements in the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> and/or its regulations by Ministerial Order. This amendment would improve transparency when the Minister chooses to exempt health products, such as infant formulas, from certain Canadian requirements to increase supply in the event of a shortage.
Expanding Shortage Regulations to Include Foods for a Special Dietary Purpose	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> to expand the Governor-in-Council regulation-making authority related to drug and medical device shortages to include foods for a special dietary purpose, such as infant formulas and human milk fortifiers.
Improving Health Product Regulations	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> to provide the Minister of Health with the authority to rely on information or decisions of select foreign regulatory authorities in specific instances to satisfy requirements in the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> and/or its regulations.
Technical Amendments to the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> to make the process of updating performance standards documents related to the remittance of fees more efficient and less labour intensive by ensuring the Act always refers to the latest version of performance standards documents incorporated by reference, rather than static documents only effective as of a certain date.
Addressing an Inconsistency in a Definition in the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> to address an inconsistency between the English and French definition of drug/droque.

Subject of the Measure	Proposed Legislative Action
Preventing Unintended Uses of Therapeutic Products	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Food and Drugs Act</i> to address and prevent unintended and harmful uses of therapeutic products, such as preventing addictive nicotine replacement therapies from being marketed to youth.
Implementing a Tobacco Cost Recovery Framework	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Tobacco and Vaping Products Act</i> to allow information sharing between government departments for the effective administration and enforcement of the forthcoming tobacco cost recovery framework.
Amending the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> to Streamline Authorization	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Controlled Drugs and Substances Act</i> to streamline authorization of supervised consumption sites and drug checking services.
Strengthening Oversight of Human Pathogens and Toxins	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Human Pathogens and Toxins Act</i> to modernize the Act and strengthen oversight of human pathogens and toxins.
Job Protections for Federal Gig Workers	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to amend the <i>Canada Labour Code</i> to improve job protections for federally regulated gig workers by strengthening prohibitions against employee misclassification.
Amendments to the <i>Public Sector Pension Investment Board Act</i>	In Budget 2024, the government proposes to introduce amendments to the <i>Public Sector Pension Investment Board Act</i> to facilitate the transfer of funds between the Public Sector Pension Investment Board and government employee pension accounts.

BUDGET 2024



Une chance équitable
pour chaque génération

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Avant-propos de la vice-première ministre

Avoir une chance équitable de se bâtir une bonne vie au sein de la classe moyenne – de réussir aussi bien que ses parents, voire mieux – voilà la promesse du Canada. Pour trop de gens, particulièrement pour les jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens, cette promesse est à risque.

Nous avons un plan pour rectifier la situation. Un plan qui vise à bâtir un Canada qui fonctionne mieux pour vous, où vous pouvez progresser, acheter un logement – où vous profitez d'une chance équitable de mener une bonne vie dans la classe moyenne.

Tout d'abord, nous construisons plus de logements abordables. Car le meilleur moyen de rendre les logements plus abordables est d'augmenter l'offre, et de le faire rapidement. Ainsi, nous allégeons les formalités administratives et réformons le zonage. Nous construisons davantage d'appartements et de logements abordables dans tout le pays et nous libérons des terrains publics et des bureaux gouvernementaux vacants afin de construire des logements pour les Canadiennes et les Canadiens.

Pour les millénariaux et les membres de la génération Z qui louent leur logement, nous vous traçons une voie vers la propriété. Nous créons davantage d'outils non imposables qui vous permettent d'épargner pour une première mise de fonds. Nous nous assurons que les loyers versés par les locataires comptent dans leur cote de crédit, de sorte que vous aurez de meilleures chances d'être admissibles lorsque viendra le moment de demander votre premier prêt hypothécaire.

Ensuite, nous réduisons le coût de la vie. Nous renforçons le filet de sécurité sociale du Canada pour toutes les générations. Les services de garde d'enfants à 10 \$ par jour permettent déjà aux jeunes parents d'économiser des milliers de dollars par année, en plus d'offrir à un plus grand nombre de jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens la possibilité de fonder leur propre famille.

De nouveaux programmes pour aider à payer les frais de dentiste et de pharmacie, y compris le coût des contraceptifs et de l'insuline, allègeront encore le fardeau financier des Canadiennes et des Canadiens. Nous investissons pour que nos communautés soient des endroits où il fait bon vivre, travailler et élever une famille.

Enfin, nous faisons croître l'économie de manière à ce que tout le monde en profite. Nous avons un plan qui permettra d'accroître les investissements, de rehausser la productivité et d'encourager le type d'innovation qui changera la donne et créera des emplois bien rémunérés et valorisants, tout en maintenant le Canada à l'avant-scène économique. Nous nous efforçons de donner à un plus grand nombre de nos meilleurs entrepreneurs et entrepreneuses, ainsi que de nos meilleurs innovateurs et innovatrices les moyens de concrétiser leurs idées ici, au Canada.

Nous rendons le système fiscal canadien plus équitable en demandant aux plus riches de payer leur juste part, ce qui nous permet d'investir dans la prospérité pour chaque génération, et parce qu'il serait irresponsable et injuste de transmettre davantage de dettes aux générations suivantes.

Notre gouvernement est entré en fonction en promettant de renforcer et d'élargir la classe moyenne. Nous avons tenu cet engagement en réduisant la pauvreté, en particulier chez les enfants et les personnes âgées, et en créant des millions de bons emplois. Notre travail n'est pas terminé.

Aujourd'hui, nous travaillons à ouvrir la porte de la classe moyenne à des millions de jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens. Nous construirons davantage de logements et contribuerons à réduire le coût de la vie. Nous conduirons notre économie vers une croissance qui profitera à tout le monde. Car c'est ce que vous méritez. Et c'est ce que vos parents et vos grands-parents veulent pour vous aussi.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'C Freeland', written in a cursive style.

L'honorable Chrystia Freeland, C.P., députée

Vice-première ministre et ministre des Finances

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Aperçu de la situation économique et budgétaire

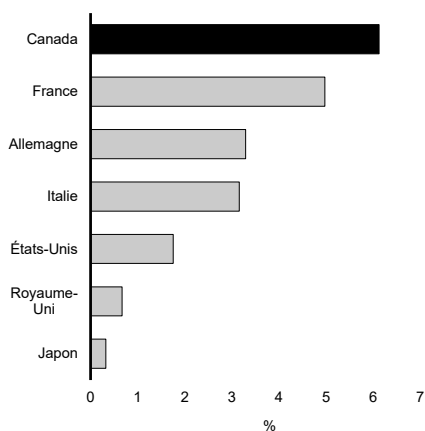
L'économie canadienne affiche des résultats qui dépassent les attentes. Malgré la hausse des taux d'intérêt, le Canada a évité la récession que certaines personnes avaient prédite. L'inflation est passée d'un sommet de 8,1 % en juin 2022 à 2,9 % en janvier, puis à 2,8 % en février 2024. Le marché du travail demeure vigoureux. On compte aujourd'hui au-delà de 1,1 million de travailleuses et de travailleurs de plus qu'avant la pandémie, ce qui représente la reprise de l'emploi la plus rapide des pays du G7 (graphique 1). Les salaires réels (salaires rajustés en fonction de l'inflation) sont à la hausse, ce qui veut dire que le pouvoir d'achat de la population canadienne s'est accru, en moyenne. Et l'économie canadienne est en croissance. Des données de Statistique Canada montrent que le PIB réel aux prix de base a progressé de 0,6 % en janvier (taux de croissance annualisé de 7,4 %), et des estimations provisoires portent à croire que la croissance s'élève à une croissance de 0,4 % pour février (taux de croissance annualisé de 4,9 %). Ces résultats donnent à penser que la croissance pour le premier trimestre de 2024 est sur la bonne voie pour atteindre environ 3,5 %.

Les prévisionnistes du secteur privé s'attendent à d'autres améliorations au cours de l'année à venir. D'ici la fin de 2024, ils prévoient une reprise de la croissance économique, une baisse des taux d'intérêt et une inflation qui diminuera à environ 2 %. Le Fonds monétaire international (FMI) et l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) prévoient que le Canada connaîtra la plus forte croissance économique du G7 en 2025.

Il n'en reste pas moins que des gens éprouvent des difficultés en raison du coût élevé de certains des éléments les plus importants affectant le coût de la vie, comme l'épicerie et le logement. Pour trop de Canadiennes et de Canadiens, le travail acharné n'est pas récompensé. Le gouvernement ne va pas les laisser pour compte. Il va permettre aux jeunes qui craignent de ne pas avoir le même niveau de vie que les générations précédentes d'exploiter pleinement leur potentiel. Les millénariaux constituent maintenant la génération la plus considérable, car depuis juillet 2023, ils sont plus nombreux que les baby-boomers. Le succès qu'ils obtiennent sur le marché du travail est un gage de prospérité pour le Canada. Pour assurer leur réussite, il faut stimuler l'innovation et accroître la productivité, ce qui fera augmenter les salaires et permettra de créer davantage de bons emplois. L'économie du pays pourra ainsi fonctionner à son plein potentiel.

Les investissements continus, notamment dans l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants, le système de garde d'enfants abordable, la construction de logements, ainsi que la bonification des prestations et des pensions pour les personnes âgées, rendent la vie plus abordable au pays et améliorent l'accès au logement. Les investissements dans la croissance économique et la compétitivité donnent déjà des résultats. En effet, parmi tous les pays du G7, c'est le Canada qui a reçu le plus d'investissements directs étrangers par habitant au cours des trois premiers trimestres de 2023 (graphique 2).

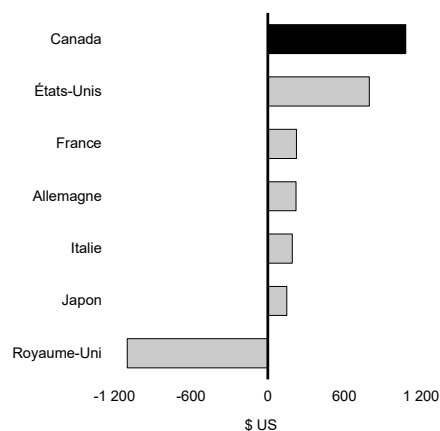
Graphique 1
Croissance de l'emploi
depuis 2020, économies du G7



Nota – Les derniers points de données correspondent à mars 2024 (Canada, États-Unis), à février 2024 (Allemagne, Italie, Japon) et au T4 de 2023 (Royaume-Uni, France). Variation par rapport à février 2020, sauf pour la France et le Royaume-Uni (T4 de 2019).

Source : Haver Analytics

Graphique 2
Transactions entrantes d'IDE par
habitant, du T1 de 2023 au T3 de
2023, économies du G7



Source : OCDE

Étant donné les risques importants qui pèsent sur l'économie mondiale, une gestion économique et budgétaire prudente s'impose. L'inflation reste élevée dans de nombreuses régions du monde, et l'incertitude règne quant à la rapidité avec laquelle les taux d'intérêt peuvent être abaissés. Les conflits un peu partout sur la planète, y compris l'invasion à grande échelle de l'Ukraine par la Russie et les attaques que continuent de mener des insurgés contre le transport maritime en mer Rouge, engendrent des risques pour les prix des produits de base et les chaînes d'approvisionnement mondiales.

Le gouvernement fédéral aide la population canadienne, tout en maintenant les ratios de la dette nette au PIB et du déficit au PIB les plus bas du G7 et en préservant la viabilité budgétaire à long terme du Canada.

Le gouvernement s'emploie à accroître la capacité de l'économie canadienne afin d'ouvrir de nouvelles possibilités dès maintenant et pour les générations à venir. Le gouvernement aide à créer de bons emplois, à augmenter les revenus des personnes et à faire croître la classe moyenne. Le gouvernement cherche surtout à accélérer la croissance de la productivité et l'adoption de technologies propres et de l'intelligence artificielle (IA), de façon à faire du Canada un endroit concurrentiel où faire des affaires et à ouvrir les voies du succès pour les jeunes générations. Ce sont là les prochaines étapes visant à bâtir une économie qui fonctionne pour tout le monde, dans l'immédiat et dans l'avenir.

1. Évolution récente de l'économie

L'économie canadienne surpasse les attentes

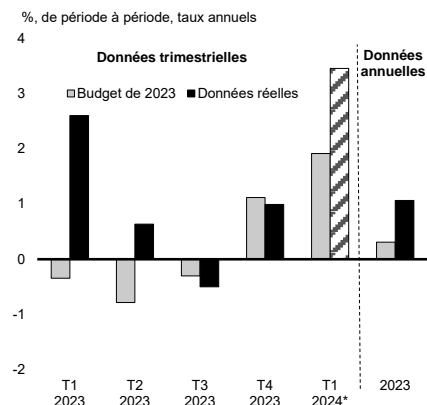
L'économie canadienne se trouve dans une meilleure posture que prévu. Sous l'effet des hausses rapides et considérables des taux d'intérêt pour juguler l'inflation, la croissance a ralenti, mais a néanmoins dépassé les attentes en 2023. Le Canada a évité la récession à laquelle s'attendaient de nombreux prévisionnistes (graphique 3). Le PIB réel a augmenté de 1,1 % en 2023, un résultat trois fois plus élevé que les prévisions du budget de 2023 (0,3 %).

L'économie canadienne est en croissance. En dépit de certains facteurs temporaires comme les grèves dans le secteur public québécois à la fin de 2023, le PIB réel a progressé à un taux annualisé de 1,0 % au quatrième trimestre. La forte demande mondiale d'exportations canadiennes et la demande résiliente de biens et services des ménages ont alimenté cette progression. Les indicateurs économiques sont aussi encourageants jusqu'ici en 2024. L'économie étant dynamisée par la levée des facteurs temporaires, le PIB réel a inscrit de solides gains en janvier (taux de croissance annualisé de 7,4 %) et, selon les données préliminaires, en février (taux de croissance annualisé de 4,9 %). Ces résultats donnent à penser que la croissance au cours du premier trimestre de 2024 est en bonne voie d'atteindre un taux annualisé d'environ 3,5 %. Au cours des derniers mois, la confiance des ménages et des petites entreprises s'est également améliorée.

Les solides facteurs économiques fondamentaux du Canada ont aidé l'économie à surmonter les répercussions des taux d'intérêt plus élevés. Ces solides facteurs fondamentaux comprennent les marchés du travail vigoureux qui donnent lieu à des hausses constantes des revenus pour les personnes qui travaillent, ainsi que les solides bilans des ménages et des entreprises.

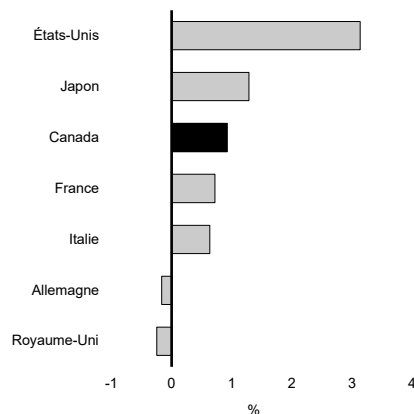
La vigueur surprenante de l'économie américaine a également contribué aux résultats meilleurs que prévu du Canada (graphique 4). La croissance aux États-Unis a largement dépassé les attentes, ce qui a entraîné une forte demande externe de biens et de services canadiens et favorisé les investissements directs étrangers au Canada, qui ont considérablement stimulé l'économie canadienne au cours de la dernière année.

Graphique 3
Croissance du PIB réel par rapport
aux prévisions du budget de 2023



* Le point de données pour le premier trimestre de 2024 correspond aux données sur le PIB réel par industrie aux prix de base (3,5 %) d'après les données réelles pour janvier, les données préliminaires pour février et à supposer que le PIB demeure inchangé en mars.
 Sources : Statistique Canada; enquête de février 2023 du ministère des Finances Canada auprès d'économistes du secteur privé; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Graphique 4
Croissance du PIB réel, du T4 de
2022 au T4 de 2023, économies
du G7



Sources : Statistique Canada; Haver Analytics

Des progrès importants pour ramener l'inflation à son taux cible

Alors que l'économie mondiale se remettait de la pandémie, l'inflation s'est imposée comme un grand défi pour elle. Cette inflation s'expliquait par de nombreux facteurs mondiaux, notamment les perturbations liées à la pandémie, la congestion des chaînes d'approvisionnement et la hausse de la demande mondiale de biens, ainsi que la flambée des prix mondiaux des produits de base à la suite de l'invasion illégale à grande échelle de l'Ukraine par la Russie. Depuis que les banques centrales du monde entier ont rapidement relevé les taux d'intérêt, l'inflation au Canada a baissé : elle est passée d'un sommet de 8,1 % en juin 2022 à 2,8 % en février 2024.

En réponse à la hausse de l'inflation, la Banque du Canada a augmenté rapidement son taux directeur de 4,75 points de pourcentage pour le faire passer à 5 % en juillet 2023, taux encore en vigueur aujourd'hui. Si l'inflation a considérablement diminué depuis le deuxième semestre de 2022, c'est également en grande partie en raison de la chute des prix de l'énergie et de l'atténuation des problèmes dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement mondiales.

Aujourd'hui, l'inflation se situe dans la fourchette cible de la Banque du Canada de 1 % à 3 %, et ce, depuis les deux derniers mois. Il s'agit de progrès importants dans la lutte contre l'inflation pour la population canadienne. Les progrès dans la lutte contre l'inflation demeurent inégaux, surtout en ce qui concerne l'inflation des prix du logement, en raison de la hausse du coût de l'intérêt hypothécaire (graphique 5). Les prévisionnistes du secteur privé s'attendent à ce que l'inflation reste à environ 3 % tout au long du premier semestre de 2024, puis diminue graduellement pour atteindre près de 2 % à la fin de l'année (graphique 6).

Malgré les récentes baisses de l'inflation, certains des principaux coûts des ménages canadiens, comme l'épicerie et le logement, demeurent élevés. Afin de relever ces défis à long terme, il faut des politiques ciblées pour régler les problèmes structurels sous-jacents à l'origine du coût élevé des biens de première nécessité pour la population. Il s'agit là d'une grande priorité du budget de 2024.

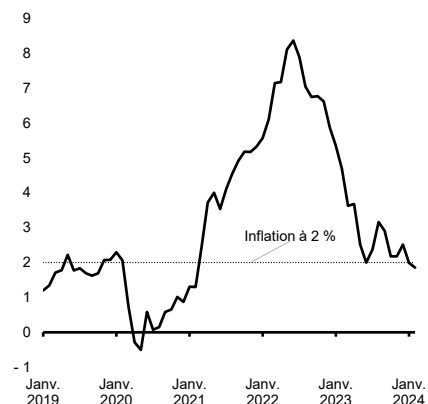
En ce qui concerne le prix des aliments à l'épicerie, l'inflation est passée d'un sommet de 11,4 % en janvier 2023 à 2,4 % en février 2024. Pendant ce mois, les prix des aliments ont augmenté plus lentement que l'inflation globale pour la première fois depuis l'automne 2021. Toutefois, les prix des aliments sont toujours en hausse de 19 % dans l'ensemble depuis octobre 2021. Pour aider les personnes à faire face aux coûts des aliments, le gouvernement fournira des allègements ciblés pour étendre la portée des programmes d'alimentation scolaire à tout le pays. Le gouvernement poursuit ses travaux visant à renforcer la concurrence dans le secteur de l'épicerie pour offrir plus de choix à la population canadienne et aider à stabiliser les prix. Pour ce faire, il y a eu une réforme de la loi sur la concurrence et le Bureau de la concurrence a obtenu plus de pouvoirs. Ce dernier est chargé d'appliquer la loi sur la concurrence pour mettre un frein aux pratiques déloyales qui font grimper les prix.

Le coût du logement est également élevé. L'inflation des loyers s'est établie à 6,4 % en moyenne en 2023 et, à 8,2 % en février, elle reste trop élevée au pays (graphique 7). Le coût de l'intérêt hypothécaire a également augmenté fortement. Bien des personnes qui doivent renouveler leur hypothèque cette année ou l'an prochain verront leur paiement mensuel moyen augmenter considérablement.

Le Canada est depuis longtemps aux prises avec une pénurie de logements. La construction des habitations nécessaires pour rétablir l'accès au logement à prix abordable exigera donc un vaste effort national, sous la conduite du gouvernement fédéral.

Graphique 5 Inflation excluant le coût de l'intérêt hypothécaire

%, d'une année sur l'autre

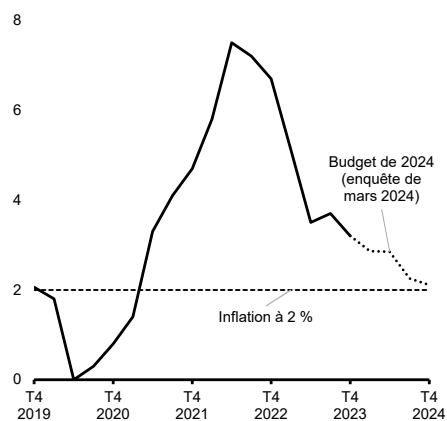


Nota – Le dernier point de données correspond à février 2024.

Source : Statistique Canada

Graphique 6 Perspectives de l'inflation de l'indice des prix à la consommation

%, d'une année sur l'autre



Nota – Le dernier point de données correspond au T4 de 2024.

Sources : Statistique Canada; enquête de mars 2024 du ministère des Finances Canada auprès d'économistes du secteur privé

Construire plus de logements

Aujourd'hui, pour trop de personnes au Canada, que ce soit dans les grandes villes ou les petites localités, le rêve de devenir propriétaire semble hors de portée et, compte tenu du coût élevé du loyer, il est difficile de trouver un logement abordable.

Si se loger au Canada coûte de plus en plus cher, c'est en raison d'un problème de longue date : l'offre de nouveaux logements est insuffisante pour répondre à la demande croissante. Pendant des décennies, la construction de nouvelles habitations a été entravée par des obstacles structurels bien établis, y compris des restrictions de zonage, de longs processus d'autorisation et la pénurie de main-d'œuvre qualifiée. Résultat : les taux d'inoccupation ont chuté, ce qui a fait augmenter les prix des logements et les loyers. Récemment, l'augmentation rapide de la population a stimulé la demande de logements et ajouté aux pressions exercées sur la capacité du Canada d'accueillir de manière appropriée ces nouvelles personnes.

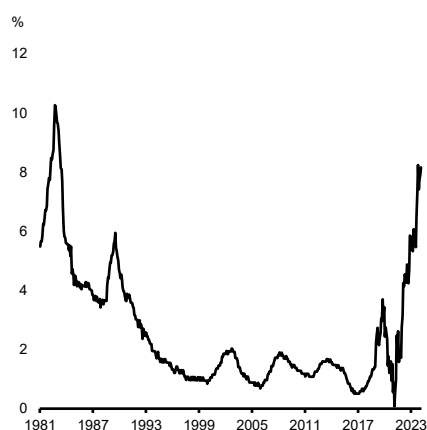
Les pressions exercées sur le marché locatif, en particulier, se sont intensifiées au cours de l'année écoulée. Cette situation s'explique par la forte demande sous-jacente entraînée par l'inaccessibilité de la propriété, qui contraint des ménages à rester plus longtemps sur le marché locatif. À l'échelle nationale, le coût du loyer a augmenté de 8,2 % par rapport à l'année précédente, sa

hausse la plus rapide depuis le début des années 1980 (graphique 7). Les pressions sont généralisées partout au pays et témoignent du resserrement exceptionnel du marché locatif. En effet, le taux d'occupation sur le marché locatif a chuté à seulement 1,5 % en 2023, le taux le plus bas depuis au moins 1988.

Afin de rendre à nouveau le logement abordable au Canada, il faut augmenter considérablement et de façon soutenue l'offre de nouveaux logements. Pour relancer la construction de logements dans tout le pays, le gouvernement fédéral accroît les investissements, cherche à attirer et à maintenir en poste du personnel de la construction et réduit les formalités administratives. Les effets de ces investissements se font sentir, notamment dans le marché locatif, où la construction de logements destinés à la location s'accélère bien au-dessus des niveaux antérieurs (graphique 8).

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce également des mesures supplémentaires en vue de réduire les obstacles qui entravent la construction de nouveaux logements par les constructeurs, à construire des logements abordables, à fournir un toit aux personnes qui n'en ont pas, et à permettre plus facilement d'être propriétaire ou locataire.

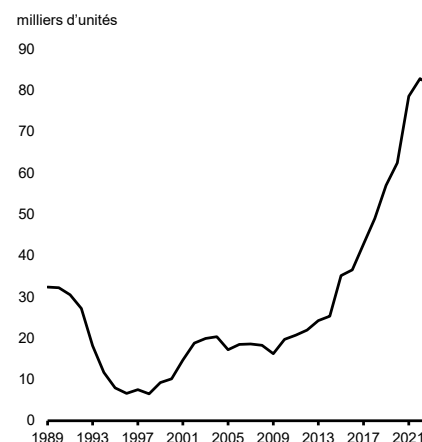
Graphique 7
Inflation du loyer d'une année sur l'autre selon l'IPC



Nota – Le dernier point de données correspond à février 2024.

Source : Statistique Canada

Graphique 8
Mises en chantier de logements construits expressément pour la location



Nota – Les zones rurales ne sont pas comprises. Le dernier point de données correspond à 2023.

Source : Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement

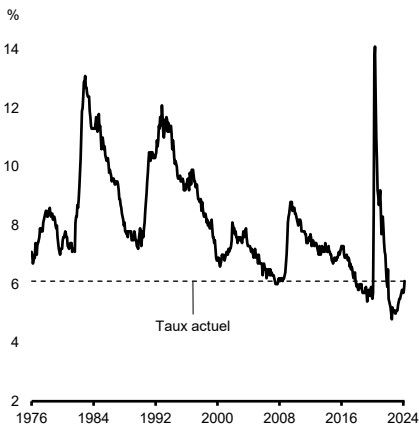
Des salaires plus élevés sur le marché du travail

Le fait d'avoir un bon emploi a une influence inégalée sur le bien-être personnel et la prospérité des gens. Malgré le ralentissement économique et la hausse des taux d'intérêt, le marché du travail est resté vigoureux. Le taux de chômage, à 6,1 %, est faible par rapport aux normes historiques (graphique 9). L'embauche a ralenti et le nombre de postes vacants a diminué au cours des derniers mois, sans toutefois donner lieu à des mises à pied importantes. La forte croissance démographique et la participation historiquement élevée des personnes en âge de travailler, particulièrement chez les femmes, ont aidé les entreprises à pourvoir un nombre record de postes vacants. Appuyées par le nouveau système pancanadien de services d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants, plus de femmes que jamais participent à la population active.

Le dynamisme du marché du travail a aussi une incidence sur le coût de la vie. La croissance des salaires dépasse l'inflation depuis maintenant 13 mois. En général, les salaires réels (les salaires après la prise en compte de l'inflation) sont maintenant plus élevés qu'ils ne l'étaient immédiatement avant la pandémie, un signe positif que le pouvoir d'achat de la population canadienne s'est renforcé malgré les difficultés économiques mondiales. Dans l'ensemble, la rémunération hebdomadaire moyenne réelle a augmenté de 4,6 % depuis 2019 (graphique 10). Par conséquent, au cours d'une année, la personne qui gagne un salaire hebdomadaire moyen de 1 270 \$ (avant impôt) aujourd'hui peut se permettre le même panier de biens et de services qu'en 2019 et avoir 2 900 \$ de plus à mettre de côté ou à dépenser à la fin de l'année. En outre, la richesse moyenne des ménages après inflation a augmenté de 8,9 % de 2019 à 2023. Il est important de noter que ces augmentations ont été généralisées dans l'ensemble des catégories de revenu.

Désormais, il faudra de toute urgence accroître la productivité pour faire croître l'économie canadienne. Maintenant que la rémunération hebdomadaire moyenne réelle dépasse les tendances observées de 2009 à 2019, il s'agira d'accroître la capacité de production de l'économie canadienne pour pouvoir relever encore le niveau de vie. Un objectif du budget de 2024 consiste à investir dans la productivité et la croissance.

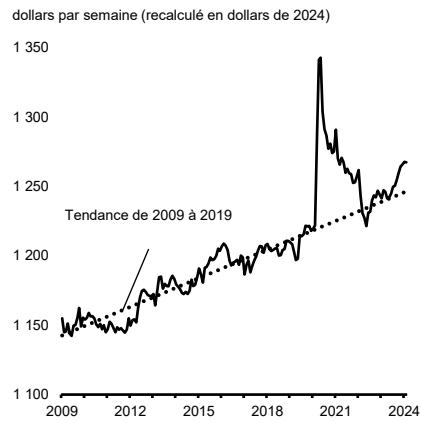
Graphique 9
Taux de chômage



Nota – Le dernier point de données correspond à mars 2024.

Source : Statistique Canada

Graphique 10
Rémunération hebdomadaire réelle



Nota – Le dernier point de données correspond à février 2024. La rémunération réelle est exprimée en dollars de février 2024.

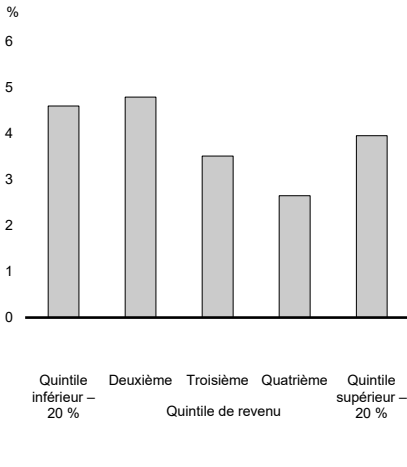
Sources : Statistique Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Une grande partie de la population est plus riche et mieux rémunérée

Même compte tenu de l'inflation, les revenus des ménages canadiens sont plus élevés qu'avant la pandémie. Cette hausse s'explique par la vigueur du marché du travail qui a fait augmenter les revenus d'emploi. Depuis la fin de 2019, la rémunération hebdomadaire moyenne réelle a augmenté dans toutes les catégories de revenu, et la hausse a été particulièrement importante (de plus de 4,6 %) dans les groupes à faible revenu (graphique 11).

La hausse des revenus a favorisé l'épargne au pays. L'épargne combinée à la montée du prix des actifs a fait considérablement augmenter la richesse réelle des ménages (graphique 12). Comme dans le cas de la rémunération, les gains réalisés au chapitre de la richesse ont été généralisés dans l'ensemble de la répartition des revenus, et la croissance la plus rapide a été observée dans la catégorie de revenu inférieure (dans tous les groupes d'âge). Ces gains dans les revenus et la richesse rajustés en fonction de l'inflation montrent que la forte reprise économique du Canada a profité de façon disproportionnée aux ménages des quintiles de revenu les plus faibles, qui ont accru leur part de la richesse au Canada.

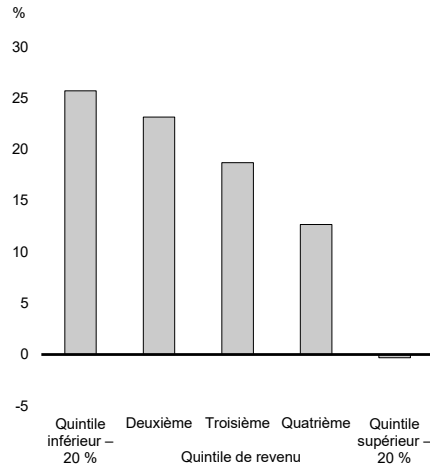
Graphique 11
Hausse de la rémunération hebdomadaire moyenne rajustée en fonction de l'inflation depuis le T4 de 2019, par quintile de revenu



Nota – Le dernier point de données correspond au T4 de 2023.

Sources : Statistique Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Graphique 12
Augmentation de la richesse des ménages rajustée en fonction de l'inflation depuis le T4 de 2019, par quintile de revenu



Nota – Le dernier point de données correspond au T3 de 2023.

Sources : Statistique Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Réaliser le plein potentiel économique du Canada

Le Canada peine à stimuler la croissance de sa productivité, c'est-à-dire le revenu supplémentaire qu'il est possible de tirer de chaque heure travaillée. Il en découle un écart de productivité de longue date, notamment par rapport aux États-Unis. D'un point de vue économique, il est essentiel de parvenir à accroître la capacité de production de l'économie canadienne et à régler les problèmes de productivité du Canada. La croissance de la productivité est cruciale pour rendre l'économie canadienne plus forte, résiliente et compétitive et rehausser le niveau de vie de la population. Pour réaliser tout le potentiel économique du Canada, il faut renforcer la confiance des entreprises pour qu'elles fassent les investissements nécessaires en vue d'améliorer la productivité, et de suivre le rythme des marchés en évolution rapide et des besoins d'une économie en transition vers la carboneutralité.

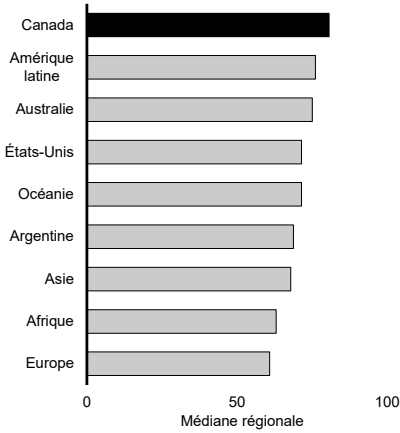
Le gouvernement a réalisé des investissements importants pour favoriser un environnement où les entreprises se sentent en confiance pour investir. Ces politiques comprennent des investissements dans les soins de santé, l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants, une meilleure intégration des personnes nouvellement arrivées, une augmentation de l'offre de logements et

gènèrent des investissements historiques dans la transition vers la carboneutralité. Ces investissements visent à permettre aux gens de demeurer en santé et de contribuer pleinement au marché du travail. Des signes révèlent déjà que ces politiques ont commencé à porter leurs fruits.

Des services de garde des jeunes enfants abordables ont aidé à pousser le taux de participation à la population active des femmes dans la force de l'âge à un niveau record de 85,7 % en septembre 2023, par rapport à seulement 77,4 % aux États-Unis.

Les investissements carboneutres faits au pays ont incité BloomBergNEF à classer le Canada au premier rang mondial pour ce qui est du potentiel des chaînes d'approvisionnement des véhicules électriques, devant la Chine, qui était auparavant en tête, et les États-Unis. Le Canada est reconnu pour ses réserves de minéraux critiques de calibre mondial, dont le potentiel minier se classe au premier rang selon des entreprises internationales du secteur (graphique 13). À la lumière de cet avantage, des entreprises des industries essentielles à la transition vers la carboneutralité font déjà de gros investissements au Canada, une tendance qui devrait se poursuivre au cours des prochaines années (graphique 14). Le secteur pétrolier et gazier du Canada devrait également investir pour améliorer sa compétitivité et tirer parti du projet d'agrandissement du réseau Trans Mountain qui devrait être mis en œuvre en mai. La capacité supplémentaire de transport des exportations fournie par le jumelage de l'oléoduc actuel aidera le secteur à acheminer plus facilement les produits vers les marchés mondiaux, ce qui permettra d'établir de meilleurs prix pour le pétrole brut canadien.

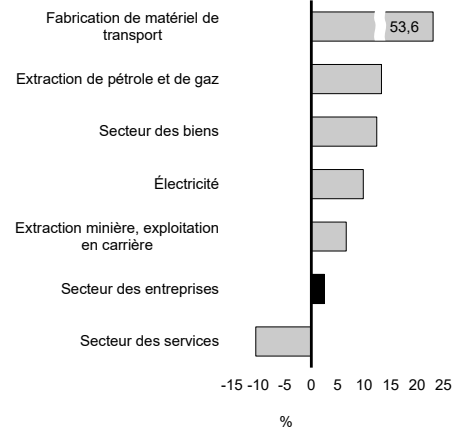
Graphique 13
Indice du potentiel minier selon les pratiques exemplaires



Nota – L'indice du potentiel minier selon les pratiques exemplaires (Best Practices Mineral Potential Index) mesure l'attrait géologique d'un pays du point de vue des sociétés minières sondées. Il se fonde sur le potentiel minéral perçu d'un pays, à supposer que les politiques de celui-ci reposent sur des pratiques exemplaires.

Source : Institut Fraser, *Annual Survey of Mining Companies, 2022*

Graphique 14
Croissance des dépenses en immobilisations réelles selon les perspectives pour 2024 par rapport à 2022 dans certaines industries



Nota : L'électricité comprend la production, la distribution et le transport. Les données ont été corrigées au moyen de l'indice implicite des dépenses en immobilisations pour 2023 et des projections internes de l'indice pour 2024. Les perspectives d'investissement dans certaines industries comprennent un certain nombre d'investissements du secteur public. Le total pour le secteur des services exclut certaines industries en raison du manque de données.

Sources : Statistique Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Le Canada est l'une des économies les mieux placées pour devenir un pôle mondial de la fabrication de véhicules électriques et de batteries, compte tenu de l'abondance de métaux critiques au pays, du savoir-faire canadien dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement du secteur de l'automobile et de son étroite intégration avec l'économie américaine, où la demande devrait continuer de croître. Ces atouts ont conduit de nombreuses entreprises multinationales à annoncer des investissements considérables dans des usines de fabrication de batteries au Canada.

Afin de saisir les possibilités d'investissement offertes par l'économie propre mondiale, le gouvernement met en œuvre, en priorité, six importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie, qui représentent 93 milliards de dollars en incitatifs fédéraux. Ces incitatifs fourniront aux entreprises la certitude dont elles ont besoin pour investir au Canada dans une gamme de technologies visant à appuyer la transition vers la carboneutralité : captage, utilisation et stockage du carbone; adoption de technologies propres; hydrogène propre; fabrication de technologies propres; électricité propre et chaînes

d'approvisionnement des véhicules électriques, une nouveauté du budget de 2024. En tant que pierre angulaire des incitatifs offerts par le gouvernement, les importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie permettront d'attirer des investissements privés, de faire croître l'économie canadienne et de créer des emplois bien rémunérés. En prévision de ces crédits, de nouveaux grands projets ont déjà été lancés partout au pays.

L'historique stabilité macroéconomique du Canada est un élément essentiel favorisant la croissance économique et les investissements. Le fait que le gouvernement fédéral assure la viabilité des finances publiques, malgré la pression exercée par le vieillissement de la population sur les finances du Canada et des autres pays, est assurément rassurant pour les investisseurs canadiens et étrangers. La viabilité des finances publiques fédérales soutient également les cotes de crédit des entreprises du secteur privé ainsi que des autres ordres de gouvernement.

Même si le Canada a de nombreux avantages économiques, notamment une main-d'œuvre très instruite, un large accès aux marchés mondiaux et un régime démocratique stable, il doit exploiter au maximum son potentiel. Le Canada doit maintenir son environnement favorable aux entreprises et à l'innovation, qui facilite les décisions d'investissement et d'expansion. Pour ce faire, il faut déployer des efforts soutenus afin d'aider les entreprises à saisir de nouvelles occasions et à tirer parti des capacités de recherche de calibre mondial du Canada pour réaliser de nouvelles avancées technologiques. Il faut aussi veiller à offrir aux entreprises des mesures adéquates pour les encourager à investir dans la transition du Canada vers la carboneutralité, que ces investissements proviennent du Canada ou de l'étranger, afin qu'elles puissent créer de bons emplois au pays, aujourd'hui et demain.

Ces mesures stratégiques, combinées aux efforts que le gouvernement déploie pour permettre à tout le monde d'accéder à la classe moyenne, sont essentielles pour faire augmenter le niveau de vie à long terme.

L'immigration et l'économie

Ces deux dernières années ont été marquées par une forte augmentation temporaire de l'immigration, particulièrement à l'égard du nombre de résidentes et de résidents temporaires. Il s'agit là d'un facteur qui a contribué au récent déclin du PIB par habitant. Le gouvernement a récemment annoncé qu'il allait réduire à 5 % la proportion des personnes résidentes temporaires dans la population totale au cours des trois prochaines années. Cela représente environ 600 000 personnes de moins que le nombre de personnes actuel, ce qui se traduira par une pression beaucoup moins forte sur les marchés du logement.

L'immigration et l'économie

Étant donné que les personnes nouvellement arrivées ont généralement des revenus inférieurs à la moyenne canadienne à leur arrivée, la forte augmentation ponctuelle du nombre de ces personnes a eu une incidence sur le revenu *moyen* et la productivité à court terme. Il ne faut pas en conclure à tort que la situation des personnes qui sont déjà au pays s'aggrave. Au fil du temps, cet effet de composition disparaîtra à mesure que les personnes nouvellement arrivées s'intégreront dans l'économie.

Au cours des dernières années, les personnes nouvellement arrivées au Canada ont constamment amélioré leur intégration au marché du travail. En effet, les écarts de revenus initiaux diminuent à chaque vague de personnes nouvellement arrivées. L'examen particulier des résultats de la catégorie des *immigrants économiques* au cours de la dernière période de dix ans révèle qu'il leur a fallu six ans pour atteindre le revenu médian canadien. À la fin de la décennie qui a suivi leur arrivée, ces personnes ont dépassé le revenu médian canadien de près de 10 %.

Même si l'économie a été résiliente, la croissance au Canada a ralenti dans le contexte de la forte inflation et des taux d'intérêt élevés, comme partout dans le monde. En 2015, le choc des prix du pétrole a entraîné une baisse temporaire du PIB par habitant de 1 %, qui a été récupérée deux ans plus tard.

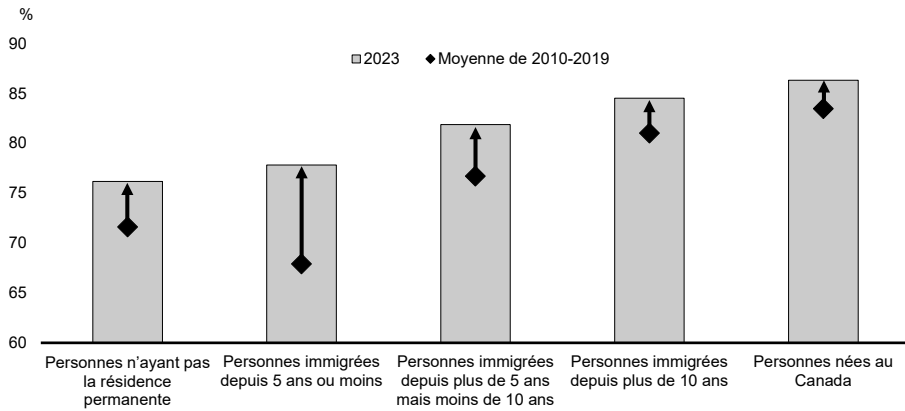
Par conséquent, le gouvernement s'attend à ce que le PIB par habitant se rétablisse, à mesure que les personnes nouvellement arrivées s'intégreront davantage au marché du travail canadien et que l'augmentation de l'immigration après la pandémie se normalisera au cours des prochaines années.

Le temps d'établissement des personnes nouvellement arrivées, combiné aux investissements du gouvernement dans la croissance économique, signifie que la faiblesse du PIB par habitant est en grande partie temporaire, et non systémique. Le budget de 2024 constitue la prochaine étape du plan économique du gouvernement visant à relever les défis structurels, en stimulant particulièrement la croissance de la productivité et les investissements, ce qui augmentera le PIB par habitant.

L'immigration et l'économie

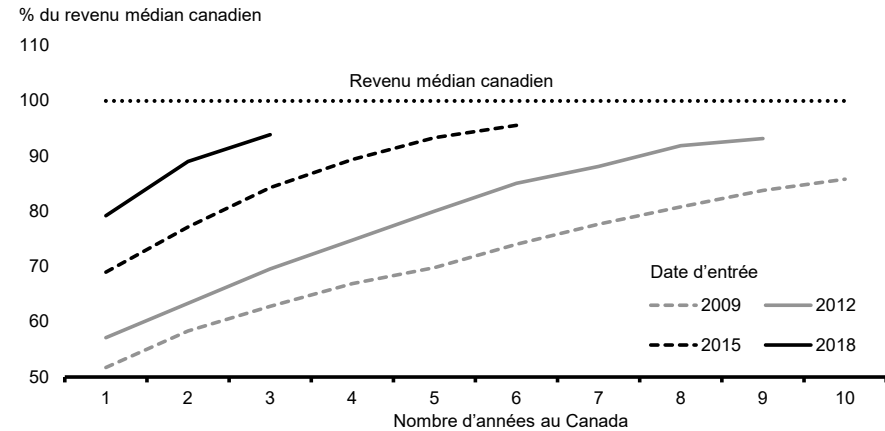
Graphique 15

Taux d'emploi des personnes immigrantes au Canada



Graphique 16

Revenu médian des cohortes d'immigration au Canada



Nota – Comprend les catégories des immigrants économiques, des réfugiés et de la réunification familiale.
Sources : Statistique Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement fait fond sur ses initiatives continues pour accélérer les gains de productivité, réaliser le potentiel d'innovation, accroître les investissements et aider les entreprises de toutes tailles à croître. Les investissements d'aujourd'hui alimenteront le monde de demain, accéléreront la transition vers une économie carboneutre et augmenteront les revenus et la productivité.

En 2017, le Canada a été le premier pays au monde à élaborer une stratégie nationale sur l'intelligence artificielle (IA) et, grâce à d'autres programmes gouvernementaux complémentaires, il a investi plus de 2 milliards de dollars en vue d'être un chef de file mondial de l'IA pour des générations. La stratégie nationale sur l'IA et les investissements dans les technologies émergentes et à impact élevé permettront aux capacités de recherche stratégique du Canada d'être à l'avant-garde, ce qui rendra possible le renforcement de la productivité du Canada. Ces efforts contribueront à créer les bons emplois de l'avenir partout au pays et à faire du Canada un endroit où les jeunes chefs de file aux idées novatrices savent qu'ils peuvent réussir.

Le budget de 2024 stimulera la productivité et la croissance

Compte tenu des changements économiques fondamentaux, notamment le réalignement du commerce mondial et l'évolution rapide de l'économie numérique, la nécessité de renforcer la croissance de la productivité du Canada n'a jamais été aussi grande.

Le gouvernement prend des mesures pour attirer les investissements des entreprises, réduire les formalités administratives et attirer les investissements dans l'économie carboneutre. Le fait de donner aux entreprises la certitude dont elles ont besoin pour investir au Canada appuie ces efforts. Ainsi, la productivité et l'économie du pays pourront croître, et plus d'emplois bien rémunérés seront créés pour la population canadienne.

Les principales mesures de stimulation de la croissance et de la productivité du budget de 2024 comprennent ce qui suit :

Stimuler la recherche, l'innovation et la productivité

- Offrir un financement de 2,4 milliards de dollars pour appuyer l'accès à une puissance de calcul et les investissements dans l'infrastructure de calcul du Canada, afin que la communauté canadienne de la recherche et les entreprises d'IA en démarrage et en croissance disposent des ressources dont elles ont besoin pour croître au Canada. Ces investissements serviraient aussi de soutien à l'adoption de l'IA, ainsi qu'à la sécurité et à l'acquisition des compétences.
- Injecter 3,5 milliards de dollars dans l'infrastructure de recherche stratégique et le soutien fédéral à la recherche pour permettre aux chercheuses et aux chercheurs canadiens de réaliser leur potentiel, renforcer la capacité de recherche fondamentale du Canada et développer une nouvelle génération de talents.
- Accroître le soutien financier à la population étudiante des cycles supérieurs et à la communauté de la recherche au niveau postdoctoral, ainsi que le développement de nouvelles approches pour aider les chercheuses et chercheurs à obtenir des emplois auprès d'entreprises

Le budget de 2024 stimulera la productivité et la croissance

qui ont besoin de talents spécialisés. Ainsi, les meilleurs talents scientifiques du Canada pourront jouer un rôle essentiel en façonnant la capacité de recherche et la capacité de l'industrie du Canada pour les années à venir.

- Évaluer des moyens de moderniser les incitatifs fiscaux à la recherche scientifique et au développement expérimental, et capitaliser davantage le programme, avec un financement de 600 millions de dollars sur quatre ans et 150 millions de dollars par année par la suite, pour stimuler la recherche et l'innovation.

Assurer la croissance d'une économie propre pour un avenir carboneutre

- Fournir des éléments clés de l'investissement de 160 milliards de dollars du gouvernement dans les mesures liées à la croissance propre annoncées depuis 2015. Ces investissements contribueront à réduire les coûts des technologies qui permettront la transition vers la carboneutralité et à assurer la compétitivité du Canada tout au long de cette transition.
- Offrir, d'ici la fin de l'année, d'importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie pour attirer l'investissement privé, créer un plus grand nombre d'emplois et diriger l'économie du Canada vers la carboneutralité d'ici 2050. Le budget de 2024 annonce également l'admissibilité élargie au crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour la fabrication de technologies propres, ce qui permet à un plus grand nombre d'entreprises d'en bénéficier.
- Offrir un nouveau crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques pour appuyer la chaîne d'approvisionnement des véhicules électriques et assurer l'avenir de l'industrie automobile canadienne.
- Réaliser de nouveaux investissements pour faire croître le secteur des biocarburants au Canada, qui peuvent être utilisés pour décarboner l'industrie lourde et le transport lourd comme le transport maritime, aérien et ferroviaire.
- Prolonger d'une autre année la collaboration avec le plus grand partenaire commercial du Canada par l'entremise du Groupe de travail sur la transformation de l'énergie Canada–États-Unis, qui renforce l'intégration des chaînes d'approvisionnement des minéraux critiques et de l'énergie nucléaire.

Le budget de 2024 stimulera la productivité et la croissance

- Mettre en œuvre une série de nouvelles mesures pour accélérer la construction des grands projets en clarifiant et en réduisant les délais d’approbation.

Aider les entreprises à croître

- Offrir un financement de 725 millions de dollars pour appuyer les entreprises en croissance en permettant aux entreprises de radier immédiatement le coût total de certains actifs, essentiels à la réussite de certaines entreprises, afin d’améliorer la productivité.
- Offrir le nouvel incitatif à l’entrepreneuriat canadien qui constitue un allègement fiscal pour les propriétaires d’entreprise afin qu’ils bénéficient des fruits de leur travail acharné tout en ayant un fardeau d’observation des règles fiscales moins lourd.
- Encourager les fonds de pension canadiens à investir au Canada, en lançant un groupe de travail présidé par Stephen Poloz (ancien gouverneur de la Banque du Canada) et appuyé par la vice-première ministre et ministre des Finances, qui vise à offrir davantage de possibilités aux plus grands fonds de pension du Canada afin de stimuler la croissance économique au pays.
- Faire travailler plus efficacement le capital des sociétés d’État à vocation financière et s’assurer qu’elles comblent mieux les écarts du marché par la prise de risques accrue, y compris accorder un soutien supplémentaire aux nouvelles entreprises, les entreprises à forte croissance, aux secteurs émergents et aux groupes sous-financés qui méritent l’équité.

Réduire les formalités administratives pour stimuler l’innovation et la croissance des entreprises

- Faire progresser les travaux sur les bacs à sable réglementaires pour aider à créer des règles et des approches temporaires et agiles qui permettent aux entreprises de réaliser tout leur potentiel, au lieu de les freiner.
- Éliminer les obstacles au commerce interne, notamment en harmonisant la réglementation, en collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires, afin de réduire les formalités administratives qui empêchent le commerce entre les provinces et les territoires, de sorte que le Canada puisse réaliser tout son potentiel économique.

Le budget de 2024 stimulera la productivité et la croissance

- En collaborant avec les provinces et les territoires, s’assurer que toutes les personnes au Canada peuvent contribuer pleinement afin de réduire les obstacles pour les spécialistes et les gens de métier formés et certifiés à l’étranger, particulièrement dans les secteurs de la santé et de la construction.

Favoriser une croissance inclusive qui offre des possibilités à tout le monde

- Renouveler le soutien accordé au Programme d’entrepreneuriat autochtone.
- Accorder jusqu’à 5 milliards de dollars en garanties de prêts pour des projets de ressources naturelles et d’énergie qui seront mis à la disposition des communautés autochtones, en vue de fournir aux personnes dont la demande a été retenue un accès à des capitaux abordables, ce qui créera des possibilités économiques et appuiera leurs priorités de développement économique.
- Investir pour créer plus de possibilités pour les jeunes qui poursuivent des objectifs entrepreneuriaux tout en renouvelant le soutien à la croissance axée sur l’innovation dans toutes les régions du Canada.

Assurer une gestion macroéconomique responsable

- Attirer l’investissement des entreprises en maintenant le taux effectif marginal d’imposition (TEMI) le plus bas du G7, à un avantage de 5,2 points de pourcentage par rapport aux États-Unis, et à un niveau inférieur à la moyenne de l’OCDE. Le secteur manufacturier du Canada est particulièrement compétitif à 7,5 %, ce qui représente un avantage de 14,3 points de pourcentage par rapport aux États-Unis.
- Adopter une stratégie budgétaire qui complète plutôt qu’elle ne contredit la politique monétaire, alors que l’inflation qui poursuit sa baisse est passée d’un sommet de 8,1 % en juin 2022 à 2,8 % en février 2024.
- Respecter l’engagement visant à réorienter les dépenses du gouvernement de 15,8 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans, et de 4,8 milliards par la suite, vers les programmes et les services qui comptent le plus pour la population canadienne.
- Maintenir les ratios de la dette au PIB et du déficit au PIB sur une trajectoire descendante afin que les frais du service de la dette fédérale demeurent aussi faibles que possible dans une période de taux d’intérêt élevés.

2. Perspectives de l'économie canadienne

Les économistes du secteur privé s'attendent à un atterrissage en douceur

Depuis 1994, le gouvernement fonde sa planification économique et budgétaire sur la moyenne des prévisions du secteur privé, ce qui renforce l'objectivité et la transparence de ses décisions et intègre un élément d'indépendance dans ses prévisions économiques et budgétaires.

Le ministère des Finances Canada a consulté un groupe d'économistes du secteur privé en mars 2024. Dans l'ensemble, les économistes du secteur privé interrogés s'attendent à ce que l'économie évite une récession et prévoient une croissance modérée inférieure au potentiel d'environ 1 % en moyenne au cours de l'année, ralentie par les répercussions des hausses des taux d'intérêt passées (graphique 17). La croissance devrait ensuite se renforcer et être légèrement supérieure à 2 % au cours des deux premiers trimestres de 2025. En général, les économistes du secteur privé s'attendent à une croissance de 0,7 % en 2024 et de 1,9 % en 2025, par rapport aux taux de 0,5 % et de 2,2 %, respectivement, prévus dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* (taux recalculés en fonction des révisions historiques).

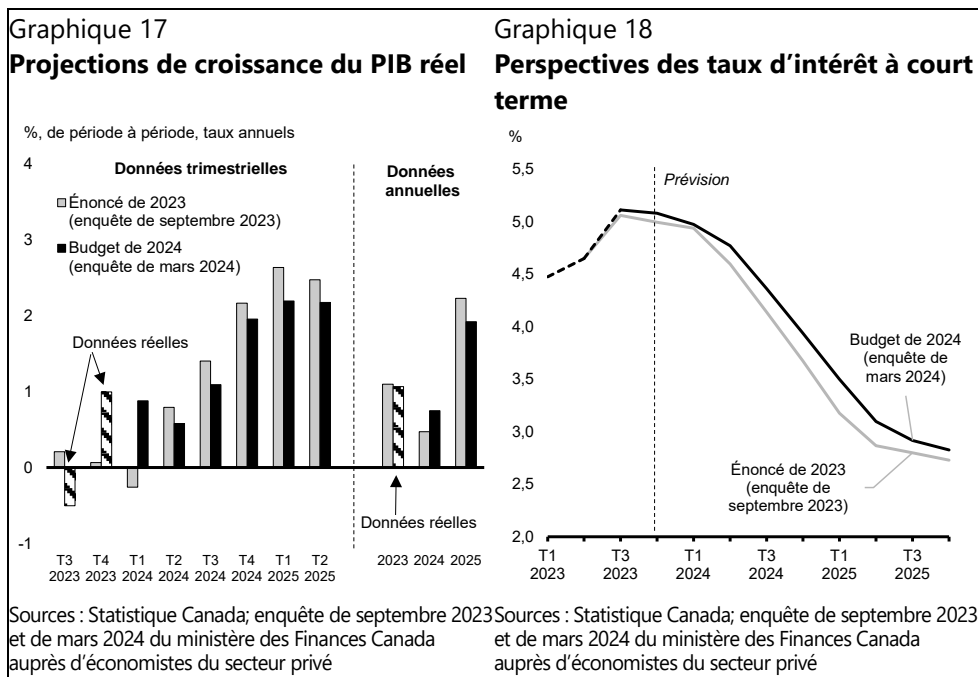
À mesure que l'économie canadienne ralentit, le taux de chômage devrait monter jusqu'à un sommet de 6,5 % au quatrième trimestre de cette année et s'établir en moyenne à 6,3 % en 2024 (comparativement aux taux de 6,5 % et de 6,4 % respectivement prévus dans l'*Énoncé économique de 2023*). Le taux de chômage devrait demeurer historiquement faible et bien en deçà des sommets habituellement observés lors de récessions.

Les économistes du secteur privé s'attendent à ce que l'inflation de l'indice des prix à la consommation (IPC) recule à environ 2 % d'ici la fin de 2024 et s'établisse en moyenne à 2,5 % pour l'ensemble de l'année, comme prévu dans l'*Énoncé économique de 2023*.

Les taux d'intérêt à court terme devraient passer d'une moyenne de 4,8 % en 2023 à 4,5 % en 2024 et à 3,1 % en 2025, soit environ 20 points de base de plus par année que les taux prévus dans l'énoncé de 2023 (graphique 18). Les taux d'intérêt à court terme devraient s'établir à 2,7 % au cours des trois dernières années de la période de projection. Les perspectives des taux d'intérêt à long terme ont été revues à la hausse, d'environ 10 points de base en moyenne par année, par rapport à ce qui était prévu dans l'*Énoncé économique de 2023*.

L'inflation du PIB au deuxième semestre de l'année dernière a été plus forte que prévu dans l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023. L'inflation du PIB s'est établie en moyenne à 1,6% pour l'ensemble de l'année comparativement au taux de 1 % prévu dans l'Énoncé économique de 2023. En outre, les économistes du secteur privé ont revu à la hausse le taux prévu pour 2024, qui est passé à 3 % (comparativement à 2 % dans l'Énoncé économique de 2023), tandis que celui pour 2025 a été révisé légèrement à la baisse, à 1,9 % (contre 2 %). Au cours des dernières années de la période de projection, l'inflation du PIB devrait être légèrement inférieure d'environ 0,1 point de pourcentage en moyenne par an.

Compte tenu de l'inflation du PIB plus élevée que prévu au deuxième semestre de l'année dernière, le PIB nominal en 2023 a dépassé de 18 milliards de dollars les projections indiquées dans l'Énoncé économique de 2023. En outre, l'écart entre le niveau du PIB nominal et les projections de l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023 devrait augmenter pour passer à 56 milliards de dollars en 2024, ce qui tient compte des perspectives à court terme raffermies tant en ce qui concerne la croissance réelle du PIB que l'inflation du PIB. Toutefois, étant donné que l'inflation du PIB est plus faible dans les dernières années de la période de projection et qu'un ralentissement de la croissance du PIB réel est attendu en 2025 et 2026, l'écart entre le niveau du PIB nominal et les projections de l'Énoncé économique de 2023 diminue graduellement au cours des quatre dernières années de la période de projection pour s'établir en moyenne à 39 milliards de dollars par année au cours de cette période.



Analyse des scénarios économiques

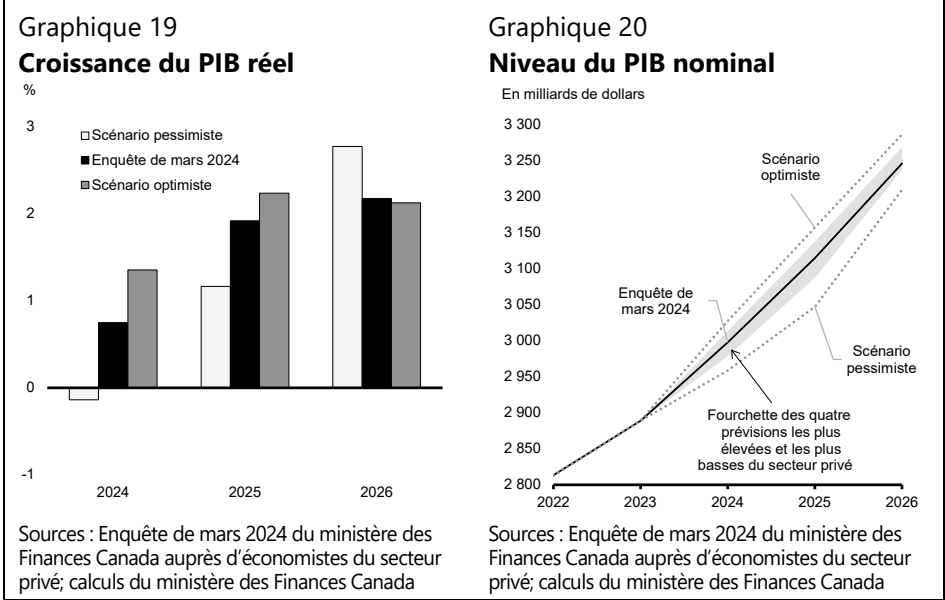
L'enquête de mars 2024 fournit une base raisonnable pour la planification économique et budgétaire. Les perspectives économiques restent néanmoins assombries par certaines grandes sources d'incertitude, qui pourraient avoir une incidence sur la trajectoire de l'inflation, des taux d'intérêt et de la croissance économique.

Les données sur la croissance économique et l'inflation publiées jusqu'à présent cette année restent cohérentes avec un atterrissage en douceur. Cependant, les progrès en matière d'inflation demeurent inégaux, car l'inflation du coût du logement persiste. Après s'être envolés l'an dernier, les taux d'intérêt à long terme ont diminué à mesure que les risques pesant sur les perspectives de croissance et d'inflation se sont atténués. Toutefois, il subsiste néanmoins beaucoup d'incertitude quant au moment où les banques centrales commenceront à réduire les taux directeurs. En même temps, les tensions géopolitiques ont augmenté en raison de l'incertitude accrue attribuable à la guerre à grande échelle menée par la Russie en Ukraine, aux relations entre les États-Unis et la Chine et aux perturbations des chaînes d'approvisionnement en mer Rouge. Jusqu'à présent, les effets de ces situations ne se sont pas propagés outre mesure, mais il reste un risque que de nouvelles pressions économiques liées à ces conflits et à la volatilité géopolitique aient une incidence sur la confiance et les décisions d'investissement.

Pour favoriser une planification économique et budgétaire prudente, le ministère des Finances Canada a créé des scénarios qui tiennent compte de ces incertitudes et envisagent une croissance plus rapide ou une croissance plus lente.

Le scénario pessimiste prévoit une légère récession au Canada. Divers vents contraires comme les déséquilibres structurels dans le marché du logement et les répercussions des tensions géopolitiques maintiennent l'inflation et les taux d'intérêt élevés plus longtemps que prévu, ce qui a des effets négatifs sur la confiance et la consommation. En même temps, les États-Unis connaissent également une inflation persistante, des taux plus élevés et une croissance plus lente en conséquence. Conjuguée à une reprise économique plus faible en Chine, cette situation contribue au ralentissement de la croissance mondiale. Sous l'effet de tous ces facteurs combinés, le PIB réel du Canada se contracte de 0,1 % en 2024 avant de rebondir légèrement en 2025, comparativement à la période de croissance modérée prévue dans l'enquête (graphique 19). En outre, le ralentissement de la croissance mondiale conduit à une baisse des prix des produits de base. Dans l'ensemble, le scénario pessimiste prévoit que le niveau du PIB nominal du Canada est inférieur de 34 milliards de dollars en moyenne par année par rapport à l'enquête (graphique 20).

En revanche, le scénario optimiste prévoit une croissance économique un peu plus rapide que celle indiquée dans l'enquête. La vigueur de l'économie américaine, soutenue par la bonne situation financière des ménages et des entreprises et par de récents gains de productivité du côté de l'offre, profite à l'économie canadienne en raison de l'augmentation de la demande à l'exportation et des prix mondiaux des produits de base. Malgré une plus grande résilience économique, l'inflation ralentit à peu près comme prévu dans l'enquête, au Canada et à l'échelle mondiale, sous l'effet de la baisse des coûts des intrants. Cette évolution de la situation suscite une reprise de la croissance économique plus rapide que prévu au deuxième semestre de 2024. Les prix du pétrole demeurent supérieurs à ceux indiqués dans l'enquête en raison de l'amélioration des perspectives mondiales, ainsi que des réductions prolongées de la production de pétrole brut par l'alliance OPEP+ des pays exportateurs de pétrole. Dans l'ensemble, le scénario optimiste prévoit que le niveau du PIB nominal est supérieur de 34 milliards de dollars en moyenne par année par rapport à l'enquête.



3. Perspectives budgétaires

Le plan économique responsable du Canada

La gestion budgétaire responsable du Canada a placé le pays dans une position budgétaire enviable. Son ratio de la dette nette au PIB est bien inférieur à celui de ses pairs du G7. Les déficits sont modestes et en baisse, surtout par rapport à la taille de l'économie canadienne. Le Canada est l'un des deux seuls pays du G7 à avoir une cote AAA d'au moins deux des trois principales agences de notation mondiales. Ces résultats sont le fruit du plan économique responsable du gouvernement qui a permis de réaliser des investissements proactifs pour soutenir la population et la prospérité à long terme du Canada, ce qui aura un effet direct et durable sur les générations futures.

Le budget de 2024 constitue un plan économique responsable qui effectue des investissements d'une génération, en percevant des recettes auprès des personnes les plus en mesure de payer et en investissant dans la croissance économique et la création de possibilités pour chacune des générations. Faire des investissements transformateurs dans l'énergie propre, l'innovation, la création de possibilités pour la main-d'œuvre et l'amélioration de l'accès à des logements abordables permettra de maintenir un environnement d'affaires qui rassurera les investisseurs : les travailleuses et les travailleurs canadiens sont prêts à relever de nouveaux défis. L'économie en profitera, car il sera possible d'attirer davantage d'investissements et de créer plus d'emplois, ce qui permettra de réduire les ratios de la dette nette et du déficit au PIB, qui sont déjà les plus bas du G7.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement prévoit de favoriser l'équité entre les générations en poursuivant les objectifs budgétaires annoncés dans l'énoncé économique de l'automne, à savoir maintenir sur une trajectoire descendante les déficits et le fardeau de la dette nette.

À la suite de ces mesures, et compte tenu des résultats de l'enquête de mars 2024 auprès d'économistes du secteur privé, le solde budgétaire devrait connaître une légère augmentation. Le déficit de 40,1 milliards de dollars prévu pour 2023-2024 dans le budget de 2023 devrait baisser à 40,0 milliards ou -1,4 % du PIB. Le déficit descendra à 20 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029, soit environ -0,6 % du PIB (tableau 1).

Tableau 1

Évolution du contexte économique et budgétaire et mesures stratégiques

En milliards de dollars

	Projections					
	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Solde budgétaire – Énoncé économique de l'automne 2023 (EEA 2023)	-40,0	-38,4	-38,3	-27,1	-23,8	-18,4
Évolution économique et budgétaire depuis l'EEA de 2023	3,4	3,9	6,9	6,5	4,1	4,3
Solde budgétaire avant les mesures stratégiques	-36,7	-34,5	-31,3	-20,6	-19,7	-14,1
Mesures stratégiques depuis l'EEA de 2023	-3,3	-0,3	0,3	0,3	-0,9	0,7
Mesures du budget de 2024 (par chapitre)						
1. Des logements plus abordables	0,0	-1,0	-1,6	-2,0	-2,1	-1,9
2. Donner à chaque génération les moyens de réussir	0,0	-1,4	-2,0	-2,0	-2,3	-2,7
3. Réduire le coût de la vie au quotidien	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
4. Croissance économique pour chaque génération	0,0	-2,9	-0,5	-1,7	-0,8	-1,7
5. Des communautés plus en santé et plus en sécurité	0,0	-2,4	-1,7	-0,9	-0,7	-0,7
6. Un avenir équitable pour les Autochtones	-0,1	-3,0	-2,7	-1,6	-1,0	-0,8
7. Protéger les Canadiennes et les Canadiens et défendre la démocratie	0,0	-0,8	-2,4	-2,5	-2,7	-2,3
8. L'équité fiscale pour chaque génération	0,0	6,5	3,0	0,3	3,5	4,9
Total – Mesures stratégiques depuis l'EEA de 2023 et mesures du budget de 2024	-3,3	-5,3	-7,5	-10,1	-7,1	-5,9
Solde budgétaire	-40,0	-39,8	-38,9	-30,8	-26,8	-20,0
Solde budgétaire (% du PIB)	-1,4	-1,3	-1,2	-0,9	-0,8	-0,6
Dettes fédérales (% du PIB)	42,1	41,9	41,5	40,8	40,0	39,0
Solde budgétaire – scénario optimiste	-38,4	-33,5	-31,2	-23,2	-20,2	-13,2
Solde budgétaire (% du PIB)	-1,3	-1,1	-1,0	-0,7	-0,6	-0,4
Dettes fédérales (% du PIB)	42,0	41,2	40,5	39,6	38,7	37,6
Solde budgétaire – scénario pessimiste	-40,4	-48,0	-52,1	-39,2	-32,3	-24,1
Solde budgétaire (% du PIB)	-1,4	-1,6	-1,7	-1,2	-1,0	-0,7
Dettes fédérales (% du PIB)	42,1	42,7	43,2	42,2	41,2	40,2
Solde budgétaire - Énoncé de 2023	-40,0	-38,4	-38,3	-27,1	-23,8	-18,4
Solde budgétaire (% du PIB)	-1,4	-1,3	-1,2	-0,8	-0,7	-0,5
Dettes fédérales (% du PIB)	42,4	42,7	42,2	41,2	40,2	39,1

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

Analyse des scénarios économiques de rechange

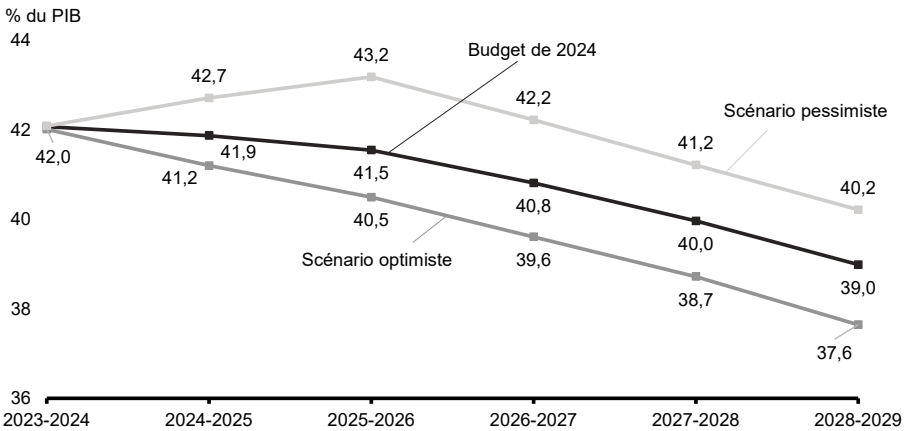
Dans le scénario optimiste, le solde budgétaire s'améliorerait en moyenne d'environ 6,1 milliards de dollars par année, et le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB passerait de 42,0 % en 2023-2024 à 41,2 % en 2024-2025, et serait inférieur, en 2028-2029, de 1,4 point de pourcentage aux perspectives présentées dans le budget de 2024 (graphique 21).

Dans le scénario pessimiste, le solde budgétaire se détériorerait en moyenne d'environ 6,6 milliards de dollars par année, ce qui ajouterait 1,2 point de pourcentage au ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB d'ici 2028-2029. Cela dit, même dans le scénario pessimiste, le déficit resterait en deçà de 1 % du PIB d'ici la fin de la période de projection, tandis que le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB serait encore plus faible en 2028-2029 qu'il ne l'est aujourd'hui.

Les détails des perspectives budgétaires du gouvernement et l'incidence financière des scénarios sont présentés à l'annexe 1.

Graphique 21

Ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB selon les scénarios économiques



Sources : enquête de mars 2024 du ministère des Finances Canada auprès d'économistes du secteur privé; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Maintenir le point d’ancrage budgétaire responsable du Canada

Le gouvernement a pris des mesures pour s’assurer que les nouveaux investissements nécessaires sont payés par les contribuables qui ont le plus de moyens. Ces mesures ont permis au gouvernement de demeurer fidèle à ses objectifs budgétaires et à son point d’ancrage budgétaire, à savoir réduire le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB à moyen terme. Cette mesure est essentielle non seulement pour assurer la viabilité des finances publiques, mais aussi pour préserver la cote de crédit AAA du Canada, qui aide à maintenir la confiance des investisseuses et investisseurs et à garder les coûts d’emprunt du Canada aussi bas que possible. La prudence financière favorise un environnement macroéconomique dans lequel la Banque du Canada est en mesure de faire baisser les taux d’intérêt dès que possible.

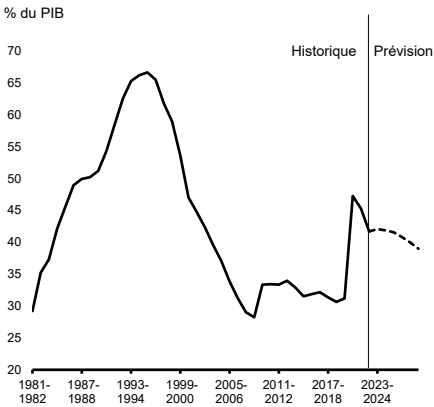
La prise de décisions pour le budget de 2024 a été guidée par les objectifs budgétaires du gouvernement figurant dans l’*Énoncé économique de l’automne de 2023* :

- ✓ Maintenir le déficit de 2023-2024 à un niveau égal ou inférieur à la projection du budget de 2023, qui était de 40,1 milliards de dollars.
- ✓ Abaisser le ratio de la dette au PIB en 2024-2025 par rapport à la projection de l’*Énoncé économique de l’automne*, et le maintenir sur une trajectoire descendante par la suite.
- ✓ Maintenir le ratio du déficit au PIB sur une trajectoire descendante en 2024-2025 et maintenir les déficits en dessous de 1 % du PIB en 2026-2027 et les années suivantes.

Le budget de 2024 est conforme au point d’ancrage budgétaire du gouvernement et à ces objectifs budgétaires. Il dépasse notamment l’objectif budgétaire du ratio de la dette publique au PIB, et prévoit une baisse importante par rapport à 2023-2024, et par la suite. Le budget de 2024 prévoit qu’en 2024-2025, le ratio de la dette au PIB sera de 41,9 %, avant de baisser à 39,0 % au cours de la période de projection quinquennale.

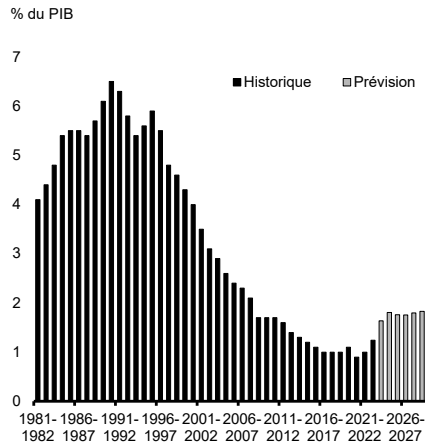
Pour la suite des choses, conformément à son plan économique responsable, le gouvernement continuera de maintenir des déficits inférieurs à 1 % du PIB à compter de 2026-2027 et au cours des exercices suivants.

Graphique 22
Dettes fédérales



Source : Ministère des Finances Canada

Graphique 23
Frais de la dette publique



Source : Ministère des Finances Canada

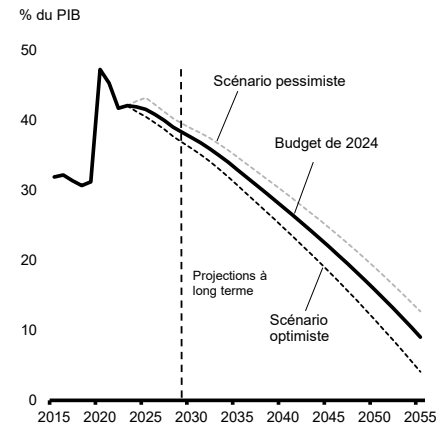
Préserver l'avantage financier du Canada

Les objectifs budgétaires annoncés dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* ont renforcé le point d'ancrage budgétaire, à savoir la baisse du ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB à moyen terme, ce qui témoigne encore plus de la volonté du gouvernement de garantir que les finances publiques demeurent dans une solide position à long terme. En particulier, et selon l'analyse détaillée présentée à l'annexe 1, l'objectif budgétaire consistant à maintenir les déficits en dessous de 1 % du PIB à compter de 2026-2027 donne une assurance supplémentaire que les finances publiques restent solides au-delà du moyen terme, au moment où le pays s'adapte au vieillissement de la population, aux répercussions des changements climatiques et à la transition vers la carboneutralité.

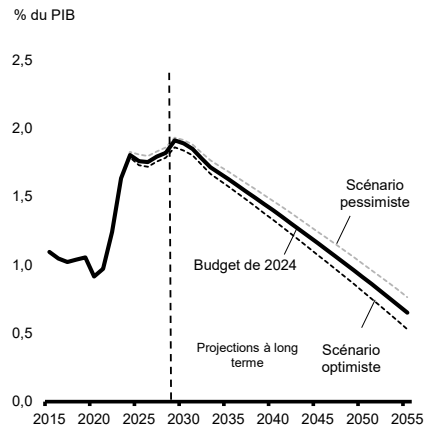
Les prévisions du budget de 2024 respectent ces objectifs budgétaires. En effet, le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB est en baisse en 2024-2025 et pendant le reste de la période de projection, et les ratios du déficit au PIB sont inférieurs à 1 % à compter de 2026-2027.

Les scénarios de modélisation fondés sur un ensemble d'hypothèses économiques et démographiques raisonnables montrent que le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB (graphique 24) et le ratio des frais de la dette publique au PIB (graphique 25) diminuent pendant toute la période de projection à long terme, de 2029-2030 à 2055-2056. Cette conclusion se dégage malgré des tendances démographiques défavorables, comme le vieillissement de la population, les taux de croissance de la productivité future présumés modestes et les coûts d'emprunt plus élevés. Une analyse de sensibilité concernant ces projections financières à long terme indique aussi que la viabilité budgétaire serait préservée dans le cadre du scénario pessimiste (voir l'annexe 1 pour des détails).

Graphique 24
Dettes fédérale



Graphique 25
Frais de la dette publique



Nota – Ces projections à long terme, même si elles se fondent sur des hypothèses raisonnables, ne doivent pas être considérées comme des prévisions. Entre autres, elles ne tiennent pas compte de toutes les incidences économiques et budgétaires possibles des changements économiques mondiaux que le Canada devra affronter au cours des prochaines décennies, ni des retombées positives auxquelles on peut s'attendre des investissements structurants réalisés par le gouvernement jusqu'à maintenant. Des renseignements détaillés et une analyse de sensibilité concernant ces projections à long terme sont présentés à l'annexe 1.

Sources : Statistique Canada; ministère des Finances Canada

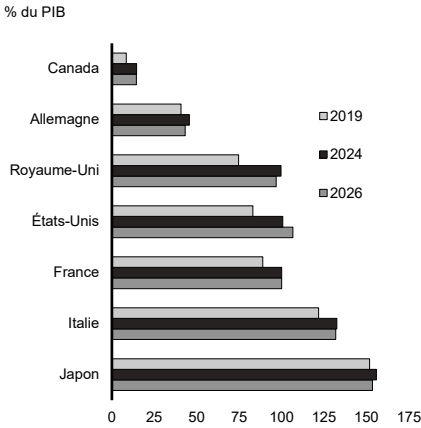
Comparaisons internationales

La dette nette du Canada en proportion de l'économie demeure plus faible aujourd'hui que dans tout autre pays du G7, un avantage que le Canada devrait conserver (graphique 26). Le plan économique du Canada a également produit le redressement budgétaire le plus rapide du G7 depuis le plus fort de la pandémie, de sorte que le pays affiche la dette nette et le déficit les plus faibles du G7 en proportion de l'économie au cours de l'année courante et des deux prochaines années (graphique 27).

En atteignant les objectifs budgétaires supplémentaires indiqués dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, le budget de 2024 poursuit une longue tradition de responsabilité financière, un pilier des excellentes cotes de crédit du Canada accordées par Moody's (AAA), S&P (AAA), Fitch (AA+) et DBRS Morningstar (AAA). Avec l'Allemagne, le Canada est l'une des deux seules économies du G7 à avoir une cote AAA d'au moins deux des trois principales agences de notation de crédit mondiales.

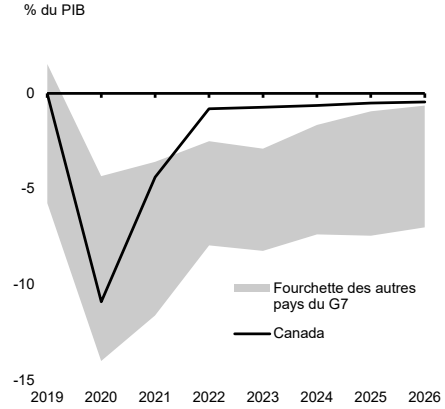
Graphique 26

Dette nette de l'ensemble des administrations publiques selon les projections du FMI, économies du G7



Graphique 27

Solde budgétaire de l'ensemble des administrations publiques selon les projections du FMI, économies du G7



Nota – Les administrations publiques d'un pays comparables à l'échelle internationale comprennent les gouvernements nationaux, infranationaux et locaux, ainsi que les caisses de sécurité sociale. Dans le cas du Canada, il s'agit des gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux ou territoriaux, des administrations locales et des gouvernements autochtones, auxquels s'ajoutent le Régime de pensions du Canada et le Régime de rentes du Québec.

Source : Fonds monétaire international, Moniteur des finances publiques, octobre 2023

Chapitre 1

Des logements plus abordables

Pour donner une chance équitable à chaque génération, il faut rendre le logement abordable pour toutes les générations.

Pendant des générations, le rêve de faire partie de la classe moyenne au Canada a reposé sur la promesse qu'en se trouvant un bon emploi, en travaillant fort et en mettant de l'argent de côté, on aurait les moyens de s'acheter une maison. Pour les jeunes adultes d'aujourd'hui, cette promesse est menacée.

L'augmentation des loyers rend difficile de trouver un chez-soi abordable, et la hausse des prix des maisons rend celles-ci inaccessibles pour de nombreuses personnes qui achètent une première propriété. La capacité d'une génération entière de Canadiennes et de Canadiens de voir se concrétiser l'avenir qui leur était promis au Canada est en péril, malgré leur courage et leur travail acharné. Pour les millénariaux et les membres de la génération Z, le rêve de la classe moyenne semble de plus en plus hors de portée. Leur crainte est de ne jamais pouvoir se permettre le genre de maisons qui les ont vu grandir. Toutes ces personnes devraient avoir droit aux mêmes possibilités d'accéder à la propriété que les générations qui les ont précédées.

Le gouvernement prend des mesures à la hauteur de la situation afin d'assurer que des logements soient bâtis à une cadence et à une échelle jamais vues depuis des générations. Il est possible de donner une impulsion à la construction de maisons, à l'instar de ce qui a été fait pour loger les soldats lorsqu'ils sont rentrés au pays après la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Il faut veiller à ce que les gens de tout âge puissent se loger à un prix abordable au Canada.

Le 12 avril, le gouvernement a publié un plan ambitieux pour construire des maisons par millions intitulé *Régler la crise du logement : le Plan du Canada pour le logement*. Ce plan vise à rendre plus abordables les loyers et l'accession à la propriété, ainsi qu'à procurer du soutien aux personnes les plus vulnérables au pays. Au cœur de ce plan se trouve l'engagement suivant : personne au Canada ne devrait avoir à consacrer plus de 30 % de son revenu durement gagné pour se loger.

S'attaquer à la crise du logement n'est pas seulement une question d'équité; il s'agit aussi de créer une économie forte. Lorsque les gens ont un logement abordable, ils peuvent aussi investir dans leur communauté et ainsi soutenir des entreprises et des emplois locaux. Lorsque les personnes ont les moyens de vivre à proximité de leur lieu de travail, les courts trajets se transforment en gains de productivité. Les entreprises souhaitent établir de nouveaux sièges sociaux dans les villes où leur main-d'œuvre a les moyens de vivre. Lorsque les gens peuvent épargner plus facilement pour une mise de fonds, ils peuvent

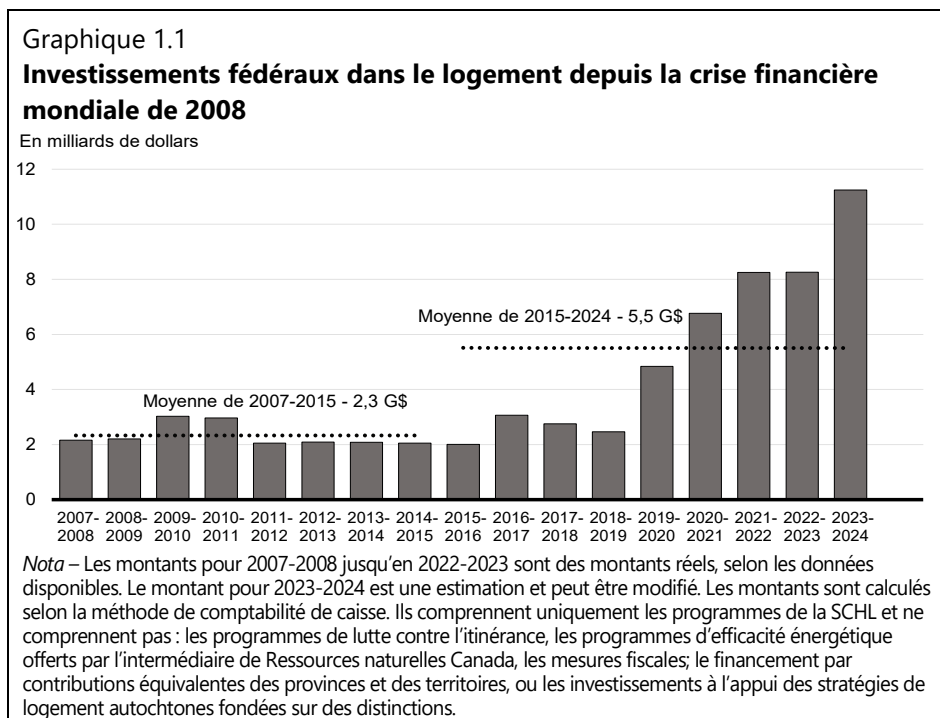
aussi réaliser leurs rêves, comme démarrer une entreprise. La politique de l'habitation, c'est aussi une politique économique.

Le budget de 2024 et le Plan du Canada pour le logement présentent la stratégie audacieuse du gouvernement pour rendre disponible 3,87 millions de nouveaux logements d'ici 2031, ce qui comprend un minimum de deux millions de nouveaux logements nets venant s'ajouter aux 1,87 millions de logements dont la construction est déjà attendue d'ici 2031. Nous estimons que les mesures stratégiques prévues au budget de 2024, dans le Plan du Canada pour le logement et à l'automne 2023 appuieront la construction d'au moins 1,2 million des deux millions de nouveaux logements nets annoncés.

Compte tenu des importants leviers provinciaux, territoriaux et municipaux qui contrôlent ou influencent la construction de nouveaux logements, nous demandons à tous les ordres de gouvernement de relever le défi, de passer à l'action et de réussir à faire construire au moins 800 000 nouveaux logements nets de plus durant cette même période.

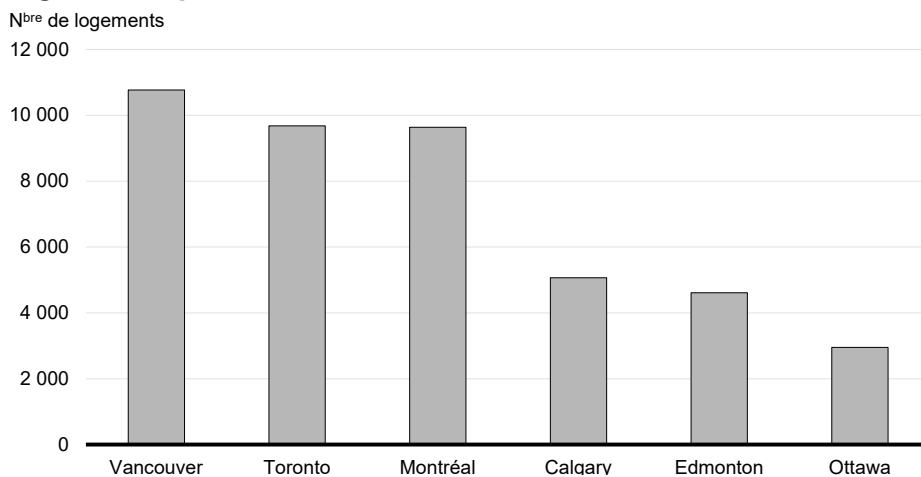
Pour y parvenir, le gouvernement travaillera avec tous les ordres de gouvernement, le secteur de la construction d'habitations à but lucratif et à but non lucratif, les communautés autochtones et tous les partenaires nécessaires à cet effort d'Équipe Canada visant à bâtir les maisons requises pour rétablir l'équité pour chaque génération.

Si nous travaillons ensemble, nous parviendrons à offrir au moins 3,87 millions de nouveaux logements d'ici la fin de 2031.



Graphique 1.2

Nouvelles mises en chantier de logements destinés à la location par région métropolitaine de recensement, 2023



Nota – Le dernier point de données correspond à 2023.

Source : Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement

Gérer la demande : une stratégie d'immigration pérenne

Le Canada est issu de l'immigration. Et les nouvelles personnes qui arrivent au pays aujourd'hui enrichissent la société canadienne. À l'instar d'autres économies avancées, le Canada a plus que jamais besoin de l'immigration, compte tenu du vieillissement de sa population. Les personnes qui immigrent au pays sont essentielles au maintien d'un effectif jeune et compétent indispensable, que ce soit dans le corps médical, dans le bâtiment, en soins infirmiers ou dans l'éducation de la petite enfance.

Mais l'accueil réussi de ces nouvelles personnes au Canada dépend de la capacité concrète de le faire correctement, notamment en disposant d'un nombre suffisamment de logements. C'est pourquoi, à la lumière des pressions qui s'exercent actuellement dans le marché de l'habitation, le Canada assure une surveillance étroite pour veiller à ce que l'immigration ne dépasse pas la capacité de loger toutes les personnes au pays.

Il est important de noter que le système d'immigration du Canada comporte deux volets : la résidence permanente et la résidence temporaire.

Tout au long de l'histoire du Canada, l'immigration permanente a fait l'objet de vastes consultations auprès des communautés, des provinces, des territoires et des entreprises. L'immigration permanente est planifiée et conçue en collaboration avec la société canadienne.

Gérer la demande : une stratégie d'immigration pérenne

Toutefois, l'immigration temporaire, qui comprend les programmes des étudiants étrangers et des travailleurs temporaires, a toujours été fondée sur les demandes des étudiants et travailleurs internationaux, ainsi que des employeurs au Canada.

Le Canada a récemment lancé un examen de ses programmes de résidence temporaire afin d'assurer une meilleure cohérence avec les besoins du marché du travail, d'éviter que le système soit utilisé à mauvais escient et de tenir compte de la capacité de construire de nouvelles maisons au pays. Des cibles seront aussi fixées tant pour le nombre de résidents permanents accueillis que pour le nombre de résidents temporaires.

À compter de cet automne, pour la première fois, le Plan des niveaux d'immigration sera élargi afin d'inclure à la fois les admissions des résidents temporaires et celles des résidents permanents.

L'objectif ultime consiste à assurer un système d'immigration bien géré, adapté aux besoins et pérenne, pour aider à maintenir un juste équilibre entre l'offre et la demande de logements. Il faudra aussi veiller à ce que les programmes des travailleurs temporaires n'aient pas pour effet de décourager les entreprises d'investir pour accroître leur productivité, ni d'abaisser les salaires au Canada, surtout ceux des travailleurs à bas salaires.

Régler la crise du logement

Le plan du gouvernement fédéral commence par donner un coup d'accélérateur à la construction de nouveaux logements dans tout le pays, car la meilleure façon de faire baisser les prix de l'immobilier, c'est d'accroître l'offre sans tarder. Le gouvernement fait déjà en sorte de changer l'équation pour les entreprises de construction d'habitations en abattant les obstacles réglementaires et de zonage, en fournissant un financement direct à faible coût et en rendant plus de terrains disponibles. Pour bâtir plus de logements, plus rapidement, il faut la main-d'œuvre et les méthodes de construction novatrices nécessaires. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement appuie la formation et le recrutement de la prochaine génération de travailleuses et de travailleurs qualifiés dans les métiers et transforme la façon dont les maisons sont construites pour accroître la productivité dans le bâtiment.

Ensuite, afin qu'il soit plus facile pour les gens de se loger, le budget de 2024 annonce de nouvelles mesures pour soutenir les locataires et réduire les coûts d'accession à la propriété. En ce qui concerne les locataires, de nouvelles mesures les protégeront des pratiques déloyales comme les fortes hausses de loyer et les rénovictions, et leur ouvriront de nouvelles possibilités de devenir

propriétaires, notamment par la prise en compte des paiements de leur loyer dans l'établissement de leur cote de crédit. Les personnes qui souhaitent acheter une première propriété profiteront, quant à elles, de nouvelles mesures qui leur faciliteront la tâche pour accumuler plus rapidement une mise de fonds et obtenir leur premier prêt hypothécaire. En outre, le renforcement de la charte hypothécaire canadienne procurera aux personnes ayant actuellement une hypothèque de nouvelles protections contre l'augmentation de leurs paiements.

Troisièmement, parce que tout le monde est en droit d'avoir un chez-soi sûr et abordable, ce plan ouvre plus de possibilités de se loger aux personnes dans le besoin. Pour y arriver, il s'agit de construire plus de logements abordables pour les personnes à revenu faible ou moyen en investissant dans des projets de logement abordable et en travaillant en partenariat avec des organismes à but non lucratif, des coopératives, le secteur privé et les autres ordres de gouvernement. Il s'agit également d'offrir un soutien immédiat aux personnes qui sont sans abri ou qui risquent de se retrouver dans l'itinérance au Canada.

L'arrimage de la politique budgétaire avec la politique monétaire, et de la politique d'immigration du Canada avec la politique d'habitation, se trouve au cœur de ces efforts. Le gouvernement a récemment annoncé des plans pour ajuster les programmes d'immigration qui feraient diminuer d'environ 600 000 le nombre de résidents temporaires au Canada par rapport aux niveaux actuels. Ces initiatives sont essentielles pour créer les conditions nécessaires à la baisse des taux d'intérêt, à la diminution de la demande de logements et au rétablissement de l'accessibilité des logements abordables.

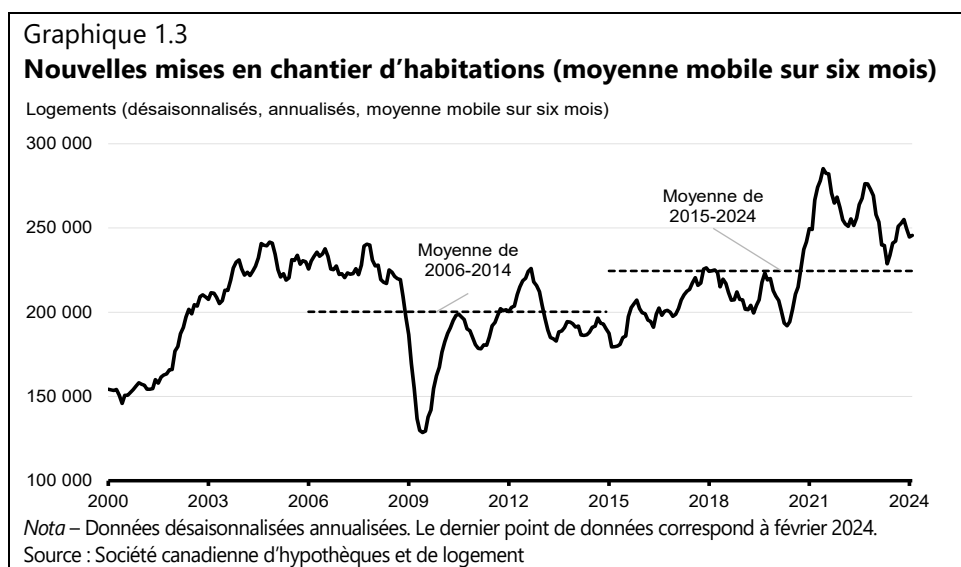
1.1 Construire plus de logements

Pour construire un nombre suffisant de logements de façon à rétablir des prix équitables et à assurer un chez-soi à tout le monde, il faudra un effort concerté d'Équipe Canada, c'est-à-dire que tous les ordres de gouvernement (gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux, territoriaux et les municipalités) doivent travailler ensemble pour éliminer les obstacles qui ralentissent souvent la construction de nouvelles habitations. Il leur faudra entre autres travailler ensemble pour surmonter les obstacles d'ordre financier et ceux liés au zonage et à la réglementation.

Déjà, le Fonds pour accélérer la construction de logements de 4 milliards de dollars réduit la paperasse partout au pays, grâce à la conclusion de 179 accords, qui permettront la construction de plus de 750 000 nouveaux logements au cours des 10 prochaines années. Étant donné ces résultats, ce fonds bénéficiera d'une injection de 400 millions de dollars pour permettre de bâtir plus de logements, plus rapidement, dans plus de communautés.

Dans le cadre de la nouvelle stratégie *Bâtir au Canada*, le gouvernement fédéral offre de collaborer avec les provinces et les territoires qui lancent leurs propres plans ambitieux en habitation, en mettant à leur disposition du financement pour aider à accroître rapidement l'offre de logements dans chaque province et territoire.

Il faut utiliser tous les outils possibles pour construire des maisons à une échelle et à un rythme inédits depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Le gouvernement annonce une série de mesures pour rendre les projets rentables pour les constructeurs, libérer des terrains pour construire de nouvelles habitations, réduire les formalités administratives qui freinent la construction, attirer et former de la main-d'œuvre qualifiée et accélérer l'adoption de méthodes novatrices afin que plus de logements puissent être construits, plus rapidement.



Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ La *Loi sur le logement et l'épicerie à prix abordable*, qui fait baisser les coûts de construction de nouvelles habitations en éliminant la TPS sur les nouveaux projets de logements construits expressément pour la location.
- ✓ Le versement de plus de 40 milliards de dollars dans le cadre du Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements, qui offre un financement à faible coût pour permettre la construction de plus de 101 000 logements locatifs partout au Canada.
- ✓ Le versement de plus de 14 milliards de dollars grâce au Fonds pour le logement abordable, en vue de construire 60 000 logements abordables et d'en réparer 240 000 autres.

- ✓ Le versement de 4 milliards de dollars grâce au Fonds pour accélérer la construction de logements, qui incite les municipalités à faire des changements transformateurs en éliminant les obstacles en matière de zonage et en augmentant la construction de logements. Ce fonds permet déjà d'accélérer la construction d'au moins 100 000 logements au cours des trois prochaines années et de plus de 750 000 habitations partout au Canada au cours des 10 prochaines années.
- ✓ Le déblocage d'une somme de 20 milliards de dollars en nouveau financement pour construire 30 000 appartements locatifs supplémentaires par an grâce à l'augmentation de la limite annuelle des Obligations hypothécaires du Canada, qui passerait de 40 milliards de dollars à 60 milliards de dollars.

Construire des logements sur des terrains publics

Le coût élevé et la rareté des terrains constituent d'importants obstacles à la construction de maisons. Ces obstacles contribuent également à l'augmentation des coûts de construction, qui se répercute ensuite sur la population.

À l'heure actuelle, les différents ordres de gouvernements dans tout le Canada disposent de terrains publics excédentaires, sous-utilisés et non bâtis, comme des tours de bureaux vides ou des immeubles peu élevés, qui pourraient être mis à profit pour construire des logements. En libérant ces terrains à cette fin, les pouvoirs publics peuvent réduire les coûts de construction et permettre que plus de logements arrivent sur le marché, plus rapidement, à des prix abordables pour la population.

Depuis 2016, la Société immobilière du Canada a permis la construction de plus de 10 300 nouveaux logements sur des terrains fédéraux sous-utilisés, dont plus de 1 100 logements abordables. La Société immobilière du Canada vise actuellement à permettre, au cours des cinq prochaines années, la construction de plus de 29 200 nouveaux logements, comptant au moins 20 % de logements abordables. La Société immobilière du Canada travaille à rendre disponibles de nouveaux logements chaque jour, mais il faut en faire plus, plus rapidement.

Afin que chaque personne puisse avoir un chez-soi sûr et abordable, le gouvernement transformera sa politique à l'égard des terrains fédéraux et mènera un effort national et pancanadien pour libérer des terrains publics afin d'y construire des logements.

Dans la mesure du possible, les terrains publics devraient être utilisés pour le logement. À l'avenir, le gouvernement fédéral s'associera avec le secteur de la construction domiciliaire afin que des logements soient bâtis sur tous les sites possibles à l'échelle du portefeuille fédéral. En tirant profit de nouvelles approches pour la construction de logements sur des terrains publics, par exemple la location, le gouvernement fédéral sera également en mesure de maintenir un solide bilan.

En construisant des logements sur des terrains publics, le gouvernement fédéral dirigera un effort d'Équipe Canada pour mettre à profit les terrains fédéraux, provinciaux, territoriaux et municipaux dans l'ensemble du pays. Le gouvernement fédéral travaillera en collaboration avec le secteur de la construction domiciliaire et les fournisseurs de logements pour bâtir des logements sur tous les sites possibles du portefeuille public.

Avec le nouveau Plan pour l'usage de terrains publics à des fins résidentielles, le gouvernement fédéral annonce un changement historique dans sa politique afin de mettre sur le marché 250 000 nouveaux logements d'ici 2031.

Pour atteindre cet objectif, le budget de 2024 annonce les mesures suivantes :

- ▶ Le gouvernement fédéral utilisera de nouveaux outils pour convertir les terrains publics en logements, y compris la location à bail, l'acquisition de terrains publics pour le logement et le maintien de la propriété, dans la mesure du possible. Le fait que l'État reste propriétaire des terrains et les loue aux constructeurs (au lieu de les vendre au plus offrant) permettra de construire de nouveaux logements qui resteront toujours abordables. Cet effort aidera les fournisseurs de logements à éviter des coûts d'immobilisations initiaux inutiles, afin qu'ils puissent construire plus de logements abordables. Le gouvernement renforcera par le fait même son bilan, ce qui lui permettra de rendre accessibles plus de logements.
- ▶ Le gouvernement procède à un examen rapide de son portefeuille de terrains fédéraux afin de trouver plus de terrains où construire des logements. À cette fin, le gouvernement prendra les mesures suivantes :
 - Il examinera l'ensemble du portefeuille de terrains et d'immeubles fédéraux afin de répertorier rapidement les sites où de nouveaux logements peuvent être construits.
 - Il demandera aux ministères et aux organismes de libérer des parcelles de terrain précises selon des cibles établies.
 - Il consultera les partenaires municipaux, provinciaux et du secteur privé pour déterminer les terrains les plus prometteurs à libérer pour la construction de logements.
 - Il publiera, avant l'automne 2024, une nouvelle banque de terrains publics, qui comprendra un inventaire des terrains disponibles, afin d'accélérer la construction sur les terrains publics.
 - Il diffusera un nouvel outil de cartographie géospatiale pour aider les constructeurs d'habitations à accéder plus facilement aux terrains publics et à en prendre connaissance.
 - Il déposera, au besoin, un projet de loi visant à faciliter l'acquisition et l'utilisation de terrains publics pour la construction de logements, en partenariat avec d'autres ordres de gouvernement.

► Le budget de 2024 propose 5 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour appuyer une transformation de la Société immobilière du Canada afin d'élargir ses activités pour qu'elle puisse favoriser la construction d'un plus grand nombre de logements sur des terrains publics. Ces réformes viseront :

- à réduire de moitié les temps d'approbation, tout en assurant le respect des obligations découlant de la Constitution;
- à lancer rapidement des processus de réaménagement;
- à procéder au regroupement de plusieurs propriétés à transférer simultanément;
- à permettre la conclusion de baux, y compris des baux à long terme à faible coût, avec les fournisseurs de logements;
- à transformer des bureaux sous-utilisés du gouvernement en propriétés à usages multiples;
- à transférer des terrains du gouvernement fédéral à la Société immobilière du Canada pour 1 \$, dans la mesure du possible, pour appuyer la construction d'un plus grand nombre de logements abordables;
- à permettre la construction de logements sur les sites fédéraux utilisés activement;
- à collaborer avec les sociétés d'État pour réaménager leurs sites excédentaires, sous-utilisés ou utilisés activement.

► Parallèlement à ses partenariats avec des constructeurs d'habitations, des organismes à but non lucratif et des coopératives sur des sites fédéraux, le gouvernement fédéral s'associera avec les provinces, les territoires et les municipalités afin de libérer davantage de terrains publics pour construire plus de logements. Bien que le gouvernement fédéral possède un portefeuille de terrains, d'autres ordres de gouvernement peuvent et doivent également contribuer à cet effort national en tirant parti de leur propre portefeuille foncier public. La construction sur ces sites peut se faire efficacement, car les infrastructures sont déjà en place (transports en commun, écoles, routes, eau, électricité, parcs, etc.). Afin d'appuyer ces efforts et d'élargir le portefeuille foncier du gouvernement fédéral mis à profit pour construire davantage de logements, le budget de 2024 propose les mesures suivantes :

- Un financement de 500 millions de dollars sur cinq ans selon la comptabilité de caisse, à compter de 2024-2025, pour permettre à Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada de lancer un nouveau fonds d'acquisition de terrains publics, qui achètera des terrains d'autres ordres de gouvernement pour stimuler une offre durable de logements mixtes.

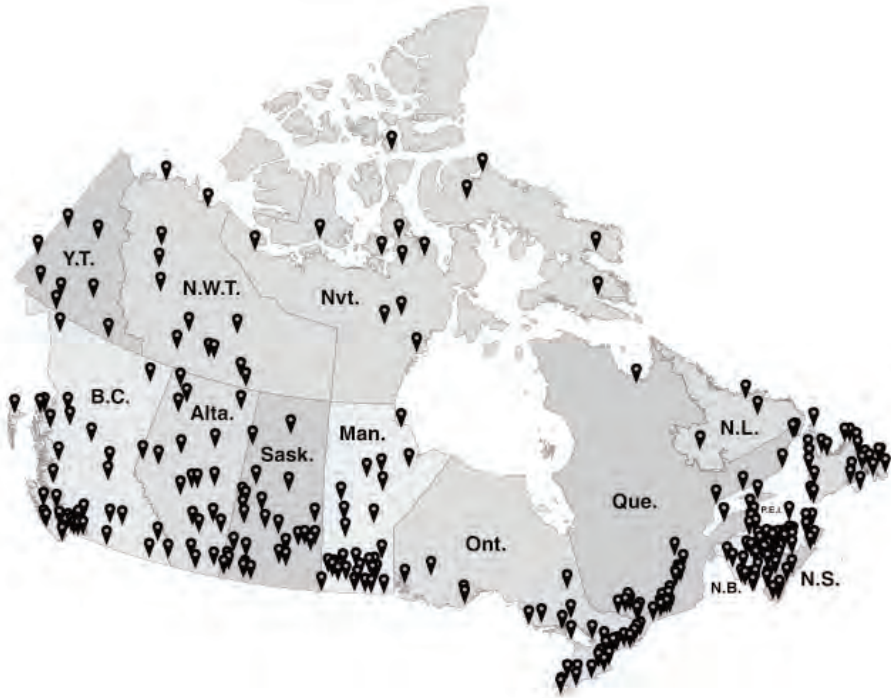
- Un financement de 112,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 4,3 millions de dollars par année par la suite, pour la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement afin de compléter l'Initiative des terrains fédéraux pour mettre davantage de terrains fédéraux à la disposition de prestataires de logements abordables. Cet investissement, qui devrait donner lieu à au moins 1 500 logements (dont 600 logements abordables), permettra également d'accorder une priorité aux nouvelles façons de faire, comme la location, pour rendre les terrains fédéraux accessibles aux prestataires de logements abordables.
 - Un financement de 20 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour permettre à Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada de renforcer son centre d'expertise sur les terrains publics.
 - Un financement de 15 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour permettre à Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada de collaborer avec Infrastructure Canada pour établir la nouvelle banque de terrains publics et le nouvel outil de cartographie géospatiale.
- Pour aller de l'avant immédiatement avec son Plan pour l'usage de terrains publics à des fins résidentielles, le gouvernement libère d'urgence cinq propriétés fédérales qui seront louées à des prestataires de logements pour la construction de plus de 800 nouveaux logements :
- près de 100 logements à Currie (Calgary, Alberta);
 - près de 500 logements au Village des Riverains (Ottawa, Ontario);
 - plus de 40 logements au Village à Griesbach (Edmonton, Alberta);
 - 100 logements dans le quartier Arbo (Toronto, Ontario);
 - plus de 100 logements au 3155, chemin de la Côte-de-Liesse (Montréal, Québec).
- En outre, le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder 4 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour permettre à la Société immobilière du Canada d'appuyer de nouveaux projets de logements modulaires sur quatre sites :
- Shannon Park, Dartmouth (Nouvelle-Écosse);
 - Village at Griesbach, Edmonton (Alberta);
 - Downsview, Toronto (Ontario);
 - Bassin Wellington, Montréal (Québec).

- ▶ Le gouvernement fédéral lancera au printemps un nouveau conseil d'action sur les terrains publics afin d'encourager la collaboration et de doter toutes les parties prenantes des outils dont elles ont besoin pour bâtir des logements sur les terrains publics.
 - Le conseil d'action sur les terrains publics réunira l'ensemble des parties prenantes afin de répertorier les parcelles de terrain à l'échelle du Canada qui présentent un fort potentiel pour le logement et d'agir en concertation pour y accélérer les mises en chantier. Ce groupe contribuera également à façonner la politique fédérale sur la construction de logements sur des terrains publics, y compris la conception du Fonds pour l'acquisition de terrains publics.
 - Pour appuyer ces travaux, le gouvernement propose, dans le budget de 2024, d'accorder 1,8 million de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au Bureau du Conseil privé pour la création d'un secrétariat du conseil d'action sur les terrains publics.

Le gouvernement fédéral reconnaît que la combinaison de l'octroi d'un financement fédéral existant et de terrains publics peut accélérer les mises en chantier et assurer des logements plus abordables. Le gouvernement fédéral étudiera la possibilité de tirer parti de ses initiatives de financement à faible coût, y compris son nouveau partenariat Bâtir au Canada et son nouveau Fonds canadien de protection des loyers, pour encourager les prestataires de logements à construire davantage de logements sur des terrains publics.

Figure 1.1

Le gouvernement fédéral, plus important propriétaire foncier au Canada



Nota – Le gouvernement fédéral possède un portefeuille de plus de 11 700 propriétés appartenant à l'État au Canada. Les données illustrées ne représentent qu'un sous-ensemble de ces terrains (excédentaires et en exploitation, l'accent étant mis sur les zones où le nombre de biens détenus est élevé).

De nouveaux projets d'habitations à but non lucratif grâce à l'utilisation de terrains publics pour la construction de logements

La Société de logement est une entreprise à but non lucratif de logements et de construction domiciliaire qui veut construire un immeuble d'habitation de 125 appartements à Edmonton, comptant au moins 30 % de logements abordables. Toutefois, le site que l'entreprise souhaite acheter coûte 9 millions de dollars, ce qui représente 25 % du coût total du projet.

Entre l'achat du terrain, les coûts de construction et les taux d'intérêt, le projet ne semble tout simplement pas viable. En ayant accès à des terrains publics, la Société de logement pourra maintenant louer à bail une parcelle de terrain du gouvernement fédéral, à peu de frais voire sans coût initial, et utiliser les recettes de location pour rembourser le bail au fil du temps.

La Société de logement pourra ainsi réaliser le projet et fixer des loyers abordables pour un pourcentage plus élevé de logements que prévu au départ.

Construire des logements sur des terrains de Postes Canada

Postes Canada gère un vaste portefeuille de terrains, dont plus de 1 700 bureaux de poste, dans plus de 1 700 communautés à l'échelle du pays. Bon nombre de ces sites abritent souvent des édifices d'un étage de Postes Canada, qui seraient mis à profit pour construire de nouvelles habitations d'un bout à l'autre du pays, sans compromettre les services de Postes Canada.

Les six propriétés suivantes de Postes Canada font l'objet d'une évaluation en vue d'établir les possibilités de les utiliser pour la construction de logements :

- 1285, rue Notre-Dame Centre, Trois-Rivières (Québec);
- 37, rue Saint-Laurent, Beauharnois (Québec) (récemment mise en vente);
- 4, rue du Centre-Commercial, Roxboro (Québec);
- 9702, rue Hardin, Fort McMurray (Alberta) (récemment mise en vente);
- 120, rue Charles, North Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique);
- 45, rue Mary, Port Moody (Colombie-Britannique).

Ces six propriétés ne sont que le début. Dans l'ensemble du portefeuille de Postes Canada, beaucoup d'autres propriétés pourraient être libérées pour construire des logements, tout en maintenant des normes de service élevées pour les Canadiennes et Canadiens, y compris dans les communautés rurales.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que Postes Canada demeurera une organisation axée sur le service à la population et la livraison du courrier. De plus, le gouvernement envisagera de tirer profit du portefeuille de biens immobiliers fédéraux de Postes Canada pour contribuer à l'offre de logements. Il est ainsi encore plus attendu de Postes Canada qu'elle innove pour répondre aux besoins des gens et de leurs communautés partout au pays.
- ▶ À l'appui de l'objectif visant à construire des logements sur des terrains publics, le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement prendra des mesures pour permettre à Postes Canada de donner la priorité à la location à bail ou à la cession de biens immobiliers et de terrains prometteurs pour la construction domiciliaire, là où il est possible de le faire tout en maintenant des normes de service élevées pour la population canadienne.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce également l'intention du gouvernement de lancer un nouveau programme de logement de Postes Canada pour aider les fournisseurs de logements abordables à construire des logements sur des propriétés cédées ou louées de Postes Canada. Les détails seront disponibles plus tard au cours de l'année.

Figure 1.2

Échantillon de propriétés de Postes Canada susceptibles d'être utilisées pour la construction de logements



Nota – Dans le cadre des travaux visant à tirer parti des propriétés de Postes Canada pour le logement, Postes Canada maintiendra des normes de services élevées pour la population canadienne.

Construire des logements sur des terrains de la Défense nationale

La Défense nationale compte dans l'ensemble des provinces et des territoires 622 propriétés d'une superficie totale de 2,2 millions d'hectares, en plus de ses installations servant à loger de nombreux membres des Forces armées canadiennes. Bon nombre de ces biens de la Défense nationale dans des villes et des communautés du Canada ne sont pas entièrement utilisés et pourraient être libérés pour construire plus d'habitations pour les membres des Forces armées canadiennes et les civils.

- ▶ Dans le cadre de ses efforts visant à construire des logements sur des terrains publics, le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement envisage de réaménager des propriétés de la Défense nationale à Halifax, à Toronto et à Victoria qui pourraient être utilisées à des fins militaires et civiles.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce également que le ministère de la Défense nationale travaille avec la Société immobilière du Canada et d'autres partenaires pour céder 14 propriétés excédentaires qui sont prometteuses pour la construction domiciliaire et qui ne sont pas nécessaires aux opérations de la Défense nationale, notamment :
 - le manège militaire d'Amherst à Amherst (Nouvelle-Écosse);
 - le 96, rue D'Auteuil, et le 87, rue St-Louis à Québec (Québec);
 - le Centre médical de la Défense nationale à Ottawa (Ontario);
 - le manège militaire du *NCSM Hunter* à Windsor (Ontario);
 - le manège militaire Brigadier Murphy à Vernon, en Colombie-Britannique.

En outre, l'examen des terrains et des propriétés appartenant à l'État annoncé dans le cadre des efforts du gouvernement visant à construire des logements sur des terrains publics devrait permettre de déterminer d'autres biens immobiliers de la Défense nationale présentant un fort potentiel pour la construction domiciliaire.

Les personnes qui servent dans les Forces armées canadiennes (FAC) sont prêtes à se déployer et à se déplacer pour défendre le Canada. Quel que soit leur lieu d'affectation, les militaires et leurs familles ne devraient pas avoir à s'inquiéter de trouver un logement convenable.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose aussi des investissements supplémentaires afin de permettre au ministère de la Défense nationale de construire et de rénover des logements pour le personnel des FAC dans les bases partout au Canada. Ce financement permettrait de construire jusqu'à 1 400 nouvelles maisons et de rénover 2 500 habitations existantes pour les membres des FAC qui travaillent dans des bases dans des communautés comme Esquimalt, Edmonton, Borden, Trenton, Kingston, Petawawa, Ottawa, Valcartier et Gagetown. Pour plus de détails, voir le chapitre 7.

La construction de logements additionnels sur les bases aidera non seulement à répondre aux besoins en logements du personnel militaire, mais aussi à répondre à la demande de logements dans les communautés voisines, puisque moins de militaires auront besoin de logements locatifs dans ces régions.

Convertir des immeubles à bureaux fédéraux sous-utilisés en logements

Comme la plupart des organisations au Canada et dans le monde, le gouvernement est passé à un modèle de travail hybride, une évolution déclenchée à l'origine par la pandémie. Aujourd'hui, Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada dispose de plus de 6 millions de mètres carrés de locaux à bureaux, dont environ 50 % sont sous-utilisés ou entièrement vacants. Il ne s'agit pas là d'une utilisation efficace des ressources, surtout à un moment où le Canada est en proie à une pénurie de logements.

Le gouvernement fédéral lance une importante initiative pour se départir d'actifs en vue de réduire la superficie de ses locaux à bureaux. Ainsi, il sera possible de convertir davantage d'immeubles de bureaux, en particulier dans les zones urbaines, en logements pour les Canadiennes et les Canadiens, tout en assurant une utilisation responsable des ressources publiques.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 1,1 milliard de dollars sur 10 ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada afin de réduire de 50 % son portefeuille de bureaux. Ce financement, qui devrait être recouvré grâce à des économies substantielles à court et à long terme, aidera à accélérer la fin des baux et l'aliénation de biens fédéraux sous-utilisés et à régler le problème de l'entretien différé. Le cas échéant, le gouvernement accordera la priorité au logement étudiant et au logement hors marché dans la mise en disponibilité des immeubles à bureaux fédéraux.

La réduction de l'empreinte des bureaux fédéraux entraînera des économies substantielles, qui devraient atteindre 3,9 milliards de dollars au cours des 10 prochaines années et 0,9 milliard de dollars par année par la suite.

Taxer les terrains vacants pour encourager la construction de logements

À un moment où il faut construire des logements le plus rapidement possible, il est insensé que de bons terrains, bien situés, soient sous-utilisés. Alors que tous les ordres de gouvernement mettent en place des politiques visant à remédier à la pénurie de logements, des préoccupations ont été exprimées quant au risque que certains propriétaires fonciers canadiens gardent en réserve des terrains à bâtir, dans l'espoir de profiter de la hausse de leur valeur alors que ceux-ci pourraient servir à la construction domiciliaire dès maintenant. Les terrains vacants doivent être utilisés, idéalement pour construire des logements.

Le gouvernement fédéral agit énergiquement pour régler la crise du logement au Canada, et il estime que les propriétaires de terrains vacants au Canada doivent aussi apporter leur contribution pour permettre que des terrains inutilisés servent à la construction de logements.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement envisagera d’instaurer une nouvelle taxe sur les terrains vacants en zone résidentielle. Le gouvernement lancera des consultations plus tard cette année.

Construire des appartements et diminuer les loyers

La construction de logements exige des investissements considérables, encore plus lorsque les taux d’intérêt et les prix des terrains sont élevés, comme ils l’ont été ces dernières années. L’accès au financement à faible coût peut aider à rendre possibles des projets de logements locatifs que les constructeurs d’habitations jugeaient auparavant irréalisables d’un point de vue financier. Afin de favoriser la mise en chantier d’un plus grand nombre d’immeubles d’habitation, le gouvernement investit massivement dans ses programmes de financement à faible coût pour les constructeurs, afin de s’assurer que ces entreprises disposent des fonds nécessaires pour continuer à bâtir des logements.

Le Programme de prêts pour la construction d’appartements joue un rôle crucial en vue de régler la crise du logement en fournissant aux promoteurs les capitaux nécessaires pour construire des logements locatifs. Ce soutien accélère la construction d’appartements dans les quartiers où les gens veulent vivre et travailler. C’est une excellente chose, à la fois pour les gens, les communautés et l’économie.

- ▶ Afin de construire plus d’appartements destinés à la location, plus rapidement, le budget de 2024 annonce un financement supplémentaire de 15 milliards de dollars en nouveau financement de prêts, à compter de 2025-2026, pour le Programme de prêts pour la construction d’appartements, pour un financement de prêts total s’élevant à plus de 55 milliards de dollars. Cet investissement appuiera la construction de plus de 30 000 logements à l’échelle du Canada, ce qui portera la contribution totale du programme à plus de 131 000 nouveaux logements financés d’ici 2031-2032.
 - De ce montant, au moins 100 millions de dollars seront utilisés pour construire des logements au-dessus de locaux existants de magasins et d’entreprises, particulièrement dans les grandes villes où les terrains sont rares et où la densité est essentielle.
- ▶ Pour accroître l’accès au programme et favoriser la construction, le budget de 2024 prévoit de nouvelles réformes du Programme de prêts pour la construction d’appartements, notamment les suivantes :
 - prolonger la durée des prêts proposés;

- élargir l'accès au financement afin d'inclure les projets de logement pour étudiants et aînés;
- introduire une approche de portefeuille afin que les constructeurs puissent aller de l'avant avec plusieurs projets en même temps;
- offrir plus de latitude pour les exigences liées au coût abordable, à l'efficacité énergétique et à l'accessibilité;
- mettre en place une voie pour les constructeurs assidus afin d'accélérer le processus de demande de ceux qui ont fait leurs preuves.

Grâce à ces mesures, il sera plus facile, moins coûteux et plus rapide de bâtir des logements au Canada. Par exemple, les étudiants pourront mettre la main sur les clés de leur premier appartement, près de leur campus. Les jeunes familles pourront quant à elles se trouver un logement qui leur convient près du travail, dans un quartier dynamique offrant de multiples possibilités. Les aînés, eux, pourront vivre dans un endroit plus petit et abordable qui leur procurera sécurité et dignité.

Le financement fédéral est complété par les fonds gouvernementaux visant à appuyer le développement des communautés, qu'il s'agisse de financement d'espaces pour la garde et l'apprentissage de jeunes enfants ou l'aménagement d'infrastructures nécessaires pour bâtir des logements. C'est ainsi que nous bâtissons des communautés où il fait bon vivre, à un coût plus abordable.

Figure 1.3

Logements appuyés par le Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements



Nota – Données en date du 31 décembre 2023. Comprend tous les projets annoncés. Les nombres peuvent être différents de ceux de la SCHL, qui incluent tous les projets approuvés.

Réduire les coûts pour construire plus d'immeubles d'appartements

Maisons Camille Inc. souhaite bâtir un immeuble locatif de 20 étages à Winnipeg, un projet qui devrait coûter des dizaines de millions de dollars. Les institutions prêteuses privées n'accordent généralement pas de prêts pour de tels projets, à moins de le faire en commun pour répartir le risque entre plusieurs prêteurs, ce qui rend le processus beaucoup plus complexe et long. Le financement privé, dont le taux de base est supérieur à 7 %, est tout simplement trop coûteux pour rendre ce projet viable. Maisons Camille Inc. envisage d'abandonner l'idée, mais décide plutôt de demander un financement à faible coût dans le cadre du Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements.

Le Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements offre des modalités de financement favorables (taux d'intérêt concurrentiels, inclusion de la prime d'assurance, termes et périodes d'amortissement plus longs) qui font économiser des millions de dollars aux entreprises emprunteuses par rapport au financement privé.

Ce financement à faible coût accordé selon des modalités souples, combiné à un soutien adapté aux besoins du projet et au rôle de la SCHL comme prêteur unique, vient changer l'équation pour des constructeurs comme Maisons Camille Inc. et contribue à ce que plus d'immeubles d'appartements locatifs soient construits partout au Canada.

Lancer l'initiative Bâtir au Canada

Pour construire des logements partout au pays, il faut une approche Équipe Canada. Les provinces et les territoires détiennent un certain nombre de leviers essentiels pour accroître l'offre de logements, qu'il s'agisse des règles de zonage, des demandes d'approbation de projet, de la planification de l'aménagement du territoire, des règles s'appliquant aux locataires et aux propriétaires d'immeubles ou de l'adoption des codes du bâtiment et des règlements relatifs à la construction.

Le gouvernement fédéral appuie un certain nombre d'initiatives provinciales et territoriales dans le cadre d'ententes bilatérales sur le logement à frais partagés. Récemment, il s'est d'ailleurs allié à la Colombie-Britannique pour appuyer l'initiative BC Builds avec un financement de 2 milliards de dollars, qui sera accordé sous la forme de prêts à faible de coût dans le cadre du Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements.

Le partenariat du gouvernement fédéral avec BC Builds témoigne des progrès qu'il est possible de faire lorsque plusieurs ordres de gouvernement travaillent en collaboration pour procurer des milliers de nouveaux logements locatifs aux gens des communautés partout au Canada.

- Faisant fond sur cet élan, le budget de 2024 annonce l'initiative *Bâtir au Canada*, par laquelle le gouvernement fédéral compte tirer parti de son Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements de 55 milliards de dollars afin de s'associer aux efforts des provinces et des territoires pour bâtir davantage de logements locatifs dans l'ensemble du pays.
- Pour accéder au financement fédéral, les provinces et les territoires devront respecter les critères établis dans le cadre de BC Builds et prendre des mesures pour permettre la construction d'encore plus de logements, notamment :
 - faire des investissements pour compléter le financement fédéral;
 - utiliser des terrains publics, des terrains appartenant à des organisations à but non lucratif ou à la communauté et des terrains vacants pour y bâtir des logements;
 - tenir compte dans l'examen des projets de l'accès aux services d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants ainsi que de l'expansion des services de garde à but non lucratif;
 - simplifier le processus pour ramener les délais d'approbation des projets à 12 ou 18 mois maximum;
 - satisfaire aux critères du Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements, y compris ceux qui concernent le caractère abordable.

Le gouvernement fédéral entreprendra dès que possible des discussions avec les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux. Cette initiative transformatrice permet un arrimage entre les portefeuilles de terrains sous-utilisés, la construction domiciliaire et les investissements fédéraux et provinciaux. Cet effort d'Équipe Canada ouvrira la voie à de nouveaux logements partout au pays.

Bonifier le Fonds pour accélérer la construction de logements

En mars 2023, le gouvernement a lancé le Fonds pour accélérer la construction de logements de 4 milliards de dollars afin de collaborer avec les municipalités en vue de réduire les formalités administratives et d'accélérer la création d'au moins 100 000 nouveaux logements dans l'ensemble du Canada. Dans le cadre de 179 ententes signées à ce jour, le gouvernement a promis près de 4 milliards de dollars afin de stimuler la construction de 750 000 logements dans l'ensemble du pays au cours de la prochaine décennie.

➤ Poursuivant sur cette lancée, le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder un montant supplémentaire de 400 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, afin de bonifier le Fonds pour accélérer la construction de logements. Ce financement permettra d'accélérer la construction de 12 000 nouveaux logements au cours des trois prochaines années.

Tableau 1.1

Ententes pour accélérer la construction de logements

Lieu	Financement fédéral (\$)	Nouveaux logements (sur 10 ans)
London (Ontario)	74 millions	7 280
Vaughan (Ontario)	59 millions	43 999
Hamilton (Ontario)	93,5 millions	9 000
Halifax (Nouvelle-Écosse)	79,3 millions	8 866
Brampton (Ontario)	114 millions	24 100
Kelowna (Colombie-Britannique)	31,5 millions	20 680
Kitchener (Ontario)	42,4 millions	37 533
Province de Québec	900 millions	--
Calgary (Alberta)	228 millions	35 950
Moncton (Nouveau-Brunswick)	15,5 millions	5 585
Richmond Hill (Ontario)	31 millions	41 760
Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)	115 millions	40 300
Mississauga (Ontario)	113 millions	35 215
Burnaby (Colombie-Britannique)	43 millions	11 950
Winnipeg (Manitoba)	122 millions	15 867
Toronto (Ontario)	471 millions	53 000
Iqaluit (Nunavut)	8,9 millions	1 450
Municipalités/hameaux du Nunavut	18,1 millions	1 697
Summerside (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)	5,8 millions	725
Surrey (Colombie-Britannique)	95 millions	16 500
Guelph (Ontario)	21,4 millions	9 450
Burlington (Ontario)	21 millions	5 335
St. Catharines (Ontario)	25,7 millions	12 417
Saint John (Nouveau-Brunswick)	9,1 millions	1 710
Kingston (Ontario)	27,6 millions	4 867
Ajax (Ontario)	22 millions	10 713

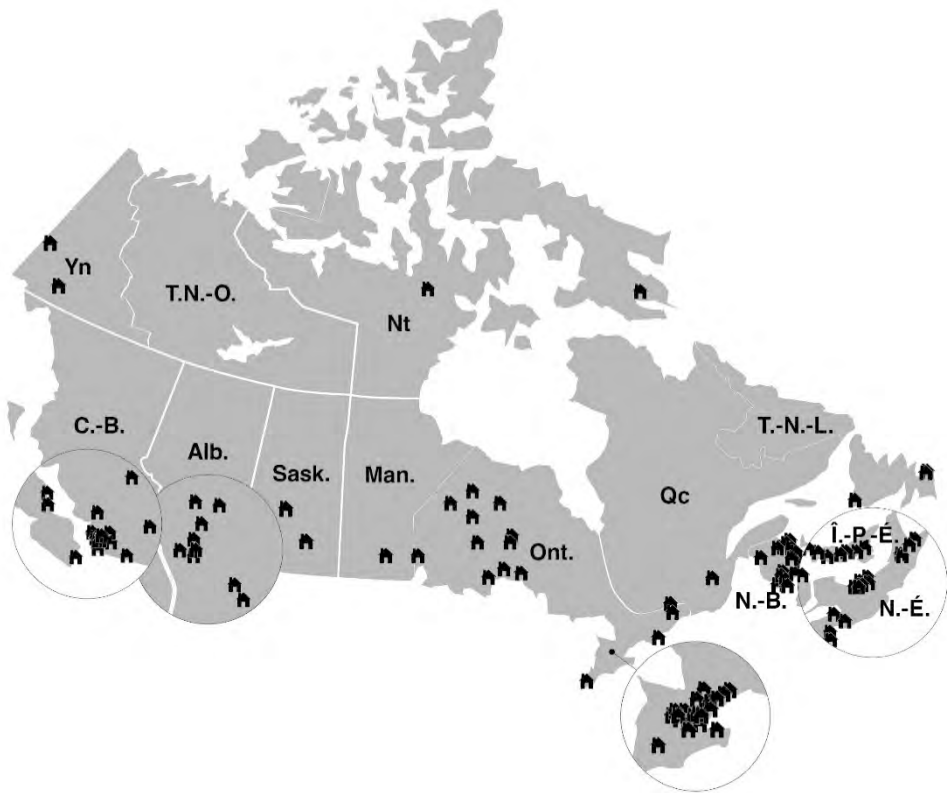
Lieu	Financement fédéral (\$)	Nouveaux logements (sur 10 ans)
Richmond (Colombie-Britannique)	35,9 millions	3 125
Milton (Ontario)	22 millions	4 619
Fredericton (Nouveau-Brunswick)	10 millions	2 560
Whitby (Ontario)	25 millions	18 030
Squamish (Colombie-Britannique)	7 millions	1 350
Waterloo (Ontario)	22 millions	15 391
Regina (Saskatchewan)	35 millions	3 050
Coquitlam (Colombie-Britannique)	25 millions	2 867
Charlottetown (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)	10 millions	1 050
Abbotsford (Colombie-Britannique)	25,6 millions	2 326
Ottawa (Ontario)	176,3 millions	32 600
Victoria, Comox, Campbell River (Colombie-Britannique)	33,5 millions	16 256
Channel-Port Aux Basques (Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador)	3,3 millions	390
Banff, Sylvan Lake, Bow Island, Westlock, Duchess, Smoky Lake (Alberta)	13,8 millions	3 118
Campbellton (Nouveau-Brunswick)	4,5 millions	465
Marathon (Ontario)	1,9 million	305
Edmonton (Alberta)	175 millions	22 300
Wolfville (Nouvelle-Écosse)	1,8 million	280
Municipalité régionale du Cap-Breton, Première Nation Membertou (Nouvelle-Écosse)	13,3 millions	3 286
Woolwich (Ontario)	6,7 millions	1 648
New Glasgow, Pictou, Westville (Nouvelle-Écosse)	5,6 millions	2 160
Cornwall (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)	4,3 millions	522
Mount Pearl (Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador)	6,1 millions	2 000
Saskatoon (Saskatchewan)	41,3 millions	25 240
Whitehorse (Yukon)	11 millions	3 984
Thunder Bay (Ontario)	20,7 millions	6 669
Shippagan, Caraquet, Tracadie, Bathurst (Pabineau) (Nouveau-Brunswick)	10,5 millions	3 196
Ville de North Vancouver (Colombie-Britannique)	18,6 millions	3 170
North Grenville (Ontario)	5,2 millions	1 700

Lieu	Financement fédéral (\$)	Nouveaux logements (sur 10 ans)
Cap-Acadie (Nouveau-Brunswick)	2 millions	360
Grand Bouctouche, Champdoré, Première Nation Indian Island (Nouveau-Brunswick)	7,1 millions	1 849
Tecumseh (Ontario)	4,4 millions	5 850
Airdrie (Alberta)	24,8 millions	3 534
Pemberton (Colombie-Britannique)	2,7 millions	1 995
Cambridge (Ontario)	13,3 millions	3 625
Kings County, Lunenburg, Chester (Nouvelle-Écosse)	9,1 millions	1 845
West Hants (Nouvelle-Écosse)	1 million	1 500
Markham (Ontario)	58,8 millions	6 635
Comté d'Antigonish, ville d'Antigonish (Nouvelle-Écosse)	3,2 millions	276
St. John's (Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador)	10,4 millions	4 138
Gibsons (Colombie-Britannique)	2,1 millions	900
Stratford (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)	5 millions	2 017
Barrie (Ontario)	25,6 millions	4 100
Three Rivers (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)	3,4 millions	410
Grand Bay – Westfield, Harvey, Sussex (Nouveau-Brunswick)	5,1 millions	1 129
Bowen Island (Colombie-Britannique)	1,6 million	114
O'Leary, Wellington (Île-du-Prince-Édouard)	1 million	154
Edmundston (Nouveau-Brunswick)	4 millions	1 913
East Hants (Nouvelle-Écosse)	5,8 millions	2 825
Dawson, Carmacks, Haines Junction, Watson Lake (Yukon)	6,7 millions	1 036
Red Rock Indian Band, Whitesands, Wapekeka, Webequie, Wunnumin, Aroland, Long Lake #58, Muskrat Dam Lake, Shoal Lake No.40 First Nations (Ontario)	15,3 millions	1 460

* L'entente avec la province de Québec prévoit des investissements équivalents de la province, pour un total combiné de 1,8 milliard de dollars en nouveau financement pour la construction de logements, y compris pour 8 000 logements abordables supplémentaires.

Figure 1.4

Plus de mises en chantier au pays grâce au Fonds pour accélérer la construction de logements



Permettre aux communautés de construire plus de logements

Pour construire plus de logements dans des communautés où les gens veulent vivre, il faut des infrastructures essentielles comme des lignes électriques, des stations de transport en commun, des réseaux d'aqueduc et d'égouts, des services Internet par câble, des bibliothèques et des centres de loisirs. Sans cette infrastructure, il est difficile pour les communautés de se développer, et de nouveaux logements ne peuvent pas être construits.

Le gouvernement fédéral aide les communautés en pleine croissance à bâtir l'infrastructure nécessaire à la construction d'un plus grand nombre de logements, notamment par l'entremise de la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada. Le budget de 2024 propose également un nouveau soutien aux communautés en croissance grâce au nouveau Fonds canadien pour les infrastructures liées au logement.

Le chapitre 5 donne plus de détails sur les programmes de financement pour l'infrastructure du gouvernement fédéral.

Lancer le nouveau Fonds canadien pour les infrastructures liées au logement

Afin de construire plus de logements, il faut mettre en place l'infrastructure essentielle pour soutenir des communautés en croissance et des quartiers plus denses et dynamiques où il fait bon vivre.

En particulier, les communautés doivent investir dans des infrastructures efficaces et fiables d'aqueduc, d'égout et d'évacuation des eaux pluviales afin de suivre le rythme de la croissance démographique et d'encourager la densification. Ces investissements sont essentiels en ce moment où tous les ordres de gouvernement travaillent ensemble pour rendre plus de logements disponibles, plus rapidement.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 6 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Infrastructure Canada pour lancer le nouveau Fonds canadien pour les infrastructures liées au logement. Le fonds accélérera la construction et l'amélioration d'infrastructures d'approvisionnement en eau, de traitement des eaux usées, d'évacuation des eaux pluviales et de gestion des déchets solides essentielles au logement. Ces travaux auront une incidence directe sur la création de nouveaux logements et favoriseront la densification. Ce fonds sera composé des éléments suivants :
 - Un financement de 1 milliard de dollars directement à la disposition des municipalités pour répondre aux besoins urgents en matière d'infrastructures directement liées à l'offre de logements.
 - Un financement de 5 milliards de dollars pour des ententes avec les provinces et les territoires à l'appui des priorités à long terme. L'accès à ce financement sera réservé aux provinces et aux territoires qui s'engagent à prendre les mesures clés suivantes pour accroître l'offre de logements :
 - Légaliser davantage d'options de logement en adoptant des zonages qui permettent la construction de quadruplex de plein droit ainsi qu'un plus grand nombre d'autres types d'immeubles multiplex, y compris des duplex, des triplex, des maisons en rangée et des immeubles à logements multifamiliaux.
 - Appliquer un gel de trois ans sur l'augmentation des redevances d'aménagement à partir du 2 avril 2024 pour les municipalités dont la population est supérieure à 300 000 habitants.

- Adopter les modifications à venir du Code national du bâtiment afin d'appuyer des options de logements plus accessibles, abordables et respectueuses du climat.
 - Donner une préapprobation pour la construction de logements respectant les conceptions figurant dans le catalogue de conception de logements du gouvernement, qui sera publié bientôt.
 - Mettre en œuvre les mesures prévues dans la Charte des droits des acheteurs d'une propriété et la Charte des droits des locataires, qui seront publiées bientôt.
- Les provinces auront jusqu'au 1^{er} janvier 2025 pour conclure une entente et les territoires, jusqu'au 1^{er} avril 2025. Si une province ou un territoire ne conclut pas d'entente dans les délais prescrits, sa part du financement sera transférée au volet municipal. Le gouvernement fédéral collaborera avec les gouvernements territoriaux pour s'assurer que les mesures prévues dans leurs ententes répondent à leurs besoins particuliers.

Afin de garantir que ce financement atteint les communautés de toutes tailles et de tous les besoins, les provinces doivent consacrer au moins 20 % de leur financement fondé sur des ententes aux communautés rurales, autochtones et nordiques.

Tirer parti du financement du transport en commun pour construire plus de logements

Bien des gens comptent sur le transport en commun pour se rendre à l'école ou au travail, aller voir leurs amis et explorer leur communauté. Il faut bâtir plus de logements à proximité des services dont la population a besoin. Des services de transport en commun accessibles et fiables permettent aux gens de passer plus de temps avec leurs proches. Il est essentiel que tous les ordres de gouvernement travaillent de concert à cette fin.

► Le budget de 2024 annonce que toute communauté qui souhaite obtenir un financement prévisible à long terme par l'intermédiaire du Fonds permanent pour le transport en commun du gouvernement fédéral à venir devra prendre des mesures pour accroître directement l'offre de logements là où elle est le plus nécessaire, en venant :

- éliminer toutes les exigences minimales obligatoires d'espaces de stationnement dans un rayon de 800 mètres d'une ligne de transport en commun à haute fréquence;
- permettre la construction de logements à haute densité à moins de 800 mètres d'une ligne de transport en commun à haute fréquence;

- permettre la construction de logements à haute densité à moins de 800 mètres d'établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire.
- Mener une évaluation des besoins en logement pour toutes les communautés ayant une population de plus de 30 000 habitants.

Grâce à ces changements attendus depuis longtemps, un plus grand nombre de personnes pourront vivre à proximité du transport en commun pour accéder aux services et aux possibilités offerts dans leur communauté, et des logements seront construits plus rapidement et à des prix plus abordables.

Mettre en œuvre l'initiative pour le logement de la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada

À mesure que plus de logements se construiront dans les villes et les villages du Canada, il faudra aménager plus d'infrastructures. Des réseaux d'aqueduc et d'égouts jusqu'au transport en commun, en passant par l'Internet à haute vitesse, le gouvernement fédéral fournit aux municipalités les outils dont elles ont besoin pour croître.

C'est pourquoi, depuis 2017, la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada s'est engagée à réaliser des investissements de plus de 11 milliards de dollars dans plus de 50 projets et a mobilisé plus de 31 milliards d'investissements au total, pour combler des lacunes cruciales dans les infrastructures partout au pays. En voici quelques exemples :

- financement de 1,28 milliard de dollars pour le Réseau express métropolitain à Montréal;
- financement de 1,3 milliard de dollars pour le service Internet à large bande en milieu rural en Ontario;
- financement de 165 millions de dollars pour l'achat d'autobus à zéro émission par la ville de Calgary;
- financement de 138,2 millions de dollars pour le stockage d'énergie afin de permettre l'utilisation accrue d'énergie renouvelable en Nouvelle-Écosse;
- financement pouvant aller jusqu'à 80 millions de dollars pour le projet d'expansion du potentiel hydroélectrique d'Atlin, au Yukon.

L'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* a annoncé que la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada explorerait d'autres possibilités pour répondre aux besoins des communautés en croissance en aidant à financer les infrastructures nécessaires à la construction d'un plus grand nombre de logements.

En mars 2024, la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada a annoncé le lancement de son Initiative d'infrastructures pour le logement afin de fournir un financement à faible coût pour permettre aux municipalités et aux

communautés autochtones d'aménager les infrastructures nécessaires pour bâtir des logements. Le financement de cette initiative provient de l'enveloppe de financement existante de la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada.

Aménager les infrastructures dont les communautés ont besoin pour bâtir plus de logements

La Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada (BIC) a déjà établi son premier engagement d'investissement dans le cadre de son Initiative d'infrastructures pour le logement, en engageant jusqu'à 140 millions de dollars pour financer de nouvelles infrastructures d'aqueduc et d'égouts dans cinq communautés du Manitoba, dont la ville de Brandon. Le projet appuiera l'assainissement de l'eau et l'amélioration du traitement des eaux usées, ce qui fournira l'infrastructure nécessaire à l'appui d'environ 15 000 nouveaux logements.

Les communautés en croissance rapide, comme la ville de Brandon, nécessitent non seulement la construction d'un grand nombre de nouveaux logements, mais aussi des investissements dans les réseaux d'aqueduc et d'égout et d'autres infrastructures locales. Il peut être difficile pour la ville de payer ces nouvelles infrastructures, surtout lorsque ce sont les résidents existants qui porteraient le fardeau des coûts initiaux. En réduisant le coût des prêts et en assumant certains des risques associés aux nouveaux projets de développement, la BIC, grâce à ses investissements, pourra aider les municipalités à bâtir les infrastructures nécessaires à la construction de milliers de nouveaux logements dans l'ensemble du pays.

Construire des logements différemment

Il faut bâtir des logements plus vite et plus intelligemment, à des prix abordables pour la population. Pour ce faire, il est nécessaire d'investir dans des idées et des technologies comme les usines de maisons préfabriquées, la production de bois de masse, la construction par panneaux, l'impression 3D et les catalogues de conception de logements préapprouvés. Il faut faire preuve du même esprit d'innovation que celui qui caractérise les investissements faits dans l'ensemble de l'économie et construire des logements d'une façon qui correspond au 21^e siècle.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, afin d'accélérer le développement de technologies novatrices dans le secteur du logement, le gouvernement propose de verser 50 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Fabrication de prochaine génération Canada (NGen), l'une des grappes d'innovation mondiales du Canada, en vue de lancer le nouveau Fonds pour l'innovation et la technologie en construction résidentielle. NGen tentera d'obtenir par effet de levier 150 millions de dollars

supplémentaires du secteur privé et d'autres ordres de gouvernement pour appuyer un investissement ciblé de 200 millions dans l'innovation en matière de logement au Canada. Les premiers projets devraient être annoncés cet été.

- Dans le budget de 2024, pour appuyer davantage l'application à plus large échelle de solutions de logement novatrices, le gouvernement propose de verser 50 millions de dollars sur deux ans, selon la comptabilité de caisse, à compter de 2024-2025, afin que les agences de développement régional du Canada soutiennent les solutions locales et novatrices de logements dans l'ensemble du pays, comme la conception et l'agrandissement de maisons modulaires, l'utilisation de l'impression 3D, la construction en bois massif et la construction par panneaux. Cela fait fond sur le succès de dizaines de projets innovateurs déjà financés et en cours dans les communautés du pays, notamment :
- soutien de 188 485 \$ de l'Agence fédérale de développement économique pour le Sud de l'Ontario à Grand River Modular Ltd., à Kitchener (Ontario), afin d'appuyer la commercialisation de logements modulaires;
 - soutien de 200 000 \$ de Développement économique Canada pour les régions du Québec à Structures KSM, à Gatineau (Québec), afin de lui permettre d'acquérir de l'équipement et des logiciels de production automatisés et novateurs pour accroître sa capacité de production de fermes de toit;
 - soutien de 2,15 millions de dollars de l'Agence canadienne de développement économique du Nord à Nunafab Inc., au Nunavut, afin d'ouvrir une usine de production de maisons modulaires dans la communauté de Cambridge Bay, pour y construire rapidement des maisons en vue de répondre aux besoins de logement dans cette ville et de les expédier dans d'autres communautés du Nunavut;
 - soutien de 2 millions de dollars de l'Agence de promotion économique du Canada atlantique à Island Structural Systems, à Kensington (Île-du-Prince-Édouard), pour une installation automatisée qui améliorera la productivité du secteur de la construction domiciliaire de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard;
 - soutien de 1 million de dollars de Développement économique Canada pour les Prairies à Landmark Group of Companies Inc. et Promise Robotics Inc., à Edmonton (Alberta), afin d'établir une micro-usine robotique mobile pour construire des composants de logement.

Tout nouveau modèle de logement novateur financé par l'intermédiaire des agences de développement régional et NGen alimentera les travaux de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement portant sur le catalogue de conception de logements.

- Afin de simplifier la façon dont le Canada construit des maisons, le budget de 2024 annonce que le Conseil national de recherches du Canada lancera des consultations avec les provinces, les territoires, l'industrie et les experts de la sécurité-incendie pour s'attaquer aux obstacles réglementaires, notamment les conceptions d'immeubles à point d'accès et à une seule sortie, et pour simplifier le processus d'inspection. En outre, le Conseil national de recherches du Canada déterminera les moyens de réduire le chevauchement entre les inspections en usine des composants de maisons modulaires et les inspections sur place, et appuiera les efforts visant à éliminer les obstacles réglementaires afin d'aider à agrandir les logements construits en usine dans l'ensemble du pays.
- Le budget de 2024 annonce également que le Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements allouera au moins 500 millions de dollars aux constructeurs d'habitations qui utilisent des techniques de construction novatrices, comme le logement modulaire, pour de nouveaux projets de logements locatifs.

Au cours des prochains mois, le gouvernement consultera les secteurs du logement, de la construction et des matériaux de construction, de même que les syndicats, les experts en logements pour Autochtones et d'autres intervenants pertinents, afin d'élaborer conjointement une stratégie industrielle canadienne en matière de construction domiciliaire. Ensemble, nous examinerons de façon approfondie tous les aspects essentiels de la construction de logements au Canada, notamment les matières premières et les matériaux transformés, les chaînes d'approvisionnement et les techniques de construction, afin de nous assurer que l'industrie et tous les ordres de gouvernement puissent réaliser notre but ultime de construire des logements abordables d'une manière plus intelligente et plus rapide pour la population canadienne.

Innover dans la construction domiciliaire

Pour construire plus de logements, plus rapidement, il est crucial d'accroître l'innovation et la productivité dans le secteur de la construction domiciliaire. En plus des nouvelles mesures prévues dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement fédéral aide déjà les constructeurs d'habitations à utiliser des méthodes novatrices pour construire plus de logements, plus rapidement.

Voici quelques-unes des mesures de soutien en place pour accroître l'innovation dans la construction :

- ✓ Un financement de plus de 600 millions de dollars par l'intermédiaire du Fonds d'innovation pour le logement abordable afin de soutenir des solutions novatrices pour la prochaine génération de logements au Canada.
- ✓ Un financement de 300 millions de dollars dans le cadre du Défi d'offre de logement pour élaborer des solutions visant à éliminer les obstacles qui entravent l'offre de logements.
- ✓ Un financement de 191,8 millions de dollars sur sept ans, et de 7,1 millions de dollars par année par la suite, pour des travaux de recherche et développement sur des matériaux de construction novateurs, ainsi que pour revoir les normes nationales sur les habitations et la construction en vue d'encourager des solutions de construction à faibles émissions.
- ✓ Un financement de 38 millions de dollars dans le cadre du Programme de construction verte en bois pour encourager l'utilisation de technologies novatrices de construction à base de bois dans les projets de construction.
- ✓ Un financement de 13,5 millions de dollars par année pour rendre les Codes nationaux du bâtiment accessibles gratuitement et les moderniser, notamment par la réduction des obstacles au commerce intérieur et l'harmonisation des codes du bâtiment dans l'ensemble du pays.

Parmi les autres mesures d'aide à l'innovation et à la productivité dans le secteur du logement et de la construction, mentionnons :

- ✓ Le Programme d'aide à la recherche industrielle, qui aide les petites et moyennes entreprises canadiennes à accroître leur capacité d'innovation et à commercialiser leurs idées.
- ✓ Le programme Croissance économique régionale par l'innovation, qui aide les entreprises à développer de nouvelles technologies novatrices.
- ✓ Le Fonds stratégique pour l'innovation, qui aide à attirer et à stimuler les investissements dans des projets novateurs dans toutes les régions et tous les secteurs de l'économie.

Établir un catalogue de conception de logements

Le gouvernement renouvelle et modernise son catalogue de conception de maisons de l'après-guerre, qui fournira des plans qui pourront être utilisés partout au pays pour construire plus rapidement de nouveaux logements.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 11,6 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 pour appuyer l'élaboration de son catalogue de conception de logements d'un maximum de 50 modèles de maisons (p. ex., logements modulaires, maisons en rangée, quadruplex, immeubles à six logements, logements accessoires) que les provinces, les territoires et les municipalités pourraient utiliser pour simplifier et accélérer l'approbation et la construction de projets domiciliaires.

Cette première phase du catalogue sera publiée à l'automne 2024.

Moderniser les données sur le logement

Afin de mieux comprendre les besoins des marchés de l'habitation locaux, nous devons disposer de meilleures données. Pour faire face à la crise du logement, chaque ordre de gouvernement devrait être résolu à adopter une réponse axée sur les données.

- ▶ Afin d'aider à moderniser les données sur le logement, le gouvernement propose, dans le budget de 2024, de verser 20 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2024-2025 à Statistique Canada et à la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement pour moderniser et améliorer la collecte ainsi que la diffusion de données sur le logement, y compris les données municipales sur la mise en chantier et l'achèvement des logements.

Ajouter des logements accessoires aux maisons unifamiliales

Bon nombre de propriétaires ont de l'espace supplémentaire qu'ils pourraient convertir en logements à louer, comme un sous-sol inutilisé ou un garage qui pourrait être converti en maison d'allée. Jusqu'à maintenant, ce genre de projet était à la fois difficile et coûteux en raison des coûts de rénovation, combinés aux exigences de la bureaucratie municipale.

Les récentes réformes du zonage municipal dans les grandes villes du Canada, y compris les réformes apportées dans le cadre d'accords du Fonds pour accélérer la construction de logements, offrent aux propriétaires de maisons de nouvelles possibilités d'ajouter des logements accessoires à leurs propriétés pour favoriser la densification. De nouveaux logements locatifs permettraient à plus de personnes d'avoir un chez-soi et pourraient procurer une importante source de revenus aux personnes âgées, qui pourraient ainsi avoir les moyens de continuer à vieillir à la maison. De nouveaux logements peuvent aussi être conçus expressément pour être exempts d'obstacles, afin de répondre aux besoins physiques de proches vieillissants ou d'un enfant handicapé.

Le gouvernement agit pour permettre aux propriétaires d'accroître plus facilement le nombre de logements au Canada en aménageant des logements supplémentaires à même leur résidence.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 409,6 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, à la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement pour l'établissement d'un nouveau programme canadien de prêt pour la construction d'un logement accessoire, ce qui permettra aux propriétaires d'avoir accès à 40 000 \$ en prêts à faible intérêt pour ajouter des logements accessoires à leur maison. Les détails de ce programme seront annoncés dans les prochains mois.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend apporter des changements ciblés aux règles de l'assurance hypothécaire afin d'encourager la densification et de favoriser le bon fonctionnement du marché du financement à l'habitation, en permettant aux propriétaires d'ajouter des unités à leur maison. Le gouvernement tiendra des consultations avec des parties prenantes au sujet des modifications proposées aux règlements, notamment en ce qui concerne le refinancement, le maximum du prêt, le prix maximal des propriétés et d'autres règles s'appliquant à l'assurance hypothécaire lorsque les propriétaires ajoutent des logements.

Prêts à faible coût pour construire plus de logements accessoires

Lelag et Luca sont de jeunes professionnels qui cherchent à acheter leur première maison à Cornwall, en Ontario. Ils trouvent une maison unifamiliale avec un garage séparé à l'arrière. Étant donné qu'ils n'ont qu'une seule voiture, ils pensent à convertir le garage en une maison d'allée afin de générer des revenus supplémentaires pour les aider à rembourser leur hypothèque.

En plus des règles plus souples qui permettent à Lelag et Luca d'avoir accès à l'assurance hypothécaire pour une propriété dont la valeur dépasse la limite actuelle de 1 million de dollars, le nouveau programme canadien de prêts pour la construction d'un logement accessoire les aidera à convertir leur garage en une maison d'allée après l'achat de la propriété. Ils font une demande en vertu de ce programme afin d'obtenir un prêt à faible coût de 40 000 \$, pour aider à couvrir les coûts de rénovation. Une fois qu'ils auront trouvé un locataire, ils seront en mesure d'utiliser ces nouveaux revenus de location pour assumer le coût du prêt.

Nouvelle flexibilité hypothécaire pour ajouter des logements accessoires

Fred possède une maison unifamiliale à Cowansville (Québec). Même si la valeur nette de sa maison a considérablement augmenté, Fred ressent le fardeau des paiements hypothécaires, de l'impôt foncier et d'autres dépenses découlant de l'augmentation du coût de la vie. Grâce à des changements ciblés aux règles d'assurance hypothécaire, Fred pourrait refinancer son hypothèque assurée afin d'utiliser la valeur nette de sa maison pour convertir une partie de sa résidence en logement locatif. Ainsi, Fred pourrait gagner un revenu locatif pour l'aider à payer ses dépenses hypothécaires et ses impôts fonciers, tout en fournissant un logement locatif plus que nécessaire dans son quartier.

Accélérer les investissements pour construire plus d'appartements

Pour accroître les mises en chantier d'immeubles d'habitation, le gouvernement a éliminé en entier la taxe sur les produits et services (TPS) pour les nouveaux projets d'immeubles d'appartements locatifs et a accru l'offre de financement à moindre coût. Le gouvernement poursuit sur cette lancée afin de faire en sorte que les projets soient financièrement réalisables pour les constructeurs de maisons.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose d'instaurer une déduction pour amortissement accéléré temporaire, à un taux de 10 % pour les nouveaux projets d'immeubles de logements locatifs admissibles dont la construction débute le jour du dépôt du budget ou après, et dans lesquels les locataires peuvent emménager avant le 1^{er} janvier 2036.

En faisant passer le taux de la déduction pour amortissement de 4 % à 10 %, le gouvernement incitera les constructeurs à démarrer des projets initialement irréalisables, puisque le rendement du capital investi après impôt sera augmenté.

Cette mesure permet d'appliquer plus rapidement la déduction pour dépenses d'amortissement, sans changer le montant total déduit pendant la durée de vie utile du bien. En permettant aux constructeurs d'habitations de déduire certaines dépenses d'amortissement sur une période plus courte, ils peuvent rentrer dans leurs frais plus rapidement, ce qui leur permet de faire d'autres investissements dans de nouveaux projets immobiliers.

Le coût estimé de cette mesure serait de 1,1 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à partir de 2024-2025.

Construire davantage de logements étudiants

À mesure que les établissements d'enseignement universitaire et collégial prennent de l'ampleur et suscitent plus d'inscriptions, la demande de logements pour les étudiants et les étudiantes augmente. Tous les campus ne sont pas en mesure de faire face à cette hausse de la population étudiante. Il peut s'avérer difficile pour les étudiants et les étudiantes de payer les loyers en vigueur sur le marché local, qui peut aussi devenir tendu sous l'effet de leur demande de logements. La construction d'un plus grand nombre de logements pour étudiants bénéficie aux jeunes et garantit un marché de la location équitable pour tous.

Le gouvernement fédéral a éliminé entièrement la taxe sur les produits et services (TPS) sur les nouveaux logements locatifs construits expressément pour la location à long terme afin d'encourager la construction d'un large éventail de logements destinés à ce type de location, qui répondent aux besoins de la population canadienne. Or, les résidences étudiantes constituent habituellement des logements de nature transitoire et à court terme, si bien qu'elles peuvent ne pas remplir actuellement les conditions requises pour bénéficier de ce remboursement.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce que les conditions d'admissibilité à l'élimination de la TPS sur les nouvelles résidences étudiantes seront assouplies pour les universités, les collèges publics et les administrations scolaires à but non lucratif. Cette mesure incitera les établissements d'enseignement du Canada à construire davantage de logements pour étudiants en leur permettant de bénéficier de l'élimination de la TPS pour les nouvelles résidences étudiantes. Il est prévu que cette mesure coûtera 19 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à partir de 2024-2025, et 5 millions de dollars par année par la suite.

Les conditions d'admissibilité assouplies s'appliqueront aux nouvelles résidences étudiantes dont la construction s'est amorcée à compter du 14 septembre 2023, mais avant 2031, et s'achèvera avant 2036. Les établissements d'enseignement privés ne seront pas admissibles à cette aide.

Cette mesure s'appuie sur la nouvelle réforme du gouvernement qui vise à rendre les projets de logements pour étudiants sur campus et hors campus admissibles au Programme de prêts pour la construction d'appartements de 55 milliards de dollars.

Former plus de travailleurs des métiers spécialisés pour construire des logements

Toutes les personnes exerçant des métiers spécialisés sont fières de participer à cet effort de construction de logements d'une ampleur historique. Cependant, pour relever ce défi, le Canada a besoin d'encore plus de main-d'œuvre, et il doit offrir davantage de formations en apprentissage afin que les coûts soient abordables pour les jeunes qui entament une carrière. Selon Construforce Canada, il manquera plus de 60 000 travailleurs et travailleuses de la construction d'ici 2032, car de nombreuses personnes ayant travaillé fort dans ce secteur atteindront l'âge de la retraite, au moment même où la construction de logements doit s'accélérer.

Afin d'encourager plus de gens à faire carrière dans les métiers spécialisés, le gouvernement fédéral crée des possibilités de formation en apprentissage pour recruter et former la prochaine génération de gens de métier qualifiés.

▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 100 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Emploi et Développement social Canada pour les initiatives suivantes :

- Un financement de 90 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour le service d'apprentissage afin d'aider à créer des stages auprès des petites et moyennes entreprises pour les apprentis. De ce montant, 10 millions de dollars en 2025-2026 proviendraient des ressources ministérielles existantes.
- Un financement de 10 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour le Programme de sensibilisation et de préparation aux métiers spécialisés afin d'encourager les Canadiennes et les Canadiens à explorer et à se préparer à une carrière dans les métiers spécialisés. Ce financement proviendrait des ressources ministérielles existantes.

Afin de faciliter la tâche aux jeunes qui espèrent commencer une carrière dans un métier spécialisé, en plus d'accorder des prêts canadiens aux apprentis sans intérêt et des prestations d'assurance-emploi régulières aux apprenties et apprentis qui suivent une formation technique à temps plein, le gouvernement continuera d'explorer des options pour rendre l'apprentissage plus abordable.

D'autres investissements pour accroître la main-d'œuvre dans le domaine de la construction résidentielle au Canada, comme le nouveau Fonds de formation pour les emplois durables à venir, aideront les jeunes travailleurs et travailleuses à acquérir les compétences spécialisées nécessaires pour rénover des maisons afin d'accroître l'efficacité énergétique et de réduire les coûts de l'accession à la propriété.

Former la prochaine génération de travailleuses et de travailleurs de la construction

Émilie, une élève du secondaire, songe à devenir électricienne en construction. Grâce au Programme de sensibilisation et de préparation aux métiers spécialisés, elle peut avoir accès à des salons professionnels, à du mentorat et à des activités d'observation pour explorer cette carrière dans l'industrie de la construction et s'y préparer.

Simon est un apprenti plombier qui cherche à obtenir la certification Sceau rouge. Il peut profiter d'une formation pratique et novatrice conçue pour éliminer les obstacles à l'accessibilité, au sein d'une petite ou moyenne entreprise qui reçoit un soutien du service d'apprentissage pour offrir de telles possibilités de formation en apprentissage.

Reconnaître les titres de compétences étrangers en construction et améliorer la mobilité de la main-d'œuvre

Les personnes nouvellement arrivées qui possèdent les compétences et l'expérience nécessaires pour construire des logements devraient pouvoir s'intégrer sans tarder au marché du travail canadien.

Pour leur permettre de pleinement se réaliser dans leur nouvelle vie au Canada, le Programme de reconnaissance des titres de compétence étrangers offre à ces personnes qualifiées de la formation, des stages pratiques et du mentorat, en plus de subventions salariales. Depuis six ans, le programme a aidé plus de 9 000 nouvelles arrivantes et nouveaux arrivants qualifiés à bénéficier de possibilités de placements professionnels et de subventions salariales, tandis que 20 000 autres travailleuses et travailleurs ont profité de prêts à faible coût et de services de soutien pour réduire le plus possible les frais et les efforts devant être consacrés pour remplir les exigences associées à la pratique de leur métier au Canada.

Pour poursuivre les activités en s'appuyant sur l'investissement quinquennal de 115 millions de dollars du budget de 2022 dans le Programme de reconnaissance des titres de compétence étrangers :

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 50 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Emploi et Développement social Canada pour le Programme de reconnaissance des titres de compétence étrangers. Au moins la moitié de ce montant servira à faciliter la reconnaissance des titres de compétence étrangers dans le secteur de la construction et à aider la main-d'œuvre qualifiée à construire plus de logements. Le reste du financement appuiera la reconnaissance des titres de compétence étrangers dans le secteur de la santé. Sur le modèle d'une entente récemment conclue entre les ministres de la Santé fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux pour reconnaître les titres de compétence étrangers dans le domaine de la santé, le gouvernement fédéral demande aux provinces et aux territoires d'éliminer rapidement les obstacles à la reconnaissance des titres de compétence étrangers dans la construction.

Afin de réduire les obstacles internes pour la main-d'œuvre qualifiée au Canada, le gouvernement fédéral demande également aux provinces et aux territoires de simplifier de toute urgence leurs normes d'accréditation pour les métiers en vue d'assurer la cohérence interprovinciale. Il s'agirait notamment de rationaliser les exigences visant les métiers, ou des subdivisions de métiers, qui n'ont pas d'équivalent, ou qui ont peu d'équivalents, dans les autres provinces et territoires. Le gouvernement fédéral continuera de collaborer avec les autorités provinciales et territoriales chargées de la formation en apprentissage afin d'améliorer la mobilité de la main-d'œuvre dans ces métiers.

Faciliter l'insertion dans le secteur de la construction des gens de métier qui viennent d'arriver au Canada pour qu'ils aident à bâtir plus de logements

Emmanuel est un nouvel arrivant au Canada qui possède une grande expérience dans le secteur de la construction acquise à l'étranger. Grâce aux investissements du Programme de reconnaissance des titres de compétence étrangers, Emmanuel peut accéder à des possibilités de formation et de travail dans le domaine de la construction pour l'aider à faire reconnaître ses études et son expérience, à s'intégrer dans le secteur de la construction domiciliaire de sa province et à contribuer à atténuer la crise du logement.

1.2 Faciliter l'accès à la propriété et à la location

Le rêve de faire partie de la classe moyenne repose pour beaucoup sur l'accession à la propriété. En travaillant fort et en épargnant, il devrait être possible d'arriver à acheter une maison. Pendant des générations, c'est ce qui allait de soi. Toutefois, les jeunes adultes ont l'impression d'avoir de moins en moins de chances de pouvoir acquérir une maison comme celle où ils ont grandi, car la hausse des prix de l'immobilier continue à dépasser leurs salaires. La possibilité d'être propriétaire d'une maison au Canada doit être aussi à la portée des jeunes d'aujourd'hui qu'elle l'a été pour toute autre génération.

Et pour les millions de personnes qui sont locataires au pays, dont beaucoup préfèrent la souplesse que procure la location, ce qui était autrefois une option abordable devient maintenant inaccessible sous l'effet de fortes augmentations des loyers.

La population canadienne a besoin d'aide dès maintenant, et le gouvernement du Canada s'efforcera de faire de l'accession à la propriété une réalité pour les jeunes et de protéger les locataires au pays. Bon nombre d'entre eux sont des millénariaux et des membres de la génération Z et consacrent une part beaucoup plus élevée de leurs revenus au loyer que les générations qui les ont précédés.

Le budget de 2024 prévoit des mesures pour ouvrir de nouvelles avenues vers l'accession à la propriété des jeunes locataires et pour protéger les propriétaires de la classe moyenne contre la hausse des paiements hypothécaires.

Figure 1.5

Faciliter l'achat d'une première propriété



Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ La charte hypothécaire canadienne présente en détail l'allègement hypothécaire sur mesure que le gouvernement s'attend à voir proposer par les banques aux personnes qui ont de la difficulté à rembourser le prêt hypothécaire sur leur résidence principale.
- ✓ Le nouveau compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété, qui est un compte d'épargne enregistré permettant aux gens de verser jusqu'à 8 000 \$ en cotisations par année (jusqu'à concurrence d'un montant cumulatif de 40 000 \$) pour amasser leur première mise de fonds.
- ✓ Le crédit d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première habitation, dont le montant a été récemment doublé, qui offre un soutien direct pouvant atteindre 1 500 \$ afin de compenser les frais de clôture élevés liés à l'achat d'une première habitation.

- ✓ Imposition des bénéfices tirés de la revente précipitée de biens immobiliers résidentiels, afin que la population canadienne dispose de plus d'endroits pour se loger, parce que les maisons ne constituent pas une catégorie d'actifs financiers spéculatifs pour les investisseurs.
- ✓ Application complète des taxes sur les cessions de maisons, afin de s'assurer qu'il demeure possible pour les Canadiennes et Canadiens de les acheter.
- ✓ Un financement de plus de 750 millions de dollars pour le Programme pour la conversion abordable du mazout à la thermopompe, qui a jusqu'à présent fourni un soutien à plus de 1 500 ménages ayant un revenu faible à médian pour les aider à passer d'un chauffage au mazout coûteux à des thermopompes électriques écoénergétiques.
- ✓ Le versement de plus de 6,7 milliards de dollars, selon la comptabilité de caisse, pour les programmes de la Subvention canadienne pour des maisons plus vertes et du Prêt canadien pour des maisons plus vertes, qui ont accordé jusqu'à maintenant plus de 172 000 subventions allant jusqu'à 5 000 \$ et 58 000 prêts sans intérêt allant jusqu'à 40 000 \$ pour aider les Canadiennes et les Canadiens à économiser en rendant leurs maisons plus écoénergétiques.

Faire correspondre les niveaux d'immigration à la capacité de loger les gens

L'immigration enrichit la société, la culture et l'économie canadiennes, mais la combinaison des niveaux d'immigration temporaire et permanente enregistrés l'an dernier met à mal la capacité du Canada d'accueillir et d'intégrer adéquatement dans la société canadienne les nouvelles personnes qui arrivent au pays. Le gouvernement a pris des mesures pour mieux gérer les pressions exercées par l'immigration temporaire, tout en ralentissant la cadence de son Plan des niveaux d'immigration.

Dans le Plan des niveaux d'immigration 2024-2026, le gouvernement a modéré avec soin le nombre de nouveaux résidents permanents accueillis, dans une optique à long terme qui vise à établir un juste équilibre pour répondre aux impératifs économiques, tout en accroissant la capacité des communautés à accueillir et intégrer efficacement les personnes immigrantes.

Le gouvernement a également annoncé récemment qu'il réduirait la part des résidentes et résidents temporaires à 5 % de l'ensemble de la population au cours des trois prochaines années. Cela entraînera une diminution d'environ 600 000 résidentes et résidents temporaires au Canada par rapport aux niveaux actuels.

Il est essentiel de normaliser les niveaux d'immigration permanente et temporaire afin de garantir que les personnes nouvellement arrivées au Canada ont les possibilités et le soutien social dont elles ont besoin pour réussir.

En outre, ces changements feront en sorte que les personnes nouvellement arrivées et l'ensemble de la population canadienne ont un chez-soi abordable. Cette réduction a une ampleur considérable dans le contexte de la demande de logements : au cours des dernières années, le Canada a construit environ 220 000 logements par année.

Le gouvernement a également pris des mesures pour réduire le volume des demandes d'asile. En mars 2023, le Canada et les États-Unis ont annoncé l'élargissement de l'Entente sur les tiers pays sûrs, selon laquelle les personnes demandant l'asile doivent demander la protection dans le premier pays sûr où elles arrivent, à moins qu'elles ne soient admissibles à une exception à l'Entente. En conséquence, le nombre de personnes demandant l'asile à des passages irréguliers situés entre les points d'entrée terrestres du Canada a nettement diminué.

En outre, le 29 février 2024, le gouvernement a resserré les exigences que doivent remplir les personnes originaires du Mexique, car ce pays était la source de 17 % des demandes d'asile au Canada en 2023. Même si la majorité de la population mexicaine continuera de pouvoir venir au Canada sans visa, certaines personnes devront maintenant présenter une demande de visa de visiteur. Cette mesure fait suite à l'augmentation du nombre de demandes d'asile présentées par des citoyennes et citoyens mexicains qui sont refusées, retirées ou abandonnées. Au cours des dernières années, le Mexique a représenté la principale source des demandes d'asile au Canada.

Tableau 1.2

Demandes d'asile selon les cinq principaux pays de citoyenneté en 2023

Cinq principaux pays en 2023	Demandes totales
1. Mexique	23 910
2. Inde	11 285
3. Nigéria	9 155
4. Türkiye	6 385
5. Colombie	6 040

Source : Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada, 31 décembre 2023. Les données sont préliminaires et peuvent changer.

Stabiliser le nombre d'étudiants étrangers pour atténuer les pressions sur le logement

Afin d'assurer l'accès à un endroit abordable où vivre à toute personne faisant des études au Canada, le gouvernement fédéral prend des mesures pour stabiliser le nombre d'étudiants étrangers admis au pays. En modérant mieux les pressions migratoires temporaires, le Canada peut assurer une meilleure capacité d'accueil des personnes qui arrivent au pays.

En janvier 2024, le gouvernement a annoncé un nouveau plafond sur les demandes de permis d'études, qui devrait réduire le nombre de permis d'études acceptés de 28 % en 2024 pour les groupes visés. Le gouvernement a aussi de nouveaux critères d'admissibilité pour le permis de travail post-diplôme. Ces mesures permettront de ralentir l'augmentation de la demande en logements, tout en protégeant les étudiantes et les étudiants étrangers contre les établissements d'enseignement frauduleux et en leur évitant des conditions de vie précaires.

Cette décision s'appuie sur l'annonce faite par le gouvernement l'automne dernier en vue de réformer le Programme des étudiants étrangers. Comme il s'est engagé à le faire dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, d'ici l'automne 2024, le gouvernement mettra en place un cadre pour les établissements reconnus, qui vise à récompenser les établissements d'enseignement appliquant des normes élevées pour sélectionner les étudiantes et étudiants étrangers, les soutenir (notamment en leur offrant l'accès au logement) et faire en sorte qu'ils s'installent par la suite au Canada.

Ensemble, ces mesures visent à assurer aux personnes faisant des études postsecondaires le soutien indispensable à leur réussite et à équilibrer les pressions qui s'exercent sur le logement étudiant en harmonisant la taille de l'effectif étudiant qui arrive au Canada avec le nombre de logements disponibles. L'atténuation des pressions sur le logement étudiant rendra l'accès à une bonne éducation plus abordable pour les générations présentes et futures d'étudiantes et d'étudiants canadiens et étrangers.

Tenir compte des paiements de loyer pour établir l'historique de crédit

Chaque mois, des millions de locataires au Canada paient leur loyer au complet et à temps. Le gouvernement estime qu'il devrait en être tenu compte dans l'évaluation de la capacité financière des personnes qui demandent un premier prêt hypothécaire ou qui souhaitent faire refinancer un prêt hypothécaire, entre autres situations qui nécessitent des évaluations de crédit. Cette mesure est d'autant plus importante pour les jeunes et pour les personnes qui viennent d'arriver au Canada, car il peut être plus difficile pour eux de se bâtir un historique de crédit.

Comparativement aux générations qui les ont précédés, plus de millénariaux et de membres de la génération Z sont locataires aujourd'hui : au-delà de 54 % des personnes âgées de 25 à 34 ans sont locataires, et cette proportion bondit à 81 % pour les personnes de moins de 24 ans. En comparaison, 25 % des personnes âgées de 55 à 64 ans sont locataires au pays aujourd'hui. La prise en compte des paiements de loyer peut aider les jeunes à réaliser leurs projets.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement exprime une attente ferme à l'intention des institutions prêteuses, par la bonification de la charte hypothécaire canadienne. En effet, il est attendu de celles-ci qu'elles tiennent compte de l'historique des paiements faits à temps par une personne locataire dans les évaluations de crédit lors d'une demande de prêt hypothécaire.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement appelle les banques, les entreprises de technologie financière et les bureaux de crédit à donner la priorité au lancement d'outils permettant aux locataires de s'inscrire pour déclarer leur historique de paiement de loyer aux bureaux de crédit, en vue de renforcer leur cote de crédit et d'accroître leurs possibilités de devenir propriétaires.

Cette possibilité de renforcer sa cote de crédit au moyen de son historique de paiements de loyer à temps (et de devenir plus facilement admissible à une hypothèque, voire à un taux d'intérêt plus faible) va de pair avec les efforts que déploie le gouvernement pour faire progresser la mise en place d'un système des services bancaires pour les gens. Le chapitre 3 présente plus de détails sur le cadre canadien pour un système des services bancaires pour les gens.

Protéger les droits des locataires

Il n'est pas toujours facile pour les locataires de s'assurer que leur logement soit bien entretenu et que les propriétaires respectent les lois provinciales. Les locataires peuvent avoir du mal à s'y retrouver dans les différentes lois provinciales en vigueur et ne pas avoir les ressources nécessaires pour se défendre en cas de différends avec les propriétaires, que ce soit au sujet d'un chauffage défectueux, d'une hausse illégale du loyer ou d'une expulsion illégale. Les associations de locataires et les services juridiques aux locataires peuvent les aider à surmonter ces difficultés.

Lorsque les droits des locataires sont respectés, les gens peuvent jouir d'une plus grande stabilité et se sentir en sécurité dans leur logement. Le respect de leurs droits permet aux personnes de garder leur chez-soi, dans leur communauté, et de ne pas avoir à changer de travail, tandis que leurs enfants peuvent continuer de fréquenter la même école et le parc d'à côté. Leur pouvoir de négociation est aussi renforcé, ce qui les aide à conserver un loyer abordable.

Le gouvernement fédéral est déterminé à protéger les droits des locataires et à veiller à ce que la location de logements se fasse de manière équitable, ouverte et transparente.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 15 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour un nouveau fonds de protection des locataires, qui fournira du financement aux organismes offrant des services juridiques et d'information aux locataires, ainsi qu'aux organismes de défense des droits des locataires afin de mieux faire connaître les droits des locataires.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également une nouvelle charte canadienne des droits des locataires, qui sera élaborée et mise en œuvre en partenariat avec les provinces et les territoires, afin de protéger les locataires contre les pratiques déloyales, de simplifier les baux et d'accroître la transparence au sujet du montant des loyers. Le gouvernement entend sévir contre les rénovictions, instaurer un modèle de bail uniforme à l'échelle nationale et exiger des propriétaires qu'ils divulguent les montants antérieurs des loyers des appartements.

Aide juridique et défense des droits gratuites pour les locataires

Le système de chauffage de l'appartement de Patrick tombe en panne pendant l'hiver, ce qui menace sa santé et sa sécurité, mais son propriétaire refuse de faire des réparations urgentes parce qu'il est en vacances prolongées. Patrick paie les réparations d'urgence, mais son propriétaire refuse de rembourser intégralement ses dépenses après son retour des vacances.

Patrick accède à des renseignements et conseils juridiques gratuits, financés par le gouvernement fédéral, pour s'y retrouver dans le processus de règlement des différends entre les propriétaires et les locataires de la province et réussit à obtenir le remboursement de la totalité de ses dépenses.

Permettre une période d'amortissement de 30 ans pour les acheteurs d'une première propriété nouvellement construite

Le coût élevé des paiements hypothécaires est un obstacle pour de nombreux jeunes au pays qui espèrent acheter leur première maison. Il est possible de faire baisser ce coût mensuel en prolongeant la période d'amortissement des prêts hypothécaires pour l'achat d'une première propriété nouvellement construite, qui deviendra alors plus abordable, notamment pour les jeunes commençant à gravir l'échelle salariale au travail.

Afin de rétablir l'équité intergénérationnelle sur le marché de l'habitation pour les jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens, le gouvernement renforce la charte hypothécaire canadienne en instaurant de nouvelles mesures afin d'ouvrir aux millénariaux et aux membres de la génération Z des voies de passage vers l'achat d'une première maison.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement renforce la charte hypothécaire canadienne en autorisant l'offre de prêts hypothécaires assortis d'une période d'amortissement de 30 ans aux personnes qui achètent une première propriété nouvellement construite. La prolongation de cinq ans de la période d'amortissement du prêt hypothécaire assuré pour les acheteurs d'une première propriété neuve permettra à plus de jeunes d'avoir les moyens de contracter un prêt hypothécaire et stimulera l'offre d'habitations. Ce nouveau produit de prêt hypothécaire assuré sera accessible aux acheteurs d'une première propriété à compter du 1^{er} août 2024. Le gouvernement proposera des modifications réglementaires pour mettre en œuvre cette proposition. D'autres détails seront communiqués dans les prochains mois.

Le gouvernement surveillera l'inflation immobilière et les conditions de l'offre afin de déterminer si l'accès aux prêts hypothécaires assurés assortis d'une période d'amortissement de 30 ans peut être élargi davantage.

Avec le compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété, qui permet aux gens d'épargner plus rapidement pour une mise de fonds, et la possibilité pour les locataires de renforcer leur cote de crédit au moyen de leur historique de paiements de loyers à temps, l'accès à des prêts hypothécaires amortis sur une période de 30 ans permettra aux acheteurs d'une première propriété nouvellement construite d'avoir des versements mensuels moins élevés pour rembourser leur hypothèque, et ainsi, d'acheter plus facilement leur première habitation.

Améliorer le Régime d'accèsion à la propriété

Les prix de l'immobilier et le coût de la vie augmentent, ce qui rend de plus en plus difficile d'épargner pour une mise de fonds. Afin qu'il soit plus facile pour les jeunes au pays d'amasser une mise de fonds pour s'acheter une première propriété, le gouvernement fédéral bonifie les régimes fiscaux qui les aident à épargner à cette fin.

Dans l'ensemble du pays, et en particulier dans les grandes villes du Canada, les prix de l'immobilier ont fait des bonds marqués. Le soutien à l'achat d'une première propriété doit suivre l'évolution des prix pratiqués sur le marché. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement a lancé le compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété, et c'est pour la même raison qu'il améliore le Régime d'accèsion à la propriété dans le budget de 2024. D'ici à ce que la construction de nouvelles habitations contribue à faire baisser les prix de l'immobilier, le gouvernement aide les gens à amasser plus facilement une mise de fonds, afin qu'ils soient plus nombreux à pouvoir acheter une maison et profiter de la qualité de vie de la classe moyenne.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement compte modifier la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu* pour augmenter la limite des retraits permis au titre du Régime d'accèsion à la propriété, qui passera de 35 000 \$ à 60 000 \$. Cette modification permettra aux personnes qui achètent leur première propriété d'utiliser les avantages fiscaux d'un REER pour économiser jusqu'à 25 000 \$ de plus pour leur mise de fonds, plus rapidement. La nouvelle limite relevée s'appliquerait aux personnes qui achètent une première propriété après le 16 avril 2024.
- ▶ Le gouvernement annonce également, dans le budget de 2024, qu'il entend modifier la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu* afin de prolonger temporairement, de trois années supplémentaires, la période de grâce pendant laquelle les propriétaires ne sont pas tenus de rembourser les sommes retirées de leur REER dans le cadre du Régime d'accèsion à la propriété. Cette prolongation du délai de grâce s'appliquerait aux participantes et aux participants au Régime d'accèsion à la propriété qui ont fait un premier retrait entre le 1^{er} janvier 2022 et le 31 décembre 2025. Ceux-ci pourront désormais commencer à rembourser leurs retraits dans le cadre du Régime d'accèsion à la propriété seulement à partir de la cinquième année suivant le retrait. Ainsi, pour un couple ayant retiré le montant maximal en 2023, la prolongation du délai de grâce leur permettrait de reporter de trois années supplémentaires le remboursement des sommes retirées, jusqu'à concurrence de 4 667 \$ par année.

Cette mesure réduirait les revenus du gouvernement fédéral d'environ 90 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2023-2024, et de 5 millions de dollars par année par la suite.

Compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété

Le nouveau compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété est un compte d'épargne enregistré qui permet aux gens de verser jusqu'à 8 000 \$ en cotisations par année (jusqu'à concurrence d'un montant cumulatif de 40 000 \$) pour amasser leur première mise de fonds. Pour aider les gens à atteindre plus rapidement leurs objectifs d'épargne, les cotisations au compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété sont déductibles d'impôt dans la déclaration annuelle de revenus, comme les cotisations à un régime enregistré d'épargne-retraite. Et comme dans le cas d'un compte d'épargne libre d'impôt (CELI), les retraits pour l'achat d'une première propriété, y compris tout revenu de placement tiré des cotisations, ne sont pas imposables : il n'y a aucun impôt à payer, ni sur les cotisations ni sur les retraits.

Au 16 avril, plus de 750 000 personnes au pays avaient déjà ouvert un compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété afin d'épargner pour leur première mise de fonds. Cette mesure a permis de ramener l'accession à la propriété à la portée de toutes les personnes au Canada et de les aider à atteindre leurs objectifs d'épargne plus rapidement.

Compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété

Darya prévoit acheter une première maison en 2029 à Saint John (Nouveau-Brunswick). En 2024, elle a commencé à verser 667 \$ par mois dans son compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété. Elle peut déduire ces cotisations de son revenu dans sa déclaration de revenus, ce qui lui permet d'obtenir un remboursement d'impôt fédéral annuel de 1 640 \$. Après cinq ans, Darya a épargné un montant de 44 000 \$ dans son compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété (incluant un revenu de placement libre d'impôt) qu'elle utilise pour verser une mise de fonds de 10 % sur une maison de 350 000 \$ et payer les dépenses connexes. Elle peut retirer sans payer d'impôt le montant intégral de 44 000 \$, ce qui lui permettra d'économiser des milliers de dollars qu'elle pourra utiliser pour sa nouvelle maison. De plus, elle demandera le crédit d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première habitation et profitera ainsi d'un allègement fiscal supplémentaire de 1 500 \$.

Compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété et Régime d'accession à la propriété

Guillaume et Levi veulent acheter un appartement en copropriété à Vancouver cette année. Tous deux gagnent entre 70 000 \$ et 100 000 \$ par année et ont versé le montant maximal dans leur compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété en 2023 et 2024 (667 \$ par mois chacun), pour un total de 32 000 \$ à deux. Ils ont déduit ces cotisations de leur revenu au moment de produire leur déclaration de revenus, ce qui leur a permis d'obtenir un

Compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété

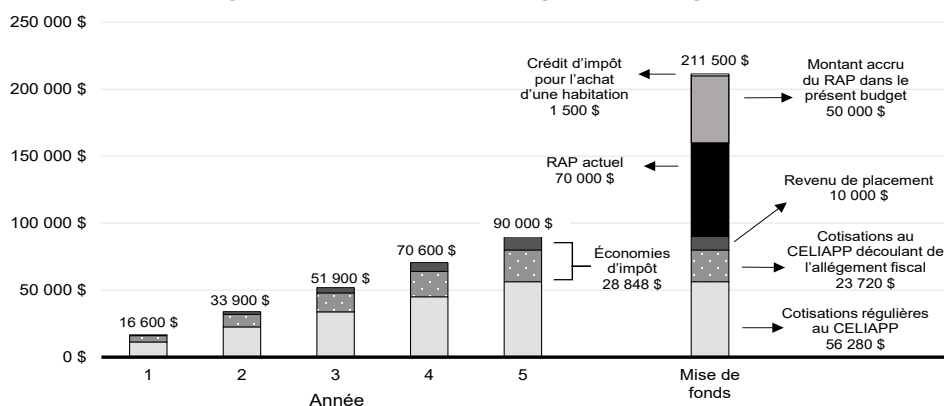
remboursement d'impôt fédéral annuel de 6 560 \$. Guillaume et Levi ont également 60 000 \$ chacun dans leur REER individuel.

Guillaume et Levi souhaitent verser une mise de fonds de 20 % pour acheter un appartement vendu 760 000 \$, afin de payer moins d'intérêts et une plus faible prime d'assurance prêt hypothécaire. Ils comptent utiliser leurs comptes d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété et leurs REER pour verser leur mise de fonds de 152 000 \$. Grâce au relèvement de la limite de retrait au titre du Régime d'accèsion à la propriété, Guillaume et Levi peuvent maintenant retirer 120 000 \$ de leurs REER sans avoir à payer 15 000 \$ d'impôt sur le montant dépassant la limite de retrait précédente fixée à 35 000 \$ (70 000 \$ par couple). Ils auront maintenant jusqu'en 2029 pour commencer à rembourser les 120 000 \$ à leurs REER, au lieu de 2026 selon les règles actuelles. Ils pourront aussi demander le crédit d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première habitation et bénéficier ainsi d'un allègement fiscal supplémentaire de 1 500 \$.

Le graphique 1.4 présente la valeur combinée de l'allègement fiscal fédéral-provincial procuré par le compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété, par rapport à un compte imposable pour un couple vivant en Ontario, gagnant environ 80 000 \$ et versant chacun 8 000 \$ par année en cotisations. On y voit également le montant maximal de la mise de fonds qu'un couple pourrait effectuer en ayant recours au compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété, au Régime d'accèsion à la propriété et au crédit d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première habitation.

Graphique 1.4

Une voie vers une première mise de fonds (pour un couple)



Nota – Les économies d'impôt comprennent à la fois l'allègement fiscal reçu au moyen de déductions dans la déclaration de revenus et la non-imposition du revenu de placement. La mise de fonds comprend le compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété (CELIAPP), un retrait individuel de 60 000 \$ des REER de chaque membre du couple au titre du Régime d'accèsion à la propriété (RAP) et l'allègement fiscal fédéral maximal de 1 500 \$ du crédit d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première habitation.

Bonifier la charte hypothécaire canadienne

Le gouvernement a lancé la charte hypothécaire canadienne pour informer les gens des mesures d'allégement hypothécaire justes, raisonnables et opportunes qu'ils peuvent obtenir de la part de leurs institutions financières.

Les établissements de crédit hypothécaire disposent d'une gamme d'outils pour fournir un allégement hypothécaire sur mesure. Ils communiqueront avec les personnes ayant de la difficulté à rembourser leur prêt hypothécaire pour discuter des solutions possibles en fonction de la situation individuelle de la personne et des critères établis par les institutions prêteuses et les sociétés d'assurance hypothécaire.

Le gouvernement fédéral et ses organismes du secteur financier, en particulier l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada et le Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières, surveillent de près l'allégement hypothécaire offert par les institutions financières. Même si la population demeure en mesure de faire face aux répercussions des taux hypothécaires plus élevés, il est essentiel que les personnes détentrices d'hypothèques et les institutions prêteuses continuent à déceler et à gérer de manière préventive toute difficulté associée aux prêts hypothécaires.

► Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement améliore la charte hypothécaire canadienne afin d'aider encore davantage les personnes aux prises avec des difficultés liées à leur prêt hypothécaire. Ces améliorations comprennent ce qui suit :

- l'utilisation de l'historique de paiements du loyer à l'appui des demandes d'hypothèque afin d'aider un plus grand nombre de locataires à devenir propriétaires en améliorant leur cote de crédit;
- l'offre d'une période d'amortissement pouvant aller jusqu'à 30 ans pour les acheteurs d'une première propriété nouvellement construite, afin que ceux-ci puissent plus facilement se permettre de contracter un premier prêt hypothécaire;
- des attentes plus détaillées quant à la responsabilité des institutions prêteuses de communiquer de façon proactive avec les titulaires de prêts, y compris pour leur proposer des mesures d'allégement hypothécaire permanent s'il y a lieu, et de leur fournir des renseignements pour les aider à prendre des décisions éclairées, notamment avant le renouvellement de l'hypothèque.

La charte hypothécaire canadienne énonce les attentes suivantes :



1. Contacter les propriétaires de façon proactive bien avant le renouvellement de leur hypothèque pour les informer de leurs options de renouvellement et de refinancement (p. ex., dans certains cas, les parties qui octroient des prêts devraient communiquer avec les parties prêteuses au moins 24 mois avant de commencer à discuter des options).



2. Permettre des prolongations temporaires de la période d'amortissement pour les titulaires d'hypothèques à risque et, s'il y a lieu, des prolongations permanentes de la période d'amortissement dans les cas qui remplissent les critères supplémentaires établis par les sociétés d'assurance hypothécaire et les parties prêteuses.



3. Fournir des renseignements sur les intérêts supplémentaires que les titulaires de prêts hypothécaires paieront, sur la durée totale de l'hypothèque, à la suite d'une prolongation de l'amortissement.



4. Renoncer aux frais et coûts qui auraient autrement été facturés pour les mesures d'allègement ou lorsque les titulaires d'hypothèques prennent des mesures (p. ex. augmentation des paiements) pour réduire un amortissement prolongé à mesure que leur situation financière s'améliore.



5. Ne pas exiger des titulaires d'hypothèques assurés qu'ils établissent de nouveau leur admissibilité en fonction du taux minimal d'admissibilité assuré lorsqu'ils changent de partie prêteuse au moment du renouvellement de l'hypothèque.



6. Donner aux personnes qui ont des emprunts à risque la possibilité de verser des paiements forfaitaires pour éviter un amortissement négatif ou de vendre leur résidence principale sans pénalités pour paiement anticipé.



7. Ne pas facturer d'intérêts sur les intérêts dans le cas où les mesures d'allègement hypothécaire donnent lieu à une période temporaire d'amortissement négatif.



8. Faire appel aux propriétaires, aux banques, aux agences d'évaluation du crédit et aux sociétés de technologie financière pour s'assurer que l'historique de location est pris en compte dans la cote de crédit.



9. Permettre une période d'amortissement hypothécaire pouvant atteindre 30 ans pour les personnes qui achètent une nouvelle construction et pour qui il s'agit d'une première propriété.

Changer de prêteur hypothécaire sans devoir établir de nouveau son admissibilité (test de résistance)

Jessica, nouvelle propriétaire d'une maison en rangée à Charlottetown, à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, est sur le point de terminer la première période de cinq ans de son prêt hypothécaire de 350 000 \$. Selon la charte hypothécaire, sa banque devrait lui envoyer un préavis de ses options de renouvellement, ce qui lui donne suffisamment de temps pour vérifier si elle peut obtenir un meilleur taux d'intérêt ailleurs. Jessica travaille avec un courtier hypothécaire pour évaluer ses options et trouve un taux hypothécaire plus compétitif auprès d'une autre institution prêteuse. En tant qu'emprunteuse bénéficiant d'une assurance hypothécaire, Jessica peut changer d'institution au moment du renouvellement sans devoir établir de nouveau qu'elle remplit les critères pour avoir droit au taux minimum admissible (test de résistance).

Comme la charte hypothécaire a appris à Jessica qu'elle pouvait changer d'institution prêteuse sans qu'il soit nécessaire de faire un autre test de résistance, Jessica peut réduire son taux hypothécaire de 6 % à 5,5 % et économiser environ 1 000 \$ par année.

Prolonger l'amortissement et ne pas payer d'intérêts sur les intérêts

Éric et Maya sont de nouveaux parents de Québec, au Québec, qui ont acheté leur première maison il y a deux ans. Le paiement mensuel fixe d'environ 2 300 \$ qu'ils versent sur leur hypothèque à taux variable de 550 000 \$ ne couvre plus les frais d'intérêt hypothécaire au taux d'intérêt actuel, ce qui crée une situation où le solde hypothécaire augmente et où des intérêts sont imputés sur les intérêts.

Éric et Maya reçoivent une lettre de leur banque les informant de la situation. Après avoir discuté des options avec leur banque, Éric et Maya tiennent compte de leurs contraintes budgétaires et décident de prolonger temporairement leur période d'amortissement de cinq ans de plus, afin d'être mieux en mesure de faire leurs paiements. Parce que la charte hypothécaire établit les attentes selon lesquelles les prêteurs doivent communiquer de façon proactive avec les emprunteuses et les emprunteurs confrontés à des difficultés hypothécaires, Éric et Maya sont en mesure de revenir au remboursement de leur solde hypothécaire et d'éviter environ 400 \$ d'intérêts.

Lorsque les taux d'intérêt baisseront, la banque travaillera avec Éric et Maya pour les aider à revenir à leur calendrier d'amortissement initial.

Élargir l'accès aux prêts hypothécaires islamiques

Le Canada abrite un marché dynamique et en plein essor de produits de financement de rechange, comme les prêts hypothécaires islamiques, qui permettent aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens de religion musulmane et aux membres d'autres communautés issues de la diversité de participer davantage au marché de l'habitation.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement explore de nouvelles mesures pour élargir l'accès aux produits de financement de rechange, comme les prêts hypothécaires islamiques. Ces nouvelles mesures pourraient inclure des changements au traitement fiscal de ces produits ou la création d'un nouveau bac à sable réglementaire pour les prestataires de services financiers, en plus de prévoir un cadre de protection adéquat pour les consommatrices et les consommateurs.

En mars 2024, le gouvernement a commencé à consulter les prestataires de services financiers et les communautés issues de la diversité afin de comprendre comment les politiques fédérales peuvent mieux répondre aux besoins des Canadiennes et des Canadiens qui cherchent à devenir propriétaires. Le gouvernement fera une mise à jour dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2024*.

Renforcer la vérification du revenu pour les prêts hypothécaires

Les institutions financières appliquent des politiques rigoureuses pour vérifier le revenu des personnes qui demandent des prêts, afin d'établir si celles-ci sont en mesure de rembourser une hypothèque. La vérification indépendante du revenu aide les institutions financières à détecter et à décourager les types de fraude ou de fausse déclaration qui peuvent faire augmenter le coût des prêts hypothécaires pour l'ensemble des personnes qui empruntent. Toutefois, les risques de fraude évoluent toujours, tout comme les outils pour lutter contre ces risques.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend consulter l'industrie des prêts hypothécaires sur la mise en place d'un outil par l'intermédiaire de l'Agence du revenu du Canada pour compléter les stratégies actuelles des institutions financières visant à vérifier le revenu des personnes qui cherchent à obtenir un prêt hypothécaire.

Interdire l'achat de logements au Canada par des étrangers

Pendant des années, des biens immobiliers résidentiels ont été achetés au Canada avec des fonds provenant de l'étranger. Cette situation a eu pour effet de rendre le coût du logement encore moins abordable partout au pays, et en particulier dans les grands centres. Pour remédier à ce problème, le gouvernement a instauré une interdiction de deux ans sur l'achat de biens immobiliers résidentiels à titre d'investissement par des investisseurs de l'étranger, à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2023.

Pour aider à garantir que les maisons soient utilisées par les Canadiennes et les Canadiens pour y vivre, et non comme une catégorie d'actifs spéculatifs pour des investisseurs de l'étranger, le 4 février 2024, le gouvernement a annoncé qu'il entendait prolonger de deux autres années l'interdiction d'achat de propriétés résidentielles au Canada par des investisseurs de l'étranger, soit jusqu'au 1^{er} janvier 2027.

Il demeurera ainsi interdit aux entreprises commerciales étrangères et aux personnes qui n'ont pas la citoyenneté canadienne ou la résidence permanente au Canada d'acquérir des propriétés résidentielles au Canada.

Sévir contre la location à court terme

Les maisons doivent servir à loger la population, et pas servir d'actifs spéculatifs pour les personnes qui investissent. Les locations à court terme répertoriées sur des plateformes comme Airbnb et VRBO gardent 18 900 maisons hors du marché à Montréal, à Toronto et à Vancouver seulement, selon les estimations de 2020, ce qui signifie que des familles, des personnes âgées et des personnes aux études et sur le marché du travail doivent rivaliser pour moins de maisons.

Dans le but d'accroître l'offre de logements au Canada afin que les Canadiennes et les Canadiens puissent y vivre, le gouvernement fédéral a proposé dans *l'Énoncé économique de l'automne 2023* des modifications fiscales pour encourager le retour des locations à court terme non conformes sur le marché du logement à long terme et appuyer les efforts des provinces et des territoires qui ont restreint les locations à court terme.

Ces modifications s'appliqueraient à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2024 afin que soient refusées des déductions d'impôt sur le revenu tiré de locations à court terme non conformes aux lois provinciales ou aux règlements municipaux qui s'appliquent. En refusant ces déductions fiscales, le gouvernement élimine l'incitatif financier à la location à court terme.

Certaines provinces, y compris le Québec et la Colombie-Britannique, ainsi que des municipalités comme Toronto, Montréal et Vancouver, ont déjà pris des mesures pour ramener des logements faisant l'objet de location de courte durée sur le marché de la location à long terme pour qu'ils puissent servir à loger les gens. Afin d'appuyer les efforts des municipalités visant à rendre plus de logements disponibles pour la population, le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à lancer un fonds de lutte contre les locations à court terme, doté d'une enveloppe de 50 millions de dollars. Le gouvernement collabore actuellement avec les parties concernées pour concevoir un programme adapté aux besoins des municipalités, qui sera annoncé plus en détail dans le courant de l'année.

Sévir contre la fraude dans le secteur immobilier

La répression de la fraude fiscale dans l'immobilier protège les personnes qui achètent une propriété et rend les règles du jeu plus équitables pour celles et ceux qui suivent ces règles. Le gouvernement est déterminé à renforcer l'équité du régime fiscal et à lutter contre le non-respect des règles fiscales dans l'ensemble du secteur de l'habitation.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 73,1 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 14,7 millions de dollars par année par la suite à l'Agence du revenu du Canada pour qu'elle continue de s'attaquer aux cas de non-respect des règles fiscales dans les transactions immobilières. En s'assurant que chacun paie sa juste part, le gouvernement protège les personnes achetant une propriété contre les distorsions artificielles du marché qui font monter les prix de l'immobilier.

Mettre sur pied une assurance nationale contre les inondations

Contrairement aux générations précédentes, l'accession à la propriété s'accompagne désormais du fardeau de payer pour les coûts des changements climatiques, en raison de la fréquence et de la gravité croissantes des catastrophes naturelles. En termes simples, les propriétaires de la génération du millénaire doivent se demander s'ils ont les moyens de payer une assurance contre les inondations ou d'y avoir accès. Ce n'était pas là une source de préoccupations courante pour leurs parents et leurs grands-parents.

Comme il a été annoncé dans le budget de 2023, le gouvernement a l'intention d'offrir un programme de réassurance contre les inondations et une subvention d'assurance distincte pour les ménages à haut risque d'inondation.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend créer une filiale de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement afin d'offrir une réassurance contre les inondations.

- ▶ Afin de concrétiser cet engagement, le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder 15 millions de dollars à la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL) en 2025-2026 afin de faire avancer la mise en œuvre d'un programme national d'assurance contre les inondations d'ici 2025.

Le gouvernement poursuit ses efforts avec les provinces et les territoires, en partenariat avec l'industrie de l'assurance, afin de mettre sur pied un programme d'assurance contre les inondations à faible coût pour les propriétés à risque élevé dans les 12 prochains mois.

Une assurance contre les inondations pour protéger les maisons au Canada

Josh et Fiona possèdent une maison dans une zone à risque d'inondation élevé. Étant donné que leurs options d'assurance privée pour couvrir les maisons dans les zones à risque élevé d'inondation sont limitées, ils ont de la difficulté à faire assurer leur maison.

Comme bien des propriétaires au Canada, leur maison représente une grande partie de leurs économies. Josh et Fiona ont encore une hypothèque, ce qui ajoute à leurs inquiétudes sur les dommages que des catastrophes potentielles, comme une inondation, pourraient causer à leur propriété. Cette situation leur laisse peu de flexibilité sur le plan financier et pose un risque pour leur sécurité financière si leur maison subit des dommages.

Le programme canadien d'assurance contre les inondations aidera Josh et Fiona à avoir accès à une assurance et à protéger leur maison à un coût abordable.

Faire face à la financiarisation du logement

Le logement devrait être traité comme une maison pour les gens, plutôt que comme une catégorie d'actifs spéculatifs. Lorsqu'ils achètent une maison, les Canadiennes et les Canadiens peuvent s'attendre à faire une offre contre d'autres acheteurs potentiels, et non contre un fonds de couverture de plusieurs milliards de dollars. Il faut se pencher sur le rôle que jouent les grandes sociétés d'investissement dans notre marché du logement unifamilial.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend restreindre l'achat et l'acquisition de maisons unifamiliales existantes par de très grands investisseurs institutionnels. Le gouvernement consultera au cours des prochains mois et fournira de plus amples renseignements dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2024*.

1.3 Aider les gens qui ne peuvent pas se payer un toit

Le fait d'avoir un chez-soi procure de la stabilité et permet de se sentir en sécurité et d'éprouver un plus grand sentiment de bien-être. Tout le monde devrait y avoir droit. L'une des réalités les plus déchirantes de la crise du logement est l'augmentation du nombre de personnes qui peinent à trouver un logement, surtout depuis la pandémie. Il faut faire en sorte que tout le monde ait un toit. Il s'agit là de la bonne chose à faire, et qui s'inscrit bien dans la tradition canadienne.

Un secteur des logements communautaires solide et en croissance soutient les personnes vulnérables, y compris celles à faible revenu, celles qui fuient la violence et celles qui sont sans abri. Ce secteur permet aussi de veiller à ce que les logements restent abordables, de créer de nouvelles options de logements abordables qui répondent aux besoins de tous et de favoriser des communautés fortes et diversifiées. Chacun a droit à un logement décent, quel que soit son revenu.

Le budget de 2024 prévoit des investissements afin d'augmenter le nombre de logements abordables au Canada pour rétablir ce qui a été perdu au cours des dernières décennies et aider à mettre un terme à l'itinérance chronique dans les communautés canadiennes.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Un financement de plus de 4 milliards de dollars pour prévenir et réduire l'itinérance, par l'entremise de Vers un chez-soi : la stratégie canadienne de lutte contre l'itinérance, dont 100 millions pour aider les communautés à faire face au phénomène des personnes en situation d'itinérance à l'extérieur des refuges cet hiver.
- ✓ Un financement de 4 milliards de dollars dans le cadre de l'Initiative pour la création rapide de logements, qui permettra de construire d'ici 2026 plus de 15 500 logements abordables pour des personnes en situation d'itinérance ou ayant un besoin impérieux de logement.
- ✓ Un financement de près de 960 millions de dollars a été versé depuis 2017 dans le cadre du Programme d'aide au logement provisoire pour aider les provinces et les municipalités offrant un soutien transitoire au logement aux demandeurs d'asile.

- ✓ Un financement de plus de 458 millions de dollars pour le nouveau volet des « Logements abordables plus écologiques » du programme du Prêt canadien pour des maisons plus vertes, afin de fournir des prêts à faible taux d'intérêt et des subventions pour les rénovations écoénergétiques de logements abordables, ce qui réduit les coûts de fonctionnement pour les fournisseurs de logements à but non lucratif.
- ✓ Un financement de plus de 4 milliards de dollars sur sept ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour mettre en œuvre une stratégie sur le logement des Autochtones en milieu urbain, rural et nordique et pour établir un centre national du logement autochtone.

Bonifier le Fonds pour le logement abordable

Comme le parc de logements abordables du Canada est insuffisant pour répondre à la demande croissante, un trop grand nombre de personnes vivent dans des logements inabordables et inadéquats. Il est particulièrement nécessaire d'avoir plus de logements abordables pour s'assurer que les personnes en situation de handicap et les familles à faible revenu peuvent trouver un endroit abordable pour appeler un chez-soi.

C'est pourquoi le gouvernement investit des milliards de dollars pour soutenir les prestataires de logements abordables, réparer les logements abordables existants et en construire de nouveaux, par l'intermédiaire de programmes comme le Fonds pour le logement abordable de 14 milliards de dollars.

L'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* a fourni 1 milliard de dollars supplémentaires au Fonds pour le logement abordable afin d'aider les fournisseurs de logements publics, les coopératives d'habitations et les organismes à but non lucratif à construire plus de 7 000 logements abordables.

- Pour permettre de construire et de conserver plus de logements abordables, le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder : un financement de 976 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 24 millions de dollars par année par la suite afin de permettre à la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement de lancer, par l'intermédiaire du Fonds pour le logement abordable, un nouveau volet de création rapide de logements en vue de construire des logements très abordables, y compris des maisons d'hébergement, des logements avec services de soutien et des refuges pour les plus vulnérables.

Préserver et accroître l'offre de logements abordables

Depuis 10 ans, des centaines de milliers de logements abordables ont été perdus au Canada. Certains ont été démolis à la suite d'un manque d'entretien, d'autres ont été transformés en logements plus chers ou en condos de luxe. Aujourd'hui, le secteur du logement communautaire ne représente que 4 % du marché canadien du logement, alors que 10 % des Canadiennes et des Canadiens ont un faible revenu et ont besoin de logements abordables. Il faut remédier à la situation. Il faut préserver l'offre de logements abordables au Canada pour les familles à revenu faible ou modeste.

Le gouvernement est déterminé à élargir et à transformer ce secteur d'ici 2030 et au-delà afin d'appuyer davantage les ménages canadiens, y compris les jeunes.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 477,2 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 147,8 millions de dollars par année par la suite, pour lancer le nouveau Fonds canadien de protection des loyers de 1,5 milliard de dollars, qui sera administré par la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, afin de préserver le parc de logements abordables au Canada. Le fonds offrira 1 milliard de dollars en prêts et 470 millions en contributions afin d'aider les fournisseurs de logements abordables à acquérir des logements et à maintenir les loyers à un niveau stable pendant les décennies à venir, dans le but d'éviter la reconversion de ces logements en condos hors de portée ou en logements de luxe.
- ▶ Ce nouveau Fonds sera codirigé et cofinancé par le gouvernement fédéral et d'autres partenaires.
- ▶ Ce programme aidera à mobiliser des investissements et du financement du secteur caritatif, du secteur privé et d'autres ordres de gouvernement.

Maintenir le caractère abordable des logements à but non lucratif et des coopératives d'habitation

Compte tenu des défis financiers qui se posent aux prestataires de logements sociaux et communautaires, comme les coopératives, le gouvernement fédéral leur procure du soutien pour préserver ce type de logements abordables. À ce jour, l'Initiative fédérale de logement communautaire a déjà versé près de 150 millions de dollars afin que 47 000 logements demeurent abordables pour les personnes vulnérables, y compris les personnes en situation de handicap, les familles monoparentales, les personnes âgées et les personnes nouvellement arrivées.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement compte apporter des assouplissements à l'Initiative fédérale de logement communautaire afin que les prestataires de logements admissibles puissent avoir accès à des fonds dans le but de garder le logement abordable pour les locataires à faible revenu et les membres des coopératives.

Réduire les factures d'énergie des locataires et des propriétaires

Pour relever le double défi que représentent les changements climatiques et le maintien de l'accès à une énergie abordable, le gouvernement lancera la Stratégie canadienne pour les bâtiments verts. La stratégie aidera à réduire les factures d'énergie résidentielles et les émissions produites par les bâtiments. Cette stratégie représente une mesure importante en vue d'atteindre les cibles climatiques que s'est fixées le Canada et d'aider les Canadiennes et les Canadiens à économiser sur leurs factures d'énergie.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser à Ressources naturelles Canada 903,5 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, répartis comme suit :
 - Un financement de 800 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2025-2026, afin de lancer le nouveau Programme canadien pour des maisons abordables plus vertes, qui encouragera les ménages canadiens ayant un revenu faible à médian à faire des rénovations écoénergétiques en les aidant directement à assumer les coûts d'installation. Ce programme représente la prochaine phase de l'Initiative canadienne pour des maisons plus vertes et sera mis en œuvre conjointement avec les partenaires provinciaux et territoriaux. Il sera également complété par le programme de prêts pour des maisons plus vertes de la SCHL, qui accorde des prêts sans intérêt pouvant atteindre 40 000 \$ pour les rénovations écoénergétiques de maisons.
 - Un financement de 73,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour renouveler et moderniser les programmes existants d'efficacité énergétique qui offrent des outils aux propriétaires d'immeubles comme la norme ISO 50001 pour les systèmes de gestion de l'énergie et le gestionnaire de portefeuille ENERGY STAR. Ce financement stimulera également l'élaboration de codes du bâtiment meilleurs et plus ambitieux afin de réduire davantage les émissions et les factures d'énergie. Le gouvernement fédéral encouragera les provinces et les territoires à adopter ces codes du bâtiment de premier ordre.

- Un financement de 30 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, afin de poursuivre l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale d'étiquetage du rendement énergétique des maisons, qui permettra aux gens d'obtenir de l'information sur l'efficacité énergétique d'une maison qu'ils souhaitent acheter, avec l'appui de spécialistes de l'audit énergétique.

Ressources naturelles Canada annoncera d'autres détails sur la Stratégie canadienne pour les bâtiments verts dans les semaines à venir.

Des factures d'énergie moins chères pour les propriétaires

Tessa et Trycia sont propriétaires d'une maison. En raison de leur faible revenu, elles peinent à payer leurs factures d'énergie et veulent que celles-ci leur coûtent moins cher. Dans le cadre du Programme canadien pour des logements abordables plus verts, une évaluation détermine que les améliorations les plus efficaces en matière d'efficacité énergétique pour leur maison sont l'isolation du grenier et l'étanchéisation à l'air. Sans frais pour Tessa et Trycia, le programme organise l'installation directe de ces améliorations, qui empêchent la fuite de chaleur, améliore le confort de leur maison, leur fait économiser de l'argent sur leurs factures d'énergie et réduit leurs émissions de chauffage domestique.

Des factures d'énergie moins chères pour les locataires

Joël loue un appartement sans système de climatisation et muni de plinthes chauffantes qui font monter ses factures de chauffage. Avec l'accord de son propriétaire, une évaluation effectuée par l'entremise du programme détermine que son appartement serait un bon candidat pour une thermopompe. Le programme organise gratuitement l'installation directe d'une thermopompe pour Joël, ce qui réduit ses coûts de chauffage et lui fournit un système de climatisation, lui laissant plus d'argent à la fin du mois, ainsi qu'une maison plus confortable.

S'attaquer aux problèmes de l'itinérance et des campements

L'itinérance et les campements touchent toutes les communautés du Canada et certains groupes parmi les plus vulnérables au sein de la population, y compris les jeunes 2ELGBTQI+, les personnes noires et racisées, les personnes en situation de handicap et les Autochtones. Afin que chacun ait un chez-soi sûr et abordable, le gouvernement a engagé plus de 4 milliards de dollars dans le cadre de Vers un chez-soi : la stratégie canadienne de lutte contre l'itinérance, pour que les communautés puissent fournir des services, des logements de transition et des places d'hébergement aux personnes qui en ont le plus besoin. Il s'agit du double du financement prévu au départ pour Vers un chez-soi dans le budget de 2017.

Afin de répondre aux besoins urgents des communautés, le gouvernement a fourni 100 millions de dollars supplémentaires en 2023-2024 à Infrastructure Canada pour Vers un chez-soi : la stratégie canadienne de lutte contre l'itinérance, afin d'appuyer le financement d'urgence en hiver pour les personnes qui vivent ou risquent de vivre dans l'itinérance à l'extérieur des refuges, y compris dans des campements.

➤ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement supplémentaire de 1,04 milliard de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Infrastructure Canada pour Vers un chez-soi : la stratégie canadienne de lutte contre l'itinérance, comme suit :

- Un financement de 1,0 milliard de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour stabiliser le financement dans le cadre du programme. Étant donné la nature persistante de cette problématique, cet investissement témoigne de la volonté du gouvernement d'appuyer les organismes qui font un travail crucial dans l'ensemble du pays pour prévenir et réduire l'itinérance. De cet investissement, 50 millions de dollars seront consacrés à l'accélération de la réduction de l'itinérance au niveau communautaire. Cet investissement aidera les communautés de partout au Canada à adopter les pratiques exemplaires et les leçons tirées d'autres administrations afin de réduire le temps nécessaire pour transférer les individus et les familles dans des logements plus stables.
- Un financement de 250 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour régler le problème urgent des campements et de l'itinérance sans abri. En retour de ce financement, les provinces et les territoires devront réaliser des investissements égaux à ceux du gouvernement fédéral, ce qui portera le montant total à 500 millions de dollars. Ces sommes aideront les communautés à intensifier leurs efforts afin de former de la main-d'œuvre spécialisée en itinérance apte à faire face aux expériences propres aux personnes vivant dans l'itinérance à l'extérieur des refuges, y compris celles qui vivent dans des campements, et pour rénover et construire plus de refuges et de centres d'hébergement de transition pour les personnes qui en ont besoin.

Soutien dans le cadre de Vers un chez-soi : la stratégie canadienne de lutte contre l'itinérance

Depuis son lancement, Vers un chez-soi a soutenu des projets d'un bout à l'autre du pays. Voici quelques-unes des mesures de soutien en place pour accroître l'innovation dans la construction :

- ✓ Dans le cadre du volet Lutter contre l'itinérance chez les Autochtones, la Mi'kmaw Native Friendship Society a reçu 904 000 \$ en 2021 pour construire à Halifax la maison Diamond Bailey, qui comprend 34 lits d'hébergement, 11 salles de style dortoir et 7 studios d'une pièce.
- ✓ Dans le cadre du volet L'itinérance dans les communautés rurales et éloignées, Community Living Huntsville a reçu 125 000 \$ par l'intermédiaire de Centraide Simcoe Muskoka pour un projet de logements de transition destinés à des personnes adultes atteintes de troubles du développement et ayant vécu de l'itinérance chronique ou périodique, afin qu'elles parviennent à vivre en toute autonomie dans un délai de quatre ans.

Bâtir des logements dans les communautés autochtones

L'accès à un logement sûr et abordable est essentiel pour améliorer les conditions socioéconomiques et garantir un avenir meilleur aux communautés autochtones. Depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral a engagé plus de 6,7 milliards de dollars pour soutenir le logement dans les communautés autochtones, ainsi que 4,3 milliards pour faire avancer la Stratégie sur le logement autochtone en milieux urbain, rural et nordique qui devrait être lancée en 2024-2025. Au 31 décembre 2023, Services aux Autochtones Canada, en collaboration avec la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement, avait financé plus de 22 000 logements dans 611 communautés des Premières Nations.

Comme il est indiqué au chapitre 6, le budget de 2024 propose également des investissements supplémentaires pour répondre aux besoins en matière de logement et d'infrastructure à l'appui dans les communautés des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis.

Stratégie sur le logement des Autochtones en milieu urbain, rural et nordique

Les ménages autochtones des communautés urbaines, rurales et nordiques du Canada ont du mal à accéder à un logement convenable et abordable. Afin de remédier à cette situation, les budgets de 2022 et de 2023 ont engagé 4,3 milliards de dollars sur sept ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour mettre en œuvre une stratégie de logement autochtone en milieu urbain, rural et nordique, élaborée conjointement. La stratégie sera conçue et mise en œuvre pour compléter les investissements de 6,7 milliards de dollars du gouvernement fédéral visant à appuyer les stratégies de logement fondées sur des distinctions pour les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis.

Éclairé par des consultations dirigées par les Autochtones auprès des gouvernements, des organismes et des fournisseurs de logements autochtones, le financement sera versé directement par les gouvernements des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis, les signataires de traités modernes et les gouvernements autochtones autonomes, et par l'intermédiaire d'un nouveau centre national de logement autochtone dirigé par les Autochtones, afin d'assurer un soutien à tous les peuples autochtones.

Offrir un toit aux personnes ayant demandé l'asile

Même s'il incombe aux provinces et aux municipalités de fournir aux personnes ayant demandé l'asile un endroit sécuritaire où loger, le gouvernement fédéral reconnaît la nécessité pour tous les ordres de gouvernement de travailler ensemble à cette fin, pour atténuer les pressions qui s'exercent sur les lieux d'hébergement.

Depuis 2017, le gouvernement fédéral a versé près de 960 millions de dollars dans le cadre du Programme d'aide au logement provisoire, qui aide les provinces et les municipalités à prévenir l'itinérance chez les personnes qui demandent l'asile, selon le principe du partage des coûts.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 1,1 milliard de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada pour prolonger le Programme d'aide au logement provisoire. Le financement versé en 2026-2027 sera conditionnel à des investissements provinciaux et municipaux dans des solutions permanentes de logement de transition pour les personnes qui demandent l'asile.

Le gouvernement fédéral travaille avec tous les ordres de gouvernement afin de trouver des solutions à long terme pour éviter que des personnes qui demandent l'asile se retrouvent en situation d'itinérance.

Chapitre 1

Des logements plus abordables

M\$

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
1.1. Construire plus de logements	-49	250	542	791	1 121	1 295	3 950
Construire des logements sur des terrains publics	0	18	44	91	13	10	176
Convertir des immeubles à bureaux fédéraux sous-utilisés en logements ¹	0	28	102	96	86	97	408
<i>Moins : Économies projetées</i>	0	-22	-38	-110	-183	-255	-606
Construire des appartements et diminuer les loyers	0	0	41	35	92	159	328
<i>Report de fonds d'une année sur l'autre</i>	-49	18	10	35	18	-6	27
Bonifier le Fonds pour accélérer la construction de logements	0	101	99	100	100	0	400
Lancer le nouveau Fonds canadien pour les infrastructures liés au logement	0	13	122	290	471	604	1 500
Construire des logements différemment ²	0	33	49	0	0	0	82
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-13	-19	0	0	0	-32
Établir un catalogue de conception de logements	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-12	0	0	0	0	-12
Moderniser les données sur le logement	0	2	6	6	6	0	20
Ajouter des logements accessoires aux maisons unifamiliales	0	0	35	102	177	95	410
Accélérer les investissements pour construire plus d'appartements	0	1	27	140	335	585	1 088
Construire davantage de logements étudiants	0	1	3	5	5	5	19
Former plus de travailleurs des métiers spécialisés pour construire des logements	0	50	50	0	0	0	100
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-5	-15	0	0	0	-20

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Reconnaître les titres de compétences étrangers en construction et améliorer la mobilité de la main-d'œuvre	0	25	25	0	0	0	50
1.2. Faciliter l'accès à la propriété et à la location	5	19	34	19	14	9	101
Protéger les droits des locataires	0	3	3	3	3	3	15
Améliorer le Régime d'accession à la propriété	5	20	20	20	15	10	90
Sévir contre la fraude dans le secteur immobilier	0	15	15	15	15	15	73
<i>Moins : Revenus attendus</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>-18</i>	<i>-92</i>
Mettre sur pied une assurance nationale contre les inondations	0	0	15	0	0	0	15
1.3. Aider les gens qui ne peuvent pas se payer un toit	0	751	1 029	1 158	966	566	4 470
Bonifier le Fonds pour le logement abordable	0	100	219	219	219	219	976
Préserver et accroître l'offre de logements abordables	0	5	120	118	117	117	477
Réduire les factures d'énergie des locataires et des propriétaires	0	12	65	123	223	230	654
S'attaquer aux problèmes de l'itinérance et des campements	0	225	225	431	406	0	1 287
Offrir un toit aux personnes ayant demandé l'asile	0	409	400	267	0	0	1 076
Investissements supplémentaires – Des logements plus abordables	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
Appuyer le Bureau du défenseur fédéral du logement	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
Financement proposé pour permettre à la CCDP d'aider le Bureau du défenseur fédéral du logement à remplir son mandat, qui consiste à promouvoir et à protéger le droit d'avoir un chez-soi sûr et abordable.							
Chapitre 1 – Incidence budgétaire nette	-44	1 022	1 607	1 968	2 101	1 870	8 524

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Un glossaire des abréviations utilisées dans ce tableau est présenté à la fin de l'annexe 1.

¹ Le financement proposé générera des économies supplémentaires, en sus des montants compris dans le présent budget, qui aideront Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada à atteindre ses objectifs de recentrage des dépenses gouvernementales, lesquels sont décrits dans le Plan ministériel pour 2024 à 2025 de l'organisation.

² Le financement accordé aux agences de développement régional au titre de la mesure Construire des logements différemment provient de la mesure Stimuler la croissance économique régionale qui figure dans le chapitre 4 du budget de 2024.

Chapitre 2

Donner à chaque génération les moyens de réussir

Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens prennent soin les uns des autres. C'est une promesse qui est au cœur de l'identité canadienne, et qui remonte à des générations.

Depuis les soins de santé publics universels jusqu'à l'assurance-emploi en passant par des pensions solides, stables et bien capitalisées, comme le Régime de pensions du Canada (RPC), un consensus s'est toujours dégagé : les Canadiennes et les Canadiens prendront soin de leurs voisins lorsqu'ils en ont besoin. Cette bonne disposition a procuré de la stabilité à la main-d'œuvre, et a donné aux entreprises la confiance que les bonnes mesures de soutien étaient en place pour maintenir l'économie canadienne équitable, garder les gens en santé, prêts et bien soutenus, et garder la classe moyenne forte.

En 2015, le gouvernement a reconnu que l'économie avait changé. Les gens avaient besoin de plus de mesures de soutien, et des mesures d'un nouveau genre. Le gouvernement s'est mis au travail. L'Allocation canadienne pour enfants (ACE) a été instaurée, ce qui a permis de réduire de plus de moitié le taux de pauvreté chez les enfants. Le gouvernement a rehaussé la sécurité et la dignité du revenu de retraite, en renforçant le RPC et en augmentant la Sécurité de la vieillesse (SV) pour les personnes âgées de 75 ans et plus. Le gouvernement a éliminé définitivement les intérêts sur les prêts fédéraux aux étudiants et aux apprentis. Et il a fait des investissements d'une génération dans les services de garde d'enfants à 10 \$ par jour, ce qui a réduit d'au moins la moitié les frais de garde d'enfants, remis de l'argent dans les poches des familles et donné aux enfants le meilleur départ possible dans la vie.

Il s'agit d'investissements dans la population sans précédent dans l'histoire du Canada. Ce soutien constant et fiable a procuré de la certitude aux familles en ces temps très incertains, et leur a permis de progresser. Il se traduit par des prestations mensuelles ou trimestrielles régulières qui aident les gens à faire face au coût de la vie; des mesures de soutien qui assurent la stabilité et qui n'existaient pas il y a neuf ans. Le gouvernement a amélioré et renforcé le filet de sécurité sociale pour chaque génération.

Les progrès accomplis aujourd'hui reposent sur le travail acharné des générations précédentes qui ont bâti les fonds de pension de renommée mondiale du Canada. Le filet de sécurité sociale du Canada doit être là pour chaque génération. Et le gouvernement fait en sorte que ce filet social fonctionne pour chacune d'elle.

Un filet de sécurité sociale plus solide est maintenant en place pour les jeunes familles, en particulier les parents de la génération du millénaire, qui doivent trop souvent payer des loyers élevés et des frais de garde élevés, et qui s'inquiètent pour l'avenir de leurs enfants. Pour que chaque jeune puisse concrétiser ses rêves, le gouvernement rend plus abordable l'accès à l'éducation, facilite l'épargne pour l'achat d'une maison et favorise la poursuite d'une carrière.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement prend des mesures afin de veiller au bon fonctionnement du filet de sécurité sociale du Canada pour toutes les générations, en particulier pour les millénariaux et la génération Z. Des investissements transformateurs continueront d'uniformiser les règles du jeu et de donner à chaque génération les moyens de réussir.

2.1 Prendre soin de chaque génération

La promesse d'un accès à des soins de santé publics universels se trouve au cœur du filet de sécurité sociale canadien. Le régime de soins de santé au pays repose sur la promesse que se sont faite mutuellement les Canadiens et les Canadiennes : quiconque tombe malade ou naît avec des problèmes de santé complexes n'aura pas à s'endetter pour obtenir des soins essentiels. Ici au Canada, peu importe où vous vivez ou ce que vous gagnez, vous devriez toujours être en mesure d'obtenir les soins médicaux dont vous avez besoin.

Afin de maintenir le pilier central du filet de sécurité sociale du Canada, le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé l'an dernier son plan décennal de soins de santé de 200 milliards de dollars pour éliminer les arriérés, améliorer les soins primaires et réduire les temps d'attente, et permettra d'obtenir les résultats en matière de santé dont les personnes ont besoin et qu'elles méritent.

Une population en santé est le gage d'une économie dynamique. Depuis 2015, le gouvernement a promis et donné plus. Cette promesse comprend l'accès à des soins dentaires et à des médicaments sur ordonnance abordables. En décembre, les inscriptions au nouveau Régime canadien de soins dentaires ont débuté; ce régime devrait aider neuf millions de personnes non assurées au pays d'ici 2025.

En février, le gouvernement fédéral a déposé un projet de loi visant à lancer la première phase d'un régime national d'assurance médicaments afin d'assurer une couverture universelle pour la plupart des contraceptifs et de nombreux médicaments contre le diabète, en partenariat avec les provinces et les territoires. Grâce au régime d'assurance médicaments, chaque femme pourra choisir le contraceptif qui lui convient, peu importe ses moyens, pour ainsi contrôler son propre corps.

Maintenant, dans le cadre de la transformation générationnelle que le gouvernement opère dans le filet de sécurité sociale du Canada, une nouvelle prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées est offerte. Bientôt, le gouvernement entreprendra des consultations pour déterminer comment mieux aider les personnes soignantes au regard du rôle essentiel qu'elles jouent pour maintenir la santé et le bien-être de la population canadienne.

Le budget de 2024 met en lumière de nouvelles mesures qui renforceront le filet de sécurité sociale du Canada pour donner à chaque génération les moyens de réussir. Peu importe son âge, son revenu ou sa situation, chaque personne mérite de se sentir en sécurité en sachant qu'elle obtiendra les soins et le soutien dont elle a besoin. Parce qu'il s'agit là d'un trait caractéristique du Canada : les gens prennent soin les uns des autres.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Renforcer les soins de santé publics universels pour la population canadienne en investissant près de 200 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans, y compris 1,7 milliard de dollars pour soutenir l'augmentation de salaire du personnel des services de soutien à la personne et des professions connexes et 5,4 milliards de dollars pour les soins de longue durée et les soins à domicile et en milieu communautaire, afin que les gens puissent vieillir dans la dignité, sans devoir partir loin de chez eux.
- ✓ Bonifier l'Allocation canadienne pour les travailleurs afin d'aider les personnes travaillantes qui occupent des postes à temps plein à bas salaire à subvenir à leurs besoins et à ceux de leur famille, au moyen de quatre versements répartis dans l'année dont le montant total pourra atteindre jusqu'à 2 739 \$ pour une famille et 1 590 \$ pour une personne célibataire.
- ✓ Mettre en œuvre le Régime canadien de soins dentaires, qui couvrira les soins dentaires des personnes non assurées au pays dont le revenu familial annuel est inférieur à 90 000 \$. À ce jour, plus de 1,7 million de demandes ont été approuvées pour les personnes âgées admissibles, qui pourront consulter un fournisseur de soins bucco-dentaires dès le mois de mai prochain.
- ✓ Lancer la première phase de la Stratégie nationale sur les médicaments pour le traitement des maladies rares afin de faciliter l'accès à des médicaments efficaces contre les maladies rares et d'en réduire le coût pour les patientes et les patients partout au Canada.

Renforcer le système universel de soins de santé public

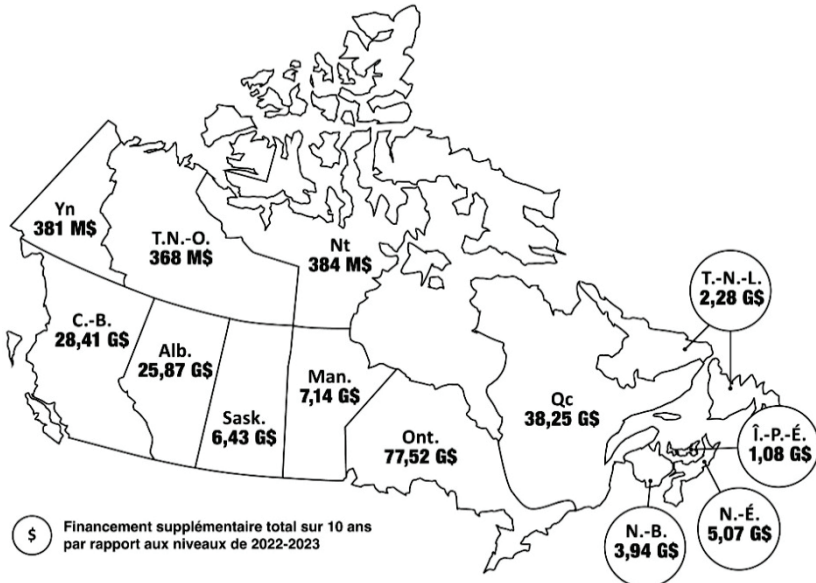
Un système de soins de santé public solide et efficace est au cœur de l'identité canadienne. Le Canada peut se vanter d'avoir un corps médical, du personnel infirmier, des sages-femmes, du personnel de services de soutien à la personne, des hôpitaux et des établissements de recherche de calibre mondial, et la population est en droit d'avoir accès à des soins de premier ordre. En février 2023, le gouvernement s'est engagé à investir près de 200 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans pour améliorer le système de soins de santé public universel au pays.

Depuis, les accords signés avec l'ensemble des provinces et des territoires se traduiront par des améliorations des soins de santé pour la population. En Ontario, plus de 700 nouvelles places seront créées pour former des médecins, du personnel infirmier et d'autres membres des professions de la santé. En Nouvelle-Écosse, l'amélioration des services dans les communautés rurales et éloignées permettra à 88 % des résidentes et des résidents de disposer d'un accès régulier à un fournisseur de soins de santé d'ici trois ans. Ce ne sont là que quelques exemples des avantages réels dont la population canadienne pourra bénéficier grâce aux investissements faits par le gouvernement fédéral dans les soins de santé publics.

Depuis le printemps 2023, le gouvernement consulte les dirigeants des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis au sujet du Fonds d'équité en santé autochtone, d'une valeur de 2 milliards de dollars, et se réjouit à la perspective d'annoncer les détails définitifs de la conception et de la mise en œuvre du programme en 2024-2025.

Figure 2.1

Aider chaque province et chaque territoire à améliorer les soins de santé



Nouveaux accords sur les soins de santé conclus avec chaque province et territoire

La *Loi canadienne sur la santé* permet de s'assurer que toutes les personnes admissibles qui résident du Canada ont un accès raisonnable aux services de santé assurés, sans obstacle financier. Au Canada, aucune personne ne devrait avoir à payer pour obtenir des services de santé nécessaires sur le plan médical, et le gouvernement fédéral travaille sans relâche à faire respecter ce principe pour l'ensemble de la population canadienne.

Dans le cadre de son travail visant à améliorer les résultats en matière de santé pour la population canadienne, le gouvernement fédéral a maintenant signé des ententes avec toutes les provinces et tous les territoires afin de commencer à offrir le nouveau financement de 25 milliards de dollars prévu dans le plan de soins de santé sur 10 ans par l'intermédiaire d'accords bilatéraux.

Colombie-Britannique

Accord de 976 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 10 octobre 2023

- Élaborer un modèle de soins innovateur permettant au personnel infirmier de passer plus de temps avec les patientes et les patients.
- Augmenter le pourcentage de personnes dans la province qui ont accès aux renseignements électroniques concernant leur santé.
- Augmenter le pourcentage de fournisseurs de services de santé familiale qui peuvent échanger les renseignements sur la santé des patientes et des patients en toute sécurité.

Nouveaux accords sur les soins de santé conclus avec chaque province et territoire

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Accord de 87 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 19 décembre 2023

- Accroître la reconnaissance des titres de compétence interprovinciaux et étrangers dans les professions de la santé en élaborant un plan stratégique pour recruter des spécialistes de la santé formés à l'étranger et en utilisant la technologie pour simplifier la formation.
- Faciliter l'accès aux services de diagnostic en élargissant les services de laboratoire, en prolongeant les heures d'ouverture et en réduisant les temps d'attente pour les patientes et les patients.
- Investir des unités d'intervention mobiles en santé mentale et des équipes spécialisées dans le bien-être des étudiantes et des étudiants pour pouvoir accueillir 2 500 patientes et patients supplémentaires d'ici 2026.

Alberta

Accord de 855 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 21 décembre 2023

- Faciliter l'accès aux soins primaires en élargissant les soins prodigués en équipe et en améliorant les soins virtuels.
- Améliorer l'accès aux services de santé numériques et à l'information sur la santé en mettant en œuvre des services d'aiguillage électronique et en accélérant l'échange sécurisé de données dans l'ensemble du système de santé.
- Réduire les temps d'attente pour les services communautaires de santé mentale et de traitement de la toxicomanie en établissant de nouveaux espaces de traitement et en améliorant ceux qui existent déjà.

Nouvelle-Écosse

Accord de 308 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 10 janvier 2024

- Faciliter l'accès aux fournisseurs de soins de santé en augmentant les heures de consultation dans les communautés rurales et éloignées et en lançant des services de santé mobiles et de soins d'urgence virtuels.
- Augmenter le nombre de médecins de famille, d'infirmières praticiennes et d'infirmiers praticiens, ainsi que d'infirmières et d'infirmiers autorisés, pour combler les besoins en main-d'œuvre.
- Élaborer des outils numériques permettant d'accéder aux renseignements sur la santé, de prendre des rendez-vous et d'obtenir des services de santé virtuels.

Ontario

Accord de 2,5 milliards de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 9 février 2024

- Ajouter plus de 700 places dans les programmes de formation en soins de santé.

Nouveaux accords sur les soins de santé conclus avec chaque province et territoire

- Moderniser l'infrastructure numérique, y compris pour la communication, la collecte et l'échange de renseignements.
- Accroître la disponibilité de renseignements électroniques sur la santé et du nombre de membres du personnel de la santé qui peuvent y accéder et les échanger en toute sécurité, pour fournir les soins de santé de manière plus pratique, mieux connectée et axée davantage sur le patient.

Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Accord de 22 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 13 février 2024

- Améliorer la coordination et l'accès aux soins primaires dans toutes les régions en établissant une unité territoriale de santé publique.
- Soutenir les initiatives de recrutement, de maintien en poste et de formation du personnel de la santé.
- Améliorer les programmes de santé mentale et de prévention du suicide adaptés à la culture, y compris les interventions en cas de crise.

Manitoba

Accord de 369 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 15 février 2024

- Embaucher 400 médecins de plus, 300 infirmières et infirmiers de plus, 200 membres du personnel ambulancier paramédical et 100 travailleuses et travailleurs en soins à domicile pour combler les pénuries de personnel.
- Embaucher un plus grand nombre de psychologues en vue de réduire les temps d'attente pour le counseling.
- Acheter de nouveaux lits de soins de courte durée pour accroître la capacité du système et en avoir un plus grand nombre à disposition.

Nunavut

Accord de 21 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 5 mars 2024

- Améliorer la coordination et l'accès aux soins primaires dans toutes les régions, y compris en élargissant les soins paramédicaux existants aux 25 collectivités du Nunavut.
- Contribuer à la réduction des retards, par exemple en achetant du matériel médical clé pour réduire le recours aux déplacements des patients à Ottawa.
- Augmenter l'offre de services de santé mentale et de traitement de la toxicomanie et de soins spécialisés adaptés à la culture.

Yukon

Accord de 22 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 12 mars 2024

- Améliorer l'accès aux services de santé familiale, y compris en créant une nouvelle clinique de soins primaires sans rendez-vous qui devrait aider au moins 1 500 patients chaque année.

- Augmenter l'offre de services de santé mentale et de lutte contre les dépendances, par exemple en créant le premier programme de sevrage d'alcool géré en établissement du Yukon d'une capacité de 10 lits d'ici 2025-2026.

Saskatchewan

Accord de 336 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 18 mars 2024

- Améliorer l'accès aux services de santé familiale et aux soins actifs et urgents, notamment en créant de nouveaux lits de soins actifs et de soins complexes permanents dans les hôpitaux de Regina et de Saskatoon.
- Contribuer à la réduction des retards en recrutant de nouveaux spécialistes de la santé et en élargissant 550 postes de formation postsecondaire.
- Moderniser les systèmes de soins de santé à l'aide de données sur la santé et d'outils numériques en poursuivant les investissements dans la santé en ligne et les technologies de l'information dans le secteur de la santé.

Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador

Accord de 232 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 25 mars 2024

- Augmenter l'accès aux soins primaires en ajoutant de nouvelles équipes de soins familiaux, en créant des centres de soins d'urgence pour desservir le nord-est d'Avalon et en ajoutant de nouveaux postes pour améliorer la façon dont les enfants reçoivent des soins.
- Augmenter le nombre de personnes dans la province qui peuvent accéder à leur propre dossier de santé par voie électronique.
- Augmentation du nombre de personnes ayant accès aux équipes de santé mentale.

Nouveau-Brunswick

Accord de 276 millions de dollars sur trois ans annoncé le 26 mars 2024

- Améliorer la qualité et la disponibilité des fournisseurs de soins primaires dans l'ensemble de la province, notamment en permettant au personnel infirmier praticien d'offrir des soins non urgents en guise de solution de rechange aux visites des services d'urgence.
- Soutenir le recrutement, le maintien en poste et la formation du personnel de la santé en vue de réduire les arriérés, par exemple en incitant les médecins à déménager dans les régions rurales et mal desservies, y compris les communautés francophones, et en permettant aux spécialistes de la santé possédant des titres de compétence internationaux de pratiquer plus facilement;
- Accroître le soutien en matière de santé mentale et de traitement de la toxicomanie, y compris pour les communautés autochtones, en particulier les jeunes, et accroître le nombre de lits dans les établissements de soins de santé mentale.

Nouveaux accords sur les soins de santé conclus avec chaque province et territoire

Québec

Accord de 2 milliards de dollars sur quatre ans annoncé le 27 mars 2024

- Améliorer l'accès aux équipes de santé familiale en ouvrant de nouvelles cliniques de première ligne, faciliter la prise de rendez-vous par l'intermédiaire du portail Votre Santé, et améliorer les soins pour les patients atteints de maladies rares ou chroniques.
- Réduire les arriérés dans les interventions chirurgicales et les diagnostics, en appuyant la nouvelle approche élaborée pour la vaccination et le dépistage et en l'étendant à d'autres services de première ligne.
- Accélérer la numérisation à l'échelle du réseau de soins de santé afin de permettre aux patients d'accéder plus facilement à leurs renseignements et d'accélérer la mise à jour des dossiers par les médecins.
- Renforcer les soins de santé mentale et les services de lutte contre l'itinérance et les dépendances, y compris en créant de nouveaux services et de nouvelles places pour les jeunes et les enfants en situation de handicap.

Accroître le financement fédéral des soins de santé

Cet investissement dans les soins de santé annoncé en février 2023 prévoit près de 200 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans dans les services de santé et de bien-être à la population canadienne.

- **Croissance fondée sur le PIB** : Une somme estimative de 146,6 milliards de dollars supplémentaires sera fournie sur 10 ans, de 2023-2024 à 2032-2033, par l'intermédiaire du Transfert canadien en matière de santé.
- **Supplément du Transfert canadien en matière de santé** : Un supplément de 2 milliards de dollars a été versé en juin 2023 pour répondre aux pressions immédiates sur le système de soins de santé, plus particulièrement dans les hôpitaux pédiatriques, les salles d'urgence et les salles d'opération.
- **Garantie de 5 % du Transfert canadien en matière de santé** : Un financement estimatif de 15,3 milliards de dollars sera versé par l'intermédiaire de hausses d'au moins 5 % du Transfert canadien en matière de santé de 2023-2024 à 2027-2028, pour les provinces et les territoires qui prennent des mesures en vue d'améliorer la collecte et la gestion des données sur la santé.
- **Accords bilatéraux sur mesure** : Un financement de 25 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans sera versé aux provinces et aux territoires, qui pourront s'en servir dont les provinces et les territoires pourront se servir pour répondre aux besoins particuliers de leur population et de leur contexte géographique. Ce montant vient s'ajouter aux 7,8 milliards de dollars existants pour les accords bilatéraux sur les soins à domicile, la santé mentale et les soins de longue durée.
- **Soutien au salaire du personnel des services de soutien à la personne** : Un financement de 1,7 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans sera versé pour appuyer l'augmentation du salaire horaire du personnel des services de soutien à la personne et des professions connexes.
- **Fonds d'investissement-santé pour les territoires** : Un financement de 350 millions de dollars sur 10 ans sera versé pour tenir compte des déplacements pour des raisons médicales et du coût plus élevé de la prestation des soins de santé dans les territoires.

Accorder un financement de 200 milliards de dollars aux provinces et aux territoires pour améliorer les soins de santé

Le tableau 2.1 présente les montants destinés aux provinces et aux territoires sur une période de 10 ans à la fois pour le nouveau financement et le financement total, y compris les engagements actuels au titre du Transfert canadien en matière de santé.

Tableau 2.1

Financement en santé affecté aux provinces et territoires, de 2023-2024 à 2032-2033

Province/territoire	Nouveau financement	Total du financement supplémentaire
Ontario	15,23 G\$	77,52 G\$
Québec	8,56 G\$	38,25 G\$
Nouvelle-Écosse	1,45 G\$	5,07 G\$
Nouveau-Brunswick	1,24 G\$	3,94 G\$
Manitoba	1,84 G\$	7,14 G\$
Colombie-Britannique	5,75 G\$	28,41 G\$
Île-du-Prince-Édouard	364 M\$	1,08 G\$
Saskatchewan	1,64 G\$	6,43 G\$
Alberta	5,02 G\$	25,87 G\$
Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador	961 M\$	2,28 G\$
Territoires du Nord-Ouest	93 M\$	368 M\$
Yukon	93 M\$	381 M\$
Nunavut	88 M\$	384 M\$
Total	44,05 G\$	198,82 G\$

Nota :

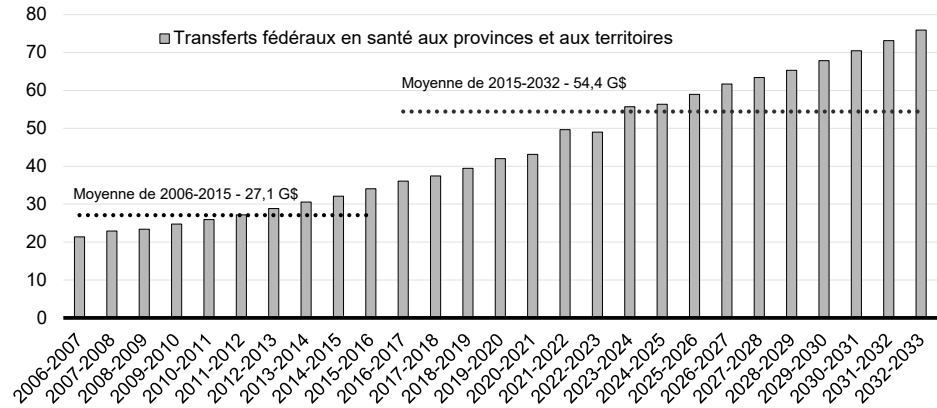
1. Le financement du salaire du personnel des services de soutien à la personne n'a pas encore été affecté, mais est inclus dans le total.
2. Les affectations aux provinces et aux territoires sont fondées sur des projections internes de la population et la modélisation de Statistique Canada.
3. À partir de 2025-2026, tous les montants du Transfert canadien en matière de santé sont théoriques et estimés en fonction des prévisions de décembre du secteur privé concernant le PIB nominal et peuvent être modifiés.
4. Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre aux totaux indiqués.
5. Les provinces et les territoires sont classés par ordre d'importance du financement.

Accorder un financement de 200 milliards de dollars aux provinces et aux territoires pour améliorer les soins de santé

Le graphique 2.1 montre l'augmentation au fil du temps des transferts fédéraux aux provinces et aux territoires pour les soins de santé.

Graphique 2.1

Transferts fédéraux en santé aux provinces et aux territoires (de 2006-2007 à 2032-2033)



¹ Les transferts fédéraux en matière de santé inclus sont le Transfert canadien en matière de santé (TCS) et les suppléments qui s'y rattachent, la garantie d'augmentation de 5 % du TCS, le financement pour la réduction des temps d'attente, les accords bilatéraux sur les services de soins à domicile, de soins communautaires, de soins en santé mentale et de lutte contre les dépendances, les accords bilatéraux relatifs au plan Travailler ensemble, les accords bilatéraux pour Vieillir dans la dignité et le Fonds pour la sécurité des soins de longue durée.

² À partir de 2025-2026, tous les montants du Transfert canadien en matière de santé sont théoriques et peuvent être modifiés.

³ Par l'intermédiaire du plan Travailler ensemble pour améliorer les soins de santé au Canada, le gouvernement a engagé 1,7 milliard de dollars pour les augmentations de salaire du personnel des services de soutien à la personne. Ce montant n'est pas inclus ci-dessus.

⁴ Le Fonds d'investissement-santé pour les territoires n'est pas inclus ci-dessus.

Reconnaître les titres de compétences étrangers en soins de santé

Chaque jour, des gens dotés des compétences dont l'économie du pays a besoin déménagent au Canada. Mais trop souvent, même s'ils sont bien formés et capables, leurs titres de compétence ne sont pas reconnus. Tant que les obstacles à la reconnaissance des titres de compétences étrangers ne seront pas éliminés, la main-d'œuvre et l'économie du Canada ne pourront réaliser tout leur potentiel. Le gouvernement veut travailler avec ses partenaires pour surmonter ces obstacles et aider l'économie à croître.

À un moment où le Canada fait face à des pénuries de main-d'œuvre dans des secteurs clés allant des soins de santé à la construction, il faut permettre à toutes les personnes disponibles au Canada de contribuer. Le fait de compter sur un personnel de la santé accru aidera à réduire les longs temps d'attente et permettra de trouver plus facilement un médecin de famille. Le fait d'augmenter la main-d'œuvre dans la construction, comme il est expliqué au chapitre 1, aidera à construire plus de logements, plus rapidement, pour permettre à chaque personne de trouver un chez-soi abordable.

En octobre 2023, les ministres fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux de la Santé se sont engagés à simplifier la reconnaissance des titres de compétences étrangers afin que les professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger (PSFE) puissent travailler plus rapidement. Le 15 janvier 2024, le gouvernement a annoncé un financement de 86 millions de dollars pour appuyer 15 projets par l'intermédiaire d'organismes externes afin d'accroître la capacité de reconnaissance des titres de compétences de 6 600 professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 77,1 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, afin d'intégrer plus efficacement les professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger dans la main-d'œuvre en santé du Canada en créant 120 postes spécialement affectés à la formation précis, en renforçant la capacité d'évaluation et en fournissant du soutien pour aider les personnes à s'y retrouver dans les systèmes de reconnaissance des titres de compétences.

Selon les estimations, 198 000 professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger (PSFE) travaillent au Canada, mais seulement 58 %, soit 114 000 travailleurs, occupent un emploi dans leur domaine. Les lourdeurs administratives empêchent des dizaines de milliers de médecins, de membres du personnel infirmier et d'autres spécialistes de la santé de travailler. Cette mesure aidera à remédier à cette situation.

Aider plus de membres du personnel infirmier à pratiquer au Canada

Maria a travaillé comme infirmière à Quezon City, aux Philippines, pendant 10 ans, avant de décider d'immigrer au Canada pour rejoindre ses cousins à Scarborough.

Malheureusement, en raison des processus de reconnaissance des titres de compétences longs et difficiles, Maria a dû trouver du travail en dehors de son domaine d'expertise, malgré son expérience en soins infirmiers et ses qualifications.

Grâce aux investissements du gouvernement fédéral dans l'intégration des professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger et aux pressions exercées par le gouvernement fédéral sur les provinces et les territoires pour accélérer et faciliter la reconnaissance des titres de compétences des personnes nouvellement arrivées, Maria décrochera un poste d'infirmière dans le système de soins de santé de l'Ontario plus facilement et plus rapidement, ce qui aidera ainsi à réduire la pénurie de spécialistes de la santé au Canada.

Mesures prises pour reconnaître les titres de compétences étrangers en soins de santé

Les médecins et les membres du personnel infirmier du Canada travaillent fort pour s'assurer que les personnes et leurs familles aient accès rapidement aux services de santé dont elles ont besoin. Malheureusement, bon nombre d'infirmières, d'infirmiers et de médecins qui viennent d'arriver au Canada ne peuvent pas travailler dans le domaine qu'ils ont choisi parce qu'ils ont du mal à faire reconnaître leurs titres de compétences.

C'est pourquoi les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux travaillent d'arrache-pied et ont entrepris diverses initiatives pour améliorer la reconnaissance des titres de compétences étrangers et simplifier l'entrée sur le marché du travail des professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger. Voici quelques exemples :

Accords bilatéraux conclus dans le cadre du plan *Travailler ensemble pour améliorer les soins de santé pour les Canadiens* : L'un des principaux objectifs de cet investissement fédéral de 25 milliards de dollars est d'appuyer les efforts que les provinces déploient afin de simplifier la reconnaissance des titres de compétences étrangers pour les professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger. Le gouvernement fédéral a maintenant signé des accords bilatéraux avec toutes les provinces et tous les territoires. Ces accords comprennent des plans comme les suivants :

- L'Ontario prévoit rembourser les frais d'inscription des infirmières et infirmiers diplômés à l'étranger, créer un site centralisé d'information et d'inscription et accélérer la délivrance de permis d'exercer pour les médecins formés à l'étranger.

Mesures prises pour reconnaître les titres de compétences étrangers en soins de santé

- Le centre de coordination des ressources humaines en santé de la Colombie-Britannique élaborera des programmes incitatifs pour éliminer les obstacles à la reconnaissance des titres de compétences.
- L'Île-du-Prince-Édouard s'est engagée à élaborer un plan stratégique pour les professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger afin d'éliminer les obstacles à la reconnaissance des titres de compétences et de simplifier les processus d'embauche des professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger.

Postes de résidence et programmes d'évaluation de la capacité à exercer (ECE) : Les programmes d'ECE constituent une avenue que les médecins formés à l'étranger peuvent emprunter pour obtenir leur permis. Au cours des dernières années, plusieurs provinces ont élargi ou se sont engagées à élargir leurs programmes d'ECE. À titre d'exemple :

- La Colombie-Britannique triple le nombre de places dans son programme d'évaluation de la capacité à exercer d'ici mars 2024.
- En avril 2022, la Saskatchewan a annoncé un investissement de 1,1 million de dollars pour accroître sa capacité d'évaluation des médecins formés à l'étranger afin qu'ils puissent exercer indépendamment dans la province.
- L'Université Mount Royal de l'Alberta créera 256 nouvelles places dans le programme Bridge to Canadian Nursing afin d'appuyer les infirmières et les infirmiers formés à l'étranger pendant leur transition vers le système de soins de santé canadien.

Initiatives de recrutement : Plusieurs provinces ont signé des protocoles d'entente avec d'autres pays en vue de réduire les obstacles et de recruter des professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger. À titre d'exemple :

- L'Alberta, la Saskatchewan et le Manitoba ont conclu des protocoles d'entente avec les Philippines pour recruter du personnel infirmier formé à l'étranger.
- Le Nouveau-Brunswick a conclu des protocoles d'entente avec l'Inde et la France afin d'accélérer l'immatriculation du personnel infirmier autorisé de ces pays dans la province.
- Le Québec a conclu un accord de reconnaissance mutuelle avec la Suisse et la France.
- Les provinces et les territoires ont aussi accéléré l'obtention du permis d'exercer des professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger de pays comme les États-Unis, l'Australie, l'Irlande et la Nouvelle-Zélande pour les titulaires de diplôme de programmes d'études supérieures en sciences dentaires.

Mesures prises pour reconnaître les titres de compétences étrangers en soins de santé

Soutien financier : Les provinces et les territoires ont élargi les programmes de subventions et de bourses afin de compenser le coût de la formation, de l'évaluation, de l'immatriculation et de l'enregistrement des professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger :

- En 2023, le Nouveau-Brunswick a annoncé une nouvelle initiative visant à réduire les obstacles financiers pour un maximum de 300 infirmières et infirmiers formés à l'étranger par année.
- En juillet 2021, le Manitoba a annoncé qu'il entendait fournir une aide financière et des mesures de soutien aux processus aux infirmières et aux infirmiers formés à l'étranger qui souhaitent obtenir un permis au Manitoba.
- Du 18 août 2022 au 31 mars 2024, l'Ontario a fourni un remboursement temporaire des frais d'inscription au programme pour les infirmières et infirmiers inactifs ou formés à l'étranger.

Réforme réglementaire et législative : Les provinces adaptent les exigences d'admissibilité pour aider à intégrer les professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger dans le système de soins de santé. À titre d'exemple :

- En avril 2022, la Saskatchewan a présenté une loi sur la mobilité de la main-d'œuvre et l'inscription équitable afin de réduire les obstacles et de veiller à ce que les travailleuses et travailleurs qualifiés puissent obtenir la reconnaissance de leurs titres de compétences.
- La loi sur les pratiques équitables en matière de restrictions de l'Alberta veille à ce que les personnes qualifiées qui entrent dans des professions réglementées et des professions ou des métiers désignés ne soient pas exposées à des processus ou à des obstacles injustes.
- La Loi sur les pratiques d'inscription équitables dans les professions réglementées du Nouveau-Brunswick aide à assurer la transparence, l'objectivité et l'équité des processus d'accréditation internationale.

Programmes d'accompagnement : L'information et l'accès aux ressources sont des éléments essentiels de la reconnaissance des titres de compétences. Les provinces et les territoires ont pris des mesures pour améliorer l'orientation des professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger par des initiatives comme les suivantes :

- En 2022, le Nouveau-Brunswick a élargi son programme d'accompagnement des professionnels formés à l'étranger pour inclure toutes les professions de la santé réglementées.
- Le Centre d'accès de l'Ontario offre des programmes et du soutien aux professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger pour les aider à s'intégrer au système de santé de l'Ontario.

Mesures prises pour reconnaître les titres de compétences étrangers en soins de santé

- En 2022, la C.-B. a mis à l'essai un nouveau service d'accompagnement pour le personnel infirmier formé à l'étranger afin de faciliter l'accès des infirmières et infirmiers admissibles au système de santé de la province.

Autres investissements provinciaux et territoriaux : Les provinces et les territoires investissent également plus largement dans la reconnaissance des titres de compétences étrangers. Par exemple :

- En décembre 2023, le Québec a annoncé un investissement de 130 millions de dollars pour élaborer un plan de reconnaissance des titres de compétences des immigrants.
- Le budget de 2022 de l'Ontario prévoyait un investissement de 230 millions de dollars, y compris des fonds pour aider jusqu'à 1 000 infirmières et infirmiers formés à l'étranger à obtenir leur agrément en Ontario.
- En novembre 2022, le Manitoba a annoncé un investissement de 200 millions de dollars pour son plan d'action sur les ressources humaines en santé, qui prévoit des fonds pour former et recruter des infirmières et des infirmiers formés à l'étranger.
- En septembre 2022, la Saskatchewan a engagé 60 millions de dollars pour créer un plan d'action sur les ressources humaines en santé, qui comprend des fonds pour former et recruter des professionnels de la santé formés à l'étranger.
- En septembre 2022, la Colombie-Britannique a annoncé sa stratégie pluriannuelle pour le personnel de la santé de la Colombie-Britannique, y compris le soutien à la reconnaissance des titres de compétences étrangers.

Établir un régime national d'assurance médicaments

Dans le cadre d'une décision historique portant sur l'établissement d'un programme national complet d'assurance médicaments, le gouvernement fédéral a présenté un projet de loi visant à rendre les médicaments essentiels accessibles et abordables pour l'ensemble des Canadiennes et des Canadiens.

Le projet de loi C-64, la *Loi sur l'assurance médicaments*, propose les principes fondamentaux pour la première phase d'un régime universel d'assurance médicaments au Canada et décrit l'intention du gouvernement fédéral de collaborer avec les provinces et les territoires pour assurer une couverture universelle à payeur unique de nombreux contraceptifs et médicaments contre le diabète.

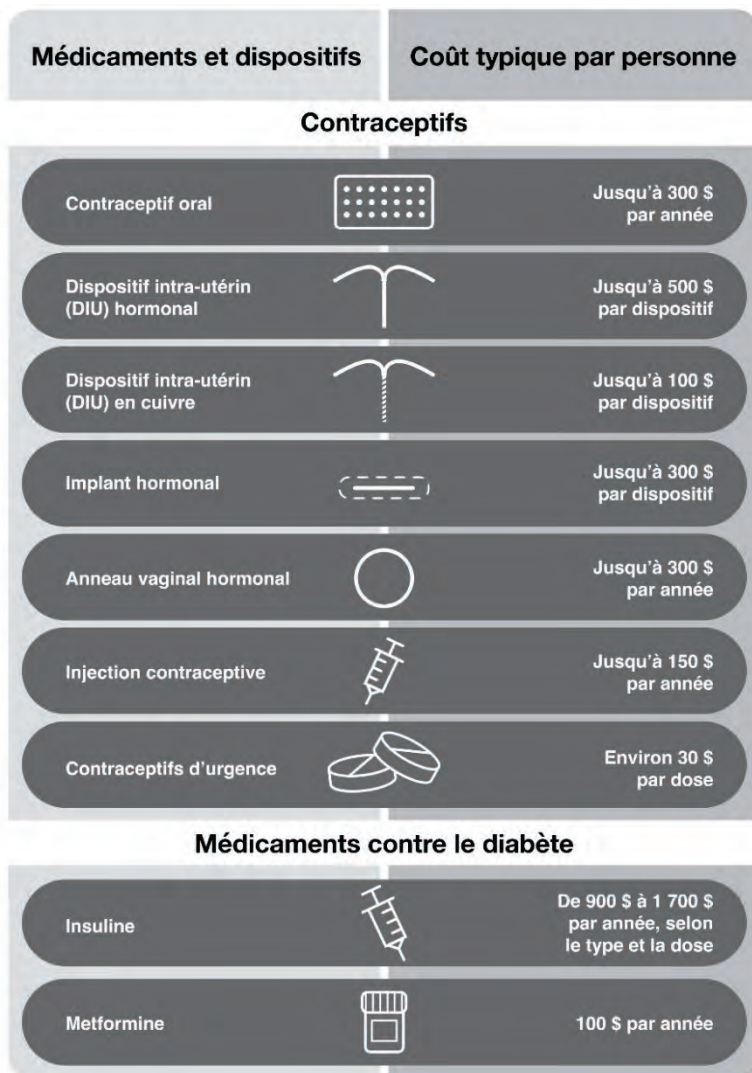
Cette première phase assurera la mise en place efficace de l'assurance médicaments, tout en fournissant un soutien immédiat pour répondre aux besoins en soins de santé des femmes et des personnes diabétiques. Chaque femme a le droit de choisir les moyens de planification familiale qui lui conviennent le mieux, et l'assurance médicaments nationale fera en sorte que le coût ne fera pas obstacle à l'exercice de ce droit.

La première phase du régime d'assurance médicaments universel

1. La couverture pour **les moyens de contraception** permettra à neuf millions de femmes au Canada d'avoir un meilleur accès aux moyens de contraception et de décider en toute autonomie d'avoir ou non des enfants, ce qui réduira le risque de grossesses non désirées et les aidera à mieux planifier leur avenir.
 - Non seulement le coût ressort constamment comme le plus important obstacle à l'accès à ces médicaments, mais il est aussi assumé de manière inégale par les femmes. Au-delà de la planification familiale, bien des gens comptent sur les contraceptifs d'ordonnance pour atténuer divers problèmes de santé reproductive.
2. **Le diabète** est une maladie complexe et incurable. Le traitement exige une gestion prudente et continue tout au long de la vie, au moyen de médicaments sûrs et efficaces, mais coûteux.
 - Une personne sur quatre atteinte du diabète au Canada déclare ne pas suivre son plan de traitement en raison des coûts. Faciliter l'accès aux médicaments contre le diabète contribuera à améliorer la santé de 3,7 millions de personnes au Canada atteintes de diabète et à réduire les risques de complications graves qui changent la vie, comme la cécité, les maladies cardiaques ou l'amputation.
 - Les diabétiques auront accès à des traitements de première ligne qui abaissent le niveau de glucose dans le sang, y compris l'insuline et la metformine, ainsi qu'à des médicaments souvent utilisés en parallèle par les personnes atteintes de diabète de type 2.
 - Outre la couverture des médicaments contre le diabète, le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé son plan visant à établir un fonds pour faciliter l'accès aux appareils et aux fournitures pour diabétiques. De plus amples renseignements sur ce fonds seront annoncés à la suite de discussions avec les partenaires provinciaux et territoriaux, qui seront essentiels à sa mise en place.

Figure 2.2

Moyens de contraception et insuline gratuits pour faire économiser la population canadienne



Le gouvernement fédéral s'emploiera à mettre en œuvre la couverture de ces médicaments essentiels dans le cadre des programmes d'assurance médicaments provinciaux et territoriaux existants, après la tenue de négociations. Le nouveau financement fédéral ne viendra pas remplacer les programmes publics d'assurance médicaments existants des provinces et territoires, mais vise plutôt à les bonifier et à les élargir. Cette façon de procéder garantit que les besoins et les régimes de couverture propres à chaque province et territoire sont pris en compte, à l'appui d'un fédéralisme de collaboration où les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux travaillent ensemble à la réalisation d'un objectif commun.

La *Loi sur l'assurance médicaments* constitue une étape concrète vers la vision d'un programme national d'assurance médicaments complet, inclusif et financièrement viable, aujourd'hui et pour la prochaine génération.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir 1,5 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Santé Canada afin de soutenir l'établissement du régime national d'assurance médicaments.

Des économies allant jusqu'à 3 680 \$ par année pour les femmes diabétiques

Monyca est une travailleuse à temps partiel non assurée atteinte de diabète de type 1. Comme la prise en charge de son diabète lui coûte plus de 100 \$ par mois, elle n'a pas les moyens de payer le coût initial de 500 \$ de la méthode de contraception de son choix, un stérilet avec hormone. Grâce à la mise en place de l'assurance médicaments universelle, Monyca pourra économiser jusqu'à 1 700 \$ par année en frais d'insuline et obtenir gratuitement un stérilet, sans rien déboursier, une fois le régime mis en œuvre dans sa province. De plus, le fait d'avoir un diabète de type 1 rend Monyca admissible au crédit d'impôt pour personnes handicapées, ce qui lui permet de disposer d'un montant supplémentaire de 1 480 \$ par année.

Afin de rendre les produits menstruels essentiels plus abordables, le gouvernement est déterminé à poursuivre le travail du projet pilote du fonds d'équité en matière de produits d'hygiène féminine, qui aide les banques alimentaires et d'autres organismes communautaires à s'assurer que les femmes ont les produits menstruels dont elles ont besoin. Le gouvernement annoncera de plus amples renseignements dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2024*.

Mettre en place le Régime canadien de soins dentaires

Le fait d'aller régulièrement chez le dentiste permet de réduire le risque de carie dentaire, de maladie des gencives et d'autres problèmes de santé graves qui touchent de façon disproportionnée les personnes âgées, comme les maladies cardiovasculaires et les accidents vasculaires cérébraux. La douleur et l'incapacité découlant d'une mauvaise santé buccodentaire peuvent avoir une incidence sur les habitudes alimentaires, la parole et l'apparence, dont les répercussions se font sentir sur la santé physique et mentale.

Depuis l'annonce du Régime canadien de soins dentaires dans le budget de 2023, des progrès historiques ont été réalisés en vue d'assurer l'accès des gens aux soins dentaires dont ils ont besoin, dans tout le Canada. Les enfants reçoivent déjà des soins grâce à la Prestation dentaire canadienne provisoire, et les personnes âgées ont commencé à s'inscrire au Régime canadien de soins dentaires. D'ici 2025, jusqu'à neuf millions de personnes non assurées au pays bénéficieront d'une couverture pour les soins dentaires.

L'inscription au Régime canadien de soins dentaires a déjà été approuvée pour plus de 1,7 million de Canadiennes et de Canadiens depuis la mi-décembre, moment où les personnes âgées de plus de 87 ans ont pu commencer à s'inscrire. Dès mai 2024, les personnes âgées admissibles pourront consulter un professionnel de la santé buccodentaire pour obtenir les soins dont ils ont besoin. D'ici le mois de mai, toutes les personnes âgées de 65 ans et plus pourront présenter une demande d'inscription, suivies des personnes en situation de handicap détenant un certificat valide pour le crédit d'impôt pour personnes handicapées et des enfants de moins de 18 ans. Toutes les personnes non assurées âgées de 18 à 64 ans dont le revenu familial s'élève au maximum à 90 000 \$ pourront présenter une demande en ligne et aller chez le dentiste en 2025.

La Prestation dentaire canadienne provisoire, lancée en décembre 2022, a déjà aidé plus de 406 000 enfants. Elle garantira une couverture dentaire continue pour les enfants de moins de 12 ans jusqu'au 30 juin 2024, date après laquelle ils pourront s'inscrire au Régime canadien de soins dentaires.

Figure 2.2

Mise en place du Régime canadien de soins dentaires

Groupe	Demandes acceptées
Personnes âgées de 87 ans et plus	Depuis décembre 2023
Personnes âgées de 77 à 86 ans	Depuis janvier 2024
Personnes âgées de 72 à 76 ans	Depuis février 2024
Personnes âgées de 70 à 71 ans	Depuis mars 2024
Personnes âgées de 65 à 69 ans	À compter de mai 2024
Personnes ayant un certificat valide pour le crédit d'impôt pour personnes handicapées	À compter de juin 2024
Enfants de moins de 18 ans	À compter de juin 2024
Tous les autres résidents du Canada admissibles	À compter de 2025

Des économies de 1 809 \$ par année pour une famille de quatre personnes

Christophe et Catherine, qui vivent en Colombie-Britannique, gagnent un revenu combiné de 68 000 \$ et n'ont pas d'assurance dentaire par l'intermédiaire de leur emploi. Ils renoncent souvent à aller chez le dentiste afin d'économiser de l'argent et de pouvoir payer les soins dont leurs deux enfants ont besoin.

Depuis le lancement de la Prestation dentaire canadienne provisoire en 2022, ils ont reçu 2 600 \$ du gouvernement pour aider à couvrir les coûts dentaires de leurs enfants, Jessica (11 ans) et Sacha (5 ans). À compter de juin, Christophe et Catherine pourront inscrire leurs enfants au Régime canadien de soins dentaires, ce qui leur permettra d'économiser environ 433 \$ en frais dentaires chaque année.

En 2025, lorsque le Régime canadien de soins dentaires s'étendra à toutes les personnes dont le revenu familial est inférieur à 90 000 \$, Christophe et Catherine pourront s'inscrire, ce qui aidera leur famille à économiser environ 1 809 \$ par année.

Des économies de 2 604 \$ par année pour un couple de personnes âgées

Lucien (89 ans) et Lise (87 ans) vivent en Ontario et ont un revenu familial combiné de 65 000 \$. Lise a la chance d'avoir toutes les dents en santé, tandis que Lucien a perdu toutes ses dents, faute d'avoir eu un accès abordable aux soins dentaires pendant de nombreuses années. Grâce au Régime canadien de soins dentaires, cette année, Lucien et Lise économiseront un total de 2 604 \$, y compris le prix d'une nouvelle paire de prothèses dentaires complètes pour Lise.

Offrir du soutien aux personnes en situation de handicap

D'importants obstacles se posent aux personnes handicapées pour assurer leur sécurité financière et font en sorte qu'il leur est difficile d'assumer le coût de la vie d'aujourd'hui ou d'épargner pour les dépenses de demain. Le coût des appareils et des services d'assistance, et la difficulté de trouver des emplois accessibles et bien rémunérés, exacerbent encore plus ces contraintes, qui amènent bon nombre de personnes en situation de handicap à vivre en dessous du seuil de pauvreté. Dans une économie qui est juste pour tout le monde, du soutien est fourni aux personnes qui en ont besoin.

Le Plan d'action pour l'inclusion des personnes en situation de handicap du gouvernement fédéral vise à améliorer la qualité de vie des personnes en situation de handicap au pays. Ce plan comprend déjà les mesures suivantes :

- ✓ Une somme d'environ 1,7 milliard de dollars par année pour venir en aide aux personnes atteintes d'une déficience mentale ou physique grave et prolongée grâce au crédit d'impôt pour personnes handicapées.
- ✓ Jusqu'à 821 \$ de plus par année pour les personnes sur le marché du travail en situation de handicap par l'intermédiaire du supplément pour les personnes handicapées de l'Allocation canadienne pour les travailleurs, au-delà du montant de base de l'Allocation canadienne pour les travailleurs pouvant atteindre 1 590 \$ pour un travailleur et 2 739 \$ pour une famille.
- ✓ Un soutien continu offert par l'intermédiaire du Régime enregistré d'épargne-invalidité, qui a aidé 260 000 personnes en situation de handicap à économiser un total de 8,8 milliards de dollars depuis 2008 et à bénéficier d'une meilleure sécurité de revenu.
- ✓ Une somme de plus de 800 millions de dollars par année grâce à la Subvention canadienne pour l'épargne-invalidité et au Bon canadien pour l'épargne-invalidité.
- ✓ Une somme de 722 millions de dollars dans le cadre des Ententes sur le développement de la main-d'œuvre en 2024-2025, dont environ 30 % de cette somme vise à aider les personnes en situation de handicap à obtenir de la formation, à perfectionner leurs compétences et à acquérir de l'expérience de travail.
- ✓ Une somme de plus de 650 millions de dollars par année grâce à des bourses et à des prêts d'études canadiens plus généreux. Les étudiantes et étudiants en situation de handicap ont aussi accès à une aide au remboursement plus généreuse, ainsi qu'à l'annulation du remboursement de prêts pour les personnes ayant une invalidité grave et permanente.

- ✓ Une somme de 105 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 pour appuyer la mise en œuvre d'une stratégie d'emploi pour les personnes en situation de handicap par l'intermédiaire du Fonds d'intégration,
- ✓ Une somme approximative de 500 millions de dollars par année grâce à la Prestation pour enfants handicapés, qui s'ajoute à l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants. Cette prestation fournit aux parents d'enfants ayant une invalidité grave et prolongée un soutien annuel d'environ 3 000 \$ en moyenne.

Nous devons en faire plus. C'est pour cette raison que le gouvernement lance la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées, un pilier clé de ce plan qui fournira un soutien direct aux personnes qui en ont le plus besoin.

Établir la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées

La loi historique adoptée par le gouvernement, la *Loi sur la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées*, a créé le cadre juridique d'une prestation directe destinée aux personnes en situation de handicap, à faible revenu et en âge de travailler. Cette prestation comble une lacune dans le filet de sécurité sociale du gouvernement entre l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants et la Sécurité de la vieillesse pour les personnes en situation de handicap. Elle vise à compléter – et non à remplacer – les mesures provinciales et territoriales de soutien du revenu. Le gouvernement fédéral fait de cette nouvelle prestation une réalité.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter un financement de 6,1 milliards de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 1,4 milliard de dollars par année par la suite à la nouvelle prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées, un financement qui prévoit les coûts associés au versement de la prestation.
- Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement commencerait à verser cette prestation aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens admissibles à compter de juillet 2025, au terme d'un processus de réglementation et de consultations menées auprès de personnes en situation de handicap.
- Afin d'assurer l'accès à la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens admissibles et de surmonter un important obstacle financier anticipé en lien avec la participation à la prestation, le gouvernement propose également, dans le budget de 2024, un financement de 243 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 41 millions de dollars par année par la suite pour couvrir le coût des formulaires médicaux nécessaires à la demande du crédit d'impôt pour personnes handicapées.

Dans l'esprit du principe « Rien sans nous », le gouvernement offrira, dans le cadre du processus réglementaire, de véritables occasions exemptes d'obstacles de collaborer et de s'assurer que la prestation reflète les besoins des bénéficiaires. Les personnes en situation de handicap seront consultées sur les éléments clés du modèle de prestation, y compris les seuils de revenu maximum et les taux de réduction progressive. Le modèle de prestation devra correspondre à l'investissement proposé dans le budget de 2024.

Le gouvernement prévoit que la *Loi sur la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées* entrera en vigueur en juin 2024 afin que les versements puissent commencer en juillet 2025. Le modèle proposé est fondé sur un montant de prestation maximum de 2 400 \$ par année pour les personnes en situation de handicap à faible revenu âgées de 18 à 64 ans. Afin de pouvoir verser la prestation le plus rapidement possible et d'uniformiser l'admissibilité à l'échelle nationale, la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées proposée serait offerte aux personnes détenant un certificat valide pour le crédit d'impôt pour personnes handicapées. Selon la proposition, cette prestation devrait accroître le bien-être financier de plus de 600 000 personnes en situation de handicap à faible revenu.

Le gouvernement continuera de travailler avec les personnes atteintes de handicap ainsi qu'avec les spécialistes de la santé et les fiscalistes afin de trouver des moyens d'accroître la participation et d'alléger le fardeau administratif associé à la demande d'un certificat pour le crédit d'impôt pour personnes handicapées.

Afin d'éviter que les prestations provinciales ou territoriales des personnes en situation de handicap ne fassent l'objet d'une récupération, le gouvernement fédéral demande aux provinces et aux territoires d'exclure les paiements de la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées du calcul du revenu de celles-ci aux fins des mesures de soutien qu'elles reçoivent. Le gouvernement fédéral fait cet investissement en raison de l'insuffisance de l'aide accordée aux personnes en situation de handicap par de nombreuses provinces, qui laisse actuellement un bien trop grand nombre de personnes en situation de handicap dans la pauvreté.

La prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées constitue un soutien important pour les personnes en situation de handicap et assurera une chance plus équitable aux futures générations de personnes en situation de handicap. Le gouvernement fédéral sait que chaque dollar compte pour ces personnes. C'est pourquoi il souhaite voir augmenter le montant combiné des mesures de soutien au revenu fédéral et provincial/territorial au niveau des prestations de la Sécurité de la vieillesse (SV) et du Supplément de revenu garanti (SRG), afin que les taux de pauvreté chez les personnes en situation de handicap diminuent véritablement.

Des prestations fédérales de 5 200 \$ pour un étudiant à temps plein en situation de handicap

Nathan est un étudiant à temps plein de 22 ans qui utilise un fauteuil roulant. Comme Nathan souhaite terminer rapidement ses études pour aller sur le marché du travail, il suit un programme complet d'études toute l'année et ne peut donc pas travailler. S'il avait un certificat valide de crédit d'impôt pour personnes handicapées, Nathan recevrait également le montant maximal de la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées de 2 400 \$ par année.

Si l'on ajoute sa bourse d'études canadiennes pour étudiants ayant une incapacité permanente de 2 800 \$, Nathan recevrait une aide fédérale totale de 5 200 \$ pour l'aider à terminer ses études. Il pourrait aussi être admissible à un montant pouvant aller jusqu'à 20 000 \$ par année, par l'entremise de la bourse d'études canadienne servant à l'achat d'équipement et de services pour étudiants ayant une incapacité permanente, afin de l'aider à payer le coût de l'équipement et des services dont il pourrait avoir besoin pour ses études.

Bonifier la déduction pour produits et services de soutien aux personnes handicapées

Afin de donner aux personnes en situation de handicap des chances égales de réussir, le gouvernement fédéral aide à payer le coût de certains services (comme les soins auxiliaires, le tutorat et la prise de notes), ainsi que celui d'outils et de dispositifs d'accessibilité (comme les dispositifs de prise de notes en braille et les synthétiseurs de parole). Le gouvernement est déterminé à faire en sorte que les personnes en situation de handicap aient les outils dont elles ont besoin pour poursuivre des études, faire progresser leur carrière, se lancer dans l'entrepreneuriat ou réaliser leurs aspirations, quelles qu'elles soient.

► Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend modifier la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu* afin de rendre d'autres dépenses admissibles à la déduction pour produits et services de soutien aux personnes handicapées, sous réserve de certaines conditions. Ces dépenses visent notamment :

- les animaux d'assistance formés pour effectuer des tâches précises pour les personnes souffrant de certaines incapacités graves;
- les dispositifs d'entrées informatiques de rechange, comme les claviers fonctionnels, l'affichage en braille, les stylos numériques et les appareils de reconnaissance vocale;

- les fauteuils de travail ergonomiques et les dispositifs de positionnement des lits, y compris les évaluations connexes.

Selon les estimations, cette proposition coûterait 5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à compter de 2024-2025, et 1 million de dollars par année par la suite.

Afin d'améliorer continuellement la déduction pour produits et services de soutien aux personnes handicapées et ainsi répondre aux besoins de la population canadienne, le gouvernement mènera des consultations sur la liste des dépenses admissibles auprès des personnes en situation de handicap et des parties intéressées tous les quatre ans, à compter de 2028.

Soutenir l'économie des soins

La pandémie a mis en lumière l'importance du travail rémunéré et non rémunéré pour l'économie canadienne et pour le bien-être de chaque génération. L'économie des soins offre des soins cruciaux aux parents et grands-parents vieillissants, aux enfants et à de nombreux adultes en situation de handicap ou ayant un problème de santé de longue durée.

Le gouvernement fédéral a fait des investissements historiques pour renforcer l'infrastructure sociale que constitue l'économie des soins, y compris l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants et les soins de longue durée. Il a également pris des mesures pour s'assurer que le personnel des services de soutien à la personne reçoit une rémunération équitable pour son travail important et a amélioré le soutien fiscal pour les personnes soignantes en leur offrant le crédit canadien pour aidant naturel.

Faisant fond sur ces investissements, le gouvernement fédéral annonce de nouvelles mesures pour continuer à remédier aux pressions qui s'exercent dans ce secteur.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose une table sectorielle sur l'économie des soins, qui mènera des consultations et formulera des recommandations au gouvernement du Canada sur les mesures concrètes qui permettraient de mieux soutenir l'économie des soins, notamment en ce qui concerne l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend lancer des consultations sur l'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale sur la prestation de soins.

Assurer l'accès aux médicaments et aux dispositifs médicaux essentiels

Les pénuries de produits de santé deviennent de plus en plus fréquentes et graves en raison de perturbations récurrentes dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement mondiales. Parmi les exemples récents, mentionnons les pénuries d'analgésiques pour enfants et de préparations pour nourrissons, qui ont plongé de nombreux parents dans l'inquiétude au sujet du bien-être de leurs enfants.

Ces pénuries nuisent à la santé des patientes et des patients et empêchent les systèmes de soins de santé de fournir des traitements requis. Il est crucial d'avoir accès aux médicaments et aux dispositifs médicaux essentiels pour éviter le rationnement des médicaments par le médecin ou la personne malade elle-même, ainsi que le retard ou l'annulation de traitements, ou encore l'utilisation de produits de remplacement moins efficaces.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, afin d'atténuer les répercussions des pénuries de produits de santé et d'accélérer les interventions d'urgence en cas de défaillance dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 3,2 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour améliorer les capacités de gestion de l'offre de Santé Canada en ce qui concerne les médicaments et les instruments médicaux.

2.2 Offrir le meilleur départ possible à chaque enfant

Les enfants sont l'avenir du Canada. Ils deviendront les médecins, les infirmières, les électriciennes, les enseignants, les scientifiques et les propriétaires de petite entreprise de demain. Chaque enfant au Canada devrait bénéficier du meilleur départ possible dans la vie. La réussite des enfants est la réussite du Canada.

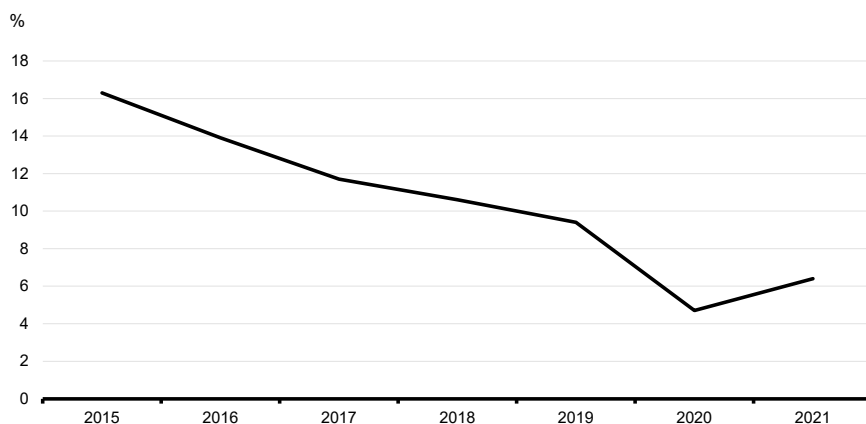
Dans le cadre de ses investissements historiques dans l'économie des soins, le gouvernement a travaillé avec toutes les provinces et tous les territoires pour bâtir un système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants qui permet à de jeunes familles, dont beaucoup sont dirigées par des membres de la génération du millénaire, d'économiser des milliers de dollars par année. Des services de garde abordables offrent aux parents, en particulier aux mères, de nouvelles possibilités de participer pleinement à la population active et de mener une carrière épanouissante et lucrative. Ainsi, les parents et les familles ont des chances égales.

Ces mesures se situent dans le prolongement des efforts déployés depuis 2015 qui offrent un véritable soutien aux familles, notamment l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants, qui verse cette année aux familles près de 8 000 \$ par enfant.

Depuis que l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants a été établie en 2016, la pauvreté chez les enfants au Canada est passée de 16,3 % en 2015 à 6,4 % en 2021. Ainsi, en seulement six ans, 650 000 enfants sont sortis de la pauvreté au pays (graphique 2.2).

Graphique 2.2

Réduction de la pauvreté chez les enfants de 16,3 % à 6,4 %, de 2015 à 2021



Source : Statistique Canada

Nota – Taux de pauvreté fondé sur la mesure du panier de consommation, 2018. Les prestations d'urgence versées pendant la pandémie ont considérablement réduit les taux de pauvreté en 2020 et les ont aussi réduits en 2021.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement poursuit sur cette lancée en investissant pour renforcer et développer le système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants, favoriser l'épargne pour les études plus tard dans la vie, assurer de bons soins de santé, et concrétiser la promesse du Canada pour la prochaine génération.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Verser plus de 25 milliards de dollars en soutien à environ 3,5 millions de familles avec enfants, chaque année, par l'intermédiaire de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants libre d'impôt. En 2024-2025, les familles admissibles recevront jusqu'à 7 787 \$ par enfant.
- ✓ Établir un système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants, qui offre des services d'enfants à 10 \$ par jour dans huit provinces et territoires. Toutes les autres provinces ont déjà réduit les frais de 50 % et restent en voie d'offrir des services de garde d'enfants à 10 \$ par jour d'ici mars 2026, soit bien en avance sur le calendrier prévu.
- ✓ Lancer la Prestation dentaire canadienne pour offrir aux parents ou aux tuteurs admissibles des paiements directs et non imposables pouvant atteindre 1 300 \$ sur deux ans afin de couvrir le coût des soins dentaires d'enfants de moins de 12 ans.

Lancer un programme national d'alimentation scolaire

Chaque enfant au Canada devrait bénéficier du meilleur départ possible dans la vie. Cependant, étant donné la hausse des prix à l'épicerie, les mamans et les papas ont plus de difficulté à acheter les aliments dont leurs enfants ont besoin.

Près d'un enfant sur quatre ne mange pas à sa faim, ce qui nuit à sa capacité d'apprentissage et à son épanouissement. Selon le conseil scolaire du district de Toronto, la probabilité d'obtenir son diplôme est 17 points de pourcentage plus élevée chez les élèves qui déjeunent régulièrement comparativement aux élèves qui ne déjeunent pas.

Le gouvernement fédéral prend des mesures pour lancer un nouveau programme national d'alimentation scolaire afin d'assurer que les enfants ont la nourriture dont ils ont besoin pour prendre un bon départ dans la vie, peu importe leur situation familiale.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce la création d'un programme national d'alimentation scolaire, qui fournira 1 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans à Emploi et Développement social Canada, à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada et à Services aux Autochtones Canada, à compter de 2024-2025, qui travailleront en collaboration avec les provinces, les territoires et les partenaires autochtones pour élargir l'accès aux programmes d'alimentation scolaire. Cette somme comprend des investissements pour les communautés des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis, ainsi que pour les partenaires signataires d'ententes sur l'autonomie gouvernementale et de traités modernes, dont bon nombre ont des taux d'insécurité alimentaire parmi les plus élevés au Canada.

Le programme national d'alimentation scolaire devrait fournir des repas à plus de 400 000 enfants chaque année. En outre, pour les familles qui ont difficilement les moyens de se nourrir adéquatement, mais qui y parviennent néanmoins, ce programme devrait permettre d'économiser jusqu'à 800 \$ par année en épicerie à la famille participante moyenne de deux enfants, et les familles à faible revenu en bénéficieraient le plus.

Le gouvernement fédéral collaborera avec les gouvernements provinciaux, territoriaux et autochtones pour offrir le programme national d'alimentation scolaire, dont le soutien commencera dès l'année scolaire 2024-2025.

Accroître l'accès à des services de garde abordables

Pour les jeunes familles, où dans bien des cas les parents sont issus de la millénariaux, les frais de garde d'enfants peuvent représenter l'équivalent d'un deuxième loyer ou d'un deuxième paiement hypothécaire. Il est donc plus difficile de fonder et d'élever une famille, et les parents, surtout les mères, sont souvent incapables de reprendre leur carrière en raison des coûts élevés des services de garde et de leur accès restreint. Pour trop de gens, le coût des services de garde d'enfants est plus élevé que le revenu qu'ils gagnent à leur retour au travail. Quel que soit le travail des parents, il semble presque impossible de s'en sortir.

C'est pourquoi le gouvernement a lancé en 2021 un système de garde d'enfants abordable à l'échelle du Canada. Ce programme permet à des familles canadiennes d'économiser des milliers de dollars chaque année. Déjà, des services à 10 \$ par jour sont fournis dans huit provinces et territoires, tandis que toutes les autres provinces ont déjà réduit les frais de 50 %. Toutes les provinces et tous les territoires sont en voie d'offrir des services de garde d'enfants à 10 \$ par jour.

Des services de garde d'enfants abordables aident plus de mamans à retourner sur le marché du travail, ce qui contribue à faire tourner l'économie à plein régime. Ces investissements du côté de l'offre fonctionnent.

En septembre 2023, le taux de participation au marché du travail des Canadiennes dans la force de l'âge a atteint un sommet record de 85,7 %. Ainsi, plus de familles rapportent de meilleurs revenus à la maison. Et plus le nombre de personnes au travail est grand, plus la croissance économique est forte. C'est une bonne politique sociale et une bonne politique économique, et c'est aussi une bonne politique féministe.

Cependant, il n'y a toujours pas assez de places en garderie. Il faut créer plus de places pour donner à chaque enfant le meilleur départ possible dans la vie, aider chaque famille à économiser des milliers de dollars en frais de garde d'enfants et veiller à ce que la prochaine génération de parents n'ait pas à choisir entre avoir une famille ou une carrière. Voilà pourquoi le gouvernement fédéral aide à créer plus de places en garderie.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, afin de lancer le Programme de prêts pour l'expansion des services de garde de 1 milliard de dollars, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 179,4 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à compter de 2024-2025, et 5,7 millions de dollars par année par la suite à la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement.
- ▶ Le programme de prêts pour l'expansion des services de garde d'enfants offrira 1 milliard de dollars en prêts à faible coût et 60 millions en contributions non remboursables aux fournisseurs de services de garde publics et sans but lucratif pour créer plus de places en garderie et de rénover les garderies existantes.
 - L'expertise de la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement en matière de financement de projets d'immobilisations se traduira par une mise en œuvre rapide du programme et permettra de créer des synergies entre l'infrastructure des services de garde d'enfants et la construction de logements.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose aussi de réaffecter jusqu'à 41,5 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et jusqu'à 15 millions par la suite au sein d'Emploi et Développement social Canada, afin d'établir un nouveau programme de renforcement des capacités qui aidera les fournisseurs de services de garde d'enfants à présenter une demande de financement au titre du Programme de prêts pour l'expansion des services de garde, et d'appuyer les initiatives de recherche sur l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose aussi des investissements pour améliorer les services de garde d'enfants pour les membres des Forces armées canadiennes et leurs familles. Pour plus de détails, voir le chapitre 7.

Ces investissements ne visent pas seulement à garantir le nombre de places nécessaires. Ils visent aussi à assurer que ces places répondent aux besoins divers des familles canadiennes. Les nouvelles places en garderie créées dans le cadre du Programme de prêts pour l'expansion des services de garde permettront d'accroître l'accès à des services de garde abordables partout au Canada, ce qui aidera plus de familles à économiser des milliers de dollars par enfant, par année.

Aider le personnel éducatif de la petite enfance

Les éducatrices et éducateurs de la petite enfance sont également essentiels au succès du système d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants. Ils aident nos enfants à apprendre et à grandir. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement fédéral a fait de la rémunération équitable de ces personnes une pierre angulaire de son plan et pourquoi il pousse les provinces et les territoires à augmenter leur salaire.

Chaque communauté a besoin de plus de personnel éducatif, et le gouvernement s'efforce de mettre en place les bons incitatifs pour répondre à ce besoin. Afin d'accroître l'accès à des services d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants dans les communautés rurales et éloignées et accroître la formation en éducation de la petite enfance à l'échelle nationale :

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend apporter des modifications législatives à la *Loi fédérale sur l'aide financière aux étudiants* et à la *Loi fédérale sur les prêts aux étudiants* afin d'étendre le programme d'exonération de remboursement du prêt d'études au personnel éducatif de la petite enfance qui travaille dans des communautés rurales et éloignées. Ces mesures devraient coûter 48 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et 15,8 millions de dollars par année par la suite.
 - L'exonération de remboursement du prêt d'études incitera le personnel éducatif de la petite enfance à rester plus longtemps dans la profession dans les régions rurales ou éloignées. Cette mesure complète l'exonération de remboursement du prêt d'études qui a été accordée pour attirer davantage de médecins et de personnel infirmier dans les communautés rurales et éloignées.
 - De façon continue, cette mesure devrait bénéficier chaque année à plus de 3 000 éducatrices et éducateurs de la petite enfance qui travaillent dans des communautés rurales et éloignées.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 10 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Emploi et Développement social Canada pour le Programme de solutions pour la main-d'œuvre sectorielle, en vue d'accroître la formation en éducation de la petite enfance.

Le gouvernement fédéral incite les provinces et les territoires à faire de même et à veiller à ce que les personnes qui travaillent en éducation de la petite enfance et prennent soin des enfants partout au pays reçoivent une rémunération équitable pour le travail important qu'elles accomplissent. Des régimes de retraite robustes devraient notamment être établis. Pour donner un exemple clair de son leadership, la Nouvelle-Écosse a récemment annoncé un régime de retraite à prestations déterminées pour le personnel éducatif de la petite enfance. L'Île-du-Prince-Édouard a également annoncé au cours de la dernière année son régime de retraite à cotisations déterminées.

Le gouvernement fédéral incite les provinces et les territoires à prendre les mesures audacieuses nécessaires pour appuyer le personnel éducatif de la petite enfance en élaborant des stratégies qui appuient le mieux le recrutement, le maintien en poste et la reconnaissance de cette main-d'œuvre essentielle. De plus, le gouvernement élargit l'exonération de remboursement de prêt d'études à la main-d'œuvre du secteur des soins de santé et des services sociaux qui travaillent dans des communautés rurales et éloignées, conformément aux détails fournis plus loin dans le présent chapitre.

L'offre de services de garde d'enfants à 10 \$ par jour partout au Canada est en voie de se concrétiser

Depuis son lancement dans le budget de 2021, le système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde de jeunes enfants du gouvernement fédéral a donné des résultats concrets pour les familles de la classe moyenne et atteint des jalons importants :

- ✓ Au 1^{er} avril 2024, huit provinces et territoires assurent des services de garde réglementés à un tarif moyen de 10 \$ par jour ou moins, un objectif atteint beaucoup plus tôt que prévu, tandis que toutes les autres provinces ont déjà réduit les frais de 50 %.
- ✓ Les investissements fédéraux au Québec, chef de file en matière de services de garde d'enfants depuis 1997, permettent la création de plus de 30 000 places en garderie.
- ✓ Parallèlement aux provinces et aux territoires, le gouvernement a annoncé la création de plus de 100 000 nouvelles places, en bonne voie d'atteindre son objectif de créer 250 000 nouvelles places d'ici mars 2026.
- ✓ Le Cadre d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants autochtones profite déjà à 35 000 enfants répartis dans 463 services de garde d'enfants des communautés inuites et des Premières Nations, 341 programmes d'aide préscolaire aux Autochtones dans les réserves et 134 programmes d'aide préscolaire aux Autochtones de communautés urbaines et du Nord.
- ✓ Ces progrès sont le fruit des investissements générationnels faits par le gouvernement fédéral : dans les budgets de 2016 et de 2017, le gouvernement fédéral a investi 7,5 milliards de dollars sur 11 ans, à compter de 2017-2018, pour commencer à établir un système d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants en vue de soutenir et de créer un plus grand nombre de places abordables et de qualité dans les garderies de l'ensemble du pays, y compris pour les enfants autochtones vivant dans les réserves et à l'extérieur des réserves. Ce financement a été rendu permanent dans le cadre de *l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2020*.
- ✓ Dans le budget de 2021, le gouvernement fédéral a fait un investissement historique et transformateur de 30 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans, et de 8,3 milliards de dollars par année par la suite, dans l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants ainsi que dans l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants autochtones.

L'offre de services de garde d'enfants à 10 \$ par jour partout au Canada est en voie de se concrétiser

- ✓ Dans le budget de 2022, le gouvernement fédéral a accordé 625 millions de dollars supplémentaires sur quatre ans à Emploi et Développement social Canada aux fins du Fonds d'infrastructure pour l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants, destiné aux provinces et aux territoires.

En tout, depuis 2021, le gouvernement fédéral a engagé plus de 34,2 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2021-2022, et 9,2 milliards de dollars par année par la suite dans les services de garde d'enfants abordables. Les provinces et les territoires doivent maintenant exécuter leur part du marché.

Tableau 2.3

Des économies allant jusqu'à 14 000 \$ en frais de garde d'enfants chaque année pour les familles

Province/ Territoire	Progrès vers l'offre à 10 \$ par jour	Financement fédéral estimatif de 2021-2022 à 2025-2026 ¹	Nombre de nouvelles places créées en date du 31 mars 2026 ²	Économies annuelles estimées en 2024, par enfant (montant brut) ³
Ont.	Réduction moyenne de 50 % atteinte en décembre 2022	10,23 G\$	76 700 (86 000 d'ici déc. 2026)	Jusqu'à 8 500 \$
QC⁴	Tarif de 9,10 \$ par jour depuis le 1 ^{er} janvier 2024 ⁵	5,96 G\$		Ce nombre comprend les quelque 20 500 places subventionnées déjà créées depuis le déploiement du Grand chantier pour les familles en octobre 2021.
N.-É.	Réduction moyenne de 50 % atteinte en décembre 2022	605 M\$	9 500	Jusqu'à 6 000 \$
N.-B.	Réduction moyenne de 50 % atteinte en juin 2022	492 M\$	3 400	Jusqu'à 3 600 \$
Man.	Tarif de 10 \$ par jour depuis le 2 avril 2023	1,20 G\$	23 000	Jusqu'à 2 610 \$
C.-B.	Réduction moyenne de 50 % atteinte en décembre 2022	3,21 G\$	30 000 (40 000 d'ici le 31 mars 2028)	Jusqu'à 6 600 \$

Province/ Progrès vers l'offre Territoire à 10 \$ par jour	Financement fédéral estimatif de 2021-2022 à 2025-2026¹	Nombre de nouvelles places créées en date du 31 mars 2026²	Économies annuelles estimées en 2024, par enfant (montant brut)³
Î.-P.-É. Tarif de 10 \$ par jour depuis le 1 ^{er} janvier 2024	118 M\$	452	Jusqu'à 4 170 \$
Sask. Tarif de 10 \$ par jour depuis le 1 ^{er} avril 2023	1,10 G\$	28 000	Jusqu'à 6 900 \$
Alb. Tarif de 15 \$ par jour depuis janvier 2024	3,80 G\$	68 700	Jusqu'à 13 700 \$
T.-N.-L. Tarif de 10 \$ par jour depuis le 1 ^{er} janvier 2023	306 M\$	5 895	Jusqu'à 6 300 \$
T.-N.-O. Tarif de 10 \$ par jour depuis avril 2024	51 M\$	300	Jusqu'à 9 120 \$
Yn Le Yukon s'était engagé à appliquer un tarif moyen de 10 \$ par jour avant le budget de 2021	42 M\$	110	Jusqu'à 7 300 \$
Nt Tarif de 10 \$ par jour depuis décembre 2022	66 M\$	238	Jusqu'à 14 300 \$

¹ Montants initiaux estimatifs du financement lors de la signature des ententes bilatérales relatives au système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants. Les montants de financement réels sont visés par des rajustements annuels fondés sur les proportions d'enfants de 12 ans et moins dans la population des provinces et des territoires.

² Engagements à l'égard de la création de places en garderie figurant dans les ententes bilatérales relatives au système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants signées à l'origine avec les provinces et les territoires.

³ Les économies estimatives pour l'Ontario, la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, la Colombie-Britannique, l'Î.-P.-É., la Saskatchewan, l'Alberta, Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador et les Territoires du Nord-Ouest sont des estimations de la province ou du territoire concerné. Les autres économies qui ont été calculées (Manitoba, Yukon et Nunavut) sont des estimations d'Emploi et Développement social Canada et sont fournies à titre d'exemple seulement. Les économies sont estimées par rapport aux frais de 2019, sauf si la province ou le territoire a fourni des données plus à jour. Les estimations sont fondées sur les frais déboursés par les parents et ne comprennent pas les montants qui seraient récupérés au moyen de crédits d'impôt provinciaux ou territoriaux ou de la déduction fédérale pour frais de garde d'enfants dans la déclaration de revenus, ni les changements apportés aux prestations provinciales, territoriales ou fédérales en raison de la réduction des frais de garde d'enfants. Les économies réelles pour les familles varieront en fonction de facteurs tels que les frais réels payés avant les réductions. Les méthodes et les données utilisées par les provinces et les territoires pour calculer les économies estimées peuvent varier.

⁴ Le gouvernement du Canada a conclu une entente asymétrique avec la province de Québec qui permettra de futures améliorations du système d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants de la province, dans le cadre duquel les parents profitant de places subventionnées à contribution réduite paient déjà un tarif unique de moins de 10 \$ par jour.

⁵ Ce montant est indexé et peut augmenter au rythme de l'inflation ou selon le taux de croissance du coût des places subventionnées. Les parents d'enfants qui occupent des places non subventionnées ont droit à un crédit d'impôt remboursable pour les frais de garde d'enfants qui couvre de 67 à 78 % de toutes les dépenses payées, en fonction du revenu familial, jusqu'à concurrence d'un maximum de dépenses admissibles de 43 \$ par jour, en 2023.

Aider les parents à épargner pour les études de leurs enfants

Aider son enfant à poursuivre des études postsecondaires est l'un des meilleurs investissements qu'il est possible de faire. Il est toutefois difficile d'épargner suffisamment. Pour aider les familles à faible revenu à y arriver, le gouvernement a créé le Bon d'études canadien en 2004. Le Bon d'études canadien verse un montant pouvant aller jusqu'à 2 000 \$, sans aucune contribution nécessaire de la part de la famille.

La seule condition consiste à ouvrir un régime enregistré d'épargne-études pour son enfant. Toutefois, bien des gens ne savent tout simplement pas que leur enfant a droit à ce bon d'études, et pour les personnes qui le savent, il peut être difficile de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour l'obtenir tout en élevant une famille. Le gouvernement estime qu'il est injuste que les familles et les enfants n'aient pas ce soutien auquel elles ont droit. Chaque enfant devrait avoir toute l'aide qu'il peut obtenir pour poursuivre des études postsecondaires.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend modifier la *Loi canadienne sur l'épargne-études* afin d'instaurer l'inscription automatique au Bon d'études canadien pour les enfants admissibles pour qui aucun régime enregistré d'épargne-études n'a été ouvert avant que l'enfant ait atteint l'âge de quatre ans.
 - À compter de 2028-2029, un régime enregistré d'épargne-études serait ouvert automatiquement pour tous les enfants admissibles nés à partir de 2024, et les paiements admissibles du Bon d'études canadien y seraient déposés automatiquement.
 - Afin d'assurer que tous les enfants peuvent bénéficier de ce processus simplifié, à compter de 2028-2029, les personnes responsables d'enfants admissibles nés avant 2024 pourraient également demander à Emploi et Développement social Canada d'ouvrir un régime enregistré d'épargne-études pour leur enfant et d'y déposer automatiquement les paiements admissibles du Bon d'études canadien.
 - Cette mesure permettra à 130 000 enfants de plus de recevoir le Bon d'études canadien chaque année grâce à l'inscription automatique.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce aussi que le gouvernement entend modifier la *Loi canadienne sur l'épargne-études* afin de faire passer de 20 ans à 30 ans l'âge pour demander rétroactivement le Bon d'études canadien. Cette modification permettrait aux personnes qui commencent leurs études postsecondaires plus tard de profiter de la contribution du gouvernement à leur épargne pour les études.

Ces mesures devraient coûter 161,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à compter de 2024-2025, et 148,8 millions de dollars par la suite.

Tableau 2.4

Revenu familial rajusté et admissibilité au Bon d'études canadien

Nombre d'enfants	Niveau de revenu rajusté
De un à trois enfants	Inférieur ou égal à 53 359 \$
Quatre enfants	Inférieur à 60 205 \$
Cinq enfants	Inférieur à 67 079 \$

Nota – Plafond de revenu admissible pour la période du 1^{er} juillet 2023 au 30 juin 2024.

Les efforts que le gouvernement a déployés récemment afin d'élargir les initiatives de production automatisée des déclarations de revenus aideront un plus grand nombre de personnes à faible revenu à recevoir les prestations auxquelles elles ont droit, y compris le Bon d'études canadien. Pour plus de détails, voir le chapitre 8.

Un montant de 2 000 \$ pour aider les familles à faible revenu à établir le régime enregistré d'épargne-études de leur enfant

Michel est né le 25 février 2024, et ses parents gagnent seulement 50 000 \$ par année. Les parents de Michel reçoivent une lettre d'Emploi et Développement social Canada (EDSC) les informant du Bon d'études canadien et les encourageant à ouvrir un régime enregistré d'épargne-études (REEE) afin de pouvoir recevoir les prestations et de commencer à épargner pour les études postsecondaires de Michel. Au 25 février 2028, les parents de Michel n'ont toujours pas ouvert de REEE pour leur fils.

Grâce à la nouvelle inscription automatique, EDSC ouvrirait automatiquement un REEE pour Michel à l'âge de quatre ans et déposerait jusqu'à 800 \$ en paiements du Bon d'études canadien. Ce paiement serait de 500 \$ pour la première année d'admissibilité et de 100 \$ pour les trois années suivantes. Chaque année, son compte continue d'augmenter de 100 \$. Les parents de Michel auraient en tout temps la possibilité de prendre en charge le REEE de leur fils et d'y contribuer eux-mêmes pour recevoir des montants supplémentaires au titre de la Subvention canadienne pour l'épargne-études.

Même si les parents de Michel ne prennent pas en charge le compte ou n'y versent pas leurs propres économies, à l'âge de 16 ans, Michel pourrait avoir à sa disposition un maximum de 2 000 \$ en capital, plus les intérêts gagnés. À l'âge de 18 ans, Michel pourrait prendre en charge son compte REEE et l'utiliser pour payer ses frais de scolarité, son loyer ou son transport, ce qui ferait en sorte qu'il aurait moins besoin de prêts d'études canadiens.

Appuyer l'apprentissage parascolaire

L'apprentissage parascolaire et les différents soutiens, comme le mentorat et l'aide scolaire, jouent un rôle important dans la réussite des élèves à l'école, en particulier les élèves à risque. Ces soutiens aident les jeunes à faire de leur mieux à l'école et les préparent à réussir dans leurs études postsecondaires, ce qui les place sur la voie de la réussite, quelle que soit la carrière qu'ils choisissent.

Afin d'aider toutes les personnes aux études à réaliser leur potentiel, le gouvernement augmente le soutien financier à l'apprentissage parascolaire de sorte que tous les jeunes aient des chances égales de réussir, peu importe leur parcours.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 67,5 millions de dollars sur trois ans à Emploi et Développement social Canada, une somme répartie de la façon suivante :
 - 9,5 millions de dollars au Passeport pour ma réussite Canada en 2024-2025, afin d'aider les jeunes de communautés à faible revenu à terminer leurs études secondaires et à bâtir un avenir prospère.
 - 8 millions de dollars à Indspire en 2024-2025, afin de continuer à investir dans l'éducation des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis au profit à long terme de leurs familles et de leurs communautés.
 - 50 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2025-2026, au Programme de soutien à l'apprentissage des étudiants, afin de s'assurer que la population étudiante dispose du soutien dont elle a besoin en matière d'éducation et de la guider vers la réussite.

Aider les enfants à acquérir des compétences en programmation

Pour réussir dans une économie mondiale de plus en plus numérique, les enfants ont besoin de compétences numériques. Apprendre à coder dès un jeune âge peut aider les enfants dans leur futur cheminement professionnel, d'autant plus que les emplois dans le domaine de la technologie devraient connaître une croissance exponentielle au cours des prochaines années et décennies. Ils bénéficient ainsi d'une juste chance de se faire une place dans l'économie de l'avenir.

Depuis son lancement, le programme fédéral CodeCan a rejoint plus de 200 000 membres du corps enseignant et plus de 4,5 millions d'élèves de la maternelle à la 12^e année. En plus d'avoir permis à ces personnes d'acquérir des compétences en programmation et des habiletés numériques, le programme place les enfants sur la voie de la réussite dans les domaines des sciences, de la

technologie, de l'ingénierie et des mathématiques. Le programme CodeCan a fourni à plus de 200 000 enseignants les outils nécessaires pour aider leurs élèves à coder.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 39,2 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada pour passer à la phase suivante de CodeCan.

2.3 Des chances égales pour les millénariaux et la génération Z

Beaucoup trop de jeunes, en particulier les millénariaux et la génération Z, estiment que travailler fort ne suffit pas. Ils ne réussissent pas aussi bien que leurs parents et leurs grands-parents. Ils n'ont pas l'impression d'avoir les mêmes chances de réussir.

Rien de tout cela n'est de leur faute. Les institutions construites par les générations précédentes n'ont pas suivi l'évolution des temps.

Il faut rétablir des chances égales pour les millénariaux et la génération Z. S'ils restent à l'école et font preuve de sérieux dans leurs études, ils devraient pouvoir s'inscrire à un collège, à une université ou à un programme d'apprentissage abordable, obtenir un diplôme, décrocher un bon emploi, avoir un toit au-dessus de leur tête et mener une vie confortable dans la classe moyenne.

Au Canada, des progrès ont été accomplis pour les jeunes. Le gouvernement investit dans les compétences, la formation et les possibilités d'expérience de travail. Les prêts aux étudiants et aux apprentis sont maintenant sans intérêt de façon permanente. En outre, il n'est pas nécessaire de commencer à faire des versements complets pour rembourser ces prêts avant de gagner un revenu de la classe moyenne.

Toutefois, les jeunes n'ont pas toutes l'argent dont ils ont besoin pour aller à l'école. Le gouvernement augmente donc les bourses et les prêts d'études et offre maintenant plus d'aide au loyer. Les personnes qui obtiennent leur diplôme méritent de décrocher un bon emploi.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement aide à rétablir l'équité entre les générations pour les millénariaux et la génération Z en ouvrant l'accès aux études postsecondaires, y compris pour les étudiants et les jeunes les plus vulnérables, et en créant de nouvelles possibilités pour les jeunes d'acquérir les compétences nécessaires pour obtenir de bons emplois.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Réduire le fardeau de la dette étudiante en éliminant les intérêts sur les prêts canadiens aux étudiants et les prêts canadiens aux apprentis, ce qui permet aux bénéficiaires de prêts d'études d'économiser 610 \$ par année en moyenne sur les paiements d'intérêts, et garantir que les personnes n'aient pas à rembourser leurs prêts jusqu'à ce qu'elles gagnent au moins 42 720 \$ par année.
- ✓ Faire passer, en 2016, les bourses d'études canadiennes de 2 000 \$ à 3 000 \$ par année pour les personnes aux études issues de ménages à faible revenu, afin d'aider à couvrir les frais de scolarité sans augmenter le fardeau de la dette étudiante.
- ✓ Relever encore, dans le budget de 2023, les bourses d'études canadiennes et les faire passer temporairement de 3 000 \$ à 4 200 \$ pour un an.
- ✓ Rehausser l'exonération de remboursement du prêt d'études jusqu'à 60 000 \$ pour les médecins et jusqu'à 30 000 \$ pour les infirmières et infirmiers qui choisissent de travailler dans les communautés rurales et éloignées.
- ✓ Instaurer une contribution à taux fixe de l'étudiant afin de permettre à la population étudiante de travailler et d'acquérir une expérience utile sur le marché du travail sans craindre une baisse de l'aide reçue du gouvernement fédéral.
- ✓ Exécuter les programmes de la Stratégie emploi et compétences jeunesse (Emplois d'été Canada et Programme de la Stratégie emploi et compétences pour les jeunes) qui, en 2022-2023, ont servi un total de 141 262 jeunes et leur ont offert divers soutiens, comme du perfectionnement, de la formation et de l'expérience de travail.
- ✓ Exécuter le Programme de stages pratiques pour étudiants qui, en 2022-2023, a créé 51 711 occasions d'apprentissage en milieu de travail (alternance travail-études, stages) pour les membres de la population étudiante de niveau postsecondaire dans leur domaine d'études.

Augmenter les bourses et prêts d'études

Depuis 2016, le gouvernement fédéral a accordé 38,4 milliards de dollars à 638 000 étudiantes et étudiants de niveau postsecondaire chaque année, en moyenne, sous forme de bourses et de prêts sans intérêt, ce qui a permis aux jeunes de poursuivre leurs études, peu importe leur parcours. Afin de s'assurer que ce soutien tienne compte du coût de l'éducation, le gouvernement a fait passer le montant des bourses d'études canadiennes à 3 000 \$, une augmentation permanente de 50 %. En 2020, lorsque les étudiants éprouvaient de la difficulté à trouver du travail et à payer leurs études, le gouvernement a temporairement doublé le montant des bourses d'études canadiennes pour leur offrir jusqu'à 6 000 \$ par année pendant trois années scolaires.

Pourtant, malgré l'augmentation des mesures de soutien financier à la population étudiante et l'élimination permanente des intérêts sur les prêts d'études, de nombreuses personnes aux études ont encore besoin d'un soutien plus important pour couvrir les coûts croissants. Certaines provinces, comme la Colombie-Britannique, le Manitoba, la Nouvelle-Écosse, le Nouveau-Brunswick, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, ont pris exemple sur le gouvernement fédéral et retiré les intérêts sur leurs prêts. Le gouvernement fédéral demande aux provinces et aux territoires qui continuent de percevoir des intérêts sur les prêts d'études (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario, Québec, Nunavut et Territoires du Nord-Ouest) de rendre leurs prêts d'études sans intérêt.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend faire passer de 3 000 \$ à 4 200 \$ par année les bourses d'études canadiennes à temps plein et de 210 \$ à 300 \$ par semaine les prêts d'études canadiens sans intérêt, et maintenir cette hausse pour une année de plus. Les bourses et les prêts d'études bonifiées seront offerts pour l'année scolaire 2024-2025, à un coût total estimatif de 1,1 milliard de dollars en 2024-2025. Compte tenu de ce changement, le montant des bourses d'études canadiennes aura doublé depuis 2014.
 - Les bourses pour les étudiantes et étudiants à temps partiel, en situation de handicap ou ayant des personnes à charge seront également augmentées proportionnellement.
 - La bonification des bourses aidera 587 000 personnes aux études et la bonification des prêts sans intérêt, 652 000 personnes aux études, pour un total combiné s'élevant à 7,3 milliards de dollars pour l'année scolaire à venir.

Tableau 2.5

Doubler les bourses canadiennes pour personnes aux études à temps plein, de 2014 à 2024

	Montant maximal en 2014	Montant maximal en 2019	Montant maximal en 2024
Étudiants à temps plein	2 000 \$	3 000 \$	4 200 \$
Étudiants à temps partiel	1 200 \$	1 800 \$	2 520 \$
Étudiants avec personne à charge (temps plein)	1 600 \$	1 600 \$	2 240 \$
	(par personne à charge)	(par personne à charge)	(par personne à charge)
Étudiants avec personne à charge (temps partiel)	1 920 \$	1 920 \$	2 688 \$
Étudiants en situation de handicap	2 000 \$	2 000 \$	2 800 \$

Le gouvernement fédéral demande également aux provinces et aux territoires de rendre l'éducation plus abordable grâce à des investissements solides dans l'aide financière aux études et dans les établissements postsecondaires.

Le Québec, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Nunavut ne participent pas au programme fédéral, mais ils peuvent recevoir du financement pour offrir un programme comparable.

Accroître la main-d'œuvre en santé et services sociaux dans les milieux ruraux

Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens qui travaillent dans les secteurs des soins de santé et des services sociaux sont indispensables pour bâtir des communautés plus saines et plus résilientes et pour s'assurer que les gens ont accès aux soins et au soutien dont ils ont besoin pour s'épanouir, qu'il s'agisse de soins dentaires, de soins de santé mentale ou d'autres services.

De nombreuses communautés rurales et éloignées ont du mal à trouver de la main-d'œuvre dans le secteur des soins de santé et des services sociaux. Il est essentiel de surmonter ces défis de main-d'œuvre dans les communautés rurales et éloignées afin que toute la population canadienne puisse profiter d'un meilleur accès à la gamme complète de soins de santé et de services sociaux dont elle a besoin.

Le Canada a une population grandissante et vieillissante, et pour assurer la santé des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, il doit y avoir suffisamment de spécialistes de la santé dans toutes les régions de notre grand pays. Une façon d'y parvenir est d'encourager les jeunes générations à s'établir dans les communautés rurales et éloignées, où les maisons sont souvent plus abordables que dans les grandes villes et où les spécialistes de la santé et des services sociaux sont recherchés. Le gouvernement encourage déjà les médecins et le personnel infirmier à déménager dans les communautés rurales et éloignées en offrant une exonération de remboursement de prêt d'études. Il est tout à fait juste que d'autres spécialistes de la santé qui ont consacré environ le même nombre d'années à étudier sérieusement aient la même possibilité.

▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce qu'il entend apporter des modifications à la *Loi fédérale sur l'aide financière aux étudiants* et à la *Loi fédérale sur les prêts aux étudiants* afin d'élargir de façon permanente la portée du programme d'exonération de remboursement de prêts d'études canadiens à un plus grand nombre de spécialistes de la santé et des services sociaux travaillant dans des communautés rurales et éloignées :

- les dentistes;
- les hygiénistes dentaires;
- les pharmaciennes et pharmaciens;
- les sages-femmes;
- le personnel enseignant;
- les travailleuses sociales et travailleurs sociaux;
- les préposées et préposés aux services de soutien à la personne;
- les physiothérapeutes;
- les psychologues.

Le coût estimatif de cette mesure s'élève à 253,8 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et à 84,3 millions de dollars par la suite.

Cette mesure s'ajoute à l'exonération de remboursement de prêts d'études pour les éducatrices et éducateurs de la petite enfance des régions rurales et éloignées ainsi qu'à la récente exonération de remboursement des prêts d'études pour les médecins et le personnel infirmier des communautés rurales et éloignées.

Donner un accès équitable à l'aide aux études

Le gouvernement fédéral proposera également des changements aux établissements d'enseignement désignés auxquels la population étudiante peut s'inscrire pour être admissible à l'aide financière aux études du Canada.

- Afin de s'assurer que les personnes aux études ont accès aux meilleurs résultats en matière d'éducation et de limiter les risques financiers pour l'État, le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement examinera le statut d'établissement d'enseignement désigné des établissements d'enseignement privés aux fins du Programme canadien d'aide financière aux étudiants. De plus amples renseignements sur cet examen seront fournis dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2024*.
- Afin de s'assurer que les fonds fédéraux ne sont pas versés à des institutions assujetties à des sanctions internationales, le budget de 2024 annonce aussi que le gouvernement entend veiller, à compter du 1^{er} août 2024, à ce que les personnes ayant la citoyenneté canadienne ou la résidence permanente au Canada ne soient pas admissibles à l'aide financière canadienne aux étudiants lorsqu'elles fréquentent des établissements postsecondaires russes. Cette mesure met l'accent sur l'importance du droit international et réaffirme la position inébranlable du Canada face à l'invasion de l'Ukraine par la Russie

Bonifier le soutien au loyer pour la population étudiante

La population étudiante ne devrait pas avoir à choisir entre se concentrer sur ses études et payer son loyer et son épicerie chaque mois. Les bourses et les prêts d'études fédéraux aident à couvrir le coût du logement, mais la formule utilisée pour estimer les coûts du logement de la population étudiante n'a pas été mise à jour depuis 1998.

- Dans le budget de 2024, pour tenir compte des coûts réels du logement locatif que doivent payer la plupart des personnes aux études postsecondaires, le gouvernement propose de moderniser les allocations de logement qui servent à déterminer les besoins financiers dans le cadre du Programme canadien d'aide financière aux étudiants. Le coût estimatif de cette mesure est de 154,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 32,3 millions de dollars par année par la suite.
 - Cette nouvelle approche fournira une aide supplémentaire à environ 79 000 personnes aux études chaque année.

Comme le précise le chapitre 1, le gouvernement encourage également les établissements d'enseignement postsecondaire à construire davantage de logements pour la population étudiante et à fournir le financement à faible coût nécessaire, de sorte que plus de personnes aux études puissent se trouver un chez-soi abordable.

Faciliter le retour aux études

À l'heure actuelle, les adultes qui espèrent retourner à l'école postsecondaire font face à des obstacles s'ils ont une faible cote de crédit. Par exemple, un étudiant adulte qui a de mauvais antécédents de crédit en raison de sa situation personnelle, comme des dépenses de santé importantes imprévues ou les coûts à payer pour subvenir aux besoins des enfants, doit passer par un processus d'examen fastidieux avant de pouvoir recevoir l'aide fédérale aux études.

Pour les adultes espérant retourner à l'école afin de poursuivre un rêve ou de trouver un emploi mieux rémunéré, la vérification du crédit peut constituer un obstacle injuste, surtout s'ils ont un faible revenu. Pour que le Canada réussisse, chaque personne devrait être en mesure de réaliser tout son potentiel.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, afin de réduire les obstacles pour les adultes qui retournent à l'école, le gouvernement propose d'éliminer de façon permanente l'exigence de vérification du crédit pour les personnes qui demandent des bourses et des prêts d'études canadiens pour la première fois. Cette mesure devrait coûter 18,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 4 millions de dollars annuellement par la suite.

Grâce à cette mesure, jusqu'à 1 000 personnes aux études de plus par année pourront bénéficier de l'aide fédérale aux études.

Aider la population étudiante à acquérir de l'expérience de travail

Les possibilités d'apprentissage en milieu de travail, comme les programmes d'alternance travail-études et les stages, sont un moyen éprouvé pour les personnes aux études postsecondaires d'acquérir de précieuses compétences et de mettre le pied à l'étrier de leur future carrière. Par ailleurs, les programmes d'apprentissage en milieu de travail du gouvernement aident les entreprises à repérer et à recruter des personnes qualifiées et formées, ce qui règle un important problème pour les employeurs : trouver le bon talent.

Voilà pourquoi le gouvernement appuie l'apprentissage pratique et la création de liens avec les chefs d'entreprise par l'intermédiaire du Programme de stages pratiques pour étudiants. Le programme a déjà créé plus de 192 000 possibilités de travail pour les personnes aux études postsecondaires depuis 2017-2018. Ces possibilités d'expérience de travail aident les jeunes à acquérir les compétences, l'éducation et l'expérience réelle nécessaires pour obtenir les emplois bien rémunérés dans des domaines importants et en pleine croissance.

- Afin de créer davantage d'occasions d'apprentissage en milieu de travail à l'intention des personnes aux études postsecondaires, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 207,6 millions de dollars en 2025-2026, à Emploi et Développement social Canada pour le Programme de stages pratiques pour étudiants.

Diriger les personnes aux études vers une expérience de travail utile

Julie est une étudiante canadienne à temps plein de troisième année en génie environnemental à l'Université de Sherbrooke. Elle tient à appliquer ce qu'elle apprend aux problèmes réels qui touchent les firmes d'ingénierie canadiennes. Yanick est le directeur d'une petite firme d'ingénierie locale. Compte tenu de l'augmentation prévue de l'activité commerciale, il cherche à embaucher une personne aux études pour aider l'entreprise pendant l'été.

Par l'intermédiaire du Programme de stages pratiques pour étudiants, Yanick demande une subvention salariale dans le cadre d'un processus concurrentiel où il peut obtenir jusqu'à 7 000 \$ pour embaucher une personne inscrite à un programme d'alternance travail-études d'un groupe sous-représenté (p. ex. les femmes dans les domaines des sciences, de la technologie, de l'ingénierie et des mathématiques). Le Programme de stages pratiques pour étudiants met également Yanick en contact avec l'Université de Sherbrooke afin de l'aider à trouver une candidate ou un candidat pour le poste.

Par l'intermédiaire de son université, Julie est mise en contact avec Yanick pour planifier une entrevue. Julie est embauchée pendant les vacances estivales afin de travailler à la conception de systèmes de gestion des eaux usées durables et propres pour un nouveau projet résidentiel écologiquement durable. Julie a donc l'occasion d'appliquer ses compétences théoriques au travail, où des ingénieurs professionnels lui montrent comment construire des infrastructures pour des communautés en pleine croissance.

Offrir des emplois et de la formation à la génération Z

La réussite du Canada passe par celle des jeunes générations. La génération Z forme un groupe diversifié, depuis les personnes qui commencent à penser aux années de leur future carrière jusqu'à celles qui commencent leur premier emploi à temps plein. Une vie remplie de possibilités s'offre à ces personnes – et nous leur donnerons les moyens de viser haut.

Pour réaliser le potentiel de croissance économique du Canada dans les années à venir, il sera essentiel de donner aux membres de la génération Z les moyens de réussir en s'assurant qu'ils ont de bonnes occasions de lancer leur carrière. À mesure que s'accroît le nombre de baby-boomers atteignant l'âge de la retraite, la jeune main-d'œuvre doit avoir des occasions de perfectionner ses compétences et d'acquérir une expérience de travail utile. Les membres de la génération Z doivent être convaincus qu'ils trouveront un bon travail qui les aidera à aller de l'avant.

Afin d'aider les jeunes à poursuivre et à réaliser leurs rêves, le gouvernement investit pour créer plus d'emplois pour les jeunes et faire en sorte que le bon travail porte ses fruits pour la prochaine génération.

- ▶ Afin de créer 90 000 possibilités de stage et de soutien à l'emploi pour les jeunes, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 351,2 millions de dollars en 2025-2026, à la Stratégie emploi et compétences jeunesse. Ces investissements dans les possibilités d'emploi pour les jeunes comprennent :
 - Un financement de 200,5 millions de dollars en 2025-2026, pour permettre à Emplois d'été Canada de fournir des emplois d'été bien rémunérés, y compris dans les secteurs qui font face à une grave pénurie de main-d'œuvre, comme la construction de logements.
 - Un financement de 150,7 millions de dollars en 2025-2026, pour permettre à la Stratégie emploi et compétences jeunesse d'offrir des stages et des mesures de soutien à l'emploi aux jeunes.

La jeunesse canadienne tient beaucoup à participer à la lutte contre les changements climatiques et à protéger l'environnement naturel du pays. Le gouvernement a l'intention de lancer des consultations sur l'élaboration d'un programme de service jeunesse pour le climat qui offrira aux jeunes des emplois qui s'attaquent aux changements climatiques.

Lancer un nouveau fonds pour la santé mentale des jeunes

La jeunesse canadienne souffre de niveaux élevés de stress et de problèmes de santé mentale, notamment la dépression et l'anxiété. Bon nombre de jeunes sont encore aux études ou commencent à peine leur carrière, et ont du mal à se payer des soins privés de santé mentale. Le coût de la vie élevé empire encore la situation. Le gouvernement demeure résolu à veiller à ce que les générations futures aient accès aux mesures de soutien en santé mentale dont elles ont besoin pour arriver en santé à l'âge adulte.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 500 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour la mise sur pied d'un nouveau fonds pour la santé mentale des jeunes. Ce fonds aidera les jeunes à obtenir les soins de santé mentale dont ils ont besoin.

Le nouveau Fonds pour la santé mentale des jeunes aidera les organismes de santé communautaire à offrir plus de soins aux jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens et à mieux outiller ces organismes pour qu'ils aiguillent les jeunes vers d'autres services de santé mentale au sein de leurs réseaux et de leurs partenariats.

Il est essentiel que les jeunes disposent de ce dont ils ont besoin pour commencer leur vie d'adulte heureux et en bonne santé. Les soins de santé mentale sont essentiels pour que tous les jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens puissent réaliser leur potentiel, ce qui aide également le Canada à réaliser son potentiel économique.

2.4 Une retraite plus confortable et plus sûre

Après avoir travaillé fort toute sa vie, chaque personne mérite de savoir qu'elle aura un revenu sûr et confortable à la retraite.

Le filet de sécurité sociale du Canada est le gage d'une retraite sûre pour tous. Le plus important programme du gouvernement, la Sécurité de la vieillesse, devrait verser 80,6 milliards de dollars à plus de sept millions de personnes âgées cette année, ce qui réduira considérablement la pauvreté des personnes âgées. Le Régime de pensions du Canada est le fondement d'une retraite sûre et fournit en moyenne 8 400 \$ par année à près de six millions de personnes retraitées.

La retraite est censée être le moment où l'on profite des fruits du travail accompli dans la vie. C'est pourquoi, en 2016, le gouvernement a annulé la décision du gouvernement précédent de reporter de 65 à 67 ans l'âge d'admissibilité aux prestations de la Sécurité de la vieillesse (SV) et du Supplément de revenu garanti (SRG).

Depuis 2015, le gouvernement a augmenté les pensions et les prestations que reçoivent les personnes âgées. Cette mesure a aidé à réduire la pauvreté : environ 11 000 personnes âgées ont été sorties de la pauvreté depuis 2015 et la proportion de personnes âgées vivant dans la pauvreté est passée de 7,1 % en 2015 à 5,6 % en 2021.

En raison du soutien sans précédent que le gouvernement leur accorde, ce sont les personnes âgées qui, parmi toutes les cohortes d'âge, risquent le moins de vivre dans la pauvreté aujourd'hui. Toutefois, il n'en a pas toujours été ainsi. En 1976, le taux de pauvreté était plus élevé chez les personnes âgées que pour toute autre cohorte d'âge à cette époque. Pour maintenir ces progrès, le gouvernement protège les prestations versées aux personnes âgées et renforce leurs pensions de retraite.

Le gouvernement déposera également une loi sur les soins de longue durée sécuritaires, pour garantir que les personnes âgées obtiennent les soins auxquels elles ont droit, où qu'elles vivent au pays.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Maintenir à 65 ans l'âge d'admissibilité aux prestations de la Sécurité de la vieillesse (SV) et du Supplément de revenu garanti (SRG), en annulant le plan du gouvernement précédent de reporter l'âge d'admissibilité à 67 ans.
- ✓ Augmenter de 10 % les prestations maximales du SRG pour les personnes âgées célibataires, ce qui a permis de verser un montant de près de 1 150 \$ de plus en 2023, indexé en fonction de l'inflation tous les trimestres.
- ✓ Bonifier l'exemption des gains du SRG, pour offrir une exemption complète ou partielle pouvant atteindre 15 000 \$ par année en revenu d'emploi et en revenu de travailleur autonome, pour chaque bénéficiaire de prestations du SRG, ainsi que pour leur conjoint.
- ✓ Hausser de 10 % les prestations de la SV pour les personnes âgées de 75 ans et plus, ce qui permet aux personnes touchant la pension intégrale d'obtenir plus de 800 \$ en soutien additionnel chaque année.

Renforcer le Régime de pensions du Canada

Les régimes de retraite publics, y compris le Régime de pensions du Canada (RPC) et le Régime de rentes du Québec, donnent aux membres de la classe moyenne et aux personnes qui travaillent fort pour en faire partie l'assurance qu'ils pourront prendre leur retraite dans la dignité. En outre, l'indexation des prestations de retraite pour tenir compte de l'inflation contribue à maintenir le pouvoir d'achat des près de six millions de personnes âgées qui bénéficient actuellement de la pension de retraite du RPC. Le Régime de pensions du Canada est le fondement d'une retraite sûre et verse en moyenne plus de 8 400 \$ par année à près de six millions de retraités.

Les bonifications au RPC se traduiront par une augmentation des prestations de retraite pouvant atteindre 50 %

Judith vient tout juste de devenir soudeuse principale certifiée à Edmonton. Au début de sa carrière, elle avait un salaire annuel de 78 000 \$. Grâce à la bonification du Régime de pensions du Canada, elle est maintenant en droit de s'attendre à une meilleure qualité de vie et à une meilleure sécurité financière à la retraite. Sans cette bonification, la prestation de retraite de Judith après 40 ans de gains constants aurait été d'environ 16 000 \$ en dollars de 2024.

Par suite de la bonification, sa prestation de retraite passera à plus de 24 500 \$ en dollars de 2024. Autrement dit, la bonification du Régime de pensions du Canada fera augmenter d'environ 50 % la prestation de retraite de Judith.

De plus, en juin 2016, le gouvernement a conclu une entente historique avec les provinces pour bonifier le RPC, qui se traduira par une augmentation de la prestation maximale de retraite du RPC pouvant atteindre 50 % au fil du temps. Mise en place de façon progressive en 2019, la bonification du RPC assurera à la main-d'œuvre canadienne une retraite sûre et confortable, aujourd'hui et demain.

Le gouvernement fédéral et ses partenaires provinciaux réexaminent régulièrement le Régime de pensions du Canada pour s'assurer qu'il continue à répondre aux besoins de la population canadienne. Dans le cadre de l'examen triennal 2022-2024 du Régime de pensions du Canada :

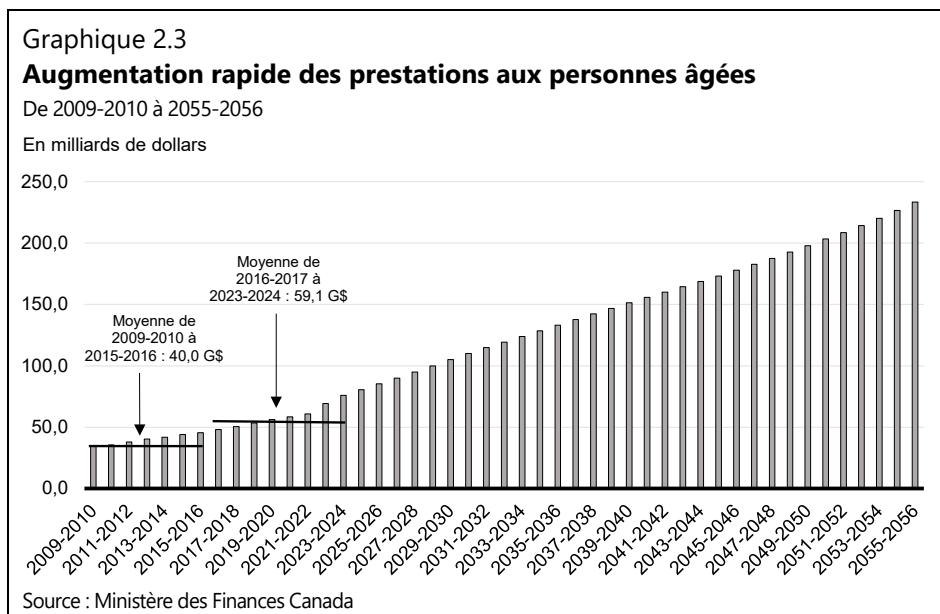
- Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement fédéral, en collaboration avec les partenaires provinciaux, propose d'apporter des modifications techniques à la législation sur le RPC. Ces modifications auraient les effets suivants :
 - Fournir un supplément à la prestation de décès dans le cas de certaines personnes cotisantes.

- Créer une prestation pour enfants partielle pour les personnes aux études à temps partiel.
- Élargir l'admissibilité à la prestation d'enfant de cotisant invalide lorsqu'un parent atteint l'âge de 65 ans.
- Mettre fin à l'admissibilité à une pension de survivant pour les personnes qui sont légalement séparées après un partage des gains ouvrant droit à pension.

Des prestations plus élevées pour les personnes âgées

La sécurité de la retraite de l'ensemble des Canadiennes et des Canadiens repose sur le programme de la Sécurité de la vieillesse, qui comprend la pension de la SV, le SRG et les allocations. À titre de plus important programme du gouvernement fédéral, il devrait verser un total de 80,6 milliards de dollars à plus de sept millions de personnes âgées en 2024-2025.

Afin de garantir aux personnes âgées le soutien dont elles ont besoin à la retraite, le gouvernement a augmenté de 10 % la pension de la SV pour les personnes âgées de 75 ans et plus en juillet 2022, ce qui a procuré en moyenne un supplément de 1 173 \$ aux personnes âgées admissibles de juillet 2022 à décembre 2023. Au total, l'augmentation de 10 % a conduit au versement de 3,7 milliards de dollars à une moyenne de 3,2 millions de personnes âgées dans l'ensemble du pays de juillet 2022 à décembre 2023.



En raison des investissements faits par le gouvernement fédéral pour renforcer les prestations aux personnes âgées, de l'indexation des prestations à l'inflation et de l'augmentation de la population de personnes âgées, les dépenses annuelles du programme de la SV devraient augmenter de près de 24 % pour atteindre près de 100 milliards de dollars d'ici 2028-2029, ce qui représente 18 % des dépenses de programmes fédérales cette année-là, et grimper à environ 234 milliards de dollars en 2055-2056, soit presque trois fois le niveau de 2024-2025.

Jusqu'à 1 985 \$ de plus en prestations de la SV et du SRG pour une personne âgée vivant seule

Rose, âgée de 77 ans, compte plus de 40 ans de résidence au Canada et a droit au montant maximal du Supplément de revenu garanti (SRG) pour une personne âgée célibataire, car elle n'a pas d'autre revenu que ses prestations de SV et du SRG.

Sans les bonifications apportées par le gouvernement à la SV pour les personnes de 75 ans et plus et au SRG pour les personnes âgées célibataires, Rose aurait reçu près de 8 355 \$ en prestations de SV et près de 11 329 \$ en prestations du SRG en 2023, ce qui donne un peu plus de 19 683 \$ en tout.

Aujourd'hui, grâce à ces changements, en 2023, Rose a reçu près de 9 190 \$ en prestations de la SV, la pension maximale pour les personnes de 75 ans et plus, et près de 12 479 \$ en prestations du SRG – soit un montant supplémentaire de 1 985 \$, ce qui donne près de 21 669 \$ en tout.

Jusqu'à 1 670 \$ de plus en prestations de la SV et du SRG pour un couple de personnes âgées

Robert, âgé de 79 ans, et Violette, âgée de 77 ans, sont mariés. Tous deux comptent plus de 40 ans de résidence au Canada et ils reçoivent le montant maximal du SRG applicable aux personnes dont l'époux ou le conjoint de fait touche la pension complète de la SV, car ils n'ont pas d'autres revenus que leurs prestations de la SV et du SRG.

Sans la bonification de la SV par le gouvernement pour les personnes de 75 ans et plus, Robert et Violette auraient reçu chacun près de 8 355 \$ en prestations de SV et un peu plus de 7 511 \$ en prestations du SRG en 2023, ce qui donne près de 31 732 \$ en tout.

Grâce à ces bonifications, chacun d'eux a reçu près de 9 190 \$ en prestations de la SV en 2023, soit la pension maximale pour les personnes âgées de 75 ans et plus, et un peu plus de 7 511 \$ en prestations du SRG. Ensemble, Robert et Violette bénéficient maintenant de 1 670 \$ de plus, ce qui donne près de 33 402 \$ en tout.

Renforcer les soins de longue durée

Les personnes qui résident dans des établissements de soins de longue durée méritent de vivre dans la dignité et le confort. Les lacunes dans la qualité des soins que reçoivent les personnes âgées dans les établissements de soins de longue durée doivent être comblées pour que chaque personne puisse vieillir dans la dignité.

Depuis 2017, le gouvernement fédéral a investi 11,8 milliards de dollars dans les soins à domicile et en milieu communautaire de longue durée. Il faut cependant en faire plus pour assurer la sécurité des personnes âgées. Le gouvernement fédéral agit en ce sens parce que les personnes âgées, et les personnes qui en prennent soin, méritent mieux.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement présentera un projet de loi sur les soins de longue durée sécuritaires afin d'appuyer de nouvelles normes nationales relatives aux soins de longue durée pour garantir des soins sécuritaires, fiables et de haute qualité, et pour améliorer les mesures de prévention et de contrôle des infections.

Le gouvernement fédéral reconnaît que la gestion de la prestation des services et du fonctionnement des établissements de soins de longue durée relève avant tout des provinces et des territoires, y compris la décision d'adopter les normes et la façon de les appliquer. En adoptant une loi sur les soins de longue durée sécuritaires, le gouvernement fédéral encouragera les provinces et les territoires à adopter des pratiques exemplaires dans les établissements de soins de longue durée sous leur gestion.

Accords relatifs au plan Vieillir dans la dignité conclus avec les provinces et les territoires

Les accords relatifs au plan **Vieillir dans la dignité** fourniront 5,4 milliards de dollars pour améliorer l'accès des personnes âgées aux soins à domicile, aux soins communautaires ou aux soins prodigués dans un établissement de soins de longue durée sécuritaire, aujourd'hui et demain. Jusqu'à présent, neuf provinces et territoires ont annoncé des accords avec le gouvernement fédéral. Des accords avec les autres provinces devraient être annoncés sous peu.

Colombie-Britannique

Accord de 733 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 12 février 2024

- Augmenter l'offre de services de soins à domicile et en milieu communautaire pour mieux répondre aux besoins des personnes âgées et réduire les pressions sur les hôpitaux et les services d'urgence.
- Renforcer la pertinence, la sécurité et la qualité des soins de longue durée en établissant des normes de soins et de surveillance uniformes et appropriées pour les services de soins de longue durée.

Accords relatifs au plan Vieillir dans la dignité conclus avec les provinces et les territoires

Territoires du Nord-Ouest

Accord de 12 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 13 février 2024

- Procéder à des visites annuelles et à des vérifications de la conformité des pratiques de nettoyage dans les neuf établissements de soins de longue durée financés par le gouvernement dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest.
- Augmenter le ratio de personnel infirmier pour faire face à la complexité croissante des besoins des résidentes et des résidents d'établissements de SLD.

Manitoba

Accord de 199 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 15 février 2024

- Rehausser la sécurité et les normes, et embaucher d'un plus grand nombre de travailleuses et de travailleurs de soins de longue durée pour assurer la prestation de soins de qualité et personnalisés dans des lieux propres.
- Créer un poste de défenseur des aînés, qui aura pour mandat de défendre avec vigueur et en toute indépendance les personnes âgées et leurs familles.

Nunavut

Accord de 12 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 5 mars 2024

- Financer l'examen, l'élargissement et les services des programmes de soins à domicile et en milieu communautaire.
- Renforcer la stabilité de l'effectif, par exemple en collaborant avec le Collège de l'Arctique du Nunavut pour poursuivre l'élaboration d'un programme de formation sur mesure en services de soutien à la personne.

Yukon

Accord de 12 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 12 mars 2024

- Poursuivre le soutien aux programmes Chez soi avant tout et Soutien aux clients ayant des besoins complexes du Yukon, qui offrent des services communautaires.
- Élargir les soins à domicile dans les communautés rurales à l'ensemble du territoire en accroissant l'accès aux services de relève à domicile et à de nouveaux téléphones satellites dans les régions sans service cellulaire.

Saskatchewan

Accord de 169 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 18 mars 2024

- Améliorer les services de soins à domicile et en milieu communautaire en élargissant les centres de santé communautaires, en accroissant les services de proximité et en faisant progresser le projet pilote du modèle de centre de médecine familiale.

Accords relatifs au plan Vieillir dans la dignité conclus avec les provinces et les territoires

- Améliorer les soins palliatifs en appuyant la formation du personnel de la santé dans le domaine des soins de fin de vie.

Nouveau-Brunswick

Accord de 117 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 26 mars 2024

- Améliorer les systèmes de soins à domicile et de soins communautaires, y compris les soins palliatifs, pour aider les personnes âgées à obtenir les soins dont elles ont besoin dans leur communauté.
- Renforcer la main-d'œuvre des soins de longue durée en recrutant et en formant davantage de personnel pour réduire les temps d'attente, améliorer la prestation des services et améliorer les soins aux personnes souffrant de démence.
- Améliorer la qualité et la sécurité des soins de longue durée en modernisant les installations.

Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Accord de 29 millions de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 26 mars 2024

- Embaucher des fournisseurs de soins de santé supplémentaires, comme des ergothérapeutes, des physiothérapeutes et des ludothérapeutes, afin de fournir des services dans les établissements privés de soins de longue durée pour améliorer le bien-être et la qualité de vie des résidentes et des résidents.
- Augmenter le nombre de personnes responsables de la coordination des soins palliatifs à domicile affectées au programme de soins à domicile de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard pour améliorer l'accès aux services de soins palliatifs dans la communauté, réduire les hospitalisations et améliorer les soins de fin de vie pour les bénéficiaires et leurs familles.

Québec

Accord de 1,2 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans annoncé le 27 mars 2024

- Améliorer l'accès aux soins à domicile et en milieu communautaire, en augmentant le soutien aux groupes communautaires et à l'économie sociale, et en augmentant les heures de service pour les soins à domicile de longue durée, de courte durée et palliatifs.
- Améliorer la sécurité et la qualité de vie des personnes qui résident dans des établissements de soins de longue durée, en augmentant le nombre de résidences et de logements de remplacement pour les personnes âgées, et en offrant un accès gratuit à la vaccination contre le zona.

Chapitre 2

Donner à chaque génération les moyens de réussir

en millions de dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
2.1. Prendre soin de chaque génération	0	104	1 003	1 574	1 777	1 973	6 431
Reconnaître les titres de compétences étrangers en soins de santé	0	0	24	32	14	8	77
Établir un régime national d'assurance médicaments	0	59	121	358	477	477	1 493
Établir la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées	0	43	854	1 184	1 285	1 487	4 853
Bonifier la déduction pour produits et services de soutien aux personnes handicapées	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assurer l'accès aux médicaments et aux dispositifs médicaux essentiels	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
2.2. Offrir le meilleur départ possible à chaque enfant	0	123	304	303	304	472	1 506
Lancer un programme national d'alimentation scolaire	0	79	201	218	241	261	1 000
Accroître l'accès à des services de garde abordables	0	6	45	55	55	60	221
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	0	-5	-11	-11	-15	-41
Aider le personnel éducatif de la petite enfance	0	5	13	11	14	16	58
Aider les parents à épargner pour les études de leurs enfants	0	1	2	5	4	150	162
Appuyer l'apprentissage parascolaire	0	18	25	25	0	0	68
Aider les enfants à acquérir des compétences en programmation	0	15	24	0	0	0	39
2.3. Des chances égales pour les millénariaux et la génération Z	0	1 154	708	166	259	271	2 558
Augmenter les bourses et prêts d'études	0	1 072	0	0	0	0	1 072
Accroître la main-d'œuvre en santé et services sociaux dans les milieux ruraux	0	0	40	56	73	84	254

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Bonifier le soutien au loyer pour la population étudiante	0	29	30	31	32	32	155
Faciliter le retour aux études	0	4	4	4	4	4	19
Aider la population étudiante à acquérir de l'expérience de travail	0	0	208	0	0	0	208
Offrir des emplois et de la formation à la génération Z	0	0	351	0	0	0	351
Lancer un nouveau fonds pour la santé mentale des jeunes	0	50	75	75	150	150	500
Investissements supplémentaires – Donner à chaque génération les moyens de réussir	0	23	21	4	4	4	55
Programme de soutien aux victimes d'une vaccination	0	19	17	0	0	0	36
Financement proposé à l'ASPC pour le Programme de soutien aux victimes d'une vaccination.							
Programme du public voyageur	0	5	5	5	5	5	23
<i>Moins : Coûts à recouvrer</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-5</i>
Financement proposé à l'ASPC pour permettre au Programme du public voyageur d'assurer le maintien des normes sanitaires dans les moyens de transport public sous réglementation fédérale.							
Chapitre 2 -							
Incidence budgétaire nette	0	1 404	2 036	2 048	2 344	2 719	10 550

Nota : Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Un glossaire des abréviations utilisées dans ce tableau est présenté à la fin de l'annexe 1.

Chapitre 3

Réduire le coût de la vie au quotidien

L'augmentation mondiale du coût de la vie a fait que les Canadiennes et les Canadiens ont du mal à payer leurs factures. Alors que l'inflation a diminué de façon significative, le gouvernement prend des mesures pour réduire les coûts quotidiens pour la population canadienne et tenir les sociétés responsables.

De nos jours, trop de gens ont l'impression que leur dur labeur ne porte pas ses fruits, qu'ils ne peuvent pas aller de l'avant. Peu importe combien vous économisez ou combien de temps vous travaillez, vos chèques de paie n'augmentent pas autant que les coûts de la vie, et économiser suffisamment pour réaliser vos rêves semble hors de portée. Il n'est pas nécessaire que ce soit ainsi.

Qu'il s'agisse de permettre aux jeunes d'épargner davantage pour poursuivre des études ou acheter une première habitation, ou bien d'aider les familles à joindre les deux bouts, le gouvernement met tout en œuvre pour aider les Canadiennes et les Canadiens à conserver une plus grande partie de leur argent.

Pour ce faire, le gouvernement prend des mesures pour tenir responsables ceux qui font payer des prix inutilement élevés au public consommateur, que ce soit les épiciers qui gonflent leurs marges bénéficiaires, les sociétés qui imposent des frais inutiles ou les frais bancaires inutiles. Le présent budget aidera à garantir que les entreprises ne profitent pas de la population canadienne et permettra d'assurer une économie juste et abordable, où il est plus facile d'en avoir pour son argent.

Le budget de 2024 s'appuie sur ces efforts et permet aux gens de reprendre le contrôle de leurs finances personnelles et de leurs choix bancaires, avec des mesures pour plafonner les frais bancaires et donner à la population un meilleur accès aux services bancaires numériques, aux comptes à moindre coût et à une meilleure protection du public consommateur.

3.1 Une épicerie abordable

Le gouvernement prend des mesures pour réduire le coût des épiceries et rendre la vie plus abordable.

Les pressions sur les coûts auxquelles les Canadiennes et les Canadiens sont confrontés commencent par le prix de la nourriture. Peu importe que votre maison soit payée ou que vous ayez réussi à rester dans un appartement abordable pendant des années, tout le monde paie plus pour l'épicerie. C'est pourquoi le budget de 2024 lance un programme national d'alimentation scolaire qui permettra à plus de 400 000 enfants d'avoir les repas nutritifs dont ils ont besoin pour apprendre et grandir, comme annoncé au chapitre 2.

Le budget de 2024 fait également avancer les travaux visant à réduire les coûts pour les agriculteurs et agricultrices en améliorant l'interopérabilité de leur équipement, quelle que soit la marque.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Livrer les versements trimestriels bonifiés de l'Allocation canadienne pour les travailleurs quatre fois par année à nos travailleurs les moins bien payés, qui sont souvent les plus essentiels, de sorte qu'une famille puisse recevoir jusqu'à 2 739 \$ cette année, ainsi qu'un montant supplémentaire de 821 \$ pour la main-d'œuvre en situation de handicap.
- ✓ Rendre la vie plus abordable et réduire la pollution grâce à la Remise canadienne sur le carbone, qui permet à huit familles sur dix de recevoir plus d'argent qu'elles n'en paient dans les provinces où la redevance fédérale sur les combustibles s'applique, et ce sont les familles à faible revenu qui en bénéficient le plus. Cette année, la Remise canadienne sur le carbone se traduira par un versement pouvant aller jusqu'à 2 160 \$ pour une famille de quatre personnes, comme l'indique le chapitre 5.
- ✓ Fournir le crédit pour la taxe sur les produits et services (TPS) tous les trois mois afin d'aider les personnes à faible revenu et à revenu modeste avec jusqu'à 496 \$ cette année pour un particulier sans enfants, et jusqu'à 992 \$ pour une famille de quatre personnes, et doubler temporairement le crédit pour la TPS pour six mois à l'automne 2022.
- ✓ En juillet 2023, le remboursement pour l'épicerie, qui a permis de verser jusqu'à 467 \$ à une famille de quatre personnes, a été accordé à 11 millions de particuliers et de familles.

- ✓ S'attaquer à la réinflation afin de maintenir les normes alimentaires de quantité et de qualité auxquelles s'attend la population. Le Bureau de la consommation dirige ces efforts et a lancé des projets de recherche pour enquêter sur l'inflation des prix et les pratiques commerciales nocives qui réduisent la quantité et la qualité des produits alimentaires, et mettre au jour ces phénomènes.
- ✓ Adopter la *Loi sur le logement et l'épicerie à prix abordable*, qui comprenait des modifications à la *Loi sur la concurrence* pour accroître la concurrence et aider à stabiliser les prix pour le public consommateur, particulièrement dans le secteur de l'épicerie, des manières suivantes :
 - en donnant plus de pouvoir au Bureau de la concurrence pour sévir contre les grandes entreprises en position dominante qui se livrent à des pratiques déloyales et qui font ainsi grimper les prix;
 - en éliminant la défense fondée sur les gains en efficacité, pour mettre fin aux fusions anticoncurrentielles qui font monter les prix et limitent les choix de la population;
 - en donnant au Bureau de la concurrence la capacité de bloquer les collaborations qui nuisent à la concurrence et aux choix du public consommateur, y compris les situations où de grands épiciers empêchent des concurrents plus petits de s'établir à proximité de leurs établissements.

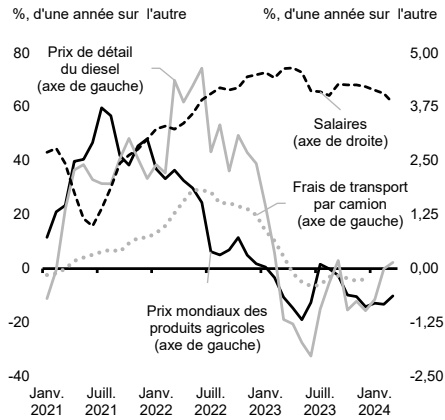
Stabiliser les prix des produits d'épicerie

Le prix des aliments a augmenté au cours des dernières années et de trop nombreuses personnes au pays ont du mal à payer leur épicerie. Dans un pays aussi riche que le Canada, personne ne devrait souffrir de la faim. C'est pour cette raison que le gouvernement a pris les mesures nécessaires pour stabiliser les prix des produits d'épicerie et offrir du soutien ciblé aux personnes qui en ont le plus besoin.

Le manque de concurrence dans le secteur de l'épicerie au Canada fait en sorte que les gens sont contraints de payer des prix plus élevés. Le gouvernement a donc entrepris une réforme de la loi sur la concurrence afin de créer un marché où les épiciers sont amenés à rivaliser, offrant les prix les plus bas afin d'attirer la clientèle.

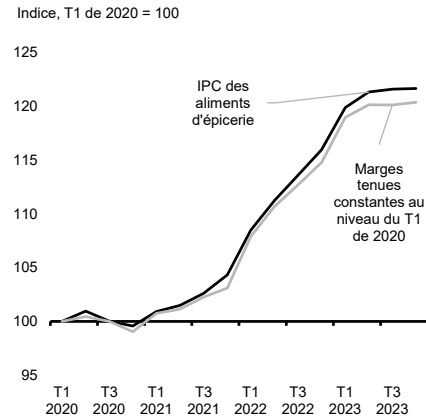
Les prix ont augmenté en raison de facteurs mondiaux comme l'invasion à grande échelle de l'Ukraine par la Russie, les blocages liés aux céréales et les répercussions climatiques sur l'agriculture. Les entreprises canadiennes d'épicerie font également des profits records. Le gouvernement se bat afin de stabiliser les prix des produits d'épicerie pour la population canadienne.

Graphique 3.1
Coûts des principaux intrants des prix alimentaires



Source : Statistique Canada; Bloomberg; Haver Analytics; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Graphique 3.2
Incidence sur les prix des aliments de l'augmentation des marges de détail en épicerie



Sources : Statistique Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Depuis la pandémie, les profits des trois plus grandes chaînes d'épicerie du Canada ont augmenté collectivement de 46 %, une hausse considérable. La population canadienne est en droit de s'attendre à payer des prix équitables. En renforçant la concurrence, le gouvernement combat les oligopoles, y compris les grandes chaînes d'épicerie.

Selon une étude menée récemment par le Bureau de la concurrence sur le secteur de l'épicerie, les marges bénéficiaires y ont augmenté depuis 2017. Le Bureau de la concurrence a conclu qu'il y a place pour une plus grande concurrence dans le secteur canadien de l'épicerie. Le gouvernement a déjà renforcé la concurrence afin de faciliter l'implantation d'un plus grand nombre d'épiciers pour faire baisser les prix pour la population, et il continuera de mener des initiatives en ce sens.

Afin de favoriser des prix concurrentiels pour les produits d'épicerie et de première nécessité, et pour donner plus de choix à la population, le gouvernement prend les mesures suivantes :

- ✓ Surveiller les efforts des chaînes d'épicerie pour aider à stabiliser les prix, tout en enquêtant sur d'autres pratiques qui font augmenter les prix dans le secteur de l'épicerie, par l'intermédiaire du groupe de travail sur l'épicerie.
- ✓ Maintenir le carrefour de données sur les prix des aliments afin de fournir aux gens des renseignements détaillés sur les prix des aliments qui facilitent la prise de décisions éclairées sur les achats d'aliments.
- ✓ S'attaquer à la réduflation et la déqualification, y compris par l'intermédiaire du Bureau de la consommation, qui a lancé des projets de recherche pour enquêter sur l'inflation des prix et les pratiques commerciales nocives qui réduisent la quantité et la qualité des produits alimentaires et mettre au jour ces phénomènes.
- ✓ Améliorer la concurrence par l'entremise de la *Loi sur le logement et l'épicerie abordable*, qui a modifié la *Loi sur la concurrence* afin d'accroître la concurrence, y compris dans le secteur de l'épicerie, en donnant au Bureau de la concurrence plus de pouvoirs pour réprimer les pratiques déloyales, en éliminant la défense des gains en efficacité et en donnant au Bureau de la concurrence le pouvoir d'empêcher les entreprises de nuire à la concurrence.

Le gouvernement continuera de se battre pour des prix équitables afin que toutes les personnes au pays aient les moyens de se nourrir et de nourrir leur famille convenablement.

Renforcer la sécurité alimentaire locale

L'insécurité alimentaire est un problème persistant au Canada, qui touche davantage les Autochtones, les personnes racisées et les personnes en situation de handicap. Les programmes alimentaires locaux permettent aux collectivités de cultiver, de transformer, d'entreposer et de distribuer des aliments à ceux qui en ont besoin au sein de la collectivité, d'améliorer l'accès à des aliments locaux nutritifs et leur disponibilité, et de réduire le besoin de magasiner dans les grandes chaînes d'épicerie.

Les gens devraient avoir la possibilité de cultiver des aliments au sein de leur communauté : ils pourraient ainsi économiser sur les produits d'épicerie et renforcer leurs liens avec leur communauté. Les enfants auraient également une occasion privilégiée de mieux comprendre d'où proviennent les aliments. Des études ont montré que l'accès à des aliments sains et cultivés localement accroît les résultats en matière de santé. L'agriculture locale constitue une bonne politique économique et une tout aussi bonne politique sociale.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, dans le cadre des efforts qu'il déploie pour éliminer l'insécurité alimentaire, le gouvernement propose d'accorder un financement de 62,9 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, en vue de renouveler et d'élargir le Fonds des infrastructures alimentaires locales pour aider les organismes communautaires partout au Canada à investir dans l'infrastructure alimentaire locale, la priorité devant être accordée aux communautés autochtones et noires ainsi qu'à d'autres groupes méritant l'équité. Une partie de l'expansion permettra d'aider les organismes communautaires à améliorer l'infrastructure des programmes d'alimentation scolaire en complément au programme national d'alimentation scolaire.

Assurer des coûts plus bas et un traitement équitable dans le secteur agricole

Que ce soit à la ferme, au travail ou chez soi, les gens méritent également une plus grande interopérabilité de l'équipement qu'ils achètent, quelle qu'en soit la marque. Les agricultrices et agriculteurs devraient être en mesure de relier leur tracteur John Deere ou leur moissonneuse-batteuse New Holland à l'équipement spécialisé dont ils ont besoin de tiers, y compris les fabricants de produits à séries restreintes, pour diverses tâches agricoles. Le secteur agricole devrait pouvoir utiliser comme il le souhaite l'équipement coûteux qu'il achète pour exploiter une ferme.

Lorsque les agricultrices et agriculteurs doivent acheter de l'équipement neuf et plus cher pour produire de la nourriture, cela peut faire monter leurs coûts, qui sont répercutés à la caisse. Aider le milieu agricole à maintenir les coûts bas est un élément clé pour assurer la durabilité de nos chaînes d'approvisionnement alimentaire. Cela aide également à garder les prix de l'épicerie sous contrôle.

Afin de faciliter l'utilisation par le secteur agricole des outils et de la technologie essentiels à l'exploitation des fermes, le gouvernement soutient les efforts visant à modifier la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur* afin d'assurer l'interopérabilité entre les appareils et l'équipement.

S'appuyant sur cet important travail de modernisation de la législation pour tenir compte des réalités de l'agriculture :

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement lancera des consultations en juin prochain sur l'interopérabilité, afin que les agriculteurs et agricultrices puissent utiliser leur équipement de la manière la plus appropriée pour leur exploitation agricole. Cela fait partie d'un travail plus vaste que le gouvernement entreprend pour appuyer le droit à la réparation et à l'interopérabilité.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce également que le gouvernement fédéral demande aux provinces et aux territoires de modifier leurs lois sur les contrats afin d'appuyer l'interopérabilité, tout en saluant les progrès réalisés par le Québec dans son travail d'appui à la protection du public consommateur, y compris pour le secteur agricole.

D'autres détails sur les consultations à venir seront annoncés sous peu.

Alléger les intérêts pour les producteurs agricoles

Afin de s'assurer que les exploitations agricoles canadiennes ont accès aux liquidités nécessaires pour continuer à produire de la nourriture et à soutenir la sécurité alimentaire nationale, le gouvernement a temporairement fait passer le plafond de la partie sans intérêt des prêts accordés dans le cadre du Programme de paiements anticipés de 100 000 \$ à 250 000 \$ en 2022 et à 350 000 \$ en 2023. Ces changements ont aidé plus de 10 000 agricultrices et agriculteurs à composer avec l'augmentation des coûts des intrants agricoles, comme les engrais et le carburant, déclenchée par la guerre illégale de la Russie contre l'Ukraine, les perturbations des chaînes d'approvisionnement mondiales et la hausse des taux d'intérêt.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 64 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 à Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada pour soutenir le plafond de la partie sans intérêt des prêts du Programme de paiement anticipés s'élevant à 250 000 \$ pour l'année de programme 2024. Le gouvernement continuera d'examiner le Programme de paiements anticipés afin d'améliorer l'exécution du programme et de réduire le fardeau administratif des producteurs.

Protéger les producteurs agricoles des coûts des changements climatiques

Le secteur de la production agricole a fait face à d'immenses événements dévastateurs au cours des dernières années. L'intensification des effets du changement climatique fait notamment des ravages sur la capacité des agricultrices et agriculteurs à gagner un revenu stable et à contribuer à notre sécurité alimentaire.

Le report d'impôt relativement au bétail est un instrument essentiel du gouvernement dans ses efforts pour atténuer le fardeau financier du milieu agricole lors de catastrophes naturelles, comme les sécheresses ou les inondations. Ce soutien fiable et prévisible aide les agricultrices et agriculteurs à renforcer leur résilience face aux répercussions de plus en plus graves du changement climatique.

Le gouvernement fédéral s'engage à travailler avec des partenaires de l'industrie, dont l'Association canadienne des bovins, pour trouver des moyens de fournir au secteur de la production agricole, plus rapidement et plus efficacement, le soutien dont il a besoin en cas de besoin.

3.2 Prix plus équitables, moins de frais

Personne n'aime les frais cachés. Mais il semble que chaque jour, les Canadiennes et Canadiens paient des frais supplémentaires au-delà des prix de base, comme les frais d'enregistrement et de bagage de cabine ou les frais d'itinérance internationale. Ces frais supplémentaires s'ajoutent au prix déjà payé pour leur billet d'avion ou leur forfait téléphonique mensuel. Afin que les entreprises n'annoncent pas trompeusement des prix inférieurs à ce que les gens doivent payer dans la réalité, il est essentiel que tous les frais soient indiqués avec transparence dès le départ.

Les frais indésirables sont en eux-mêmes une source de frustrations. Qu'il s'agisse de frais de service élevés, de frais de billetterie inattendus, de frais pour fonds non suffisants ou de frais de transaction facturés par les banques, ces coûts s'additionnent. De plus, ces frais ont des répercussions disproportionnées sur les personnes à revenu faible ou moyen. Le gouvernement fédéral prend des mesures pour réduire les frais indésirables partout où il le peut et lance un appel à l'action aux provinces et aux territoires pour réduire les frais indésirables relevant de leur compétence.

Le gouvernement a fait des progrès considérables pour lutter contre les frais indésirables et aider la classe moyenne à garder plus d'argent dans ses poches, et il continuera de prendre des mesures en ce sens. La nouvelle initiative d'Équipe Canada permettra à la population de chaque province et territoire d'économiser de l'argent en obtenant des prix plus équitables et en payant moins de frais.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Moderniser la *Loi sur la concurrence* afin de renforcer davantage la loi contre les frais cachés liés à l'indication de prix partiel, de s'assurer qu'ils sont interdits partout au pays, et de permettre aux parties privées de porter certaines affaires de commercialisation trompeuse directement devant le Tribunal de la concurrence.
- ✓ Enquêter sur les frais d'itinérance internationale par l'entremise d'une étude du Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes afin de s'assurer que les frais de téléphone cellulaire payés par le public consommateur sont justes et abordables.

- ✓ Réduire les prix des télécommunications en publiant une nouvelle directive pour le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes afin d'améliorer la concurrence, de faciliter l'annulation des services et de renforcer les protections que les gens ont contre les pratiques commerciales déloyales, comme le paiement de frais de déverrouillage pour leur téléphone cellulaire — maintenant, tous les téléphones sont vendus déverrouillés.
- ✓ Diriger un effort pancanadien pour lutter contre les frais indésirables, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau de la consommation, notamment en appuyant les travaux de recherche indépendants et les campagnes contre les frais indésirables menés par des groupes de défense du public consommateur.

Sévir contre les frais indésirables

Afin de réduire le coût des biens et des services quotidiens pour les Canadiennes et Canadiens, des factures mensuelles aux frais de transport aérien, le gouvernement a lancé un effort pour réduire les frais indésirables. Le gouvernement fédéral utilise tous les leviers législatifs et réglementaires à sa disposition pour réduire les frais inutiles que paient les gens, notamment en réformant le droit de la concurrence, en obligeant les organismes fédéraux à renforcer la protection des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, et en introduisant de nouveaux plafonds pour réduire les frais bancaires. Le gouvernement fédéral fait des progrès importants pour respecter ses engagements de lutte contre les frais indésirables :

1. **Modifier la Loi sur la concurrence pour renforcer les protections contre les prix cachés :** Avec le projet de loi C-59, le gouvernement s'attaque encore davantage aux prix partiels (lorsque des droits ou des frais supplémentaires affectent la capacité des consommateurs de prendre des décisions éclairées au sujet des prix) en renforçant les interdictions visant le marketing numérique de prix inaccessibles qui ne comprennent pas les frais obligatoires. Les modifications proposées permettront également à la population de présenter directement au Tribunal de la concurrence des indications commerciales trompeuses.
2. **Orienter le Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes (CRTC) pour améliorer la concurrence et soutenir les consommateurs :** L'an dernier, le gouvernement a publié une nouvelle directive visant à mettre en place de nouvelles règles et à améliorer la concurrence dans le secteur des télécommunications afin de protéger la population contre les pratiques déloyales des entreprises et de réduire les prix. Depuis lors, le CRTC a déjà accru le choix et l'abordabilité des services Internet haute vitesse pour plus de cinq millions de familles canadiennes en exigeant des grandes entreprises de télécommunications qu'elles fournissent à leurs concurrents l'accès à leurs réseaux de fibres optiques.

3. **Introduire le *Règlement sur le régime de protection des consommateurs en matière financière pour aider les Canadiennes et Canadiens à éviter des frais*** : Depuis juin 2022, des règlements mis à jour ont permis aux gens d'éviter des frais de fonds non suffisants en exigeant des banques qu'elles envoient des alertes électroniques à leur clientèle lorsque leur compte de chèques ou d'épargne, leur carte de crédit ou leur marge de crédit tombe en deçà de 100 \$, et en permettant aux gens d'établir un montant différent; et qu'elles envoient un préavis avant le renouvellement des produits et des services afin que les personnes paient seulement pour les services dont elles ont besoin.
4. **Modifier le *Règlement sur la protection des passagers aériens*** : Afin de s'assurer que les compagnies aériennes accueillent tous les enfants de moins de 14 ans à côté de l'adulte qui les accompagne, sans frais supplémentaires, le gouvernement élabore des modifications réglementaires qui seront présentées cette année. Le gouvernement prend aussi d'autres mesures pour renforcer la transparence au sujet des frais optionnels facturés par les compagnies aériennes pour tout, des bagages à la sélection des sièges aux repas en vol.

En plus de donner suite aux engagements déjà annoncés, le gouvernement fédéral prend des mesures supplémentaires pour aider la population à éviter les frais indésirables dans la mesure du possible.

Rendre plus abordables les services Internet et de téléphonie résidentielle et cellulaire

Les Canadiennes et Canadiens qui veulent passer à un forfait Internet ou téléphonique moins cher se heurtent souvent à des pratiques décourageantes de la part des entreprises de télécommunications, qui facturent des frais d'annulation empêchant les gens d'économiser ou qui les font attendre au téléphone pendant des heures pour contacter le service à la clientèle. Il arrive aussi que les factures augmentent à la fin des périodes de promotion sans que les personnes connaissent toutes les options à leur disposition.

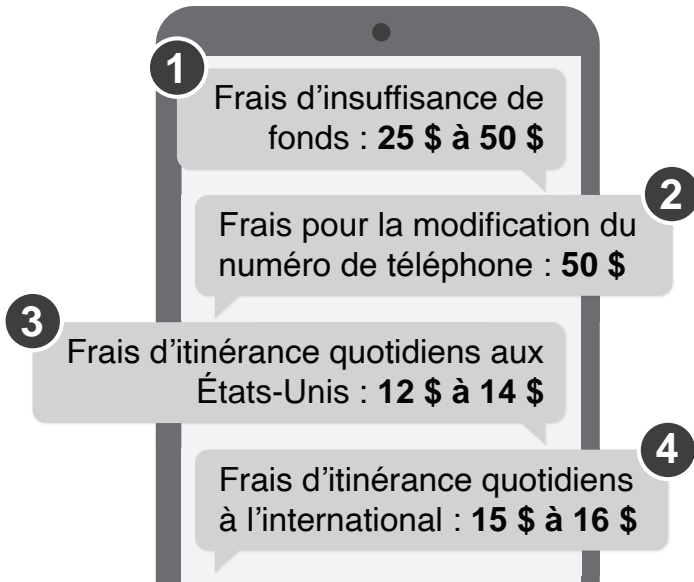
Que vous voyagiez à l'étranger, que vous changiez votre numéro de téléphone ou que vous soyez en retard de paiement, les frais supplémentaires facturés par les entreprises de télécommunications s'accumulent également. Les Canadiens et Canadiennes doivent être au courant des frais indésirables qu'ils pourraient engager et les entreprises doivent réduire ces frais pour s'assurer que les gens peuvent planifier avec précision le coût de leur téléphone cellulaire et d'autres services de télécommunications.

Tout le monde au Canada devrait être en mesure d'accéder à ces services essentiels à des prix abordables.

Figure 3.1

Les frais supplémentaires de téléphonie cellulaire sont trop élevés et s'additionnent

La population canadienne se voit facturer des frais de toutes sortes en sus des prix de base habituels, qui vont des frais d'insuffisance de fonds aux frais d'itinérance mobile, en passant même par des frais de changement de numéro de téléphone. Ces frais s'additionnent.



Sources : Rogers; TELUS; Bell

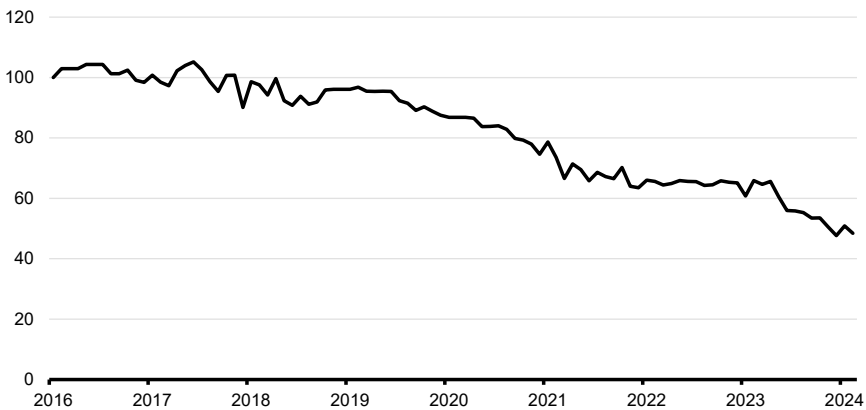
Nota – Information fondée sur les renseignements relatifs aux frais qui sont accessibles au public sur les sites Web de Rogers, TELUS et Bell. La fourchette des frais met en évidence certains des frais supplémentaires par les trois grandes entreprises de télécommunications. L'application des frais peut varier selon le forfait de consommation, l'emplacement et le fournisseur de services. En ce qui concerne les frais d'itinérance pour les appareils mobiles, selon le Code sur les services sans fil du CRTC, les fournisseurs de services ne peuvent facturer plus de 100 \$ pour l'itinérance par cycle de facturation, à moins que le client ou la cliente n'accepte explicitement de payer plus. Pour ce qui est des frais de changement de numéro de téléphone en général, aucuns frais ne sont imposés si le changement est effectué en ligne. Cependant, des frais peuvent s'appliquer si le changement est fait en magasin ou au téléphone avec un agent.

Selon l'annonce faite dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, le CRTC a lancé une enquête sur les frais d'itinérance internationale pour les services mobiles et travaille avec des spécialistes afin d'analyser comment les tarifs d'itinérance internationale facturés par les entreprises canadiennes se comparent à ceux imposés par des entreprises de télécommunications étrangères. Les conclusions de cette enquête seront publiées plus tard cette année.

Le gouvernement a pris des mesures importantes pour réduire de 25 % le coût des forfaits de téléphonie mobile, et a même dépassé cet engagement. En décembre 2023, Statistique Canada a signalé que les coûts des forfaits de téléphonie mobile ont diminué de 50 % depuis décembre 2018.

Graphique 3.3

Le coût des forfaits de téléphonie cellulaire a chuté de 52 % de 2016 à 2024



Source : Statistique Canada, tableau CANSIM 18-10-0004-01

Nota – L'indice des services de téléphonie cellulaire mesure l'évolution des prix des services cellulaires pour les consommateurs, de janvier 2016 à février 2024. Ce graphique se fonde sur la période de référence de 2016 pour illustrer la variation au fil du temps. L'indice fait partie du sous-groupe des services téléphoniques de l'indice des prix à la consommation (IPC).

Le gouvernement a aussi fait des investissements sans précédent pour assurer l'accès Internet haute vitesse partout au pays, y compris dans les communautés rurales. Le gouvernement a engagé plus de 3,7 milliards de dollars à l'appui de plus de 600 projets pour aider à fournir l'accès Internet haute vitesse (de 50 Mbit/s pour le téléchargement et de 10 Mbit/s pour le téléversement) à plus de 1 million de ménages des régions rurales et éloignées dans l'ensemble du Canada, dont 35 000 ménages autochtones.

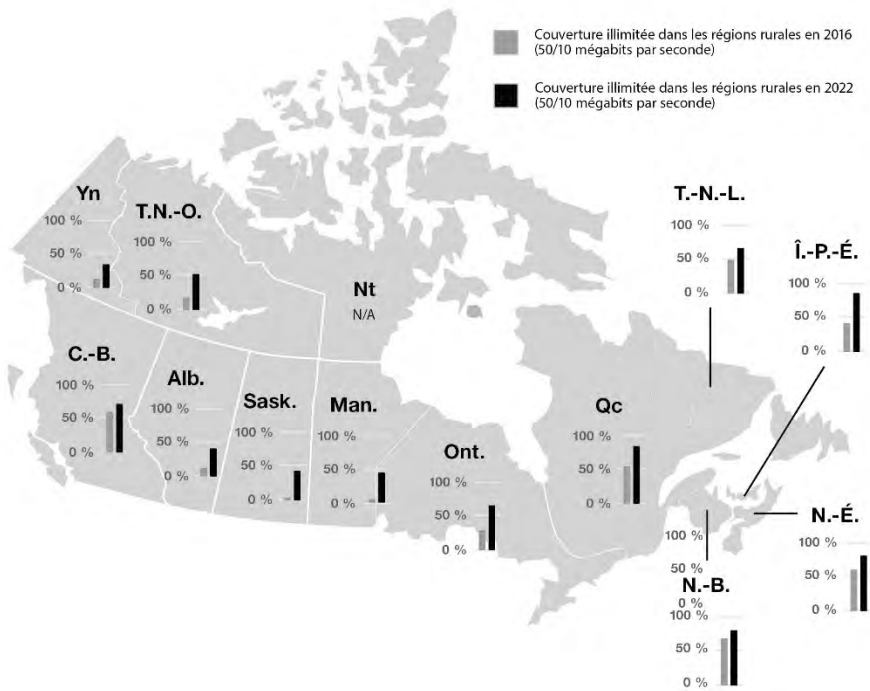
Figure 3.2

Élargir l'accès Internet haute vitesse aux communautés rurales

Depuis 2015, le gouvernement appuie l'élargissement de l'accès Internet haute vitesse au pays, y compris dans les communautés rurales qui ont dû composer avec un accès Internet plus lent et moins fiable que les centres urbains.

En 2016, 84 % de la population canadienne avait un accès Internet haute vitesse. En 2022, la proportion est passée à près de 94 %. Cette progression a été rendue possible en partie par l'important accroissement de l'accès dans les régions rurales, qui est passé de 39 % à 67 % au cours de cette période. Le gouvernement demeure déterminé à atteindre son objectif, à savoir offrir l'accès Internet haute vitesse à 98 % de la population au pays d'ici 2026 et à 100 % des Canadiennes et des Canadiens d'ici 2030.

Progression de l'accès Internet haute vitesse dans les communautés rurales



Source : CRTC

Nota – Le graphique présente les taux de connectivité en 2016 et en 2022 pour les provinces, et en 2020 et en 2022 pour les territoires (en fonction des données disponibles).

Le gouvernement a fait des progrès importants pour réduire le coût d'Internet, du téléphone à domicile et des forfaits de téléphonie mobile et pour améliorer l'accès à ces services. Nous orientons la prochaine phase de nos travaux sur la réduction des coûts et des obstacles à la commutation des fournisseurs, afin que les gens puissent trouver de meilleures offres :

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement a l'intention de modifier la *Loi sur les télécommunications* afin de donner aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens plus de latitude pour renouveler ou changer leurs forfaits de service Internet ou de téléphonie résidentielle ou cellulaire :
 - Le CRTC interdira aux entreprises de facturer des frais supplémentaires aux personnes qui changent de fournisseur de services.
 - Les entreprises seront tenues d'aider la clientèle à trouver le meilleur forfait, y compris parmi les forfaits à coût réduit, avant la fin d'un contrat.
 - Les entreprises devront également fournir une option de libre-service, comme un portail en ligne, pour permettre au public consommateur de passer facilement d'un forfait à l'autre ou de mettre fin à leurs forfaits avec un fournisseur.

Le CRTC sera responsable de la mise en œuvre de ces mesures et consultera sur les exigences particulières.

Aucun frais pour le changement à des forfaits des télécommunications moins chers

Camille est une étudiante qui travaille à temps partiel. Lorsqu'elle a commencé ses études, il y a près de deux ans, elle s'est inscrite à un forfait promotionnel de téléphonie mobile pour étudiants au coût de 40 \$ par mois. Cette offre promotionnelle arrive à sa fin. Avec ces modifications, Camille reçoit un avis de son fournisseur lui indiquant que sa promotion arrive à terme et que son plan sera renouvelé, avec les mêmes caractéristiques, à 65 \$ par mois. En guise de solution de rechange, le fournisseur lui suggère de s'abonner à un nouveau forfait, qui n'inclurait toutefois que la moitié des données de son plan actuel.

Camille fait quelques recherches et trouve le même plan pour 40 \$ par mois d'un autre fournisseur. Elle conclut un contrat avec le nouveau fournisseur puis se connecte sur le site Web de son fournisseur existant pour annuler son contrat. En un simple clic, elle annule son contrat et transfère son numéro de téléphone au nouveau fournisseur, sans frais et en quelques minutes.

Camille obtient un nouveau contrat au même prix que l'ancien, et étant donné que son téléphone est déjà payé, elle peut changer de fournisseur sans frais supplémentaires.

Accroître la transparence des frais des transporteurs aériens

Au moment de réserver un vol, tout le monde veut obtenir la meilleure offre possible. Cependant, on constate souvent avec surprise que des coûts s'ajoutent au tarif annoncé.

Figure 3.3

Les frais supplémentaires facturés par des compagnies aériennes peuvent s'additionner



Suzanne et André, accompagnés de leurs deux adolescents, rendent visite à leur famille. Dans le cadre de leur recherche du vol Toronto-Vancouver le moins cher, ils comparent les prix des billets d'avion, ainsi que les frais optionnels pour le choix des sièges, les bagages enregistrés et de cabine, les repas en vol et le Wi-Fi dans l'avion.

Suzanne et André pourraient payer pour leur voyage jusqu'à 481 \$ en frais supplémentaires.



Billet d'avion

+



Bagages de cabine:
0 \$ à 84 \$



Choix des sièges:
12 \$ à 92 \$



Bagages enregistrés:
27 \$ à 84 \$



Repas en vol:
0 \$ à 24 \$



Wi-Fi dans l'avion:
0 \$ à 24 \$

* Les chiffres sont fondés sur les prix publics perçus entre la fin mars et le début avril 2024 auprès des principaux transporteurs aériens au Canada pour les vols au départ de Toronto vers Vancouver en mai 2024. Les frais de bagages enregistrés correspondent aux frais exigés pour le premier bagage enregistré pour des billets au tarif de base. La fourchette de prix pour les frais de sélection de sièges comprend uniquement les sièges standard. Les frais peuvent varier selon le moment où le paiement est effectué (p. ex. frais prépayés ou payés à l'aéroport). Les prix comprennent les taxes.

** Les coûts pouvant atteindre 481 \$ correspondent à l'achat de la sélection de sièges pour quatre passagers, un bagage enregistré, un bagage de cabine, quatre repas et l'accès au Wi-Fi pour quatre personnes.

** Selon le type de billet d'avion acheté, le prix du billet peut inclure les bagages enregistrés ou de cabine, la sélection des sièges, le Wi-Fi et les repas. Il s'agit des coûts associés aux des billets au tarif de base au plus bas prix.

Même si les transporteurs aériens doivent indiquer le prix du billet incluant les taxes et les frais, des frais supplémentaires peuvent néanmoins être exigés pour des services facultatifs à différentes étapes du voyage. Qu'il s'agisse du choix des sièges, de l'enregistrement des bagages ou des repas à bord, les Canadiennes et les Canadiens devraient avoir droit à une transparence complète quant au prix total de leur vol.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement renforcera la transparence des frais pour les services facultatifs facturés par les transporteurs aériens, comme ceux liés au choix des sièges, à l'enregistrement des bagages et aux bagages de cabine, aux repas à bord de l'avion et aux divertissements en vol. Pour ce faire, le gouvernement travaillera en collaboration avec l'Office des transports du Canada et les transporteurs aériens afin de garantir que ces frais sont clairement indiqués. Ainsi, les gens pourront mieux choisir les tarifs en fonction du prix total des options de voyage qui répondent le mieux à leurs besoins.

Réduire les frais indésirables avec l'aide des provinces et territoires

Le gouvernement fédéral agit pour lutter contre les frais indésirables qui relèvent de sa compétence. Or, bon nombre des frais indésirables qui suscitent la frustration au pays relèvent de la compétence des provinces et des territoires. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement fédéral demande à tous les ordres de gouvernement de contribuer à réduire les frais indésirables, pour que les Canadiennes et les Canadiens puissent conserver une plus grande partie de leur argent durement gagné.

Afin de faire progresser ces efforts déployés avec les provinces et les territoires pour lutter contre les pratiques et les frais inéquitables, le budget de 2024 annonce ce qui suit :

- Le gouvernement fédéral collaborera avec les provinces et les territoires afin de cerner et de cibler les frais indésirables facturés au Canada.
- Le Bureau de la consommation fédéral aidera à lever le voile sur les pratiques trompeuses en matière de frais indésirables, où qu'elles soient employées au Canada, en faisant progresser des projets de recherche et de défense des intérêts.

Le gouvernement fédéral encourage l'ensemble des provinces et des territoires à travailler de concert afin d'accorder la priorité à ces questions importantes pour la population canadienne. À cet égard, certains des domaines d'intervention prioritaires sont indiqués dans les lignes qui suivent.

Assurer le prix équitable et l'accessibilité des billets de concert et d'événement sportif

En ce qui a trait aux billets de spectacles ou d'événements sportifs, la population canadienne s'attend d'entrée de jeu à de la transparence et à des pratiques équitables pour garder les prix bas. Le gouvernement fédéral, y compris le Bureau de la concurrence, déploie des efforts pour faire respecter les protections fédérales contre les pratiques commerciales trompeuses, y compris les frais et les droits cachés.

Certaines provinces ont pris des mesures pour aider leurs résidentes et leurs résidents, comme la *Loi de 2017 sur la vente de billets* de l'Ontario qui a instauré des mesures en vue de protéger les personnes qui achètent des billets de spectacle.

D'autres provinces doivent en faire plus pour renforcer leurs lois sur la protection du consommateur afin de protéger les intérêts de la population canadienne. Pour rendre les prix équitables pour tous dans le secteur du divertissement, le budget de 2024 annonce ce qui suit :

- Le gouvernement collaborera avec les provinces et les territoires et les encouragera à adopter des exigences en matière de pratiques exemplaires pour la vente de billets, avec trois objectifs prioritaires :
 - la transparence des ventes de billets, afin de continuer à protéger les gens contre les frais imprévus par l'indication du prix tout compris dès le départ;
 - une meilleure protection, y compris contre les frais excessifs et par de meilleures garanties de remboursement rapide lorsque les événements sont annulés;
 - la lutte contre les revendeurs frauduleux et les pratiques de revente qui font augmenter injustement les prix, comme l'utilisation de la technologie des robots pour acheter et revendre des billets de manière malveillante.

Sévir contre les revendeurs pour garder les billets pour les Canadiens et Canadiennes

Aaina et ses amis font partie des personnes chanceuses qui ont pu obtenir le code d'accès pour le concert de Taylor Swift à Vancouver en décembre dernier. Après avoir patienté dans la file d'attente en ligne, Aaina avait hâte d'acheter des billets pour elle-même et trois amis.

Après avoir tenté d'ajouter ses billets dans son panier, Aaina a reçu un message indiquant que les billets n'étaient plus disponibles, une situation qu'elle ne connaissait que trop bien. Plusieurs de ses camarades essayaient d'acheter des billets, aussi, et ont eu la même expérience : les billets qu'ils espéraient avoir ont été vendus à quelqu'un d'autre.

Bien qu'il soit toujours difficile d'obtenir un billet pour les concerts les plus populaires, il est encore plus difficile d'obtenir un billet lorsque les revendeurs cherchent à faire un profit en faisant grimper les prix pour la population.

Grâce aux nouvelles mesures du budget de 2024 visant à trouver des moyens de contrer les pratiques des revendeurs de billets qui font augmenter injustement les prix, y compris l'utilisation de la technologie des robots, Aaina et ses amis auront de meilleures chances d'obtenir des billets la prochaine fois que Taylor présentera un spectacle au Canada.

Appel à une protection plus solide du public consommateur dans l'ensemble du Canada

Nicolas est impatient de voir son équipe de hockey préférée, les Maple Leafs de Toronto, qui participe aux séries éliminatoires. Dès qu'il apprend que les Leafs sont qualifiés pour le premier tour, il se rend en ligne afin d'acheter des billets pour les quatre matchs prévus à Toronto.

En achetant ses billets, Nick est heureux de voir qu'il n'est plus facturé des frais supplémentaires au-delà du prix annoncé, comme l'exige la *Loi sur la concurrence* ainsi que la *Loi de 2017 sur la vente de billets* de l'Ontario. Auparavant, Nick payait environ 20 \$ de plus, par billet, en raison de frais supplémentaires et de surcharges.

Il assiste aux deux premières parties à domicile. Les Leafs remportent la série après la quatrième partie du premier tour des séries éliminatoires, de sorte que les deux dernières parties pour lesquelles Nicolas a des billets sont annulées.

Nicolas attend une semaine pour que son remboursement soit traité, mais il n'a toujours pas reçu de paiement de la part du fournisseur de billets sur sa carte de crédit. Il communique avec le fournisseur de billets pour résoudre le problème. Si, après trois semaines, le fournisseur de billets n'a pas répondu à la demande de Nicolas, celui-ci peut déposer une plainte officielle auprès de Protection du consommateur de l'Ontario.

En collaborant avec les provinces et les territoires, le gouvernement fédéral veillera à ce que l'ensemble de la population ait accès aux mêmes protections au public consommateur que Nick a reçues.

Protéger la population canadienne contre les pratiques commerciales trompeuses

Le Bureau de la concurrence est un organisme d'application de la loi indépendant qui joue un rôle crucial dans l'application de la *Loi sur la concurrence* et qui défend la population canadienne contre les frais indésirables, ce qui a mené à un total de 12,6 millions de dollars en amendes payées par Ticketmaster, StubHub, et TicketNetwork, ainsi que par les entreprises de location de voitures Avis et Budget, Hertz, Enterprise et Discount.

Le gouvernement reconnaît le rôle crucial du Bureau de la concurrence dans l'économie. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement a pris plusieurs mesures pour fournir au Bureau de la concurrence les ressources et les outils dont il a besoin pour s'acquitter plus efficacement de son mandat.

À titre d'exemple des travaux du Bureau de la concurrence, en 2019, Ticketmaster a payé une pénalité de 4 millions de dollars et 500 000 \$ pour les frais engagés par le Bureau de la concurrence afin d'enquêter sur les déclarations trompeuses concernant les prix dans la vente de billets en ligne. À l'issue de l'action en justice menée par le Bureau contre Ticketmaster en défense du public consommateur canadien, le tribunal a conclu que les prix annoncés par Ticketmaster n'étaient pas atteignables parce que l'entreprise ajoutait des frais obligatoires aux étapes ultérieures du processus d'achat. On a constaté que les frais indésirables facturés par Ticketmaster augmentaient souvent de plus de 20 %, et, dans certains cas, de plus de 65 %, les prix annoncés. Les mesures prises par le Bureau de la concurrence ont également mené à une entente de conformité de 10 ans avec Ticketmaster visant à empêcher l'imposition de frais indésirables et la publicité trompeuse au Canada.

En 2023, le Bureau de la concurrence a annoncé une action en justice contre Cineplex pour avoir fait la publicité de billets de cinéma à un prix inférieur à ce que de nombreux consommateurs devaient payer.

Protéger la population canadienne contre les pratiques commerciales trompeuses

Dans sa demande au Tribunal de la concurrence, le Bureau soutient que les frais de réservation en ligne de 1,50 \$ sont trompeurs et que les consommateurs ne peuvent pas acheter de billets en ligne aux prix annoncés. Dans cette même demande, le Bureau demande au Tribunal d'ordonner à Cineplex de cesser cette forme de publicité, de payer une pénalité et de dédommager les consommateurs touchés.

Le Bureau de la concurrence a été habilité à défendre les gens de façon indépendante grâce à un budget accru et à des modifications législatives à la *Loi sur la concurrence* qui ont permis une application plus rigoureuse de cette loi au Canada. De plus, les modifications que le gouvernement propose d'apporter à la *Loi sur la concurrence* ouvriront la voie aux parties privées pour contester les pratiques anticoncurrentielles.

Avoir le droit de faire réparer ses appareils

Des téléphones cellulaires aux ordinateurs en passant par les laveuses et les sècheuses, il est frustrant – et dispendieux – de remplacer, plutôt que de réparer, les appareils électroniques et électroménagers lorsqu'ils brisent. L'actuel cycle de vie de nombreux appareils électroniques et électroménagers modernes qui sont destinés à être jetés nuit à l'environnement et coûte cher à tout le monde au pays.

La population canadienne s'attend à ce que les appareils coûteux qu'elle achète fonctionnent bien pendant de nombreuses années. Et si ces appareils tombent en panne, les gens devraient être en mesure de les faire réparer, à un prix équitable, au lieu d'être obligés d'acheter un nouveau produit lorsqu'un de ses composants ne fonctionne plus.

Afin de s'assurer que les gens peuvent continuer à utiliser leurs appareils plus longtemps et réduire les déchets électroniques nocifs dans le processus, le gouvernement fédéral fait progresser le droit à la réparation pour améliorer la durabilité et la réparabilité des produits.

Des progrès importants sont déjà accomplis pour garantir ces droits à la population, notamment :

- Modifier la *Loi sur le droit d'auteur* afin de permettre le contournement des verrous numériques pour diagnostiquer, entretenir ou réparer un produit. Cela permettra aux consommateurs et consommatrices de réparer leurs appareils là où ils le souhaitent.

- Modifier la *Loi sur la concurrence* comme il a été annoncé dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* afin d'empêcher les fabricants de refuser, de façon anticoncurrentielle, de fournir les pièces, les outils ou les logiciels nécessaires pour réparer les appareils et les produits.

Poursuivant sur cette lancée, le budget de 2024 annonce ce qui suit :

- Le gouvernement lancera des consultations d'ici juin afin d'élaborer un cadre du droit à la réparation qui mettra l'accent sur la durabilité, la facilité de réparation et l'interopérabilité.
- Le gouvernement fédéral demande aussi aux provinces et aux territoires de modifier leurs lois sur les contrats afin d'appuyer le droit à la réparation et l'interopérabilité. Le projet de loi C-29 du Québec est un exemple de la façon dont les provinces peuvent protéger les gens en faisant la promotion du droit à la réparation.

De plus amples renseignements sur le cadre du droit à la réparation pour les appareils électroménagers et les appareils électroniques seront annoncés dans les prochains mois. Le gouvernement fédéral étudie la façon de traiter :

- **L'obsolescence programmée**, c'est-à-dire lorsque les fabricants créent intentionnellement des produits qui se brisent rapidement;
- **Les avantages d'un indice de durabilité**, qui pourrait aider les gens à mieux comprendre la durée de vie prévue de leur appareil;
- S'il y a lieu d'apporter d'autres modifications législatives fédérales pour appuyer le droit de réparation.

Des réparations plus abordables pour les appareils électroniques

Claudia a brisé l'écran de son nouvel iPhone. Chez Apple, elle devra payer 499 \$ pour faire remplacer l'écran. Claudia trouve un atelier indépendant demandant 329 \$ pour faire la réparation. Cependant, les politiques de garantie d'Apple font en sorte que la réparation moins chère pourrait annuler sa garantie.

Afin d'éviter le risque d'annuler sa garantie, Claudia paie à contrecœur 170 \$ de plus pour qu'Apple réalise la réparation.

Avec d'autres mesures pour soutenir le droit à la réparation, y compris des réformes provinciales et territoriales, Claudia pourrait faire réparer son écran à un atelier de réparation tiers sans annuler la garantie sur son nouvel iPhone, ce qui lui permettrait d'économiser 170 \$.

3.3 Réduction des frais bancaires, meilleure situation financière

Chaque Canadienne et Canadien mérite l'accès à des outils bancaires modernes et abordables. Ces outils les aident à payer leurs factures, à épargner de l'argent, à recevoir les prestations du gouvernement et à bâtir leur crédit. S'assurer que toute la population canadienne a accès à des services bancaires abordables est une question d'équité pour chaque génération, parce que le travail acharné ne rapporte pas comme avant. La classe moyenne, qui travaille dur, mérite de garder une plus grande partie de son argent. Elle en a besoin pour aller de l'avant.

Même si le coût de la vie augmente, les bénéfices des banques continuent de croître, en partie parce que leur clientèle paie des frais plus élevés. Certaines banques ont même récemment augmenté le solde minimum requis pour renoncer aux frais mensuels, ce qui rend encore plus difficile pour les gens de maintenir leurs frais bancaires à un bas niveau. C'est injuste. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement prend des mesures pour réduire les frais bancaires.

Le gouvernement fédéral utilise les outils réglementaires et législatifs à sa disposition pour réduire les frais bancaires que paient les Canadiennes et les Canadiens, et les aider à améliorer leur situation financière. Personne ne devrait encourir de lourdes amendes lorsqu'il s'agit simplement d'aller de l'avant.

Le budget de 2024 prévoit des mesures pour réduire les frais bancaires en plafonnant les frais d'insuffisance de fonds, en modernisant les options de comptes bancaires sans frais et abordables, en lançant de nouveaux outils de services bancaires pour les gens, en élargissant les services d'aide financière et en prenant des mesures supplémentaires pour sévir contre les prêts à conditions abusives.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Sévir contre les prêts à conditions abusives en faisant passer le taux d'intérêt criminel à un taux annualisé de 35 %.
- ✓ Instaurer la charte hypothécaire canadienne qui présente en détail l'allègement hypothécaire sur mesure qui, selon les attentes du gouvernement, devrait être offert par les banques aux personnes qui ont de la difficulté à rembourser le prêt hypothécaire sur leur résidence principale.
- ✓ Assurer l'accès de la population à un organisme indépendant et transparent pour aider à résoudre les litiges liés aux services bancaires, en désignant l'ombudsman des services bancaires et des investissements comme le seul organisme externe chargé de traiter les plaintes à cet égard au Canada à compter du 1^{er} novembre 2024.

- ✓ Exiger des banques qu'elles avisent automatiquement les gens lorsque leur compte bancaire ou leur solde de carte de crédit tombe en dessous d'un montant fixe, fixé par défaut à 100 \$, et qu'elles envoient un préavis avant le renouvellement des services.

Plafonner à 10 \$ les frais pour insuffisance de fonds

Des frais d'insuffisance de fonds sont facturés lorsqu'il n'y a pas assez d'argent dans un compte bancaire pour couvrir un chèque ou une opération de débit préautorisée. Ces frais facturés par les banques peuvent atteindre près de 50 \$ et touchent de façon disproportionnée les personnes à faible revenu et les personnes ayant de mauvais antécédents de crédit. Les gens qui ont déjà du mal à joindre les deux bouts ont encore plus de difficulté à s'en sortir quand des frais élevés sont facturés.

- ▶ Afin d'aider les personnes qui ont du mal à faire leurs paiements à améliorer leur situation financière, le gouvernement annonce son intention de plafonner à 10 \$ par cas les frais d'insuffisance de fonds imposés par les banques, et qu'il compte prendre les mesures suivantes :
 - Exiger des banques qu'elles préviennent les gens qu'ils sont sur le point de se faire facturer des frais d'insuffisance de fonds et qu'elles leur accordent un délai de grâce pour déposer des fonds supplémentaires pour éviter les frais.
 - Interdire l'imposition de frais multiples pour insuffisance de fonds lorsque la même opération se reproduit.
 - Limiter le nombre de facturations de frais d'insuffisance de fonds possibles par période de 72 heures.
 - Interdire les frais d'insuffisance de fonds pour les montants à découvert minimes de moins de 10 \$.

Le gouvernement présentera au cours des prochains mois un projet de règlement sur les frais pour insuffisance de fonds.

Bonifier les comptes bancaires sans frais et abordables

Les besoins en services bancaires évoluent au pays à mesure que de plus en plus d'opérations se font en ligne. Les comptes bancaires à 0 \$ par mois et jusqu'à 4 \$ par mois, actuellement offerts par certaines banques canadiennes, doivent refléter la réalité bancaire actuelle et permettre notamment plus de transactions pour payer des factures et transférer de l'argent, sans frais supplémentaires.

Pour assurer l'offre de services bancaires abordables qui répondent aux besoins de la population canadienne, le gouvernement a demandé à l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada (ACFC) de conclure de nouveaux accords avec des institutions financières pour bonifier les comptes bancaires sans frais et abordables.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que l'ACFC négocie actuellement avec les banques en vue d'obtenir des ententes améliorées pour offrir des comptes bancaires modernes à 0 \$ par mois et jusqu'à 4 \$ par mois qui reflètent les réalités bancaires actuelles et qui permettent notamment davantage de transactions, ainsi qu'une plus grande admissibilité aux comptes à 0 \$.
- ▶ Le gouvernement espère que l'ACFC pourra obtenir un résultat positif et obtenir une entente qui serve les intérêts du grand public canadien.

N'importe qui peut obtenir un compte bancaire à bas prix, mais les fonctionnalités sont limitées

Bien que l'ACFC continue d'encourager les banques à améliorer leur offre de comptes bancaires abordables, toute la population a accès à des comptes bancaires à faible coût.

Ces comptes chèques de base offrent au moins :

- ✓ une carte de débit gratuite;
- ✓ douze transactions de débit libre par mois, y compris au moins 2 transactions dans la succursale;
- ✓ la capacité d'utiliser des chèques;
- ✓ des relevés mensuels imprimés gratuits;
- ✓ la capacité d'établir des paiements préautorisés;
- ✓ le retour d'images numériques des chèques ou visualisation en ligne des chèques.

Aujourd'hui, la banque a évolué et les gens ont besoin d'avoir accès à plus de transactions, sans frais. Ceci est particulièrement important pour aider les groupes vulnérables à éviter de s'endetter et d'engager des frais évitables, en offrant plus de transactions gratuites de débit.

Certains groupes peuvent obtenir un compte bancaire à 0 \$

L'entente existante avec dix banques offre gratuitement les mêmes caractéristiques que les comptes à faible coût aux groupes suivants :

- ✓ les jeunes;
- ✓ les personnes aux études;
- ✓ les personnes âgées qui reçoivent le Supplément de revenu garanti (SRG);
- ✓ les bénéficiaires du Régime enregistré d'épargne-invalidité (REEI).

De plus en plus de personnes doivent avoir accès à des services financiers, mais le coût reste un obstacle pour de nombreux autres groupes vulnérables. L'ACFC travaille activement à étendre l'admissibilité au compte à 0 \$ par mois à un plus grand nombre de groupes.

Comment puis-je m'inscrire?

Visitez une succursale de l'une des dix banques, avec les papiers et pièces d'identité requis. Une preuve d'admissibilité est requise pour les comptes gratuits, comme une preuve de l'âge pour les jeunes, une preuve d'inscription pour les personnes aux études ou une preuve de prestations versées pour les personnes âgées.

Des services bancaires pour les gens

Les services bancaires pour les gens, également appelé « système bancaire ouvert » ou « finance axée sur les clients », permettent aux individus et aux entreprises de transférer en toute sécurité leurs données financières vers différents fournisseurs de services, y compris les banques, les coopératives de crédit et les sociétés de technologies financières accréditées.

Les sociétés de technologies financières ont été limitées dans leur capacité à développer de nouveaux outils financiers, en grande partie en raison d'une dépendance à la capture non sécurisée de données d'écran, qui extrait les données d'un compte bancaire en lisant les informations de compte. Pour ce faire, les Canadiennes et Canadiens doivent communiquer leurs identifiants bancaires aux sociétés de technologies financières.

Grâce aux services bancaires pour les gens, les sociétés de technologies financières pourront offrir aux gens un moyen de partager en toute sécurité des données choisies avec les outils de technologie financière de leur choix, sans partager l'accès à leur compte bancaire. Le potentiel des services bancaires pour les gens comprend de nouvelles applications et de nouveaux outils pour aider la population à mieux consulter les factures, à surveiller un budget, à recueillir et à comparer des renseignements permettant de prendre de meilleures décisions lors de l'échange de devises ou d'investissements sur le marché boursier, obtenir un prêt, à trouver une meilleure entente en matière d'assurance, ou à suivre les paiements mensuels de loyer afin d'améliorer leurs cotes de crédit. Ces innovations peuvent aider à rendre la vie plus abordable, et pourraient même faciliter la tâche des jeunes au moment d'acheter leur première maison.

Avant que ces nouveaux outils financiers puissent être disponibles, le Canada a besoin d'un cadre qui garantisse la sécurité de cette technologie pour les Canadiennes et Canadiens et qui élimine la pratique risquée de capture de données d'écran.

Afin de favoriser un écosystème novateur des services bancaires pour les gens au Canada, l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023 a annoncé que le gouvernement fédéral présenterait une mesure législative visant à établir le cadre des services bancaires pour les gens du Canada. Ce cadre réglementera l'accès aux données financières afin que la population et les petites entreprises canadiennes puissent profiter en toute sécurité de services et de produits financiers qui les aident à gérer et à améliorer leurs finances.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce que l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada (ACFC) sera chargée de superviser, de gérer et de faire appliquer le cadre des services bancaires pour les gens du Canada.
- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder à l'ACFC 1 million de dollars, en 2024-2025, pour qu'elle se prépare à exercer ses nouvelles responsabilités et commencer à préparer une campagne de sensibilisation publique. L'ACFC passera à un modèle fondé sur le recouvrement intégral des coûts une fois le cadre en place.
- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également de verser, 4,1 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère des Finances Canada afin qu'il effectue les travaux stratégiques nécessaires pour mettre en place et maintenir une entité et un cadre de surveillance des services bancaires pour les gens, y compris la mise en œuvre d'un régime pour assurer la sécurité nationale.

Le gouvernement déposera bientôt une loi-cadre qui élargira le mandat de l'ACFC et établira des éléments fondamentaux du cadre concernant la portée, la participation au système, le processus et les critères applicables à la norme technique, les mesures de protection de la sécurité et de l'intégrité des données financières personnelles, ainsi que les règles communes.

Pour en savoir plus, voir le cadre des services bancaires pour les gens du Canada publié aujourd'hui qui présente de l'information sur un ensemble de mesures législatives à venir.

Améliorer votre crédit pour obtenir une hypothèque

Avec les services bancaires pour les gens, les personnes qui n'ont pas de crédit établi, comme les jeunes et les personnes nouvellement arrivées au Canada, pourraient améliorer leurs cotes de crédit grâce à des services qui utilisent des données sur les transactions ou d'autres données de paiement, sans être limités par les moyens traditionnels d'antécédents de crédit, qui ne sont pas également accessibles à toutes les générations. Par exemple, des outils qui permettent aux personnes de se bâtir une cote de crédit en utilisant la confirmation qu'elles paient leur loyer en temps opportun.

De nouveaux outils pour vous aider à gérer vos abonnements

Les services bancaires pour les gens aideraient les Canadiennes et les Canadiens à assurer le suivi de leurs paiements de factures périodiques et d'abonnements. En effet, il leur deviendrait ainsi possible d'avoir accès – facilement, en toute sécurité et un seul endroit – à des services de suivi de leurs paiements et abonnements. Ces services les aideraient à prendre des décisions sur leur budget et à améliorer leur bien-être financier en évitant ou en cessant de payer chaque mois des services qu'ils n'utilisent pas ou dont ils ne veulent plus.

Offrir plus de conseils financiers gratuits

Les connaissances dans le domaine financier sont l'une des clés de la sécurité financière. De nombreuses personnes se trouvant dans une situation financière difficile ont profité de services d'aide qui leur ont permis d'obtenir des conseils et des pistes de solutions. Il faut un plus grand nombre de ces services pour que toutes les personnes vulnérables, en particulier celles à faible revenu, aient accès aux outils et aux renseignements dont elles ont besoin pour parvenir à la sécurité financière. Des organismes de bienfaisance nationaux, comme Prospérité Canada, fournissent ces services, en mettant l'accent sur l'expansion des possibilités économiques et l'autonomisation économique de chaque Canadienne et Canadien.

- Le budget de 2024 propose de fournir à Prospérité Canada un financement de 60 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour élargir la portée des services communautaires d'aide en matière financière offerts à la population. Ces services améliorés devraient aider un million de personnes à revenu faible ou moyen sur cinq ans et leur permettre de recevoir près de 2 milliards de dollars en revenus fiscaux et en prestations non réclamés.

Ce soutien permettra à Prospérité Canada, en collaboration avec des organismes communautaires partenaires, d'élargir la programmation gratuite et les services de conseils gratuits. Ces programmes gratuits aident les Canadiennes et Canadiens à payer leurs impôts et à obtenir les prestations auxquelles ils ont droit, à trouver des moyens abordables d'épargner et à améliorer leur situation financière afin d'aller de l'avant. Comme annoncé au chapitre 8, le gouvernement réalise également des progrès dans la production automatique de déclarations de revenu afin d'aider un plus grand nombre de Canadiennes et de Canadiens à recevoir facilement les prestations auxquelles ils ont droit.

En faire plus pour sévir contre les prêts à conditions abusives

Les prêteurs à conditions abusives peuvent profiter des personnes les plus vulnérables. Les prêts à conditions abusives (y compris les prêts à tempérament à taux d'intérêt élevés) sont un type de dette courant et en croissance rapide au Canada, auquel recourent de façon disproportionnée les personnes à faible revenu ou les personnes ayant un historique de crédit limité ou qui viennent d'arriver au Canada. Certains groupes de consommateurs ont indiqué que les prêteurs refinançaient souvent les prêts à coût élevé pour maintenir les emprunteurs dans un cycle de dette.

Afin de protéger les Canadiennes et Canadiens à risque sur le plan financier, le gouvernement s'est engagé dans le budget de 2023 à abaisser le taux d'intérêt criminel, qui passe de l'équivalent de 48 % à 35 % en taux annualisé, après que le Québec ait établi le taux d'intérêt maximal le plus bas au Canada. Le gouvernement s'est aussi engagé à limiter les frais liés aux prêts sur salaire à un maximum de 14 \$ par tranche de 100 \$ empruntés. Le gouvernement intensifie ses efforts pour sévir contre les prêts à conditions abusives et pour aller de l'avant avec ces réformes afin que la protection du public soit une priorité.

Afin de protéger encore davantage les personnes les plus exposées, à des risques financiers, le gouvernement va encore plus pour réduire les coûts d'emprunt, limiter le risque de cycles d'endettement néfastes et aider les Canadiennes et les Canadiens à garder une plus grande partie de leur argent dans leurs poches.

- Afin de protéger les personnes vulnérables contre les prêteurs illégaux dangereux, comme les usuriers, qui tentent de contourner le taux d'intérêt criminel, le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend modifier le *Code criminel* afin de renforcer l'application du taux d'intérêt criminel. Ces modifications comprendront l'habilitation des organismes d'application de la loi en interdisant d'offrir du crédit à un taux d'intérêt criminel et en permettant de poursuivre les prêteurs illégaux et prédateurs sans l'approbation du procureur général.

► Le budget de 2024 annonce aussi que le gouvernement entend sévir encore plus énergiquement contre les prêts à conditions abusives en collaborant avec les provinces et les territoires pour harmoniser et améliorer la protection du consommateur dans l'ensemble du Canada. S'il y a lieu, le gouvernement fédéral pourrait prendre des mesures législatives à cette fin, par exemple :

- Plafonner le coût des produits d'assurance facultatifs pour les prêts à coût élevé, y compris les prêts sur salaire.
- Améliorer la transparence des pratiques commerciales liées aux prêts à coût élevé et des prêts sur salaire en limitant la publicité de ces produits.
- Renforcer les règlements s'appliquant aux prêts sur salaire, y compris les exigences de divulgation visant à protéger la population contre les modalités dommageables, incluant l'ajout d'un nombre minimal de jours pour les modalités de prêt, l'obligation pour les emprunteurs de rembourser en plusieurs versements et l'interdiction de transferts de prêts.
- Accroître les mesures mises de l'avant et l'harmonisation de l'approche proactive à l'égard des principaux prêteurs.
- Améliorer les pratiques de surveillance et de collecte de données sur le marché des prêts à coût élevé, y compris les prêts sur salaire.

Chapitre 3

Réduire le coût de la vie au quotidien

en millions de dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
3.1. Une épicerie abordable	0	84	21	21	0	0	127
Renforcer la sécurité alimentaire locale	0	20	21	21	0	0	63
Alléger les intérêts pour les producteurs agricoles	0	64	0	0	0	0	64
3.3. Réduction des frais bancaires, meilleure situation financière	0	14	14	13	12	12	65
Des services bancaires pour les gens	0	2	2	1	0	0	5
Offrir plus de conseils financiers gratuits	0	12	12	12	12	12	60
Chapitre 3 – Incidence budgétaire nette	0	98	35	35	12	12	192

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Un glossaire des abréviations utilisées dans ce tableau est présenté à la fin de l'annexe 1.

Chapitre 4

Croissance économique pour chaque génération

Afin que chaque Canadienne et chaque Canadien réussisse au XXI^e siècle, nous devons faire croître notre économie pour qu'elle soit plus innovatrice et plus productive. Il faut une économie où chaque personne peut atteindre tout son potentiel, où les gens d'affaires ont les outils nécessaires pour développer leur entreprise et où le travail acharné rapporte. Pour bâtir l'économie de demain, il faut créer des emplois dans l'économie du savoir, des emplois dans le secteur manufacturier, des emplois dans l'exploitation minière et forestière, des emplois dans les métiers, des emplois dans l'énergie propre et des emplois dans l'ensemble des secteurs, dans toutes les régions du pays.

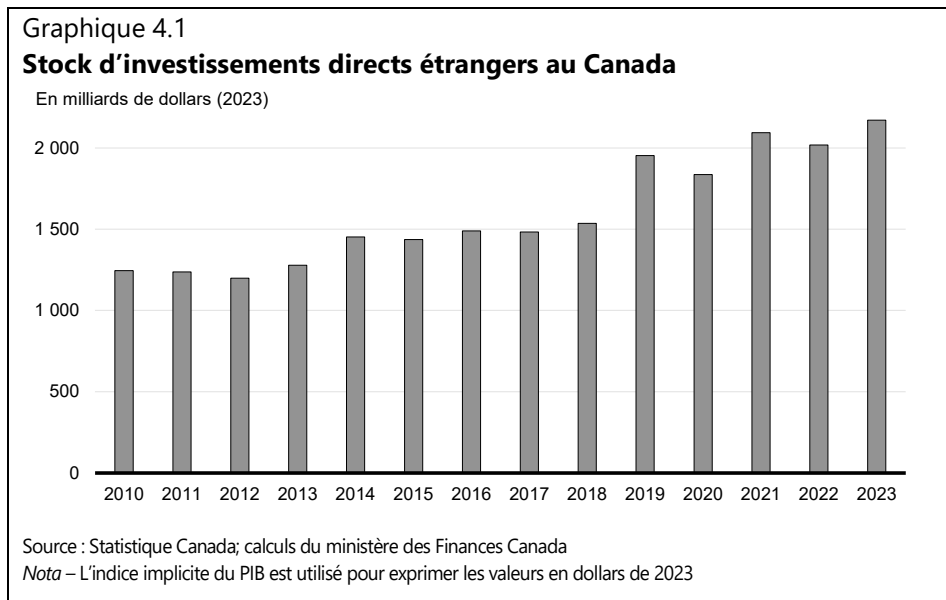
Pour ce faire, le plan économique du gouvernement investit dans les technologies, les mesures incitatives et le soutien qui sont essentiels pour accroître la productivité, favoriser l'innovation et attirer davantage d'investissements privés au Canada. C'est ainsi que nous allons bâtir une économie qui ouvre de nouvelles voies pour chaque génération afin que toutes et tous puissent gagner leur juste part.

Le gouvernement cible ses investissements pour s'assurer que le Canada continue d'être un chef de file dans l'économie de l'avenir, et ceux-ci génèrent d'ailleurs déjà une croissance plus forte et de nouvelles possibilités d'emploi importantes pour la population canadienne. La création de nouveaux emplois dans les technologies propres, l'énergie propre et l'innovation – que ce soit dans les secteurs de la construction et de la fabrication, en passant par l'ingénierie –, ce n'est que le début. Tous ces éléments, qui aident à attirer d'autres investissements pour créer encore plus de possibilités, augmenteront la productivité et la compétitivité du pays. Cela créera plus d'emplois de qualité et, en retour, améliorera le niveau de vie de toutes et de tous.

Nous sommes à un moment charnière: nous pouvons choisir de renouveler et de redoubler nos investissements dans l'économie de l'avenir, de développer une économie plus productive et plus compétitive, ou de risquer de laisser une génération entière pour compte. Nous ne commettrons pas cette erreur. Nous devons aux entreprises, aux innovateurs et, surtout, aux générations de travailleurs à venir de veiller à ce que l'économie canadienne soit en mesure de prospérer dans un monde en évolution.

La main-d'œuvre canadienne est la plus scolarisée au monde. Nous faisons des investissements pour que chaque génération de travailleuses et de travailleurs ait les compétences que le marché du travail et l'économie mondiale recherchent, ce qui nous aidera à attirer des investissements du secteur privé pour faire croître l'économie (graphique 4.1). En misant sur notre main-d'œuvre talentueuse, nous offrons, selon un ordre de priorité, une série de crédits d'impôt à l'investissement représentant 93 milliards de dollars pour stimuler la croissance, assurer l'avenir des entreprises canadiennes au Canada et créer de bons emplois pour les générations à venir.

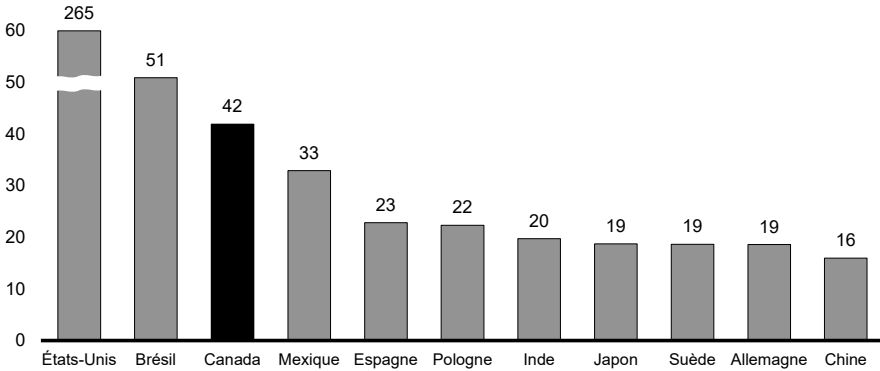
Au cours des trois premiers trimestres de 2023, le Canada a connu le plus haut niveau d'investissement direct étranger (IDE) par habitant parmi les pays du G7 et s'est classé au troisième rang mondial, derrière les États-Unis et le Brésil (graphique 4.2).



Graphique 4.2

Le Canada a généré le troisième plus important volume d'investissements directs étrangers en 2023

En milliards de dollars américains

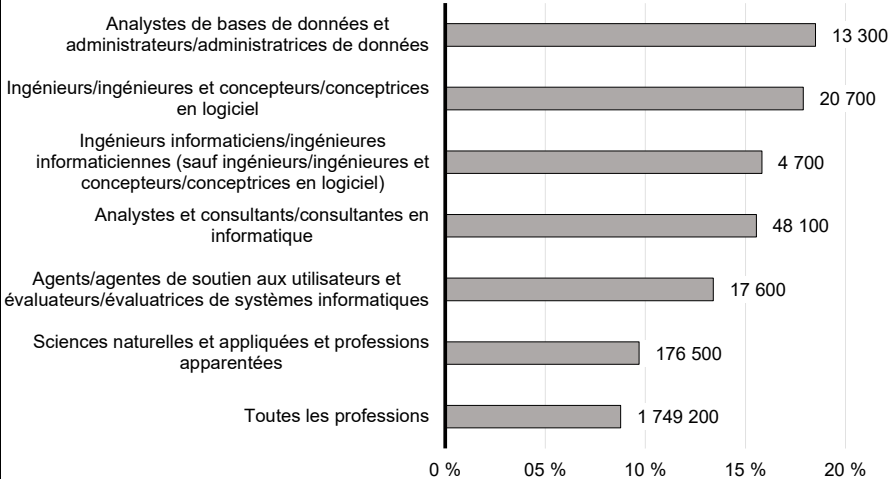


Source : Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques

Nota – Flux d'investissement direct étranger, du T1 2023 au T3 2023.

Graphique 4.3

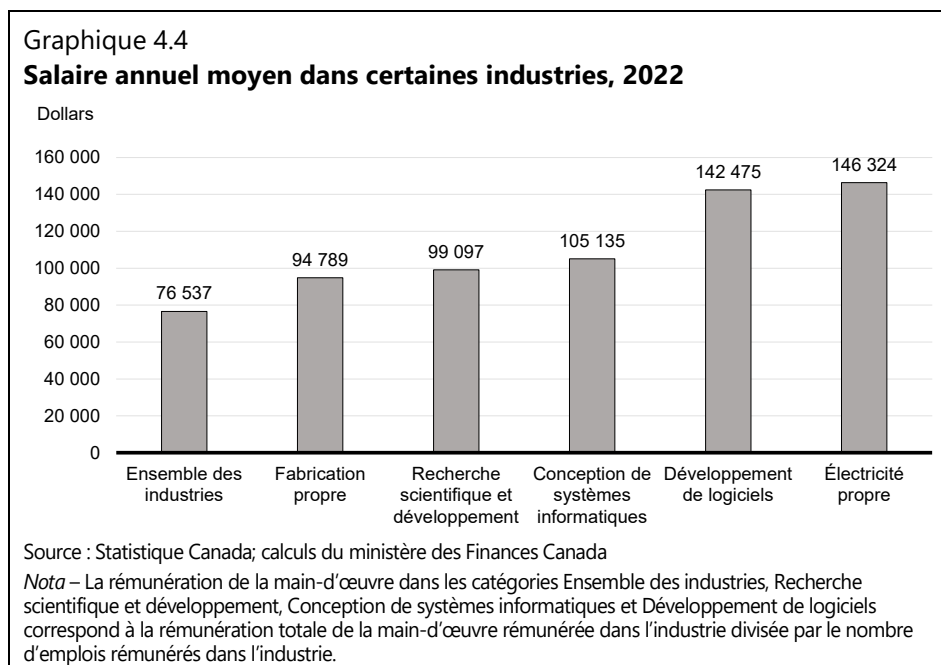
Croissance prévue des métiers spécialisés, de 2023 à 2031



Sources : Emploi et Développement social Canada (EDSC); calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Nota – Pourcentage et variation absolue. Les projections sont fondées sur le Système de projection des professions modélisé par Emploi et Développement social Canada. Les barres montrent la variation de l'emploi en pourcentage dans les cinq professions croissant le plus rapidement dans la catégorie Sciences naturelles et appliquées et professions apparentées de 2023 à 2031, à l'exception de la profession Techniciens/techniciennes et spécialistes de l'aménagement paysager et de l'horticulture. La variation absolue est indiquée après chaque barre.

L'économie canadienne crée des emplois bien rémunérés dans les secteurs à forte croissance, comme les technologies propres, l'électricité propre ainsi que le développement et la recherche scientifique (graphique 4.4). Le budget de 2024 poursuivra sur cette lancée en faisant des investissements stratégiques qui créeront des possibilités pour les travailleurs d'aujourd'hui, stimulant ainsi la productivité et la croissance économique pour les générations à venir.



4.1 Stimuler la recherche, l'innovation et la productivité

Les mains habiles et les esprits brillants sont les plus grandes ressources du Canada. Il est crucial de tirer profit de leurs idées, de leurs innovations et de leur dur labeur pour garder notre place à l'avant-plan des économies avancées du monde entier. Les innovateurs, les gens d'affaires, les scientifiques ainsi que les chercheuses et chercheurs de calibre mondial du pays s'emploient à résoudre les défis les plus pressants d'aujourd'hui, et leurs découvertes aident à lancer les entreprises de demain.

Le milieu de la recherche, les gens d'affaires et les entreprises du Canada sont la force motrice de ce progrès, depuis la découverte scientifique jusqu'à l'introduction de nouvelles solutions sur le marché. Ils forment et embauchent également des jeunes qui constitueront la prochaine génération de l'innovation. De nouveaux investissements visant à stimuler la recherche et l'innovation, notamment par un meilleur soutien accordé à la population étudiante des cycles supérieurs et postdoctoraux, permettront au Canada de demeurer un chef de file mondial en science et en technologies émergentes, comme l'intelligence artificielle.

En investissant aujourd'hui dans l'innovation et la recherche et en appuyant le recrutement et le perfectionnement de talents au Canada, il est possible de faire du Canada un chef de file mondial en nouvelles technologies, au profit de la prochaine génération. En retour, cela stimulera l'innovation, la croissance et la productivité dans l'économie.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Soutenir la découverte scientifique, développer les talents canadiens en recherche et attirer l'élite de la recherche du monde entier afin de faire du Canada le port d'attache pour leur important travail. À cette fin, plus de 16 milliards de dollars ont été investis depuis 2016.
- ✓ Soutenir les secteurs émergents critiques dans le cadre d'initiatives comme la Stratégie pancanadienne en matière d'intelligence artificielle, la Stratégie quantique nationale, la Stratégie pancanadienne en matière de génomique et la Stratégie en matière de biofabrication et de sciences de la vie du Canada.
- ✓ Fournir près de 2,0 milliards de dollars afin d'alimenter les grappes d'innovation mondiales du Canada pour faire croître ces écosystèmes d'innovation, promouvoir la commercialisation, soutenir la création et le maintien de la propriété intellectuelle et favoriser l'expansion des entreprises canadiennes.
- ✓ Investir 3,5 milliards de dollars dans le Partenariat canadien pour une agriculture durable afin de stimuler l'innovation, la compétitivité et la résilience du secteur agricole et agroalimentaire.
- ✓ Assurer un financement supplémentaire pouvant atteindre 333 millions de dollars au cours de la prochaine décennie pour soutenir les investissements du secteur laitier dans la recherche, le développement de produits et de marchés, ainsi que la capacité de transformation de solides non gras, et ainsi augmenter la compétitivité et la productivité du secteur.

Renforcer l'avantage du Canada en matière d'intelligence artificielle

L'écosystème canadien de l'intelligence artificielle (IA) est parmi les meilleurs au monde. Depuis 2017, le gouvernement fédéral a investi plus de 2 milliards de dollars dans l'IA au Canada. Fort de ces investissements, le Canada est reconnu à l'international pour ses talents, sa recherche, ainsi que pour son secteur de l'IA.

Aujourd'hui, le secteur canadien de l'IA se classe au premier rang mondial pour la croissance du nombre de femmes évoluant dans ce domaine et au premier rang du G7 pour la croissance annuelle du nombre de talents en IA. Chaque année depuis 2019, le Canada publie le plus grand nombre d'articles sur l'IA, par habitant, parmi les pays du G7. Les sociétés d'IA canadiennes déposent trois fois plus de demandes de brevets que le taux moyen du G7, et elles attirent près d'un tiers du capital-risque du Canada. En 2022-2023, plus de 140 000 professionnels travaillaient activement dans le domaine de l'IA au Canada, une hausse de 29 % comparativement à l'année précédente. Ce ne sont là que quelques-uns des avantages concurrentiels du Canada en IA et nous visons encore plus haut.

Afin de protéger l'avantage du Canada en matière d'IA, le gouvernement a déjà fait ce qui suit :

- ✓ Établir la première stratégie nationale d'IA dans le monde, à savoir la Stratégie pancanadienne en matière d'intelligence artificielle.
- ✓ Appuyer l'accès à une capacité informatique avancée, notamment par la signature récente d'une lettre d'intention avec NVIDIA et d'un protocole d'entente avec le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni.
- ✓ Favoriser l'expansion des entreprises canadiennes en IA par l'entremise du Fonds stratégique pour l'innovation et du programme Grappes d'innovation mondiales.

Figure 4.1

Tirer parti de l'avantage du Canada en matière d'intelligence artificielle

Excellence en recherche et perfectionnement des compétences

- Pépinière de chefs de file mondiaux en IA.
- Soutien aux chercheurs de pointe grâce à des organismes subventionnaires et à d'autres programmes de perfectionnement des compétences.

Soutien industriel et secteur de l'investissement solides

- Les innovateurs obtiennent le capital nécessaire pour propulser leur entreprise grâce à des programmes comme le Fonds stratégique pour l'innovation.
- Les grappes d'innovation mondiales jouent un rôle important pour appuyer l'IA canadienne et en accélérer sa commercialisation AI commercialization



Leadership mondial en intelligence artificielle

- Solide réputation en matière de développement responsable de l'IA.
- Membre fondateur du Partenariat mondial sur l'IA qui vise à appuyer le développement et l'utilisation éthiques de la technologie.

Approche nationale responsable et stratégique

- Mise sur pied en 2017 de la toute première Stratégie pancanadienne en matière d'IA.
- Surveillance du leadership réglementaire national en matière d'IA grâce à des efforts pour promulguer une *Loi sur l'intelligence artificielle et les données*.

L'IA représente une possibilité économique transformatrice pour le Canada et le gouvernement est déterminé à en faire plus pour soutenir la communauté de recherche de calibre mondial du pays, le démarrage d'entreprises canadiennes d'IA et aider ces dernières à se développer pour répondre aux exigences de l'économie mondiale. La capacité de traitement requise par l'IA accélère la course mondiale aux technologies de pointe et augmente l'attrait envers des infrastructures informatiques avant-gardistes.

À l'heure actuelle, une grande part de la capacité de calcul se trouve dans des pays étrangers. Les défis liés à l'accès à la puissance de calcul freinent la recherche et l'innovation en IA et exposent les entreprises canadiennes à une dépendance à l'égard de la puissance de calcul détenue par le secteur privé, à l'extérieur du pays. Cela comporte des dépendances et des risques pour la sécurité. Il s'agit d'un obstacle qui freine les entreprises et les personnes qui se consacrent à la recherche dans le domaine de l'IA.

Nous devons éliminer ces obstacles pour rester compétitifs dans la course mondiale à l'IA et nous assurer que la main-d'œuvre canadienne profite des salaires plus élevés générés par les transformations de l'IA. Nous devons conserver l'avantage du Canada en matière d'IA. Nous devons aussi veiller à ce que les travailleuses et les travailleurs qui craignent que leur emploi soit mis en danger par l'IA aient accès à la formation et aux outils requis pour s'adapter à la nouvelle économie.

Pour permettre au Canada de tirer avantage de l'IA, le budget de 2024 annonce une augmentation considérable de 2,4 milliards de dollars du soutien ciblé en IA. Ces nouvelles mesures de soutien comprennent ce qui suit :

- Un financement 2,0 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour lancer le Fonds d'accès à une puissance de calcul pour l'IA et la Stratégie du Canada sur une puissance de calcul souveraine pour l'IA, afin d'aider les chercheuses et chercheurs, ainsi que les entreprises canadiennes en démarrage et en expansion à accéder à la puissance informatique dont elles ont besoin pour être concurrentielles et pour aider à stimuler le développement d'infrastructures d'IA de propriété canadienne situées au pays.
- Un financement de 200 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à partir de 2024-2025 afin d'inciter les entreprises en démarrage du domaine de l'IA à mettre de nouvelles technologies sur le marché, et d'accélérer l'adoption de l'IA dans des secteurs critiques comme l'agriculture, les technologies propres, les soins de santé et la fabrication. Ce soutien sera offert par l'intermédiaire des agences de développement régional du Canada.
- Un financement de 100 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour le programme d'aide à l'IA du Conseil national de recherches Canada afin d'aider les petites et moyennes entreprises à prendre de l'expansion et à accroître leur productivité par le développement et le déploiement de nouvelles solutions d'IA, potentiellement en travaillant avec de grandes entreprises, pour faire croître la productivité à travers le pays.
- Un financement de 50 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, pour soutenir les travailleuses et les travailleurs qui pourraient être touchés par la venue de l'IA, comme ceux des industries créatives. Ce soutien sera fourni par l'intermédiaire du Programme de solutions pour la main-d'œuvre sectorielle, qui offrira une formation pour l'acquisition de nouvelles compétences aux travailleurs des secteurs et communautés potentiellement touchés.

Le gouvernement consultera les partenaires de l'industrie et les établissements de recherche afin de rapidement mettre en œuvre les initiatives de financement en IA, favorisant la collaboration et l'innovation intersectorielles pour l'accélération des progrès technologiques.

Utiliser l'intelligence artificielle de façon sécuritaire et responsable

L'IA offre un potentiel économique immense, mais comme pour toute technologie, elle s'accompagne de considérations importantes à examiner pour assurer son développement et sa mise en œuvre en toute sécurité. Chef de file mondial de l'IA responsable, le Canada appuie un écosystème qui favorise l'utilisation responsable de la technologie. Du développement à la mise en œuvre et au-delà, le gouvernement prend des mesures pour protéger la population canadienne contre les répercussions potentiellement néfastes de l'IA.

Le gouvernement est déterminé à orienter l'innovation en IA dans une direction positive et à encourager l'adoption responsable des technologies de l'IA par la population et les entreprises canadiennes. Afin d'intensifier les efforts visant à assurer une utilisation responsable de l'IA, le gouvernement propose, dans son budget de 2024 :

- Un financement de 50 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour créer un institut canadien pour la sécurité de l'IA afin d'assurer le développement et le déploiement sécuritaires de l'IA. L'Institut aidera le Canada à mieux comprendre les risques que pourraient poser les systèmes d'IA générative et avancée et à s'en protéger. Le gouvernement consultera des parties prenantes et des partenaires internationaux sur l'élaboration de politiques concurrentielles en matière d'IA pour obtenir de l'information pertinente qui lui permettra de parachever la conception de l'institut pour la sécurité de l'IA et de déterminer son mode de fonctionnement.
- Un financement de 5,1 millions de dollars en 2025-2026 afin de doter le commissariat à l'IA et aux données des ressources nécessaires pour commencer à appliquer la *Loi sur l'intelligence artificielle et les données* proposée.
- Un financement de 3,5 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour mettre en avant le rôle de chef de file du Canada grâce au Partenariat mondial sur l'intelligence artificielle, et ainsi assurer le leadership du pays sur la scène mondiale pour faire progresser le développement responsable, la gouvernance et l'utilisation des technologies de l'IA à l'échelle internationale.

Utiliser l'intelligence artificielle pour assurer la sécurité de la population canadienne

L'IA a montré qu'elle offrait un potentiel incroyable pour renforcer les systèmes de sécurité, y compris les protocoles de contrôle du fret aérien. Depuis 2012, Transports Canada met à l'essai des approches novatrices pour s'assurer que le fret aérien entrant au Canada est sécuritaire et se protéger contre les attaques terroristes. Ces approches comprennent notamment un projet pilote visant à contrôler de 10 % à 15 % du fret aérien entrant au Canada et la mise au point d'un système d'intelligence artificielle pour le contrôle du fret aérien.

- Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 6,7 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Transports Canada pour établir le programme de ciblage du fret aérien préalable au chargement, qui contrôlera 100 % du fret aérien entrant au Canada. Ce programme, alimenté par l'intelligence artificielle de pointe, permettra d'accroître l'efficacité et d'harmoniser le régime de sécurité aérienne du Canada avec celui de ses partenaires internationaux.

Encourager davantage l'innovation et la productivité

Les entreprises qui investissent dans des technologies de pointe sont un moteur important de la croissance économique du Canada. Lorsque les entreprises investissent dans la technologie, de la mise au point de nouveaux brevets à la mise en œuvre de systèmes de technologie de l'information (TI), elles aident les travailleuses et les travailleurs canadiens à mettre leurs compétences et leurs connaissances à profit, améliorent les milieux de travail, tirent le meilleur profit du potentiel de la main-d'œuvre et stimulent la croissance économique du Canada.

Le gouvernement veut encourager les entreprises canadiennes à investir dans le capital, matériel et immatériel, ce qui les aidera à accroître leur productivité et à être concurrentielles dans l'économie de demain.

- Afin d'encourager l'investissement dans des actifs stimulant l'innovation et améliorant la productivité, le budget de 2024 propose de permettre aux entreprises d'amortir immédiatement le coût total des investissements dans les brevets, l'équipement d'infrastructure de réseaux de données, les ordinateurs et d'autres équipements de traitement de données. Les investissements admissibles, qui sont précisés dans les catégories pertinentes de déduction pour amortissement, doivent être acquis et mis en œuvre à compter du jour du budget et avant le 1^{er} janvier 2027. Cette mesure devrait coûter 725 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025.

Stimuler la recherche et le développement et encourager la rétention de propriété intellectuelle

La recherche et le développement (R-D) sont un moteur clé de la productivité et de la croissance. Les innovations faites au Canada augmentent significativement notre produit intérieur brut (PIB) par habitant, et elles permettent de créer des emplois bien rémunérés et d'assurer la position du Canada en tant qu'économie avancée de premier plan dans le monde.

Afin de moderniser et d'améliorer les incitatifs fiscaux à la recherche scientifique et au développement expérimental (RSDE), le gouvernement fédéral a lancé, le 31 janvier 2024, des consultations sur les façons d'améliorer le programme, sans coûts supplémentaires, pour mieux soutenir les entreprises novatrices et faire croître l'économie. Dans le cadre de ces consultations, qui ont pris fin le 15 avril 2024, le gouvernement a demandé aux personnes œuvrant dans les domaines de la recherche et de l'innovation au pays de trouver des moyens d'offrir un meilleur soutien en RSDE aux petites et moyennes entreprises canadiennes et de permettre à la prochaine génération d'innovatrices et d'innovateurs de se développer, de créer des emplois et d'assurer la croissance de l'économie.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce qu'il amorce une deuxième phase de consultations sur des paramètres stratégiques plus précis, afin d'entendre d'autres points de vue des entreprises et de l'industrie sur des réformes précises et techniques. Il s'agit notamment de déterminer comment les sociétés publiques canadiennes pourraient être admissibles au crédit bonifié. D'autres détails sur le processus de consultation seront publiés sous peu sur le site Web du ministère des Finances Canada.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose d'affecter 600 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et 150 millions de dollars par année par la suite pour améliorer le programme de RSDE. La deuxième phase des consultations permettra de déterminer comment ce financement pourrait être ciblé pour stimuler la recherche et l'innovation.

Le 31 janvier 2024, le gouvernement a également lancé des consultations sur la création d'un régime privilégié des brevets pour encourager le développement et la conservation de la propriété intellectuelle au Canada. La consultation sur un régime privilégié des brevets a pris fin le 15 avril 2024. Les présentations reçues dans le cadre de ce processus, qui sont toujours à l'étude, permettront la prise de décisions gouvernementales éclairées concernant un régime privilégié des brevets.

Augmenter le soutien à la recherche

Depuis 2016, le gouvernement fédéral a investi plus de 16 milliards de dollars dans la recherche, y compris dans les conseils subventionnaires fédéraux, soit le Conseil de recherches en sciences naturelles et en génie (CRSNG), les Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada (IRSC) et le Conseil de recherches en sciences humaines (CRSH).

Ce soutien à la recherche permet des découvertes révolutionnaires dans des domaines comme les changements climatiques, les urgences sanitaires, l'intelligence artificielle et la santé psychologique. Il joue un rôle essentiel dans la résolution des plus grands défis auxquels le monde est confronté, ceux qui entraîneront des répercussions pour des générations.

Les conseils subventionnaires du Canada font déjà un excellent travail dans leurs domaines d'expertise, mais il faut en faire plus pour maximiser la portée de leurs efforts. Les améliorations que nous apportons aujourd'hui après des consultations approfondies, notamment auprès du Comité consultatif sur le système fédéral de soutien à la recherche, renforceront et moderniseront le soutien à la recherche du gouvernement fédéral.

- Afin de hausser les subventions de recherche de base et soutenir le milieu canadien de la recherche, le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder un financement de 1,8 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 748,3 millions de dollars par année par la suite, au CRSH, au CRSNG et aux IRSC.
- Afin d'assurer une meilleure coordination dans l'écosystème de la recherche financé par le gouvernement fédéral, le gouvernement annonce dans le budget de 2024 la création d'une organisation-cadre de financement de la recherche. Les conseils subventionnaires continueront d'exister au sein de cette nouvelle organisation et d'appuyer l'excellence dans la recherche impulsée par des chercheuses et des chercheurs, y compris les liens avec le portefeuille de la Santé. Cette organisation et cette structure nouvelles aideront également à faire progresser la recherche concertée, multidisciplinaire et axée sur la réalisation d'une mission à l'échelle internationale. Le gouvernement donne suite à l'observation du groupe consultatif selon laquelle une plus grande coordination est nécessaire pour maximiser les retombées du soutien fédéral à la recherche dans l'écosystème de recherche du Canada.
- Afin d'orienter le cheminement des priorités de recherche, le gouvernement annonce également dans le budget de 2024 qu'il créera un conseil consultatif sur les sciences et l'innovation. Ce conseil, qui sera composé de responsables du milieu universitaire, de l'industrie et du secteur sans but lucratif, aura le mandat d'élaborer une stratégie

nationale en matière de sciences et d'innovation pour orienter l'établissement des priorités et accroître les retombées de ces investissements fédéraux importants.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également de fournir 26,9 millions de dollars supplémentaires sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 26,6 millions de dollars en amortissement restant et 6,6 millions de dollars par la suite, aux conseils subventionnaires afin d'établir un système de gestion des subventions amélioré et harmonisé.

Le gouvernement collaborera également avec d'autres parties prenantes clés du système de financement de la recherche – les provinces, les territoires et l'industrie canadienne – afin d'assurer un meilleur alignement et un plus grand cofinancement en vue de relever d'importants défis, notamment le niveau relativement faible d'investissement en recherche et développement du Canada.

Plus de détails sur ces importants efforts de modernisation seront annoncés dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2024*, une fois que le milieu de la recherche aura été consulté.

Appuyer les infrastructures de recherche de calibre mondial

Le milieu de la recherche et les scientifiques canadiens ont absolument besoin d'installations et d'infrastructures de recherche modernes et de haute qualité pour réaliser des percées. Ces laboratoires et centres de recherche sont le berceau de percées médicales et scientifiques, et aident à résoudre les problèmes du monde réel et à créer les perspectives économiques de l'avenir. Des installations de recherche de calibre mondial attireront et formeront la prochaine génération de talents scientifiques. C'est pourquoi, depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral a fait des investissements sans précédent dans les sciences et la technologie, de 13,6 milliards de dollars par année en moyenne, comparativement à seulement 10,8 milliards par année en moyenne de 2009-2010 à 2015-2016. Mais nous ne pouvons pas nous arrêter là.

Afin de faire progresser la prochaine génération de recherche de pointe, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'importants investissements dans la recherche et l'infrastructure scientifiques, dont les suivants :

- Un financement de 399,8 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2025-2026, pour appuyer TRIUMF, le laboratoire de recherche en physique subatomique du Canada, situé sur le campus de Vancouver de l'Université de la Colombie-Britannique. Cet investissement permettra d'améliorer l'infrastructure du plus grand accélérateur de particules de type cyclotron au monde, ce qui placera TRIUMF et les universités de recherche canadiennes partenaires à l'avant-garde de la recherche en

physique et donnera lieu à de nouvelles percées médicales et à de nouveaux traitements, de la mise au point de médicaments jusqu'au traitement du cancer.

- Un financement de 176 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2025-2026, à CANARIE, un organisme national sans but lucratif qui gère le réseau à vitesse ultra rapide du Canada servant à connecter les communautés de la recherche, de l'éducation et de l'innovation, y compris par l'intermédiaire d'eduroam. L'investissement permettra à cette infrastructure essentielle de connecter les chercheuses et chercheurs des établissements postsecondaires de calibre mondial du Canada à un réseau des centaines de fois plus rapide et plus sécuritaire que les réseaux de domicile et de bureau traditionnels.
- Un financement de 83,5 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2026-2027, pour soutenir le Centre canadien de rayonnement synchrotron situé à Saskatoon, une installation de recherche unique en son genre au Canada. Ce financement lui permettra de poursuivre son important travail. Le rayonnement synchrotron permet aux scientifiques et à la communauté de recherche d'examiner la nature microscopique de la matière. L'infrastructure spécialisée contribue aux percées dans divers domaines allant de l'élaboration de cultures résistant au climat et de processus d'exploitation minière écologique.
- Un financement de 45,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour appuyer l'Institut canadien de recherche en physique des astroparticules Arthur B. McDonald, un réseau d'universités et d'instituts qui coordonnent l'expertise en physique des astroparticules. Établi à l'Université Queen's de Kingston, en Ontario, l'Institut fait fond sur l'héritage des recherches du D^r McDonald, prix Nobel 2015, portant sur la physique des neutrinos. Ces équipes d'ingénierie, de personnel technique et de scientifiques spécialistes conçoivent, construisent et exécutent les expériences menées dans l'infrastructure de recherche souterraine et sous-marine du Canada, où la recherche sur la matière noire et d'autres particules mystérieuses progresse. Ces activités appuient l'innovation dans des domaines comme les technologies propres et l'imagerie médicale, et éduquent et inspirent la prochaine vague de talents canadiens.
- Un financement de 30 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour appuyer l'achèvement du Centre for Pandemic Research de l'Université de la Saskatchewan à la Vaccine and Infectious Disease Organization de Saskatoon. Cet investissement permettra l'étude d'agents pathogènes à risque élevé pour appuyer la mise au point de vaccins et de traitements, un pilier clé de la Stratégie en matière de biofabrication et de sciences de la vie du Canada. De ce montant,

3 millions de dollars proviendraient des ressources existantes de Développement économique Canada pour les Prairies.

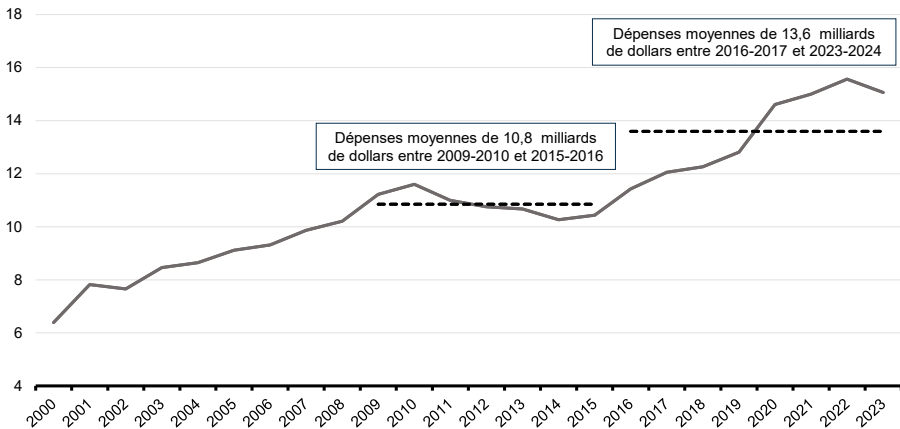
Ces nouveaux investissements s'appuient sur l'aide fédérale actuelle destinée à la recherche :

- ✓ Le Fonds stratégique pour les sciences, qui a annoncé les résultats de son premier concours en décembre 2023 et fournira du soutien à 24 organismes tiers de recherche et de sciences à compter de 2024-2025.
- ✓ Le Canada a récemment conclu des négociations en vue d'être membre associé d'Horizon Europe, ce qui permettrait aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens d'avoir accès à un plus large éventail de possibilités de recherche dans le cadre du programme européen à compter de cette année.
- ✓ L'augmentation du financement offert par le gouvernement fédéral pour les sciences et la technologie, à l'externe et à l'interne, est constante, le financement était de 44 % plus élevé en 2023 qu'en 2015.

Graphique 4.5

Investissements fédéraux en science et en technologie

En milliards de dollars



Source : Statistique Canada, tableau 27-10-0005-01

Nota - Les chiffres sont indiqués par exercice.

Investir dans les talents locaux en recherche

Les étudiantes et étudiants ainsi que les chercheuses et chercheurs de troisième cycle du Canada cherchent à résoudre certains des plus grands défis du monde. Les solutions qu'ils proposent ont le potentiel de contribuer à rendre notre monde meilleur et de stimuler la prospérité canadienne. Ils représentent l'excellence universitaire et scientifique canadienne de demain. Ils créeront de nouvelles entreprises innovatrices, qui développeront de nouvelles façons d'accroître la productivité et qui créeront des emplois à mesure que les entreprises vont prendre leur envol, et ce, s'ils obtiennent le soutien dont ils ont besoin.

Pour bâtir une économie innovante de premier plan et améliorer notre capacité de production, le travail des meilleurs talents doit rapporter; nous devons encourager nos meilleurs talents à rester ici.

Le soutien fédéral à la population étudiante à la maîtrise, au doctorat et au postdoctorat a créé de nouvelles possibilités de recherche pour la prochaine génération de talents scientifiques. Les occasions de mener des recherches de calibre mondial sont essentielles à la croissance de notre économie. Dans l'économie du savoir, le marché mondial pour ces idées est très compétitif et nous devons nous assurer de bien motiver les gens talentueux afin qu'ils continuent d'effectuer leurs recherches novatrices ici au Canada.

- Afin de favoriser la prochaine génération de talents en recherche, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose un financement de 825 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 199,8 millions de dollars par année par la suite pour faire passer la valeur annuelle des bourses de maîtrise et de doctorat à 27 000 \$ et 40 000 \$, respectivement, et celle des bourses postdoctorales à 70 000 \$. Ce financement fera également augmenter le nombre de bourses d'études et de subventions de recherche offertes, si bien qu'environ 1 720 personnes de plus, à savoir des étudiantes et des étudiants de cycle supérieur ou des boursières et des boursiers, pourront en profiter chaque année. Pour permettre à la population étudiante et aux titulaires de bourse d'accéder plus facilement à des mesures de soutien, l'ensemble amélioré de programmes de bourses d'études et de perfectionnement sera simplifié et transformé en un seul programme de talents.
- Afin de soutenir les chercheurs autochtones et leurs communautés, il est également proposé dans le budget de 2024 de consacrer 30 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour favoriser la participation des Autochtones à la recherche. Les partenaires des Premières Nations, métis et inuits obtiendront chacun 10 millions de dollars.

Figure 4.2

Bourses d'études et de perfectionnement bonifiées

	Montant annuel versé dans le cadre des programmes actuels		Montant annuel versé dans le cadre du nouveau programme de talents
Bourses d'études supérieures du Canada – Maîtrise	17 500 \$	Maîtrise →	27 000 \$
Bourses de doctorat du CRSH	20 000 \$	Doctorat →	40 000 \$
Bourses d'études supérieures du CRSNG	21 000 \$		
Bourse d'études doctorales à l'étranger des IRSC	35 000 \$		
Bourses d'études supérieures du Canada – Doctorat	35 000 \$		
Bourses d'études supérieures du Canada Vanier	50 000 \$		
Bourses postdoctorales du CRSH	45 000 \$	Postdoctorat →	70 000 \$
Bourses postdoctorales du CRSNG	45 000 \$		
Bourse de recherche des IRSC	40 000 \$ à 60 000 \$		
Bourses postdoctorales Banting	70 000 \$		

Stimuler les talents pour favoriser l'innovation

Le développement technologique de pointe est une industrie hautement compétitive et une course mondiale pour attirer les talents et les entreprises innovantes est en cours. Le Canada doit être concurrentiel pour que son économie soit à l'avant-garde de l'innovation mondiale.

Afin de stimuler la croissance rapide de l'innovation dans l'ensemble de l'économie canadienne, le gouvernement s'associe à des organismes dont la mission est de former la prochaine génération d'innovatrices et d'innovateurs. Cela permettra aux entreprises novatrices d'avoir le talent dont elles ont besoin pour croître, créer des emplois au pays et stimuler la croissance économique du Canada.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce son intention de collaborer dans le cadre de l'initiative de talent pour l'innovation du Canada, pour élaborer une initiative pilote dans le but de créer une main-

d'œuvre exceptionnelle en recherche et développement au Canada. Ce projet pilote dirigé par l'industrie se concentrera sur l'attraction, la formation et le déploiement des meilleurs talents dans quatre secteurs clés : la biofabrication, les technologies propres, la fabrication de véhicules électriques et la microélectronique, y compris les semi-conducteurs.

Promouvoir la recherche et l'exploration spatiales

Le Canada est un chef de file en matière d'innovation et de technologies de pointe pour la recherche et l'exploration spatiales. Nos astronautes font d'importantes contributions aux missions internationales d'exploration spatiale. Le gouvernement investit dans les activités de recherche et d'exploration spatiales du Canada.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 8,6 millions de dollars, en 2024-2025, à l'Agence spatiale canadienne pour le Programme d'accélération de l'exploration lunaire afin de soutenir l'industrie spatiale de calibre mondial du Canada et d'accélérer la conception de nouvelles technologies. Cette initiative permet au Canada de tirer parti de l'espace pour relever des défis quotidiens, comme l'amélioration des services de soins de santé à distance et l'amélioration de l'accès à des aliments sains dans les collectivités éloignées, tout en appuyant le programme canadien de vols habités.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce l'établissement d'une nouvelle approche pangouvernementale en matière d'exploration spatiale, de développement technologique et de recherche. Le nouveau Conseil national de l'espace permettra d'établir le niveau de collaboration nécessaire pour assurer l'avenir du Canada en tant que chef de file dans la course spatiale mondiale, et abordera des questions transversales qui couvrent les domaines commercial, civil et de la défense. Cette initiative permettra également au gouvernement de tirer parti de la base industrielle canadienne du secteur spatial grâce à ses capacités de calibre mondial, à sa main-d'œuvre et à ses antécédents en matière d'innovation et d'exécution.

Accélérer la création et la rétention de la propriété intellectuelle dans le domaine des technologies propres

Les entreprises canadiennes de technologies propres transforment leurs idées en solutions que le monde entier recherche alors qu'il y a une course vers la carboneutralité. Le fait d'encourager ces entreprises novatrices à maintenir leurs activités au Canada et à conserver leur propriété intellectuelle assure l'avenir de leur main-d'œuvre et aide l'économie propre à prospérer au Canada.

Dans le cadre de la Stratégie nationale en matière de propriété intellectuelle du gouvernement, l'organisme sans but lucratif Collectif d'actifs en innovation a lancé le programme pilote collectif de brevets en 2020. Ce programme pilote aide les petites et moyennes entreprises novatrices du secteur des technologies propres axées sur les données à créer de la propriété intellectuelle et à la conserver.

- Afin de s'assurer que les petites et moyennes entreprises de technologies propres profitent d'un soutien spécialisé en matière de propriété intellectuelle pour faire croître leurs entreprises et tirer profit de leur propriété intellectuelle, le gouvernement propose, dans le budget de 2024, d'affecter 14,5 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada pour le Collectif d'actifs en innovation.

4.2 Attirer des investissements pour une économie carboneutre

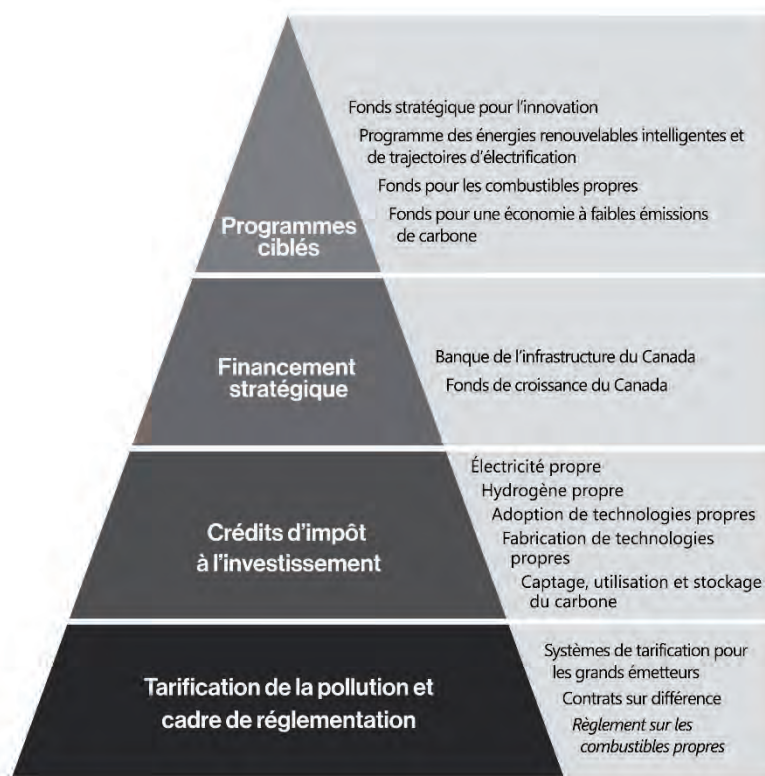
Au XXI^e siècle, une économie compétitive est une économie propre. Il n'y a pas de meilleure preuve que les investissements d'une valeur de 2,4 billions de dollars réalisés dans le monde entier, l'année dernière, dans la carboneutralité. Le Canada est à l'avant-plan de la course mondiale pour ce qui est d'attirer les investissements et de saisir les occasions qu'offre une économie propre. Le gouvernement annonce d'ailleurs un plan économique visant la carboneutralité qui prévoit des investissements de plus de 160 milliards de dollars. Ce plan comprend un train sans précédent de crédits d'impôt à l'investissement, qui aideront à attirer des investissements grâce à des incitatifs représentant 93 milliards de dollars d'ici 2034-2035.

Somme toute, les investissements du gouvernement attireront davantage d'investissements privés, assureront le leadership canadien en matière d'électricité propre et d'innovation, et créeront de la croissance économique et plus d'emplois bien rémunérés dans l'ensemble du pays.

Le plan du Canada ne passe pas inaperçu auprès de la communauté de l'investissement au pays et dans le monde. En dépit des vents contraires qui ont soufflé sur l'économie mondiale, les marchés publics et les flux de capitaux privés dans l'économie carboneutre du Canada ont augmenté l'an dernier, atteignant 14 milliards de dollars en 2023, selon RBC. C'est là la preuve que les investissements du Canada fonctionnent : ils donnent naissance à de nouvelles entreprises, créent de bons emplois et veillent à ce que nos enfants, nos petits-enfants et les générations à venir respirent de l'air pur et aient accès à de l'eau potable.

Figure 4.3

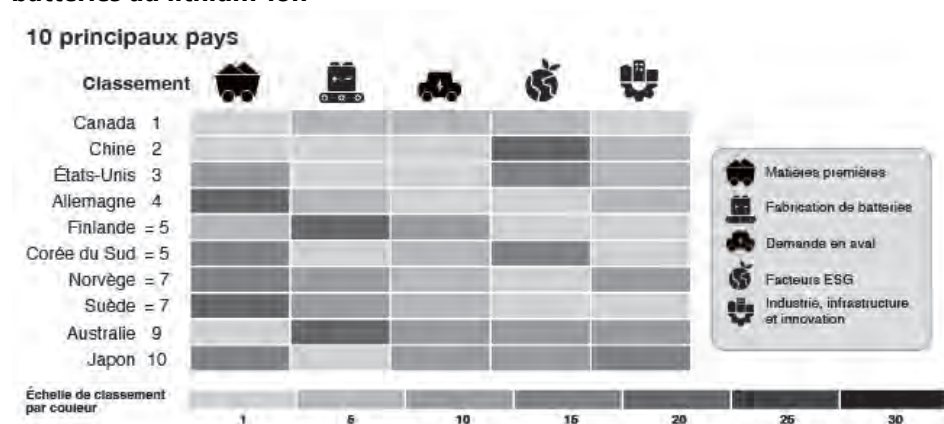
Stratégie canadienne pour une économie carboneutre



En début d'année, BloombergNEF a classé le Canada en tête des chaînes d'approvisionnement des batteries de véhicules électriques à plus forte attractivité dans le monde, devant la Chine, qui occupait la première place depuis le début du classement. Qu'il s'agisse de celles et ceux qui extraient des minéraux critiques pour les batteries automobiles, de la main-d'œuvre syndiquée qui travaille sur les lignes de montage automobile, de personnes qui transportent des voitures aux concessionnaires, l'avantage du Canada dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement crée des emplois hautement qualifiés et bien rémunérés dans l'ensemble du pays, pour les travailleuses et travailleurs de tous âges.

Figure 4.4

Bloomberg, Classement annuel des chaînes d'approvisionnement des batteries au lithium-ion

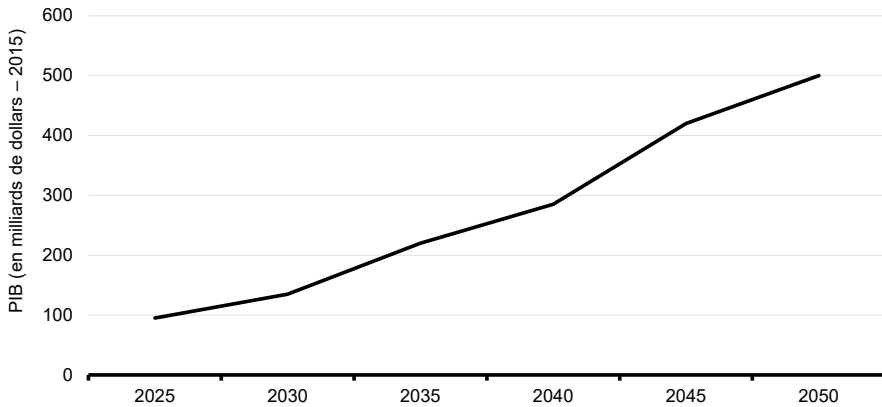


Cette première place dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement des véhicules électriques qu'occupe le Canada repose sur une énergie propre abondante, des normes de travail élevées et des normes rigoureuses en matière de dialogue et de consultation auprès des communautés autochtones. C'est ce que font les principaux crédits d'impôt à l'investissement du Canada : ils permettent d'exploiter tout le potentiel du Canada et le font correctement.

D'ici 2050, le PIB lié à l'énergie propre pourrait quintupler pour atteindre jusqu'à 500 milliards de dollars, tout en maintenant le Canada en bonne voie d'atteindre la carboneutralité d'ici 2050. Voilà une autre preuve qu'une bonne politique climatique est une bonne politique économique.

Graphique 4.6

Croissance du PIB du secteur de l'énergie propre, de 2025 à 2050



Source : Clean Energy Canada, *A Pivotal Moment*

Il est essentiel d'aider les entreprises canadiennes innovatrices à se développer pour accélérer le rythme de la croissance économique au Canada. Déjà, 12 entreprises canadiennes figuraient sur la liste de 2023 du Cleantech Group des 100 entreprises mondiales de technologies propres les plus innovatrices, soit le deuxième plus grand nombre, tous pays confondus, derrière les États-Unis. Le gouvernement investit dans les entreprises de technologies propres pour veiller à ce qu'elles exploitent pleinement leurs capacités.

Le gouvernement annonce, dans le budget de 2024, les prochaines étapes du plan qu'il a mis en place afin d'attirer d'importants investissements au Canada pour créer des emplois bien rémunérés ainsi qu'accélérer le développement et le déploiement d'énergie propre et de technologies propres.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Mettre en œuvre les nouveaux importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement d'ici la fin de 2024, pour créer des emplois et maintenir le Canada sur la voie de la réduction de la pollution et de la carboneutralité à l'horizon 2050 :
 - Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans le captage, l'utilisation et le stockage du carbone;
 - Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans les technologies propres;
 - Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'hydrogène propre;
 - Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la fabrication de technologies propres;

- Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre.
- ✓ Stimuler l'investissement privé dans des projets, des technologies, des entreprises et des chaînes d'approvisionnement à faibles émissions de carbone par l'intermédiaire du Fonds de croissance du Canada, un fonds d'investissement indépendant de 15 milliards de dollars dirigé par certains des plus grands professionnels en investissements des régimes de pension du secteur public du pays.
 - Depuis que le gouvernement fédéral a lancé le Fonds de croissance du Canada l'an passé, 1,34 milliard de dollars du capital du Fonds ont été engagés. Ce montant du capital vise une entreprise d'énergie géothermique de calibre mondial, le tout premier contrat sur différence pour le carbone de ce type, et maintenant, des entrepreneurs et des entreprises d'innovation en technologies propres, au moyen d'un fonds canadien de premier plan pour le climat.
- ✓ Collaborer avec l'industrie, les provinces et les partenaires autochtones à la construction d'une chaîne d'approvisionnement de batteries de véhicules électriques de bout en bout, notamment en garantissant des investissements importants en 2023.
- ✓ Offrir un investissement d'au moins 20 milliards de dollars provenant de la Banque d'infrastructure du Canada pour appuyer la construction d'importants projets d'infrastructure d'électricité propre et de croissance propre.
- ✓ Un financement de 3,8 milliards de dollars pour la Stratégie canadienne sur les minéraux critiques afin de consolider la position du Canada comme fournisseur de choix pour les minéraux critiques et les technologies propres qu'ils permettent de développer.
- ✓ Un financement de 3 milliards de dollars pour reconstituer les fonds du Programme des énergies renouvelables intelligentes et de trajectoires d'électrification, qui vise à créer une énergie plus propre, plus abordable et plus fiable, ainsi qu'à soutenir l'innovation dans le développement de réseaux électriques et à stimuler davantage les investissements dans l'énergie éolienne extracôtière du Canada.

Instaurer un nouveau crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques

L'industrie automobile subit actuellement une transformation majeure. Alors que de plus en plus de véhicules électriques sont produits à l'échelle mondiale, il est essentiel que l'industrie automobile du Canada ait l'appui dont elle a besoin afin de rééquiper ses chaînes de montage et de construire de nouvelles usines pour saisir les occasions qu'offre l'engouement pour les véhicules électriques à l'échelle mondiale. Grâce à son secteur de ressources naturelles de calibre mondial, à sa main-d'œuvre talentueuse et à son contexte d'investissement attrayant, le Canada sera au centre de la chaîne d'approvisionnement des véhicules électriques pour toutes les étapes du processus de fabrication. Le Canada a l'occasion de se positionner aujourd'hui à l'avant-plan de cette chaîne d'approvisionnement mondiale en croissance et d'assurer des emplois de haute qualité à la population canadienne pour une génération à venir.

Les entreprises qui fabriquent des véhicules électriques et leurs précurseurs pourraient déjà demander le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour la fabrication de technologies propres de 30 % sur le coût de leurs investissements dans de nouvelles machines et de nouveaux équipements, conformément à l'annonce faite dans le budget de 2023. Le fait d'offrir un soutien supplémentaire à ces entreprises afin qu'elles choisissent le Canada pour plus d'une étape du processus de fabrication permettrait de créer encore plus d'emplois pour les Canadiennes et les Canadiens et de consolider la position du Canada en tant que chef de file dans ce secteur.

► Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend instaurer un nouveau crédit d'impôt de 10 % à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques applicable au coût des bâtiments utilisés pour des segments importants de la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques, pour les entreprises qui investissent au Canada dans trois segments de la chaîne d'approvisionnement :

- Assemblage de véhicules électriques;
- Production de batteries pour les véhicules électriques;
- Production de matériaux actifs de cathodes.

Pour que les coûts de bâtiments d'un contribuable dans l'un des segments précisés soient admissibles au crédit d'impôt, le contribuable (ou un membre d'un groupe de contribuables liés) doit demander le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la fabrication de technologies propres pour les trois segments précisés ou pour deux des trois segments précisés et détenir au moins une participation minoritaire admissible dans une société non liée qui demande le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour la fabrication de technologies propres dans le troisième segment. Les coûts des bâtiments de la société non liée seraient également admissibles au nouveau crédit d'impôt à l'investissement.

Le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques s'appliquerait aux biens qui sont acquis et qui sont disponibles pour utilisation le 1^{er} janvier 2024 ou après. Il serait ramené à 5 % pour 2033 et 2034 et ne serait plus offert après 2034.

Le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques devrait coûter 80 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à compter de 2024-2025 et 1,02 milliard de dollars supplémentaires de 2029-2030 à 2034-2035.

Les détails de la conception et de la mise en œuvre du crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques seront fournis dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2024*. Sa conception intégrerait des éléments du crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la fabrication de technologies propres, le cas échéant.

Instaurer d'importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie

Afin de saisir les possibilités d'investissement au sein de l'économie propre mondiale, le gouvernement offre six importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie. Ces derniers offrent aux entreprises et aux autres investisseurs la certitude dont ils ont besoin pour investir et bâtir au Canada. Et ils attirent déjà de grands projets créateurs d'emplois, assurant ainsi notre compétitivité à l'échelle mondiale.

Qu'ils servent à propulser de nouveaux projets d'électricité propre qui fourniront de l'énergie propre et abordable aux maisons et aux entreprises canadiennes ou des projets de captage du carbone qui décarboneront l'industrie lourde, les importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement mettent le Canada sur la voie de la carboneutralité en 2050.

En novembre 2023, le gouvernement a présenté le projet de loi C-59 afin d'instaurer les deux premiers crédits d'impôt à l'investissement et donner aux entreprises la certitude dont elles ont besoin pour prendre des décisions d'investissement au Canada aujourd'hui. Le projet de loi C-59 prévoit également des exigences relatives à la main-d'œuvre pour garantir que les entreprises versent les salaires syndicaux en vigueur et offrent aux personnes en apprentissage des possibilités d'acquérir de l'expérience et de réussir dans la population active. Avec l'appui et la collaboration des parlementaires, le gouvernement prévoit que le projet de loi C-59 recevra la sanction royale avant le 1^{er} juin 2024.

- ✓ **Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans le captage, l'utilisation et le stockage du carbone** : le crédit d'impôt serait disponible à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2022.
- ✓ **Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans les technologies propres** : le crédit d'impôt serait disponible à compter du 28 mars 2023.
- ✓ **Exigences relatives à la main-d'œuvre** : à compter du 28 novembre 2023, les entreprises doivent respecter ces exigences pour recevoir le taux de crédit d'impôt maximal pour les crédits d'impôt à l'investissement suivants :
 - Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans le captage, l'utilisation et le stockage du carbone;
 - Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans les technologies propres;
 - Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour l'hydrogène propre;
 - Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre.

Le gouvernement présentera bientôt une loi visant à accorder les deux crédits d'impôt à l'investissement suivants :

- **Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour l'hydrogène propre** : le crédit d'impôt serait disponible à compter du 28 mars 2023.
- **Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la fabrication de technologies propres** : le crédit d'impôt serait disponible à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2024.

En priorité, le gouvernement travaillera à l'adoption d'une loi pour les crédits d'impôt à l'investissement restants, y compris le nouveau crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques, ainsi que les bonifications et élargissements proposés :

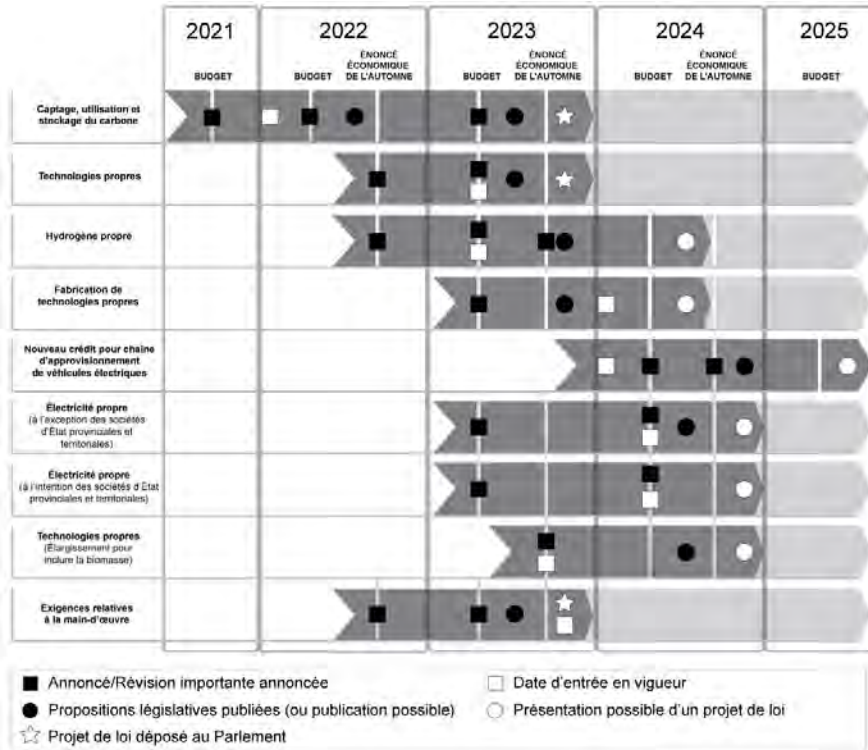
- **Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre** : le crédit d'impôt serait disponible à compter de la date de dépôt du budget de 2024 pour les projets dont la construction n'était pas amorcée avant le 28 mars 2023.

- Élargissement de l'admissibilité aux crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans les technologies propres et l'électricité propre en vue de soutenir l'utilisation des déchets de la biomasse pour l'électricité et le chauffage :
 - Le crédit d'impôt élargi à l'investissement dans les technologies propres serait disponible à compter du 21 novembre 2023.
 - Le crédit d'impôt élargi à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre serait disponible à compter de la date de dépôt du budget de 2024 pour les projets dont la construction n'était pas amorcée avant le 28 mars 2023.
- Améliorations du **crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour la fabrication de technologies propres** pour fournir une clarté accrue et améliorer l'accès aux projets en lien avec les minéraux critiques. Une proposition législative sera communiquée aux fins de consultation à l'été 2024; le gouvernement vise le dépôt de la mesure législative à l'automne 2024.
- **Le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques** serait disponible à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2024.

Étant donné que les importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement seront disponibles rétroactivement à leur date d'entrée en vigueur respective, les entreprises prennent déjà des mesures pour faire avancer des projets qui réduiront les émissions, créeront des emplois et assureront la croissance de l'économie. L'adoption d'importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans la loi assurera un avenir plus propre et plus prospère à la population canadienne aujourd'hui comme demain.

Figure 4.5

Calendrier de mise en œuvre des importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie

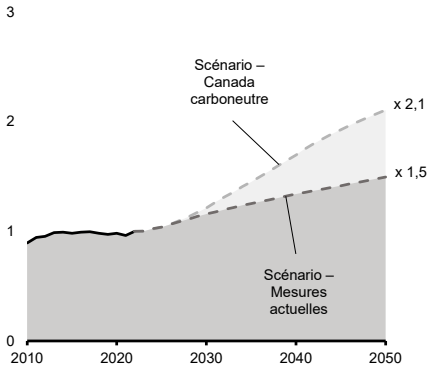


Instaurer le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre

Étant donné la croissance de l'économie, la demande d'électricité du Canada devrait doubler d'ici 2050 (graphique 4.7), et pour répondre à cette demande accrue par l'intermédiaire d'un réseau durable, sûr et abordable, la capacité électrique du pays doit augmenter de 1,7 à 2,2 fois par rapport aux niveaux actuels (graphique 4.8). Investir aujourd'hui dans l'électricité propre réduira de 12 % les coûts énergétiques mensuels de la population canadienne (graphique 4.9) et créera environ 250 000 bons emplois d'ici 2050 (graphique 4.10).

Graphique 4.7
Besoins en production d'électricité
au Canada, 2022-2050

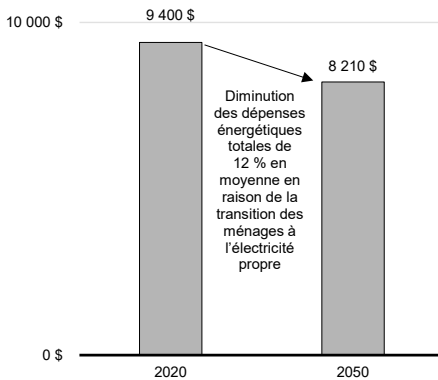
production par rapport à 2022



Source : Régie de l'énergie du Canada, 2023, *Avenir énergétique du Canada en 2023 – Offre et demande énergétiques à l'horizon 2050*; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada.

Graphique 4.9
Dépenses énergétiques annuelles
moyennes des ménages, 2020 et 2050

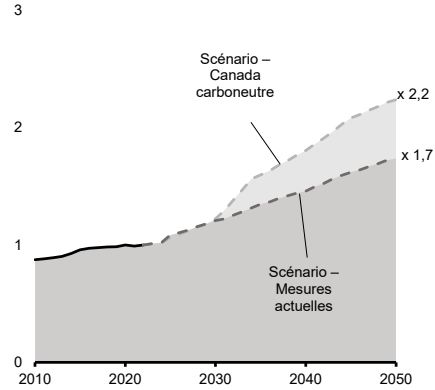
Coût énergétique annuel total



Source : Kate Harland et Jason Dion, 2023, *Énergie électrique propre, énergie abordable : Comment le gouvernement fédéral et les gouvernements provinciaux peuvent-ils faire économiser de l'argent aux Canadiens en tentant d'atteindre la carboneutralité*; Institut climatique du Canada

Graphique 4.8
Besoins en capacité électrique au
Canada, 2022-2050

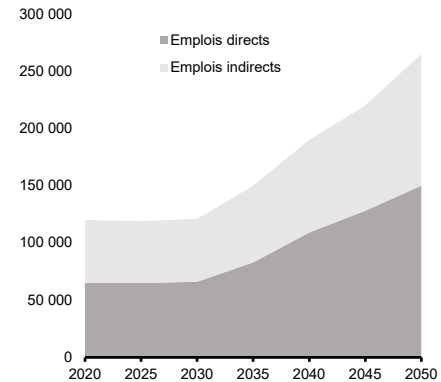
capacité par rapport à 2022



Source : Régie de l'énergie du Canada, 2023, *Avenir énergétique du Canada en 2023 – Offre et demande énergétiques à l'horizon 2050*; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada.

Graphique 4.10
Création d'emplois dans
l'électricité propre, 2020-2050

Nombre d'emplois (moyenne de trois scénarios d'investissement)



Source : Seton Stiebert pour l'Institut canadien pour des choix climatiques, 2022, *Projected Electricity Sector Labour Implications of Net-Zero Transitions in Canada*

Le Canada possède déjà l'un des réseaux électriques les plus propres au monde. En effet, 84 % de l'électricité est produite par des sources de production non émettrices. Le Québec, la Colombie-Britannique, le Manitoba, Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador et le Yukon sont déjà des chefs de file en matière d'électricité propre et produisent la quasi-totalité de leur électricité à partir d'une énergie hydroélectrique non émettrice, et ils ont un potentiel d'électricité propre encore inexploité. D'autres régions du Canada auront besoin d'investissements importants pour mettre en place des réseaux d'électricité propres et fiables, et le gouvernement fédéral s'efforce d'appuyer les provinces et les territoires dans ces investissements.

Dans le budget de 2023, le gouvernement a annoncé le nouveau crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre afin d'offrir un soutien général à la mise en œuvre de technologies d'électricité propre et d'accélérer les progrès vers un réseau d'électricité carboneutre à l'échelle du Canada.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce les détails de la conception et de la mise en œuvre du crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre, dont les caractéristiques sont les suivantes :
- Un taux de crédit d'impôt remboursable de 15 % pour les investissements admissibles dans de nouveaux équipements ou la remise en état en ce qui concerne :
 - o les systèmes de production d'électricité à faibles émissions utilisant de l'énergie éolienne, solaire, hydraulique ou géothermique, ou encore de l'énergie produite à partir de la biomasse résiduelle ou du gaz naturel avec captage et stockage du carbone;
 - o les systèmes fixes de stockage de l'électricité exploités sans combustibles fossiles, comme les batteries et le stockage d'énergie hydroélectrique par pompage;
 - o le transport de l'électricité entre les provinces et les territoires.
 - Le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre serait offert à certaines sociétés imposables et non imposables, y compris les sociétés appartenant à des municipalités ou à des communautés autochtones et les sociétés de gestion de pension.
 - À condition qu'un gouvernement provincial et territorial satisfasse à des conditions supplémentaires, décrites ci-dessous, le crédit d'impôt serait également offert aux sociétés d'État provinciales et territoriales qui investissent dans cette province ou ce territoire
 - Il faudra satisfaire à de rigoureuses exigences relatives à la main-d'œuvre, soit le versement des salaires syndicaux en vigueur et la création de possibilités d'apprentissage, pour obtenir le crédit d'impôt de 15 %.

Le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre devrait coûter 7,2 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans à compter de 2024-2025 et 25 milliards de dollars de plus de 2029-2030 à 2034-2035.

Le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre s'appliquerait aux biens qui sont acquis et qui sont disponibles pour utilisation à compter du jour du dépôt du budget de 2024 pour les projets dont la construction n'était pas amorcée avant le 28 mars 2023. Le crédit ne sera plus en vigueur après 2034. Des règles semblables s'appliqueraient aux sociétés d'État provinciales et territoriales, avec les modifications indiquées ci-dessous.

Sociétés d'État provinciales et territoriales

Le gouvernement fédéral propose que, pour que les sociétés d'État provinciales et territoriales aient accès au crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour l'électricité propre dans un territoire, le gouvernement de cette province ou de ce territoire devra :

- S'engager publiquement à :
 1. Mettre en œuvre un réseau d'électricité carboneutre d'ici 2035;
 2. Transférer, par l'intermédiaire des sociétés d'État provinciales et territoriales, la valeur du crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour l'électricité propre aux contribuables de leur province ou territoire afin de réduire les factures de ces derniers.
- Exiger des sociétés d'État provinciales et territoriales qui demandent le crédit d'impôt qu'elles rendent compte publiquement, chaque année, de la façon dont le crédit d'impôt a allégé les factures des contribuables.

Si un gouvernement provincial ou territorial satisfait à toutes les conditions d'ici le 31 mars 2025, alors les sociétés d'État provinciales ou territoriales qui investissent dans ce territoire pourraient avoir accès au crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour l'électricité propre pour les biens acquis et qui seront disponibles à compter du jour du dépôt du budget de 2024 pour les projets qui n'avaient pas commencé la construction avant le 28 mars 2023.

Si un gouvernement provincial ou territorial ne remplit pas toutes les conditions d'ici le 31 mars 2025, alors les sociétés d'État provinciales ou territoriales qui investissent dans ce territoire ne pourraient pas avoir accès au crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour l'électricité propre tant que toutes les conditions n'auront pas été remplies. Dans ce cas, le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour l'électricité propre s'appliquerait aux biens acquis et qui sont disponibles pour utilisation à compter de la date à laquelle les conditions sont réputées avoir été remplies pour des projets qui n'ont pas commencé la construction avant le 28 mars 2023.

Le ministère des Finances Canada consultera les provinces et les territoires pour connaître les détails de ces conditions avant que la loi ne soit présentée cet automne.

D'autres détails sur la conception et la mise en œuvre du crédit d'impôt se trouvent sous « Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre » dans la section Mesures fiscales : Renseignements supplémentaires du budget de 2024.

Fournir de l'électricité propre avec l'aide des communautés autochtones, nordiques et éloignées

Le gouvernement a annoncé des mesures importantes pour faire avancer les projets d'électricité propre à l'échelle nationale. Ces initiatives comprennent le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre, le Programme des énergies renouvelables intelligentes et de trajectoires d'électrification et le financement stratégique par l'intermédiaire de la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada. Bien au fait des objectifs et des défis en matière d'énergie dans les communautés autochtones, nordiques et éloignées – comme l'abandon du diesel – le gouvernement a accordé une aide exclusive aux projets dans ces domaines, y compris pour les étapes de la planification et de l'étude de faisabilité. Les investissements fédéraux faits récemment pour appuyer des projets avec ces collectivités comprennent :

- ✓ Jusqu'à 535 millions de dollars en financement de la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada et 50 millions de dollars en financement du Programme des énergies renouvelables intelligentes et de trajectoires d'électrification pour le projet de stockage d'énergie Oneida de 250 MW en Ontario, le plus grand projet de stockage de batteries au pays.
- ✓ Un financement de la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada de 173 millions de dollars et un financement de 50 millions du Programme des énergies renouvelables intelligentes et de trajectoires d'électrification pour le projet d'énergie éolienne de Bekevar, un projet d'énergie éolienne dirigé par des Autochtones en Saskatchewan.

Fournir de l'électricité propre avec l'aide des communautés autochtones, nordiques et éloignées

- ✓ Un financement de 14,4 millions de dollars pour l'étude de faisabilité du projet de liaison hydroélectrique et de fibre optique au Kivalliq, un projet novateur qui relierait le nord du Manitoba au sud-est du Nunavut en vue de fournir de l'électricité et un accès Internet à cinq communautés et à une mine existante. Ce projet aiderait les communautés nordiques à abandonner le diesel et permettrait de relier ces communautés au reste du Canada.
- ✓ Un financement de 9 millions de dollars du Programme des énergies renouvelables intelligentes et de trajectoires d'électrification pour le projet d'énergie solaire de Salay Prayzaan, qui est détenu entièrement par la Nation métisse de l'Alberta.

Instaurer d'importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie

L'ensemble des mesures incitatives à l'investissement dans l'économie prises par le gouvernement est sans précédent dans l'histoire du Canada. Le gouvernement accorde ces mesures de soutien en priorité pour attirer les investissements, créer des emplois bien rémunérés et assurer la croissance de l'économie, tout en continuant de progresser dans la lutte contre les changements climatiques.

Afin d'accorder sans délai les principaux crédits d'impôt à l'investissement, le gouvernement augmente les ressources accordées à l'Agence du revenu du Canada, à Ressources naturelles Canada et au ministère des Finances Canada, qui ont chacun un rôle à jouer dans la mise en œuvre de ces mesures de soutien. Pour ce faire :

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter à l'Agence du revenu du Canada jusqu'à 90,9 millions de dollars sur 11 ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour administrer les nouveaux importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement.
- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter à Ressources naturelles Canada 7,4 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour formuler des conseils spécialisés sur des questions techniques et scientifiques concernant les importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement et appuyer l'administration de certains crédits d'impôt à l'investissement auprès de l'Agence du revenu du Canada.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter au ministère des Finances Canada 21,4 millions de dollars sur 11 ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour mener à bien la mise en œuvre des importants crédits d'impôt, y compris l'élaboration des mesures législatives qui s'y rattachent, évaluer en continu les questions émergentes et y répondre, et proposer des modifications législatives appropriées à la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu* et au *Règlement de l'impôt sur le revenu*.

Mettre à profit le Fonds de croissance du Canada

Dirigé par certains des plus grands professionnels des régimes de pension du secteur public du pays, le Fonds de croissance du Canada est un instrument d'investissement public indépendant de 15 milliards de dollars lancé par le gouvernement fédéral pour attirer des capitaux privés et investir dans des projets et des entreprises canadiens. Les investissements du Fonds de croissance du Canada dans l'énergie propre et les technologies propres sont déjà en train de bâtir l'économie propre et dynamique du Canada et de créer des emplois bien rémunérés partout au pays :

- Le 25 octobre 2023, le Fonds de croissance du Canada réalisait son premier investissement. Il s'agit d'un investissement de 90 millions de dollars dans Eavor Technologies Inc., une société d'énergie géothermique novatrice de Calgary qui crée des possibilités d'emploi stimulantes pour les gens de l'Alberta et assure l'avenir en sol canadien d'une entreprise à la fine pointe de l'économie mondiale.
- Le deuxième investissement du Fonds de croissance du Canada, annoncé le 20 décembre 2023, est un investissement direct de 200 millions de dollars et un contrat sur différence pour le carbone complémentaire dans Entropy Inc., une entreprise de calibre mondial de Calgary spécialisée dans le captage et la séquestration du carbone. En plus de permettre la réduction de jusqu'à un million de tonnes de carbone par année, cet important investissement appuiera plus de 1 200 bons emplois pour les gens de l'Alberta et dynamisera les activités de l'entreprise au Canada.
- Le troisième investissement du Fonds de croissance du Canada, réalisé le 25 mars 2024, est un engagement de 50 millions de dollars dans le Fonds pour le climat d'Idéaliste, un fonds d'investissement dans les technologies propres dirigé l'entreprise Idéaliste Capital de Montréal. Le fonds des technologies propres gèrera les investissements en capitaux propres réalisés auprès d'entreprises et de gens d'affaires innovateurs qui créent des emplois bien rémunérés et accélèrent la transition énergétique.

Contrats sur différence pour le carbone

La tarification de la pollution est le fondement du plan du Canada visant à bâtir une économie carboneutre prospère. Il s'agit d'un système qui est équitable et qui fait la promotion de solutions axées sur les besoins du marché. Le gouvernement reconnaît la forte demande de l'industrie et d'autres parties prenantes à l'égard des contrats sur différence pour le carbone, considérés comme des outils accélérant les investissements dans la décarbonisation et les technologies de croissance propre en offrant une certitude par rapport à la tarification du carbone.

Dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, le gouvernement annonçait que le Fonds de croissance du Canada serait la principale entité fédérale à établir des contrats sur différence pour le carbone. Entre autres, le Fonds de croissance du Canada affectera, sur une base prioritaire, jusqu'à 7 milliards de dollars à l'établissement de toutes les formes de contrats sur différence et d'accords d'écoulement de crédits carbone. Le Fonds de croissance du Canada joue un rôle important en agissant à titre d'émetteur fédéral des contrats sur différence pour le carbone (CDC). Faisant fond sur le succès obtenu, le Fonds de croissance du Canada évalue la possibilité d'élargir ses offres de contrats pour le carbone et élabore des approches qui peuvent le mieux servir les différents marchés de crédits pour le carbone au Canada :

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce que le Fonds de croissance du Canada élabore une gamme étendue d'offres de CDC adaptées aux différents marchés et à leurs risques et possibilités uniques. Le Fonds de croissance du Canada continuera d'offrir des CDC et des accords d'écoulement de crédits carbone distincts, en mettant l'accent sur les provinces qui contribuent de façon importante à la réduction des émissions de gaz à effet de serre.
- En se basant sur les enseignements tirés de ces transactions, le gouvernement annonce dans le budget de 2024 que le Fonds de croissance du Canada cherchera comment élargir son approche, par exemple en élaborant des contrats standards pour certaines administrations et en déterminant des façons d'offrir ces contrats sur une base concurrentielle pour un certain nombre de réductions d'émissions.
- Le Fonds de croissance du Canada dispose encore d'environ 6 milliards de dollars pour continuer d'aller de l'avant, en priorité, avec toutes les formes de CDC et d'accords d'écoulement de crédits carbone. Le gouvernement annonce dans le budget de 2024 qu'il veillera à ce que le Fonds de croissance du Canada continue d'avoir les ressources dont il a besoin pour remplir son rôle d'émetteur fédéral de CDC. Le gouvernement évalue également diverses options visant à renforcer la capacité du Fonds de croissance du Canada d'offrir des CDC, notamment en explorant la possibilité d'un filet de sécurité gouvernemental pour certains passifs au titre des CDC du Fonds de croissance du Canada.

Les CDC peuvent aider à développer des marchés de crédit carbone dynamiques, et le gouvernement fédéral a pris des mesures pour assurer leur succès. Par exemple, en 2022, Environnement et Changement climatique Canada a travaillé avec l'Alberta pour s'assurer que son marché visé par le *Technology Innovation and Emissions Reduction (TIER) Regulation* était suffisamment rigoureux pour que la demande prévue de crédits de carbone dépasse l'offre prévue, ce qui garantit une demande de crédits robuste même si plus de grands projets de décarbonisation sont réalisés et que plus de crédits sont générés.

Les marchés du crédit relèvent en grande partie de la responsabilité des provinces, et il est possible d'améliorer le fonctionnement de ces marchés. Par exemple, l'engagement pris par les provinces de maintenir leurs régimes de tarification du carbone à long terme, de resserrer la rigueur des systèmes si nécessaire pour éviter une offre excessive de crédits et de publier le prix des crédits carbone, et l'engagement renouvelé de maintenir un signal de prix de 170 \$ la tonne d'ici 2030 pourraient aider à améliorer les attentes des investisseurs en matière de prix du carbone. Une plus grande transparence des prix du crédit améliorerait grandement le fonctionnement des marchés et assurerait une plus grande certitude pour les investissements, ce qui permettrait de débloquer plus de projets de décarbonisation. Elle faciliterait également les efforts que déploie le Fonds de croissance du Canada pour élaborer des CDC standard et conclure plus d'opérations beaucoup plus rapidement sur les marchés provinciaux du carbone.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, il est annoncé qu'Environnement et Changement climatique Canada collaborera avec les provinces et les territoires pour améliorer le fonctionnement des marchés du crédit carbone, ce qui permettra d'exploiter le potentiel d'autres projets de décarbonisation dans l'ensemble du Canada.

Réaliser de grands projets

Afin de placer le Canada sur la voie de la carboneutralité, il faudra des investissements importants et soutenus du secteur privé dans l'électricité propre, les minéraux critiques et d'autres grands projets. Pour que ces investissements se concrétisent, le système de réglementation du Canada doit être efficace et plus rapide – il ne devrait pas falloir plus de dix ans pour ouvrir une nouvelle mine et sécuriser les chaînes d'approvisionnement en minéraux critiques.

À cette fin, dans le budget de 2023, le gouvernement annonçait qu'il avait l'intention d'élaborer un plan visant à accroître l'efficacité des processus d'évaluation d'impact et d'autorisation pour les grands projets. Le Groupe de travail ministériel chargé de l'efficacité réglementaire des projets de croissance propre a été mis sur pied afin de coordonner ce travail et de générer des changements culturels favorables à la croissance dans l'ensemble du gouvernement, pour garantir que les approbations de projets importants se fassent plus rapidement. Les nouveaux grands projets créent des milliers d'emplois bien rémunérés pour la population canadienne, et le gouvernement cherche à multiplier ces projets.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce des mesures qui aideront à clarifier les grands projets et à réduire leurs délais afin qu'ils puissent être réalisés plus rapidement :
 - Fournir un financement de 9 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au Bureau de la croissance propre du Bureau du Conseil privé pour mettre en œuvre les recommandations du Groupe de travail ministériel et réduire les inefficacités interministérielles, pour éviter notamment de mettre l'accent sur des répercussions à faible risque bien étudiées, de veiller au respect de nouveaux échéanciers d'autorisation dans l'ensemble des ministères et d'améliorer l'échange de données entre les ministères pour réduire les études redondantes.
 - Lancer des travaux pour mettre en place un nouveau coordonnateur des permis fédéraux au sein du Bureau de la croissance propre du Bureau du Conseil privé.
 - **Fixer un objectif de cinq ans ou moins pour réaliser les processus fédéraux d'évaluation d'impact et d'autorisation** des projets désignés par le gouvernement fédéral, et un objectif de deux ans ou moins pour permettre l'exécution de projets non désignés par le gouvernement fédéral.
 - **Publier une directive du Cabinet visant à encourager le changement de culture**, à atteindre de nouvelles cibles et à établir clairement les rôles et responsabilités au sein des ministères et entre eux, pour faire en sorte que les projets de croissance propre soient construits en temps opportun et de façon prévisible.
 - **Créer un tableau de bord des autorisations fédérales** qui rend compte de l'état d'avancement des grands projets nécessitant des permis afin d'améliorer la prévisibilité pour les promoteurs et promotrices de projets et de renforcer la transparence et la reddition de compte du gouvernement fédéral à la population canadienne.

- **Fixer un objectif de trois ans pour l'examen des projets d'énergie nucléaire**, en collaborant avec la Commission canadienne de sûreté nucléaire et l'Agence canadienne d'évaluation de l'impact, et chercher à savoir comment mieux simplifier le processus et réduire les chevauchements entre les deux agences.
- Pour faire progresser le principe « un projet, un examen », dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de faire ce qui suit :
 - **Modifier la *Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact*** pour répondre à l'arrêt rendu en octobre 2023 par la Cour suprême du Canada qui a statué que certains éléments de la Loi sont inconstitutionnels. Les modifications proposées garantiront que la Loi est conforme à la Constitution, ce qui facilitera l'examen efficace des projets, tout en faisant progresser la croissance propre du Canada et en protégeant l'environnement. Une loi modifiée fournira une certitude aux entreprises et à celles et ceux qui investissent grâce à des mesures qui permettront une plus grande souplesse dans le remplacement des évaluations afin qu'il y ait possibilité de collaborer et d'éviter le double emploi entre les administrations, une meilleure définition des situations pour savoir s'il est possible de créer des commissions d'examen fédérales-provinciales, et la possibilité pour l'Agence de prendre des décisions préalables quant à la nécessité d'une évaluation d'impact complète après la phase de planification. La Loi modifiée continuera de respecter la *Loi sur la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones*.
 - **Améliorer la coordination entre les ordres de gouvernement** en utilisant les outils disponibles aux termes de la *Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact* et en permettant des mécanismes de coordination pour réduire le double emploi et atténuer le fardeau des processus réglementaires pour les promoteurs et promotrices de projets et les groupes autochtones.
 - **Mobiliser les premiers ministres du Nord, les Autochtones, les communautés, l'industrie et d'autres partenaires** pour discuter de changements transformateurs qui pourraient être apportés à leurs propres cadres d'examen des projets, afin de garantir que le Nord est également prêt à évaluer et à élaborer des projets de croissance propre.
- Afin d'améliorer la consultation et les partenariats, y compris avec les partenaires autochtones, le gouvernement annonce également dans le budget de 2024 qu'il :
 - **Fera progresser la participation des Autochtones aux grands projets**, par l'intermédiaire du Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones décrit au chapitre 6, qui donnera aux communautés

autochtones plus de possibilités de bénéficier du nombre important de projets de ressources naturelles et d'énergie qui devraient être menés sur leurs territoires.

- **Collaborera pour mettre en place un coordonnateur des consultations de la Couronne** afin d'assurer une consultation efficace et significative des peuples autochtones par la Couronne sur la délivrance de permis de réglementation fédérale pour les projets qui ne font pas l'objet d'évaluations d'impact fédérales. Le gouvernement consultera les Premières Nations, les Inuits, les Métis et les partenaires autochtones signataires de traités modernes et d'ententes sur l'autonomie gouvernementale à propos de la conception du rôle de coordonnateur des consultations de la Couronne. L'Agence d'évaluation d'impact du Canada continuera d'être l'organisme de consultation de la Couronne pour toutes les décisions fédérales relatives aux projets qui font l'objet d'évaluations d'impact fédérales.
- **Renforcera la capacité autochtone de consultation** en faisant progresser l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre conjointes d'accords de protocole de consultation et de centres de ressources, sous la direction de Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada.

De plus amples renseignements sur les recommandations du Groupe de travail ministériel seront présentés dans un plan d'action au printemps 2024. En outre, une analyse plus approfondie des possibilités d'améliorer l'efficacité du processus d'évaluation d'impact sera menée dans le cadre de l'examen quinquennal de la liste de projets désignés de la *Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact*, qui aura lieu plus tard cette année, après l'entrée en vigueur de la loi modifiée. La population et les partenaires autochtones seront consultés dans le cadre de cet examen.

La réalisation de grands projets se traduit par plus d'emplois, dans plus de régions à travers le Canada et plus de possibilités pour la prochaine génération de travailleuses et travailleurs.

Protéger l'industrie canadienne des biocarburants

Les biocarburants et le biogaz sont des sources d'énergie renouvelables produites de manière durable au moyen de plantes ou de déchets biologiques, comme les cultures de canola et les émissions des sites d'enfouissement. Non seulement ces sources d'énergie génèrent moins d'émissions de gaz à effet de serre que les combustibles fossiles, mais elles représentent aussi une occasion unique pour l'économie canadienne. Cette industrie permet de soutenir les emplois dans les secteurs de l'agriculture et de la foresterie, et peut aider à décarboner des secteurs clés comme le transport maritime, aérien et ferroviaire, ainsi que l'industrie lourde. En vigueur depuis 2022, le *Règlement sur les combustibles propres* du Canada favorise la production et l'adoption de

biocarburants particuliers au Canada.

Le gouvernement propose de nouvelles mesures pour soutenir la production de biocarburants au Canada, en mettant l'accent sur le diesel renouvelable, le carburant d'aviation durable et le gaz naturel renouvelable, afin de tirer parti de la demande croissante pour ces carburants et de renforcer la position du Canada sur le marché. Le budget de 2024 annonce ce qui suit :

- Le gouvernement a l'intention de déboursier jusqu'à 500 millions de dollars par année des recettes tirées des paiements de conformité prévus dans le *Règlement sur les combustibles propres* pour soutenir la production de biocarburants au Canada, sous réserve de paiements de conformité suffisants au gouvernement fédéral. De plus amples renseignements seront fournis dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2024*.
- De plus, le gouvernement procédera à la réorganisation du Fonds pour les combustibles propres afin de pouvoir offrir du financement plus rapidement et de prolonger le Fonds de quatre ans, soit jusqu'en 2029-2030. Grâce au financement reporté qui est proposé par l'intermédiaire de cette prolongation, 776,3 millions de dollars au total pourront être versés de 2024-2025 à 2029-2030 pour soutenir des projets de combustibles propres. Le programme adoptera un processus continu d'acceptation des demandes, et des processus de simplification des négociations et des prises de décisions permettront d'en accélérer l'exécution. D'ici la fin de l'année, Ressources naturelles Canada lancera un autre appel de propositions dans le cadre du nouveau Fonds pour les combustibles propres élargi.
- La Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada investira au moins 500 millions de dollars dans la production de biocarburants dans le cadre de son volet d'investissement dans l'infrastructure verte.

Faire progresser l'énergie nucléaire, la recherche nucléaire et les travaux d'assainissement de l'environnement

L'énergie nucléaire non émettrice est l'un des outils clés pour aider le monde à atteindre la carboneutralité d'ici 2050. Le Canada se distingue comme l'un des rares pays à avoir mis au point et déployé sa propre technologie nucléaire, le CANDU. Et les chaînes d'approvisionnement canadiennes solides construites autour du CANDU non seulement génèrent des emplois hautement qualifiés et favorisent la recherche et le développement, mais jouent également un rôle dans la conception d'une électricité propre et abordable. Le secteur nucléaire du Canada produit également des isotopes médicaux, essentiels à la radiothérapie et au diagnostic des maladies cardiaques.

Le Canada est un chef de file mondial en matière d'énergie nucléaire

Au cours des dernières années, le gouvernement a annoncé des mesures et des investissements importants pour faire progresser l'énergie nucléaire.

Grands réacteurs

- ✓ Le Canada s'est engagé à fournir jusqu'à 3 milliards de dollars de financement à l'exportation à la Roumanie pour soutenir la construction de deux nouveaux réacteurs CANDU, ce qui a réduira la dépendance de ce pays à l'égard de l'énergie russe, tout en augmentant sa sécurité énergétique et celle de ses voisins, et ce, en plus de soutenir la création d'emplois canadiens. Les chaînes d'approvisionnement canadiennes participeront à la construction et à l'entretien de ces réacteurs au cours de leur vie opérationnelle de plusieurs décennies.
- ✓ Le gouvernement a annoncé un financement de 50 millions de dollars pour appuyer l'expansion nucléaire importante de Bruce Power.

Petits réacteurs modulaires (PRM)

- ✓ La Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada a annoncé un investissement de 970 millions de dollars visant à soutenir Ontario Power Generation dans la construction, à Darlington, du premier PRM à l'échelle du réseau parmi les pays du G7.
- ✓ Le Fonds stratégique pour l'innovation a engagé 94,7 millions de dollars pour accélérer le développement de trois modèles de PRM de prochaine génération.
- ✓ Le gouvernement a annoncé un financement de 74 millions de dollars pour aider SaskPower à développer des PRM.
- ✓ Le gouvernement a annoncé un financement de 120,6 millions de dollars pour permettre le déploiement de PRM dans le cadre de diverses activités, comme le renforcement de la capacité réglementaire.

Importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie :

- ✓ Les crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre et la fabrication de technologies propres annoncés dans le budget de 2023 appuieraient les investissements dans la production d'électricité nucléaire, les chaînes d'approvisionnement de l'énergie nucléaire et la production de combustible nucléaire, qui font partie de la solution pour réaliser la transition vers une économie propre.

Finance durable :

- ✓ Le gouvernement a mis à jour son Cadre des obligations vertes afin de rendre certaines dépenses d'énergie nucléaire admissibles.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce de nouvelles mesures pour favoriser la réalisation de projets nucléaires de manière opportune, prévisible et responsable.

Les Laboratoires nucléaires canadiens effectuent des recherches en sciences nucléaires qui aident à faire progresser les technologies de l'énergie propre et les technologies médicales, ainsi que l'assainissement de l'environnement et la gestion des déchets des sites nucléaires historiques. Ce travail est supervisé par Énergie atomique du Canada limitée, une société d'État chargée de favoriser la science et la technologie nucléaires et d'assurer la protection de l'environnement sur les sites nucléaires.

- Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 3,1 milliards de dollars sur 11 ans, à compter de 2025-2026, avec 1,5 milliard de dollars en amortissement restant, à Énergie atomique du Canada limitée pour aider Laboratoires nucléaires canadiens à réaliser ses recherches en sciences nucléaires et ses travaux de protection de l'environnement et d'assainissement des sites.

Poursuivre la collaboration au sein du groupe de travail Canada-États-Unis sur la transformation de l'énergie

Le 24 mars 2023, le premier ministre Trudeau et le président Biden ont mis sur pied le Groupe de travail sur la transformation de l'énergie (GTTE) Canada-États-Unis, à titre d'initiative conjointe d'une durée d'un an, pour appuyer la sécurité énergétique collective et la croissance économique dans le contexte de la transition vers un avenir énergétique propre. Le Canada est heureux d'annoncer le renouvellement du Groupe de travail sur la transformation de l'énergie pour une autre année.

Depuis sa création, le GTTE a permis de réaliser des progrès importants vers des chaînes d'approvisionnement canado-américaines plus sûres et plus résilientes pour les minéraux critiques, les combustibles nucléaires, l'acier vert et l'aluminium.

Le Canada est un chef de file mondial de l'approvisionnement en minéraux critiques acquis de manière responsable. Le gouvernement investit 3,8 milliards de dollars dans le cadre de la Stratégie canadienne sur les minéraux critiques afin de développer davantage les chaînes de valeur canadiennes pour les minéraux critiques nécessaires à l'économie verte et numérique du pays, y compris le nouveau crédit d'impôt pour l'exploration de minéraux critiques. La stratégie sera rendue possible par des bonifications au crédit d'impôt à l'investissement pour la fabrication de technologies propres et par le nouveau crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques du Canada.

Le Canada s'appuie sur son partenariat solide avec les États-Unis en ce qui concerne les minéraux critiques, fondé sur le Plan d'action conjoint pour la collaboration dans le domaine des minéraux critiques entre le Canada et les États-Unis. Dans le cadre du GTTE, le Canada a redoublé d'efforts pour régler des questions d'intérêt commun, par exemple renforcer la sécurité de l'approvisionnement en minéraux critiques. Le gouvernement continuera de travailler en étroite collaboration avec les partenaires de l'industrie et ses alliés afin d'appuyer des projets transfrontaliers et prioritaires de minéraux critiques qui font progresser les intérêts communs.

Poursuivre la collaboration au sein du groupe de travail Canada-États-Unis sur la transformation de l'énergie

L'énergie nucléaire jouera un rôle clé dans l'atteinte de la carboneutralité. Le Canada est une nation nucléaire de niveau 1 qui compte plus de 70 ans de leadership technologique, y compris sa propre technologie de réacteur nationale, et une chaîne d'approvisionnement nationale solide qui comprend le plus grand dépôt mondial d'uranium naturel de haute qualité. Le gouvernement agit pour soutenir la croissance de l'énergie nucléaire, notamment par l'intermédiaire du crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre, du crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la fabrication de technologies propres, du Fonds stratégique pour l'innovation, de la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada et du Cadre des obligations vertes mis à jour qui comprend certaines dépenses liées à l'énergie nucléaire.

Lors de la COP28, le gouvernement et des partenaires aux vues semblables ont réaffirmé leur engagement à tripler la capacité nucléaire et à promouvoir l'investissement public-privé pour renforcer les chaînes d'approvisionnement et dépendre moins de pays non alliés afin d'obtenir le combustible nucléaire nécessaire pour l'énergie nucléaire avancée et conventionnelle. Par l'intermédiaire du GTTE, le Canada continuera de consulter l'industrie et les partenaires internationaux en vue d'annoncer des mesures concrètes plus tard au printemps pour soutenir les chaînes d'approvisionnement en combustible nucléaire nord-américaines.

L'acier et l'aluminium canadiens – qui sont parmi les plus verts au monde – sont des piliers importants des chaînes d'approvisionnement manufacturières nord-américaines intégrées et des produits clés pour soutenir la transition vers la carboneutralité. Le gouvernement a beaucoup investi pour décarboner davantage les secteurs de l'acier et de l'aluminium et maintenir leur compétitivité dans l'économie verte. En outre, plus tôt cette année, le gouvernement a annoncé des mesures visant à accroître la transparence des données sur les importations d'acier, ce qui permettra de fournir plus de détails sur l'origine de l'acier importé et d'harmoniser la pratique du Canada avec celle des États-Unis. Le Canada continuera de collaborer avec les États-Unis afin de promouvoir des approches communes pour le commerce des produits d'acier et d'aluminium verts à faibles émissions.

Le Canada continuera de faire progresser ses travaux en partenariat avec les États-Unis, afin de réduire notre exposition commune aux chaînes de production et d'approvisionnement contrôlées par des pays qui n'ont pas les mêmes vues, notamment en attirant des investissements dans les chaînes d'approvisionnement des véhicules électriques, l'énergie solaire et bien d'autres.

Soutenir le Carrefour de la croissance propre

Le Carrefour de la croissance propre est la principale source d'information et de conseils du gouvernement sur le financement fédéral et d'autres mesures de soutien aux projets de technologie propre au Canada. Il appuie directement jusqu'à 1 100 entreprises et organisations chaque année, des petites entreprises émergentes jusqu'aux entreprises canadiennes de pointe dans le domaine des technologies propres.

Conjointement, Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada et Ressources naturelles Canada se sont associés à 16 autres ministères et organismes pour mettre en place ce guichet unique, qui aide les entreprises voulant investir au Canada et créer une croissance carboneutre à s'y retrouver dans les nombreux programmes et incitatifs du gouvernement fédéral en matière d'économie propre. Le Carrefour de la croissance propre donne ainsi lieu à de nouveaux investissements et à la création de bons emplois pour la main-d'œuvre canadienne.

- ▶ Pour continuer à aider les partenaires des technologies propres à trouver et à obtenir du soutien et des conseils pertinents, le gouvernement propose, dans le budget de 2024, d'affecter 6,1 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au Carrefour de la croissance propre.

Lignes directrices sur l'investissement durable fait au Canada

Le gouvernement reconnaît qu'il est important de faciliter la réalisation d'investissements climatiques crédibles et de lutter contre l'écoblanchiment afin de protéger l'intégrité et l'équité de l'économie propre. Il s'agit là d'un élément essentiel pour accroître la confiance des personnes qui investissent et mobiliser l'investissement privé dont le Canada a besoin pour contribuer à l'établissement d'une économie carboneutre d'ici 2050.

Conformément à l'annonce faite dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, le ministère des Finances Canada travaille avec Environnement et Changement climatique Canada et Ressources naturelles Canada pour entreprendre les prochaines étapes, en consultation avec les organismes de réglementation, le secteur financier, l'industrie et des experts indépendants, afin d'élaborer une taxonomie qui soit conforme à l'atteinte de la carboneutralité d'ici 2050.

Ce travail est orienté par le Rapport sur la feuille de route de la taxonomie du Conseil d'action en matière de finance durable, qui a fourni au gouvernement des recommandations sur la conception d'une taxonomie pour identifier les activités économiques que le secteur financier pourrait qualifier d'activités « vertes » ou « de transition ». Le gouvernement fera le point sur l'évolution d'une taxonomie canadienne plus tard cette année.

4.3 Favoriser la croissance des entreprises pour créer des emplois

Les petites et moyennes entreprises font partie intégrante de l'économie canadienne et emploient près de 64 % de la main-d'œuvre canadienne. Gens d'affaires, petites entreprises locales, entreprises en démarrage ou moyennes entreprises en pleine croissance, partout au Canada, on trouve des gens qui ont de bonnes idées, qui sont prêts à développer leur entreprise et à créer de bons emplois. Le gouvernement veille à ce que le contexte d'investissement du pays permette aux entreprises de réussir.

Afin que la croissance économique atteigne le rythme nécessaire, les entreprises existantes ont besoin de soutien pour rester compétitives et se développer. Le gouvernement prend des mesures pour aider les entreprises à développer leurs innovations technologiques et à mettre en œuvre des technologies qui augmentent la productivité dans l'ensemble de l'économie. La réduction de la paperasse permet aux entreprises nouvelles et existantes de croître plus rapidement. Le fait d'accroître l'accès au financement provenant de sociétés d'État à vocation financière et d'encourager les grands fonds de pension publics du Canada à mettre à profit leurs investissements au pays permettra de créer de nouvelles possibilités de croissance pour les entreprises canadiennes.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement facilite le démarrage de nouvelles entreprises et la croissance des entreprises existantes en réduisant les formalités administratives et en fournissant les outils dont les entreprises ont besoin pour prendre de l'expansion. Le gouvernement prend également des mesures pour que les institutions publiques et les sociétés d'État canadiennes mettent leur capital au service du pays et saisissent les occasions de stimuler la croissance et la productivité du Canada.

Principales mesures en cours

Le gouvernement fédéral a déployé un arsenal de programmes et d'initiatives pour aider les petites et moyennes entreprises à prospérer et favoriser la croissance économique. Voici des exemples :

- ✓ Aider les petites et moyennes entreprises à embaucher 55 000 apprentis de première année dans les métiers de la construction et de la fabrication du Sceau rouge en accordant une subvention de 5 000 \$ pour aider à payer les coûts initiaux, tels que les salaires et la formation.
- ✓ Maintenir le taux effectif marginal d'imposition (TEMI) le plus bas du G7 et un avantage concurrentiel de 5,2 points de pourcentage par rapport au TEMI moyen des États-Unis, pour s'assurer que le Canada est endroit concurrentiel pour faire des affaires.
- ✓ Dans le cadre du budget de 2022, réduire l'impôt des petites entreprises canadiennes en croissance en éliminant de façon plus graduelle l'accès au taux d'imposition des petites entreprises.
- ✓ Obtenir de Visa et de Mastercard des engagements à réduire les frais d'interchange des cartes de crédit pour les petites entreprises tout en protégeant les programmes de récompense pour les consommatrices et les consommateurs. Ces réductions devraient permettre aux petites entreprises canadiennes admissibles d'économiser environ 1 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans.
- ✓ Offrir un soutien continu aux petites et moyennes entreprises par l'intermédiaire des sept agences de développement régional du Canada, dont plus de 3,7 milliards de dollars depuis 2018 pour aider les entreprises à prendre de l'expansion et à innover dans le cadre du programme Croissance économique régionale par l'innovation.
- ✓ Depuis 2018, affecter plus de 7 milliards de dollars à la Stratégie pour les femmes en entrepreneuriat afin d'aider les entreprises appartenant à des femmes à accéder au financement, aux réseaux et à l'expertise dont elles ont besoin pour démarrer, prendre de l'expansion et accéder à de nouveaux marchés.
- ✓ Apporter des améliorations au Programme de financement des petites entreprises du Canada, de manière à augmenter d'environ 560 millions de dollars le financement annuel offert aux petites entreprises.
- ✓ Affecter une somme pouvant atteindre 265 millions de dollars au Programme pour l'entrepreneuriat des communautés noires afin d'aider les propriétaires d'entreprises et les gens d'affaires noirs à réussir et à faire croître leur entreprise.

- ✓ Affecter une somme de 150 millions de dollars au Fonds de croissance autochtone pour aider à recruter d'autres personnes voulant investir, qui constitueront à leur tour une source de capital à long terme pour pérenniser la réussite des entreprises autochtones.
- ✓ Verser 49 milliards de dollars en prêts sans intérêt allant jusqu'à 60 000 \$, assortis d'un remboursement partiel, à près de 900 000 petites entreprises et organismes à but non lucratif par l'intermédiaire du Compte d'urgence pour les entreprises canadiennes (CUEC).

Harmoniser les règlements à l'échelle du pays

Le Canada ne peut atteindre son potentiel économique en raison des obstacles au commerce intérieur. Ces obstacles, surtout les 13 règlements différents pour chaque province et territoire, empêchent les entreprises de commercer par-delà les frontières provinciales et territoriales, empêchent la main-d'œuvre de se déplacer entre les provinces et les territoires et peuvent augmenter les coûts pour les entreprises qui travaillent à surmonter les obstacles réglementaires.

Le fait de s'attaquer aux obstacles au commerce intérieur, y compris l'harmonisation des règlements entre les provinces et les territoires, permettra de créer davantage d'occasions pour les entreprises canadiennes de croître et de rendre la vie plus abordable pour toute la population canadienne, grâce à une concurrence accrue et à plus d'options possibles au moment de prendre des décisions de consommation. Selon le Fonds monétaire international, le produit intérieur brut (PIB) par habitant du Canada pourrait s'accroître de 4 % ou de 2 900 \$ par habitant selon les estimations en dollars de 2023, grâce à la réduction des obstacles internes au commerce interprovincial des biens.

En 2022, le gouvernement fédéral a lancé le Plan d'action fédéral pour renforcer le commerce intérieur, qui oriente le travail effectué avec les provinces et les territoires en vue de réduire la paperasserie. Cette stratégie comprend une évaluation rigoureuse des exceptions fédérales qui subsistent dans l'Accord de libre-échange canadien (ALEC) et des investissements importants dans les données et la recherche commerciales.

Deux jalons importants ont été atteints, et d'autres mesures seront prises en 2024 :

- ✓ L'élimination et la simplification du tiers de toutes les exceptions fédérales dans l'ALEC. Ainsi, 14 exceptions relatives à l'approvisionnement ont été supprimées en vue d'offrir aux entreprises canadiennes plus de possibilités de livrer concurrence pour la fourniture de biens et de services gouvernementaux. D'ici la fin de 2024, le gouvernement fédéral publiera la justification de toutes les exceptions restantes et encourage les provinces et les territoires à faire de même.

- ✓ Le lancement du nouveau Centre de données et d'information sur le commerce intérieur le 3 avril 2024. Le Centre est une plateforme de données ouverte et accessible qui fournira gratuitement et rapidement de l'information aux gouvernements, aux entreprises et à la main-d'œuvre afin de les aider à choisir où investir et où travailler. Le Centre permettra de faire connaître les endroits où les obstacles à la mobilité de la main-d'œuvre sont les plus importants et où les formalités administratives inutiles coûtent du temps et de l'argent aux entreprises.

Le gouvernement fédéral est déterminé à poursuivre sa collaboration avec les provinces et les territoires afin de s'assurer que les biens, les services et les personnes au travail se déplacent sans heurt dans l'ensemble du pays. Pour y arriver, il faut promouvoir la reconnaissance mutuelle des normes réglementaires et éliminer les formalités administratives inutiles pour favoriser la pleine mobilité de la main-d'œuvre dans les secteurs de la construction, de la santé et des services de garde d'enfants.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement lancera en juin 2024 la toute première enquête canadienne sur le commerce interprovincial afin de connaître les défis que doivent relever des milliers d'entreprises canadiennes lorsqu'elles achètent, vendent et investissent au-delà des frontières provinciales et territoriales. Les conclusions de l'enquête aideront à cerner les principaux obstacles interprovinciaux, qui pourront alors être éliminés.

Comme il est précisé au chapitre 1, le gouvernement fédéral tire également profit du financement fédéral destiné au logement pour encourager les provinces et les territoires à harmoniser leurs codes du bâtiment, y compris pour appuyer la construction de logements modulaires, afin de faciliter la construction d'un plus grand nombre de maisons, plus rapidement.

Le gouvernement fédéral annoncera en temps voulu d'autres progrès réalisés pour harmoniser le contexte réglementaire dans l'ensemble du pays.

Établir la nouvelle Remise canadienne sur le carbone pour les petites entreprises

Les petites et moyennes entreprises du Canada font prospérer les rues principales partout au pays, créent des emplois et permettent à plusieurs de réaliser leur rêve d'entrepreneuriat. Il est essentiel que ces entreprises prospèrent afin qu'elles puissent continuer d'être la pierre d'assise de nos communautés et de notre économie.

La pollution a un coût, qui ne fera qu'augmenter au cours du présent siècle, car les changements climatiques provoquent des catastrophes naturelles de plus en plus nombreuses et ont des effets de plus graves sur la santé, comme le précise le chapitre 5. Le système canadien de tarification du carbone comprend un filet de sécurité fédéral pour les provinces et les territoires qui ne mettent pas en place leur propre système. Il s'agit d'un système conçu pour être juste et abordable, pour les ménages, les communautés autochtones, les exploitations agricoles et les entreprises, tout en réduisant la pollution qui cause les changements climatiques.

Le gouvernement respecte son engagement de remettre aux petites et moyennes entreprises le produit de la tarification de la pollution, en annonçant un processus de retour accéléré et automatisé afin d'offrir des remboursements directs aux petites et moyennes entreprises des provinces où la redevance fédérale sur les combustibles s'applique, la nouvelle Remise canadienne sur le carbone pour les petites entreprises.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de retourner d'urgence le produit de la redevance sur les combustibles de 2019-2020 à 2023-2024 à un nombre estimatif de 600 000 sociétés ayant 499 employés ou moins, au moyen d'un nouveau crédit d'impôt remboursable. Cette mesure permettrait de fournir plus de 2,5 milliards de dollars directement aux petites et moyennes entreprises canadiennes.
- Les produits seraient retournés directement aux sociétés admissibles par l'intermédiaire de paiements directs de l'Agence du revenu du Canada (ARC), séparément des remboursements d'impôt de l'ARC.
- Pour que le produit leur soit retourné pour chaque année où la redevance sur les combustibles s'appliquait, les sociétés seraient tenues de produire leur déclaration de revenus pour 2023 d'ici le 15 juillet 2024.
- La proposition retournerait les produits pour les années futures de la redevance sur les combustibles, y compris pour 2024-2025, de la même façon chaque année.

Environnement et Changement climatique Canada continue de consulter les gouvernements autochtones sur la meilleure façon de retourner directement le produit de la redevance sur les combustibles à leurs communautés et annoncera bientôt les prochaines étapes. La part des produits provenant de la redevance sur les combustibles accordée aux gouvernements autochtones doublera pour atteindre 2 % des recettes directes à compter de cette année.

Ouvrir la voie à de nouvelles opportunités grâce aux sociétés d'État à vocation financière

Les sociétés d'État à vocation financière du Canada appuient la croissance économique en aidant les entreprises à obtenir le financement dont elles ont besoin pour croître, en aidant les exploitations agricoles et les entreprises agroalimentaires à investir dans de nouveaux équipements et technologies et à soutenir leurs activités, ainsi qu'en aidant les entreprises à vendre leurs produits dans le monde entier.

Les contribuables canadiens s'attendent à ce que leur argent soit dépensé de manière optimale par le gouvernement. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement a annoncé, dans *l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, qu'il examinerait les activités de la Banque de développement du Canada, d'Exportation et développement Canada et de Financement agricole Canada. D'après cet examen :

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que des changements sont apportés au Cadre stratégique d'adéquation du capital et des dividendes des sociétés d'État à vocation financière. Ces changements visent à mettre davantage l'accent sur les mesures axées sur les extrants, comme la croissance économique, et à veiller à ce que les sociétés d'État à vocation financière suivent les pratiques exemplaires d'organismes pairs dans des administrations internationales semblables, et non d'acteurs du secteur privé.
 - Le Cadre modifié instaure également une cote de solvabilité cible pour les sociétés d'État à vocation financière dans les cas où le Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières n'a pas de rôle de surveillance législative. Le Cadre modifié se trouve dans le Cadre stratégique d'adéquation du capital et des dividendes des sociétés d'État à vocation financière.
- ▶ Le gouvernement annonce, dans son budget de 2024, qu'il invitera ces institutions à mobiliser plus de financement et à prendre plus de risques pour offrir davantage de soutien aux entreprises canadiennes qui en ont besoin. En plus de cette orientation générale, le budget de 2024 définit de nouveaux domaines phares pour ces sociétés d'État :
 - La **Banque de développement du Canada** devrait augmenter le financement offert aux nouvelles entreprises qui promettent une

forte croissance et accélérer la réorientation de ses investissements en capital de risque vers les secteurs émergents et à risque élevé afin d'attirer davantage de capitaux privés.

- **Exportation et développement Canada (EDC)** devrait tirer parti de l'ensemble de ses outils et de ses pouvoirs, notamment en mettant à jour les lignes directrices internes en matière de gestion des risques pour faciliter une plus grande prise de risques dans l'ensemble de son portefeuille. Sachant que le succès des entreprises exportatrices canadiennes sur des marchés et des secteurs hautement concurrentiels exige parfois un soutien ciblé supplémentaire, Exportation et développement Canada devrait également créer une nouvelle enveloppe de capital extensible afin de maximiser le potentiel des entreprises exportatrices dans des secteurs d'importance stratégique pour le Canada en prenant de plus grands risques dans le déploiement de son capital. Le fait qu'EDC conclue elle-même des transactions à plus haut risque et à plus fort impact réduira le besoin de soutien direct par l'intermédiaire du Compte du Canada. D'autres détails de la mise en œuvre, y compris l'ampleur et la portée de l'enveloppe, seront définis dans les prochains mois.
- **Financement agricole Canada** devrait continuer de saisir les occasions d'appuyer l'agroalimentaire et l'agroentreprise, notamment par l'investissement de capital de risque et le déploiement de technologies visant à atténuer les changements climatiques. Le gouvernement a l'intention de modifier la *Loi sur le Financement agricole Canada* afin d'exiger des examens législatifs réguliers pour garantir que les activités de Financement agricole Canada correspondent aux besoins du secteur.

En concentrant leur mandat sur la croissance économique et la productivité, ces sociétés d'État devraient également donner la priorité au financement, à l'assurance et au soutien consultatif des propriétaires d'entreprises sous-financées, et bonifier leurs rapports publics et leur engagement auprès de la population canadienne. Les incitatifs au rendement des cadres supérieurs devraient tenir compte de la propension accrue à prendre des risques de leurs organisations à l'appui des objectifs de croissance économique. Pour Exportation et développement Canada, les mesures incitatives devraient également encourager l'harmonisation des activités commerciales avec les pays qui ont conclu des accords de libre-échange avec le Canada.

Investir dans les entreprises canadiennes en démarrage

Le financement du capital de risque donne aux gens d'affaires canadiens les ressources dont ils ont besoin pour démarrer, se développer et devenir la prochaine génération d'entreprises canadiennes établies. Le financement peut aider à faire passer de nouvelles idées du laboratoire au marché, tout en créant des emplois de qualité pour la classe moyenne.

L'Initiative de catalyse du capital de risque (ICCR) renforce l'écosystème du capital de risque du Canada en investissant conjointement avec le marché privé, en donnant lieu à des découvertes et en favorisant la prochaine génération d'entreprises canadiennes reconnues mondialement et en générant des rendements pour les investisseurs privés et publics. Depuis 2016, le gouvernement a investi 821 millions de dollars par l'intermédiaire de l'ICCR, fournissant ainsi un soutien à plus de 300 entreprises à travers le Canada.

- ▶ Fort de cette lancée, le gouvernement propose dans le budget de 2024 d'affecter 200 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2026-2027, selon la comptabilité de caisse, pour accroître l'accès au capital de risque des personnes entrepreneures en quête d'équité et pour investir dans les communautés mal desservies et à l'extérieur des principaux centres métropolitains.

Encourager les fonds de pension à investir au Canada

Afin de maintenir la force de la dynamique économie du Canada pour les futures générations, il faut réaliser d'importants investissements en capital dans les entreprises, les industries et les communautés du pays. Le fait d'attirer au Canada plus d'investissements provenant de toutes les sources, notamment des investisseurs privés et institutionnels nationaux et étrangers, stimulera la productivité du pays et relèvera le niveau de vie de toute la population canadienne.

Les régimes de pension constituent un pilier essentiel du système de revenu de retraite du Canada, qui permet à la population canadienne de bénéficier d'une retraite dans la dignité et la sécurité. Les fonds de pension canadiens détiennent plus de 3 billions de dollars en actifs, qui sont investis au pays et à l'étranger de manière à offrir un revenu de retraite garanti aux personnes participantes et retraitées.

De l'avis du gouvernement, le fait d'encourager les fonds de pension à investir davantage au Canada contribuerait à la croissance de l'économie du pays et permettrait de fournir les rendements stables à long terme qui sont nécessaires pour assurer de bonnes pensions aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens. Dans *l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, le gouvernement s'est engagé à améliorer la transparence des placements des fonds de pension et à collaborer

avec les fonds de pension canadiens pour créer un environnement porteur permettant de cerner davantage d'opportunités d'investissement intérieurs pour les fonds de pension et d'autres investisseurs institutionnels responsables.

Les fonds de pension canadiens s'appuient sur leurs pratiques de gouvernance solides et leurs portefeuilles diversifiés pour verser des pensions à la population canadienne. Leurs actifs comprennent des capitaux publics et privés, des biens d'infrastructure, des biens immobiliers et des obligations. L'économie canadienne déborde d'occasions d'investissements dans ces catégories d'actifs qui pourraient fournir des contributions précieuses aux portefeuilles de fonds de pension. La création d'un plus grand nombre d'opportunités d'investissement par les fonds de pension dans ces actifs intérieurs aiderait l'un des plus importants fonds d'épargne du Canada à contribuer à la croissance de l'économie canadienne.

La consultation de spécialistes de l'industrie et des fonds de pension guidera le gouvernement sur la voie à suivre pour offrir davantage d'investissements intérieurs qui répondent aux besoins des fonds de pension.

► Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement, en collaboration avec les régimes de retraite, mettra sur pied un groupe de travail, dirigé par Stephen Poloz, ancien gouverneur de la Banque du Canada, et appuyé par la vice-première ministre et ministre des Finances, afin d'étudier comment catalyser de plus importantes possibilités d'investissement intérieur pour les fonds de pension canadiens. Ce groupe de travail cernera les possibilités d'investissement prioritaires qui permettront d'accroître l'épargne-retraite des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, et qui respectent la responsabilité fiduciaire et actuarielle des fonds de pension, favorisent l'innovation et stimulent la croissance économique. Ses efforts porteront principalement sur les aspects suivants :

- l'infrastructure numérique et l'investissement en IA;
- l'infrastructure physique;
- les installations aéroportuaires;
- les investissements en capital de risque;
- la construction d'un plus grand nombre de maisons, y compris sur des terrains publics;
- l'élimination de la règle des 30 % pour les investissements intérieurs.

Afin d'appuyer les investissements dans les installations aéroportuaires, le ministre des Transports publiera cet été un énoncé de politique qui met en évidence les assouplissements existants dans le modèle de gouvernance du Réseau national d'aéroports du Canada visant à attirer des capitaux, y compris des fonds de pension.

- ▶ Pour donner suite à l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, le gouvernement propose également, dans son budget de 2024, de modifier la *Loi de 1985 sur les normes de prestation de pension* afin de permettre au Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières de communiquer au public des renseignements sur les placements des grands régimes de pension sous réglementation fédérale.

Les renseignements à communiquer seraient énoncés dans les règlements et comprendraient la répartition des placements du régime par province ou territoire et, au sein de chaque province ou territoire, par catégorie d'actifs.

Le gouvernement continuera de collaborer avec les provinces et les territoires pour échanger sur la communication de renseignements analogues par les grands régimes de pension du Canada dans un format simple et uniforme.

Stimuler la croissance économique régionale

Afin de bâtir un avenir meilleur pour les communautés de partout au pays, les agences de développement régional du Canada aident les entreprises et les protagonistes de l'innovation à s'épanouir pour stimuler la croissance économique et créer de bons emplois pour la classe moyenne. Grâce au programme Croissance économique régionale par l'innovation, les entreprises peuvent obtenir des fonds pour prendre de l'expansion, mettre en œuvre de nouvelles technologies, améliorer la productivité et trouver de nouveaux marchés, ce qui contribue à développer des communautés prospères et inclusives partout au pays.

- ▶ Pour créer des emplois et stimuler la croissance économique régionale, le gouvernement propose, dans son budget de 2024, d'affecter 158,5 millions de dollars de plus sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, selon la comptabilité de caisse, aux agences de développement régional du Canada pour le programme Croissance économique régionale par l'innovation. Une partie de ce financement sera consacrée à l'innovation dans le logement.

Ce soutien s'ajoute aux 200 millions de dollars que les agences de développement régional verseront aux entreprises pour qu'elles adoptent l'IA.

Réduire les formalités administratives pour stimuler l'innovation

Afin de développer de nouvelles idées, les entreprises innovantes doivent avoir la certitude qu'elles seront en mesure de mettre leur produit sur le marché. Cependant, la réglementation existante peut souvent être trop obsolète pour répondre aux besoins des nouvelles technologies.

Pour s'assurer que la réglementation suit le rythme des nouvelles idées plutôt que de freiner l'innovation, le gouvernement progresse dans le dossier sur les bacs à sable réglementaires en vue de créer des règles temporaires permettant de mettre à l'essai des produits, des services ou de nouvelles approches réglementaires.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce qu'il entend apporter des modifications à la *Loi sur la réduction de la paperasse* afin d'élargir l'utilisation de bacs à sable réglementaires au sein du gouvernement. Les changements favoriseront l'innovation en offrant des exemptions limitées aux lois et aux règlements existants, en simplifiant le système de réglementation et en réformant la réglementation selon les réalités commerciales modernes.

Soutenir le Laboratoire de données sur les entreprises de la Chambre de Commerce du Canada

Depuis 2022, la Chambre de commerce du Canada collabore avec Statistique Canada pour fournir aux entreprises canadiennes des connaissances et des renseignements par l'intermédiaire du Laboratoire de données sur les entreprises. Cette initiative donne accès à de l'information et à des analyses en temps réel, ce qui permet aux entreprises canadiennes de rester informées et de prendre des décisions qui les aident à rester dynamiques et à soutenir leur main-d'œuvre.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de faire progresser ces travaux et de verser 7,2 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour appuyer le Laboratoire de données sur les entreprises de la Chambre de commerce du Canada.

4.4 Une main-d'œuvre forte pour une économie forte

Pour bâtir une économie équitable pour tous, il faut s'assurer que chaque génération peut saisir les occasions offertes découlant des investissements du gouvernement visant à développer l'économie et à créer des emplois.

Les investissements dans de nouveaux emplois et dans le soutien des compétences pour les jeunes du pays aideront ces derniers à obtenir ce premier bon emploi ou à démarrer leur première entreprise. Le renforcement du droit du travail et la protection des droits des travailleuses et des travailleurs aideront à garantir qu'un plus grand nombre d'emplois sont de bons emplois. Les investissements dans les compétences et l'éducation pour la prochaine génération de travailleurs mèneront à une productivité plus élevée et profiteront à toutes les entreprises canadiennes et celles qui cherchent à investir au pays, qui pourront puiser dans une main-d'œuvre solide et hautement qualifiée.

Les investissements d'une génération dans la création d'emplois que le gouvernement fédéral réalise aujourd'hui jettent les bases d'un avenir meilleur, où de bonnes possibilités d'emploi sont offertes à tout le monde.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Aider plus d'un million de personnes à parfaire leurs compétences ou à trouver de nouveaux emplois chaque année en investissant près de 3 milliards de dollars annuellement dans les Ententes sur le développement du marché du travail du Canada et les Ententes sur le développement de la main-d'œuvre avec les provinces et les territoires.
- ✓ Appuyer une main-d'œuvre de métier qualifiée, inclusive, accréditée et productive par l'intermédiaire de la Stratégie canadienne de formation en apprentissage.
- ✓ Doter près de 105 000 travailleuses et travailleurs canadiens des compétences nécessaires en facilitant l'accès à de la formation dirigée par les syndicats dans le cadre du Programme pour la formation et l'innovation en milieu syndical depuis 2019-2020, et aider plus de 45 000 personnes en apprentissage grâce aux prêts canadiens aux apprentis sans intérêt depuis 2018-2019.
- ✓ Établir, dans la plupart des crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie importants, des exigences relatives à la main-d'œuvre, à savoir le versement des salaires syndicaux en vigueur et l'offre d'occasions d'apprentissage, afin de garantir que la main-d'œuvre canadienne prospère dans une économie propre en pleine croissance.
- ✓ S'assurer que les personnes salariées ont le temps de se rétablir après être tombées malades, en accordant dix jours de congé de maladie payé à l'ensemble de la main-d'œuvre sous réglementation fédérale.
- ✓ Interdire le recours à des briseurs de grève pendant une grève ou un lock-out dans les lieux de travail sous réglementation fédérale, afin de protéger le droit de grève des travailleuses et des travailleurs et de favoriser l'équité du processus de négociation collective pendant les conflits de travail.

Outiller les jeunes entrepreneurs

Futurpreneur Canada est un organisme sans but lucratif national qui offre aux jeunes gens d'affaires l'accès à du financement, à du mentorat et à d'autres mesures de soutien aux entreprises grâce auxquels ils pourront lancer et faire croître leur entreprise. En plus de vingt ans, les programmes et les offres de Futurpreneur Canada, qui ont reçu 161,5 millions de dollars en financement fédéral, ont aidé plus de 17 700 jeunes à lancer au-delà de 13 900 entreprises d'un bout à l'autre du pays, et soutenu des milliers d'emplois depuis leur création.

- ▶ Afin de donner aux jeunes propriétaires d'entreprise les moyens de leurs ambitions, le gouvernement propose, dans son budget de 2024, d'affecter 60 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Futurpreneur Canada. L'organisme s'assurera qu'un financement correspondant versé par les autres ordres de gouvernement et le secteur privé accompagne cet investissement fédéral.

D'ici 2029, Futurpreneur Canada estime que cet investissement permettra à environ 6 250 entreprises appartenant à des jeunes d'être lancées et de se développer.

Futurpreneur aide les jeunes entrepreneurs à développer leurs entreprises

Charlotte vient de décrocher son diplôme universitaire. Elle veut lancer une entreprise de fabrication de vêtements durables, mais ne sait pas par où commencer. Elle entend parler de Futurpreneur Canada. Après avoir visité le site Web, elle découvre des ressources qui l'aident à élaborer son modèle d'entreprise, à le mettre à l'essai et à rédiger un plan d'affaires, et assiste même à un webinaire où elle trouve réponse à ses questions. Maintenant en confiance, Charlotte se sent prête à lancer son entreprise, mais a de la difficulté à trouver du financement.

Elle décide de s'inscrire au programme de démarrage de Futurpreneur pour profiter de l'offre de financement et de mentorat. Futurpreneur l'aide à parachever son plan d'affaires et ses flux de trésorerie, rassemble la documentation nécessaire, examine la demande de Charlotte et détermine si son entreprise répond bien aux critères. Futurpreneur offre ensuite à Charlotte du financement et du mentorat pour l'aider à lancer son entreprise et à commencer à faire des ventes.

Charlotte est jumelée à un mentor expérimenté qui la conseillera et la rassurera au cours des deux prochaines années. Elle recevra aussi jusqu'à 20 000 \$ en financement de Futurpreneur et jusqu'à 40 000 \$ de la BDC pour l'aider à démarrer son entreprise. Afin de construire son réseau d'affaires et d'obtenir les conseils de pairs, elle participe à différentes activités de réseautage avec des experts et d'autres jeunes chefs d'entreprise.

Investir dans une main-d'œuvre forte pour une économie forte

Les investissements depuis le budget de 2017 dans les mesures de formation axée sur les compétences comprennent ce qui suit :

Ententes de transfert relatives au marché du travail : Un investissement annuel de près de 3 milliards de dollars qui permet aux provinces et aux territoires d'offrir des soutiens à la formation et à l'emploi adaptés à leurs besoins uniques sur le marché du travail.

Formation syndicale : Financement de plus de 200 millions de dollars accordé par l'intermédiaire du budget de 2022 et de l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2022* afin d'élargir le Programme pour la formation et l'innovation en milieu syndical de manière à former plus de 30 000 apprenties et apprentis et compagnes et compagnons d'apprentissage supplémentaires.

Formation dirigée par l'employeur : Le budget de 2021 a annoncé la création du Programme de solutions pour la main-d'œuvre sectorielle afin d'aider des secteurs clés de l'économie, y compris celui de la construction, à mettre en œuvre des solutions pour répondre aux besoins actuels et émergents en matière de main-d'œuvre. Le budget de 2021 a également annoncé l'octroi de 250 millions de dollars à l'Initiative de perfectionnement des compétences pour l'industrie pour appuyer plus de 15 000 travailleuses et travailleurs. Le budget de 2024 propose un financement de 50 millions de dollars sur quatre ans pour fournir une formation professionnelle à la main-d'œuvre de secteurs perturbés par l'IA, et 10 millions de dollars sur deux ans pour former plus d'éducatrices et d'éducateurs de la petite enfance, en augmentant le talent nécessaire à l'expansion de services de garde d'enfants abordables et de haute qualité.

Service d'apprentissage : Le service d'apprentissage a été lancé pour aider les apprenties et les apprentis de première année dans les métiers de la construction et de la fabrication désignés Sceau rouge à accéder aux possibilités d'emploi offertes chez les petits et moyens employeurs. Le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder 90 millions de dollars sur deux ans au service d'apprentissage pour contribuer à créer des placements dans le secteur de la construction résidentielle.

Programme de sensibilisation et de préparation aux métiers spécialisés : Le budget de 2018 a annoncé le Programme de sensibilisation et de préparation aux métiers spécialisés pour aider les Canadiennes et les Canadiens à explorer les métiers et à faire des choix de carrière éclairés. Le budget de 2024 propose de fournir 10 millions de dollars sur deux ans pour continuer à encourager les gens à explorer et à se préparer à une carrière dans les métiers spécialisés.

Fonds de formation pour les emplois durables : Le Fonds de formation pour les emplois durables, lancé récemment, vise à aider les travailleuses et les travailleurs à mettre à niveau leurs compétences ou à en acquérir de nouvelles pour des emplois de l'économie à faibles émissions de carbone.

Formation dirigée par les Autochtones : Financement de 99,4 millions de dollars par année dans le cadre du Programme de formation pour les compétences et l'emploi destiné aux Autochtones, coélabore pour aider les Autochtones à perfectionner leurs compétences et à se trouver un emploi.

Soutien financier pour les apprenants adultes : Financement d'environ 250 millions de dollars par année affecté au crédit canadien pour la formation, qui couvre jusqu'à 50 % des frais de formation admissibles.

Rendre la vie plus abordable pour les apprenties et les apprentis : Élimination des intérêts sur les prêts aux apprentis canadiens, qui offrent jusqu'à 4 000 \$ par période de formation technique pour les frais de scolarité, les outils, l'équipement, les frais de subsistance et les salaires perdus.

Exigences en matière d'apprentissage pour les crédits d'impôt à l'investissement pour une économie propre : Afin d'avoir accès aux taux de crédit d'impôt les plus élevés, les projets doivent consacrer à des apprenties et à des apprentis au moins 10 % des heures de travail effectuées par la main-d'œuvre couverte. Ces projets donnent aux personnes en apprentissage les heures cruciales dont elles ont besoin pour terminer leur formation.

Établir le droit à la déconnexion

Tout le monde a besoin de temps pour se reposer; c'est essentiel au bien-être et à la santé mentale. Étant donné que la nature du travail dans de nombreuses industries s'est numérisée, celles et ceux qui y travaillent ont de plus en plus de mal à se déconnecter de leurs appareils et de leur boîte de réception après les heures de bureau et la fin de semaine.

Cette situation touche particulièrement les travailleuses et les travailleurs millénariaux et de la génération Z, qui sont nombreux à avoir passé toute leur carrière sans faire de séparation nette entre le travail et leur vie personnelle.

Le gouvernement prend des mesures pour rétablir l'équilibre entre le travail et la vie personnelle pour l'effectif des industries sous réglementation fédérale, y compris, mais sans s'y limiter, les services financiers, les télécommunications et les transports, en adoptant le droit à la déconnexion en dehors des heures de travail.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 3,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 0,6 million par la suite pour permettre au Programme du travail d'Emploi et Développement social Canada de mettre en œuvre des modifications législatives au *Code canadien du travail* qui obligeront les employeurs des secteurs sous réglementation fédérale à établir une politique sur le droit à la déconnexion limitant les communications liées au travail en dehors des heures de travail.

- On s'attend à ce que cette mesure profite à un maximum de 500 000 membres du personnel des secteurs sous réglementation fédérale.

De plus, en ce qui concerne la classification erronée des effectifs, Emploi et Développement social Canada et l'Agence du revenu du Canada concluront les ententes d'échanges de données nécessaires pour faciliter les inspections l'application de la loi.

Moderniser la *Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi*

Sous le régime de la *Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi*, le gouvernement met de l'avant et améliore l'égalité et la diversité dans les milieux de travail sous réglementation fédérale. Même si, depuis l'entrée en vigueur de la *Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi*, des progrès continus ont été réalisés pour remédier aux inégalités, certaines travailleuses et certains travailleurs font encore face à des obstacles à l'emploi, et bon nombre de milieux de travail fédéraux ne représentent pas la diversité complète de la population canadienne. C'est pourquoi, en 2021, le gouvernement a mis sur pied un groupe de travail indépendant chargé d'examiner la Loi et de formuler des avis sur la modernisation du cadre fédéral d'équité en matière d'emploi.

- ▶ À la suite des recommandations du groupe de travail, le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend proposer des modifications législatives visant à moderniser la *Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi*, y compris en élargissant les groupes visés par l'équité en matière d'emploi.

Examiner les activités portuaires critiques

Les conflits de travail et les arrêts de travail dans les ports canadiens peuvent avoir de graves répercussions économiques si les chaînes d'approvisionnement sont perturbées. Afin de protéger les personnes qui travaillent dans les ports et de résoudre les problèmes structurels qui sous-tendent les conflits de travail dans les ports, le gouvernement a lancé, en 2023, la première phase d'un examen officiel en collaboration avec des spécialistes des relations industrielles.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose un financement de 3,1 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour permettre à Emploi et Développement social Canada, par l'entremise de son Programme du travail, de terminer la deuxième phase de son examen, qui vise à trouver des solutions à long terme pour réduire au minimum l'incidence des conflits de travail, respecter le processus de négociation collective et assurer la stabilité des chaînes d'approvisionnement du Canada. Ce financement proviendrait de ressources ministérielles existantes.

Prolonger le soutien temporaire offert aux travailleurs saisonniers

De nombreuses personnes qui occupent des emplois saisonniers – y compris dans les secteurs de la pêche et du tourisme au Canada atlantique et au Québec – comptent sur l'assurance-emploi comme soutien entre les saisons de travail. Pour éliminer les lacunes en ce qui a trait au soutien de l'assurance-emploi entre les saisons, le gouvernement a adopté des règles temporaires en 2018. Ainsi, un maximum de cinq semaines de prestations supplémentaires a été offert aux personnes admissibles de 13 régions économiques, pour un maximum de 45 semaines. Cette mesure devait prendre fin en octobre 2024.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de prolonger ces mesures de soutien aux personnes qui occupent des emplois saisonniers jusqu'en octobre 2026. Cette mesure coûterait environ 263,5 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2024-2025.

Chapitre 4

Croissance économique pour chaque génération

en millions de dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
4.1. Stimuler la recherche, l'innovation et la productivité	0	1 103	1 641	1 684	929	1 584	6 941
Renforcer l'avantage du Canada en matière d'intelligence artificielle	0	85	210	440	720	895	2 350
Utiliser l'intelligence artificielle de façon sécuritaire et responsable	0	11	17	10	10	10	59
Utiliser l'intelligence artificielle pour assurer la sécurité de la population canadienne	0	1	2	2	1	1	7
Encourager davantage l'innovation et la productivité	0	755	855	490	-795	-580	725
Stimuler la recherche et le développement et encourager la rétention de propriété intellectuelle	0	0	150	150	150	150	600
Augmenter le soutien à la recherche	0	75	153	286	517	764	1 795
Appuyer des infrastructures de recherche de calibre mondial	0	18	123	148	156	164	608
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-9	-32	-27	-19	-19	-108
<i>Réaffectation de fonds d'une année sur l'autre</i>	0	9	12	7	0	0	27
Investir dans les talents locaux en recherche	0	142	146	178	189	200	855
Promouvoir la recherche et l'exploration spatiales	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Accélérer la création et la rétention de la propriété intellectuelle dans le domaine des technologies propres	0	7	8	0	0	0	15
4.2. Attirer des investissements pour une économie carboneutre	0	26	-180	-179	-208	33	-507
Instaurer un nouveau crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement de véhicules électriques	0	0	0	0	5	75	80
Instaurer le crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre	0	980	1 230	1 410	1 630	1 985	7 235

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
<i>Moins : Fonds affectés précédemment dans le cadre financier</i>	0	-801	-1 403	-1 904	-2 205	-2 405	-8 718
Instaurer d'importants crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'économie	0	14	13	13	13	13	66
Réaliser de grands projets	0	3	3	3	0	0	9
Protéger l'industrie canadienne des biocarburants ¹	0	-173	-104	96	125	125	69
Faire progresser l'énergie nucléaire, la recherche nucléaire et les travaux d'assainissement de l'environnement	0	0	105	220	241	257	825
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	0	-28	-17	-17	-17	-79
Soutenir le Carrefour de la croissance propre	0	3	3	0	0	0	6
4.3. Favoriser la croissance des entreprises pour créer des emplois	0	1 342	-1 228	22	20	0	156
La nouvelle Remise canadienne sur le carbone pour les petites entreprises	0	1 285	-1 285	0	0	0	0
Investir dans les entreprises en démarrage canadiennes	0	0	0	20	20	0	40
Stimuler la croissance économique régionale	0	55	54	0	0	0	109
Soutenir le Laboratoire de données sur les entreprises de la Chambre de Commerce du Canada	0	2	2	2	0	0	7
4.4. Une main-d'œuvre forte pour une économie forte	0	25	130	135	25	13	327
Outils pour les jeunes entrepreneurs	0	12	12	12	12	12	60
Établir un droit à la déconnexion	0	0	2	1	1	1	4
Examiner les activités portuaires critiques	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-2	-1	0	0	0	-3
Prolonger le soutien temporaire offert aux travailleurs saisonniers ²	0	13	116	122	12	0	263

	2023-2024	2024-2025	2025-2026	2026-2027	2027-2028	2028-2029	Total
Total des investissements supplémentaires – Croissance économique pour chaque génération	0	402	89	55	65	50	661
Fondation Gairdner	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Financement proposé pour les IRSC afin de soutenir la création d'un fonds de dotation visant à bonifier les prix décernés par la Fondation Gairdner pour souligner l'excellence dans la recherche en santé.							
Fondation Brain Canada	0	20	20	20	20	0	80
Financement proposé pour Santé Canada afin de soutenir la Fondation Brain Canada dans ses travaux pour faire avancer la recherche sur le cerveau.							
Système de normalisation et d'accréditation du Canada	0	4	4	0	0	0	7
Financement proposé pour le Conseil canadien des normes afin de soutenir les opérations liées au système de normalisation et d'accréditation du Canada.							
Administration de l'Agence du revenu du Canada	0	180	0	0	0	0	180
Financement proposé pour l'Agence du revenu du Canada afin d'administrer le versement de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone pour les petites entreprises.							
Campagne de promotion des annonces sur le climat	0	7	4	0	0	0	11
Financement proposé pour ECCC afin de sensibiliser la population au plan climatique du gouvernement et d'expliquer celui-ci.							
Accélérateur de transition	0	0	2	2	2	2	8
Financement proposé pour RNCan afin de soutenir l'Accélérateur de transition dans la recherche et le développement des voies d'accès à la carboneutralité.							
Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la fabrication de technologies propres pour soutenir l'exploitation et le traitement des gisements polymétalliques	5	150	125	110	150	165	705
<i>Moins : Fonds affectés précédemment dans le cadre financier</i>							
	-5	-140	-110	-95	-125	-135	-610
Le budget de 2024 propose de modifier le Crédit d'impôt à l'investissement dans la fabrication de technologies propres afin d'inclure le coût des investissements dans des biens admissibles utilisés principalement pour produire des minéraux critiques admissibles dans des mines ou des puits, et d'apporter certains autres ajustements pour fournir davantage de précisions aux entreprises impliquées dans l'exploitation et le traitement de gisements polymétalliques.							
Stratégie relative aux données sur les technologies propres	0	5	5	5	5	5	27
Financement proposé afin de permettre la collecte, l'analyse et la diffusion publique de données sur l'industrie des technologies propres ainsi que l'apport économique des programmes et incitatifs fédéraux en matière de technologies propres.							
Prolonger le crédit d'impôt pour l'exploration minière	0	95	-30	0	0	0	65

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de prolonger le crédit d'impôt pour l'exploration minière d'un an, jusqu'au 31 mars 2025.							
Pêches durables	0	7	7	7	7	7	33
Financement proposé pour le MPO afin de soutenir l'évaluation des stocks de poissons et de reconstituer les stocks de poissons appauvris, conformément aux exigences de la Loi sur les pêches.							
Prévenir les infections de gale verruqueuse de la pomme de terre à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard	0	6	6	0	0	0	12
Financement proposé pour l'ACIA afin de prévenir la propagation de gale verruqueuse de la pomme de terre à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et de préserver l'accès aux marchés internationaux pour les agriculteurs et agricultrices du Canada.							
Prévenir la maladie de la vache folle	0	24	24	0	0	0	49
Financement proposé pour l'ACIA, SC et l'ASPC afin de maintenir le programme d'inspection de l'encéphalopathie spongiforme bovine (maladie de la vache folle).							
Initiatives horizontales du ministère des Finances	0	6	4	3	3	3	20
Financement proposé pour le ministère des Finances afin de soutenir le développement d'expertise et de capacités pour faire progresser les priorités clés des politiques autochtones et le travail dans les nouveaux domaines de la politique économique, sociale et budgétaire.							
Développement économique Canada pour le Pacifique	0	3	3	3	3	3	14
Financement proposé pour PacifiCan afin de soutenir ses opérations.							
Programme de développement du Nord de l'Ontario	0	5	5	0	0	0	10
Financement proposé pour FedNor afin de soutenir le développement économique dans le Nord de l'Ontario.							
Protéger la main-d'œuvre migrante	0	20	20	0	0	0	41
Financement proposé pour EDSC afin de soutenir le Programme de soutien aux travailleurs migrants, pour que les organismes communautaires puissent venir en aide à la main-d'œuvre étrangère vulnérable.							
Chapitre 4 – Incidence budgétaire nette	0	2 898	453	1 717	831	1 680	7 578

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Un glossaire des abréviations utilisées dans ce tableau est présenté à la fin de l'annexe 1.

¹ Ne tient pas compte du financement qui sera versé dans le cadre des paiements de conformité prévus dans le Règlement sur les combustibles propres.

² Mesure remboursée par la hausse des cotisations d'assurance-emploi.

Chapitre 5

Des communautés plus en santé et en sécurité

Afin de bâtir un avenir meilleur pour la prochaine génération, les communautés que nous bâtissons aujourd'hui doivent être des endroits où les gens se sentent en sécurité, où ils veulent s'établir et fonder une famille. Des communautés où les familles sont en sécurité, où les entrepreneurs veulent s'établir et où les gens veulent investir dans leur avenir sont des éléments clés pour l'avenir du Canada.

Bâtir des communautés plus en santé et en sécurité signifie être de bons gardiens de l'environnement et lutter contre les changements climatiques. De l'agrandissement des parcs à l'assainissement de l'air, de l'eau et du sol, le gouvernement sait que le fait d'investir dans l'environnement aujourd'hui nous permet de transmettre le Canada que nous connaissons et aimons, qui regorge de beaux paysages, d'air pur et d'écosystèmes sains, aux prochaines générations.

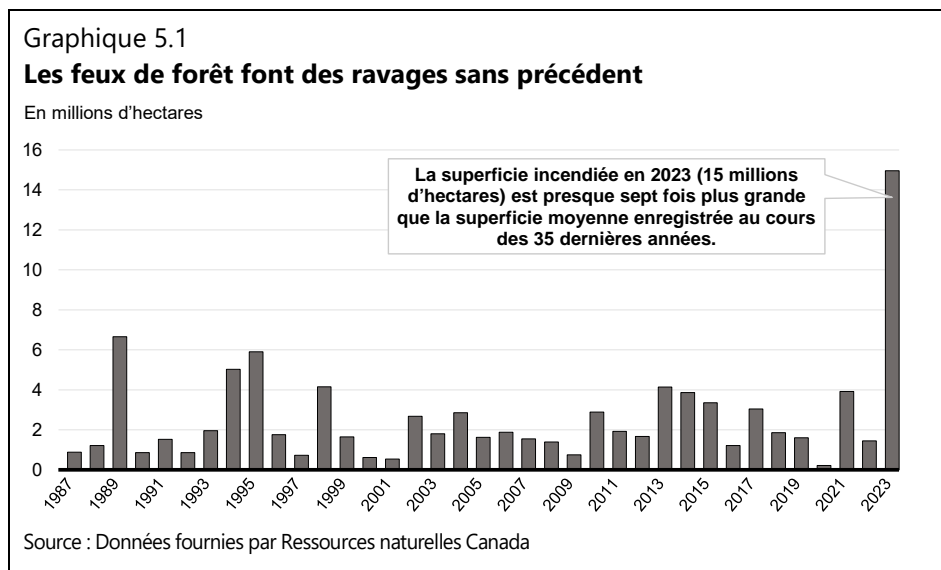
Le gouvernement prend des mesures pour aider les Canadiennes et les Canadiens, les entreprises et les communautés à s'adapter aux effets des changements climatiques et à rendre la vie plus abordable sur la voie de la carboneutralité. Il bâtit un réseau pancanadien de stations de recharge afin de rendre plus abordable l'adoption de véhicules zéro émission et il investit dans le transport en commun, le transport ferroviaire et les traversiers, afin de garder la population canadienne et ses communautés connectées à mesure qu'elles prennent de l'expansion.

Les communautés prospères doivent être sûres et inclusives. C'est pourquoi nous investissons dans l'inclusion, dans les parcs, dans les centres récréatifs, dans les nouvelles locales et dans la sécurité de nos rues.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement prend des mesures pour protéger notre environnement et renforcer nos communautés, ce qui en fera des endroits plus sûrs et plus sains pour vivre, travailler et fonder une famille.

5.1 Un environnement propre et sécuritaire pour la prochaine génération

L'an dernier, les Canadiennes et Canadiens ont été confrontés à une saison sans précédent d'incendies de forêt partout au pays (graphique 5.1). Les changements climatiques existent bel et bien, et il faut les prendre au sérieux. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement a un plan pour atteindre la carboneutralité d'ici 2050, en utilisant les moyens les plus rentables possibles, comme la tarification du carbone.



Il faut exercer dès maintenant une bonne intendance de l'environnement. Le gouvernement prend au sérieux sa responsabilité de lutter contre les changements climatiques et de protéger l'environnement et la population canadienne. Il faut s'assurer que les communautés ont de l'air pur et de l'eau propre, aujourd'hui et demain. Il faut également faire tout ce qui est en notre pouvoir pour empêcher que les changements climatiques ne s'accroissent. Et il faut bâtir une économie qui nous place sur la voie de la carboneutralité d'ici 2050, qui sera compétitive pendant des générations, grâce aux nombreux emplois bien rémunérés et aux possibilités d'investissement qu'elle crée.

Pour remédier à l'insuffisance des mesures prises depuis des décennies, le gouvernement a pris des dispositions importantes pour lutter contre les changements climatiques. Il a imposé un prix à la pollution par le carbone qui remet plus d'argent dans les poches de huit familles sur dix vivant dans les provinces où la redevance fédérale sur les combustibles s'applique, par le biais de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone, tout en veillant à ce que les gros pollueurs paient.

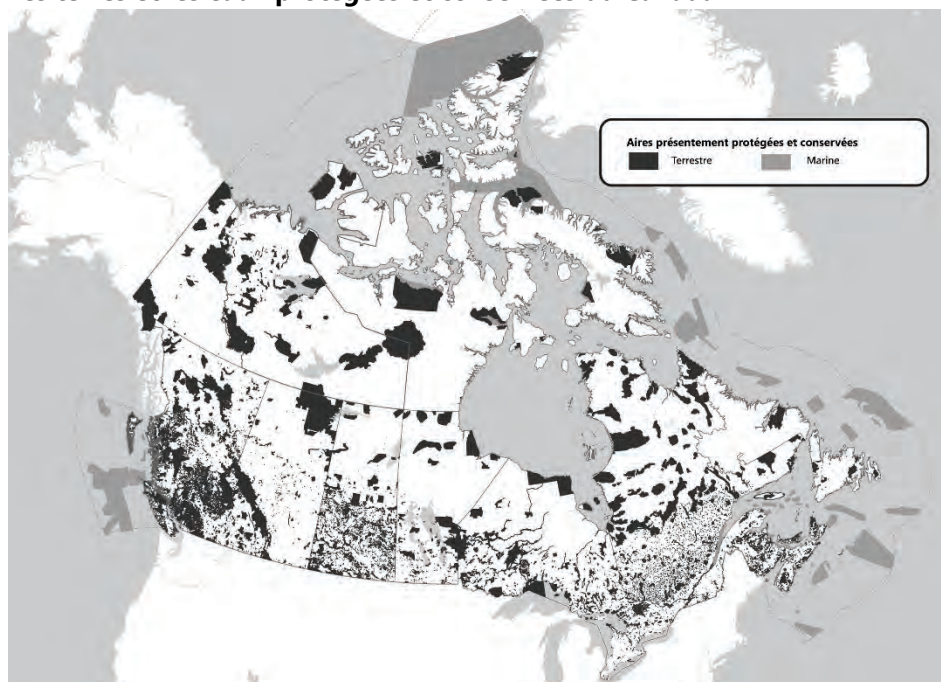
La tarification du carbone fonctionne. Selon Environnement et Changement climatique Canada, la tarification du carbone à elle seule représentera au moins un tiers des réductions d'émissions prévues d'ici 2030, tandis que les récentes modélisations des huit principales politiques fédérales de l'Institut climatique du Canada suggèrent que la tarification du carbone pourrait représenter jusqu'à 62 % des réductions des émissions projetées après 2025.

Grâce aux politiques mises en œuvre depuis 2015, le Canada devrait, pour la première fois de son histoire, dépasser son objectif climatique provisoire en 2026 d'une réduction de 20 % des émissions par rapport aux niveaux de 2005.

Le gouvernement a également réalisé de grands progrès en matière de protection et de conservation de la nature, et il poursuit ses efforts pour protéger 25 % des terres et de l'eau d'ici à 2025, et 30 % d'ici à 2030. Enfin, comme l'indique le chapitre 4, le gouvernement fait croître l'économie afin de créer des emplois bien rémunérés dans tout le pays, pour la main-d'œuvre d'aujourd'hui et de demain.

Figure 5.1

Les terres et les eaux protégées et conservées du Canada



Nota – Les lignes sur cette carte représentent des limites approximatives à des fins d'exemple.

Source : Environnement et Changement climatique Canada, Pêches et Océans Canada, et Parcs Canada, en fonction de la Base de données canadienne sur les aires protégées et de conservation.

Depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à investir plus de 160 milliards de dollars dans la construction de l'économie propre du Canada et la réduction des émissions, et a investi d'importantes ressources supplémentaires pour protéger l'environnement et conserver la nature. Faisant fond sur ces mesures, le budget de 2024 annonce de nouvelles mesures pour assurer un avenir plus sûr, plus sain et plus prospère.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Verser plus de 3,6 milliards de dollars pour protéger la nature et les espèces en péril, et plus de 1 milliard de dollars pour protéger les zones marines et côtières.
- ✓ Protéger les populations et les communautés des répercussions des changements climatiques, en versant plus de 1,6 milliard de dollars pour appuyer la Stratégie nationale d'adaptation du Canada.
- ✓ Engager 800 millions de dollars pour appuyer les initiatives de conservation dirigées par les Autochtones au Canada, en présentant au monde entier, à la COP15 — que le Canada a accueilli — les pratiques exemplaires afin de mettre en œuvre les connaissances autochtones traditionnelles pour protéger l'environnement.
- ✓ Interdire la fabrication de plastiques à usage unique nocifs et collaborer avec les provinces et les territoires en vue d'atteindre l'objectif de zéro déchet plastique d'ici 2030.
- ✓ Instaurer une nouvelle norme qui améliorera la disponibilité des nouveaux véhicules électriques dans l'ensemble du pays.
- ✓ Investir plus de 2,1 milliards de dollars pour rendre les véhicules zéro émission plus abordables, et plus de 1 milliard de dollars pour construire davantage de bornes de recharge partout au Canada.
- ✓ Mettre fin à l'expérimentation sur les animaux pour les cosmétiques et interdire la vente de cosmétiques qui s'appuient sur des données tirées de telles expérimentations pour établir la sécurité du produit.
- ✓ Élaborer et diffuser un plan de mise en œuvre qui éliminera progressivement le financement public du secteur des combustibles fossiles, y compris celui des sociétés d'État fédérales, d'ici l'automne 2024.
- ✓ Mettre un prix sur la pollution par le carbone, pour faire payer les gros pollueurs tout en veillant à ce que huit familles sur dix dans les provinces où la redevance fédérale sur les combustibles s'applique reçoivent plus d'argent qu'elles ne paient grâce à la Remise canadienne sur le carbone, et à ce que les ménages à faible revenu en profitent le plus.

Réduire la pollution grâce à la Remise canadienne sur le carbone

Mettre un prix sur la pollution par le carbone est le moyen le plus efficace de réduire les émissions. Le système canadien de tarification comprend un filet de sécurité fédéral pour les provinces et les territoires qui ne mettent pas en place leur propre système. Il s'agit d'un système conçu pour être juste et abordable. Huit familles sur dix reçoivent plus d'argent qu'elles n'en paient dans les provinces où le filet de sécurité fédéral s'applique. Ce qui est important, c'est que ce sont les familles à revenu faible et moyen qui en bénéficient le plus, ce qui a été vérifié par des experts indépendants. La tarification de la pollution n'a aucune incidence sur les revenus; aucun produit direct n'entre dans les revenus généraux du gouvernement. L'argent est retourné directement à la population, aux petites et moyennes entreprises, ainsi qu'aux gouvernements autochtones, tandis que les gros pollueurs industriels paient leur juste part.

Étant donné que les gens qui vivent dans des petites communautés et des communautés rurales ont souvent des distances plus longues à parcourir, un accès limité à des options de transport de rechange et d'autres besoins énergétiques accrus, le gouvernement a toujours veillé à ce qu'ils obtiennent un supplément juste. Il propose, par l'intermédiaire de modifications législatives présentées dans le projet de loi C-59, de doubler le supplément pour les communautés rurales, en le faisant passer de 10 % à 20 % à compter de cette année.

Le gouvernement s'efforce également d'élargir l'admissibilité au supplément pour la population des régions rurales à un plus grand nombre de personnes qui ont besoin de cet appui et il annoncera une proposition visant à mieux définir les régions rurales plus tard cette année.

Comme annoncé dans le chapitre 4, le gouvernement propose de retourner directement le produit à environ 600 000 petites et moyennes entreprises dans les provinces où la redevance fédérale sur les combustibles s'applique. Reconnaisant le rôle essentiel que joue le milieu agricole pour assurer la sécurité alimentaire, le gouvernement retourne également les produits de la redevance sur les combustibles provenant de l'utilisation de gaz naturel et de propane par les entreprises agricoles aux agricultrices et aux agriculteurs par l'intermédiaire d'un crédit d'impôt remboursable. De plus, en reconnaissance des répercussions des changements climatiques sur les communautés autochtones, le gouvernement a doublé la part de produits de la tarification de la pollution remis aux gouvernements autochtones, qui est passée de 1 % à 2 %.

Tableau 5.1

Montants annuels de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone pour 2024-2025*

	Alb.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	N.-B.	N.-É.	Î.-P.-É.**	T.-N.-L.
Famille de quatre personnes	1 800 \$	1 504 \$	1 200 \$	1 120 \$	760 \$	824 \$	880 \$	1 192 \$
Supplément rural	2 160 \$	1 805 \$	1 440 \$	1 344 \$	912 \$	989 \$	880 \$	1 430 \$

*Étant donné que la Colombie-Britannique, les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et le Québec ont en place leur propre système de tarification de la pollution par le carbone, la Remise canadienne sur le carbone ne s'applique pas à ces provinces et territoires. Comme le Yukon et le Nunavut ont volontairement adopté le système fédéral, les produits directs sont retournés aux gouvernements de ces territoires.

** Étant donné que toutes les personnes qui habitent à l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard sont considérées comme vivant en région rurale, le supplément pour les communautés rurales est reflété dans les montants de base de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone pour l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard.

Tableau 5.2

Prestation nette moyenne annuelle par ménage au titre de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone (2024-2025)

	Alb.	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	N.-B.	N.-É.	Î.-P.-É.	T.-N.-L.
Répercussions financières moyennes du système fédéral par ménage	1 056 \$	1 156 \$	828 \$	869 \$	536 \$	609 \$	628 \$	859 \$
Montants moyens de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone par ménage	1 779 \$	1 505 \$	1 193 \$	1 124 \$	719 \$	766 \$	801 \$	1 162 \$
Prestation nette moyenne	723 \$	349 \$	365 \$	255 \$	183 \$	157 \$	173 \$	303 \$

Source : Calculs du ministère des Finances Canada à l'aide d'intrants d'Environnement et Changement climatique Canada, de l'Agence du revenu du Canada et de Statistique Canada

Nota :

- 1 L'estimation des répercussions financières moyennes par ménage représente les répercussions sur les dépenses des ménages, en tenant compte des effets directs (consommation de combustibles visés par le régime fédéral de tarification de la pollution par le carbone) et indirects (consommation de biens et de services intégrés au régime fédéral de tarification de la pollution par le carbone). Ces effets comprennent la tarification de la pollution par le carbone qui est prise en compte dans les importations que les ménages achètent d'autres provinces ou territoires et auxquelles un prix fédéral de la pollution par le carbone est appliqué. Ils ne tiennent pas compte des coûts associés aux régimes de tarification de la pollution par le carbone mis en œuvre par d'autres provinces ou territoires. Par conséquent, ils ne comprennent pas les coûts associés aux régimes provinciaux pour les grandes installations industrielles. Les estimations reposent également sur l'hypothèse que les entreprises transfèrent l'intégralité des dépenses aux consommatrices et aux consommateurs.
- 2 Les montants de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone pour 2024-2025 comprennent des rajustements pour les produits générés au cours des années précédentes en Alberta, en Saskatchewan, au Manitoba et en Ontario. Le montant du paiement moyen par ménage dans ces provinces reflète donc également ce rajustement. Les montants de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone reflètent également la proposition de doubler le supplément pour les communautés rurales, qui passerait de 10 % à 20 %.

Les coûts de l'inaction climatique sont trop élevés pour être transférés

L'Institut climatique du Canada (ICC) estime que les coûts des changements climatiques pour la santé pourraient s'établir à 87 milliards de dollars par an d'ici le milieu du siècle, avant d'atteindre 246 milliards de dollars par an d'ici la fin du siècle. Sur une période de 10 ans, l'Institut climatique du Canada estime que l'exposition à l'ozone pourrait être associée à plus de 270 000 hospitalisations et décès prématurés. Il est impératif de réduire les émissions afin de lutter contre les changements climatiques pour protéger la santé et le bien-être de la population canadienne, maintenant et pour les générations à venir.

Dans son rapport intitulé *Limiter les dégâts : réduire les coûts des impacts climatiques pour le Canada*, l'Institut climatique du Canada a modélisé les impacts physiques à long terme des changements climatiques sur l'infrastructure, les populations et l'activité économique au Canada, en utilisant deux scénarios d'émissions de gaz à effet de serre à l'échelle mondiale d'ici la fin du siècle en tant que fondement à sa comparaison :

- un scénario d'émissions modérées qui se traduit par un réchauffement climatique d'environ 2,5 °C par rapport aux niveaux préindustriels (4 °C de réchauffement pour le Canada);
- un scénario d'émissions élevées qui se traduit par un réchauffement climatique d'environ 4 °C par rapport aux niveaux préindustriels (7,5 °C de réchauffement au Canada).

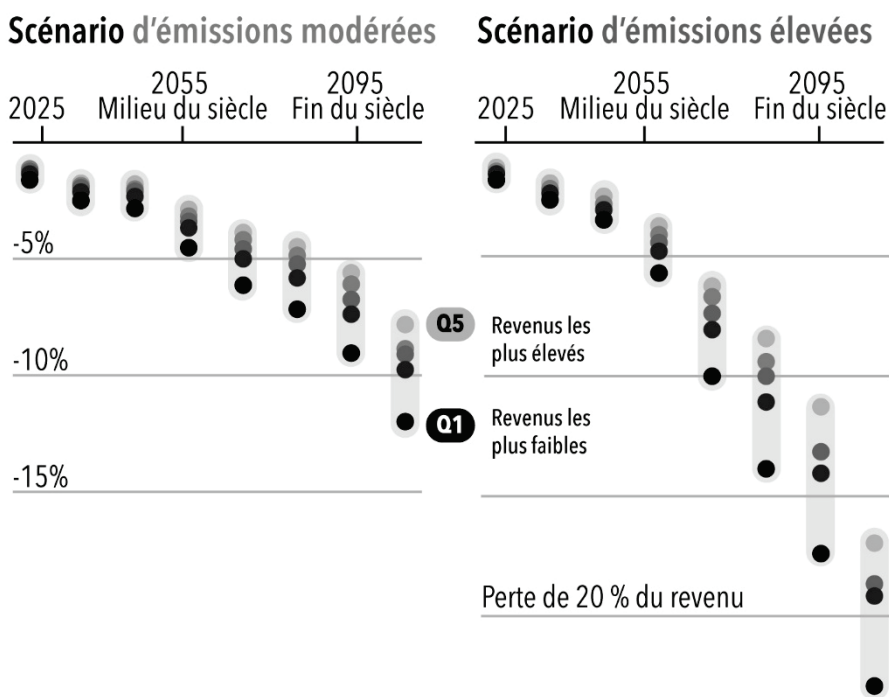
Le rapport estime que d'ici le milieu du siècle, le Canada pourrait connaître une diminution annuelle du PIB réel allant de 78 milliards de dollars à 101 milliards de dollars dans le cadre des scénarios d'émissions modérées et élevées, respectivement, et de 391 milliards de dollars à 865 milliards de dollars respectivement d'ici la fin du siècle, par rapport aux projections qui supposent que les changements climatiques n'auront pas d'autres répercussions négatives à l'avenir.

L'Institut climatique du Canada a également présenté des estimations des répercussions économiques de ces deux scénarios dans tous les quintiles de revenu des ménages, en concluant que les ménages canadiens à faible revenu subiraient les plus grandes pertes (Figure 5.2). Comme l'indique le chapitre 4, le gouvernement investit pour accélérer la transition vers la carboneutralité, pour assurer la croissance de notre économie afin de surmonter les coûts des changements climatiques en créant des emplois bien rémunérés.

Les coûts de l'inaction climatique sont trop élevés pour être transférés

Figure 5.2

Estimations de l'Institut climatique du Canada : Pourcentage de différence dans le revenu des ménages par rapport au scénario de stabilité climatique



Source : Institut climatique du Canada, *Limiter les dégâts : réduire les coûts des impacts climatiques pour le Canada*, septembre 2022. Les conclusions du rapport étaient fondées sur l'utilisation modifiée d'un modèle produit par Navius Research Inc. pour calculer l'équilibre général de l'économie

Nota :

(1) Les points de chaque barre représentent les quintiles de revenu des ménages canadiens. Le « Q5 » représente le quintile de revenu des ménages le plus élevé, tandis que le « Q1 » représente le quintile de revenu des ménages le plus faible.

(2) Comme le notent les auteurs, la modélisation économique des changements climatiques implique une incertitude inhérente et est sensible aux hypothèses sur l'avenir. La perte de revenu illustrée dans les deux scénarios reflète les répercussions du réchauffement climatique et n'a aucun rapport avec les politiques gouvernementales de réduction des émissions.

Soutenir le système d’alerte préventive en cas de conditions météorologiques extrêmes

Les changements climatiques provoquent des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes et des catastrophes naturelles plus fréquents, en particulier des inondations et des tempêtes, ce qui fait des ravages dans les communautés partout au pays. Selon le Bureau d’assurance du Canada, au cours des 40 dernières années, le coût des dommages causés par les intempéries est passé de centaines de millions de dollars à des milliards de dollars par année – de 2011 à 2020, les pertes assurées se sont établies à 2,3 milliards de dollars par année en moyenne, soit plus de cinq fois les pertes annuelles moyennes de 440 millions enregistrées entre 1983 et 2000.

Depuis 1876, le Service météorologique du Canada émet des alertes météorologiques rapides qui sont essentielles pour aider la population à rester en sécurité. Étant donné que les conditions météorologiques extrêmes sont plus fréquentes et plus intenses à cause des changements climatiques, il est essentiel que le système d’alerte rapide continue de prévoir avec précision et d’aviser les gens des catastrophes naturelles, y compris les inondations et les ondes de tempête.

- ▶ Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 6,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 1,4 million de dollars par la suite pour le système d’alerte préventive du Service météorologique du Canada, qui permet de prévenir la population de phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes, en particulier les inondations et les ondes de tempête.

Assurer des prix abordables pour les véhicules électriques

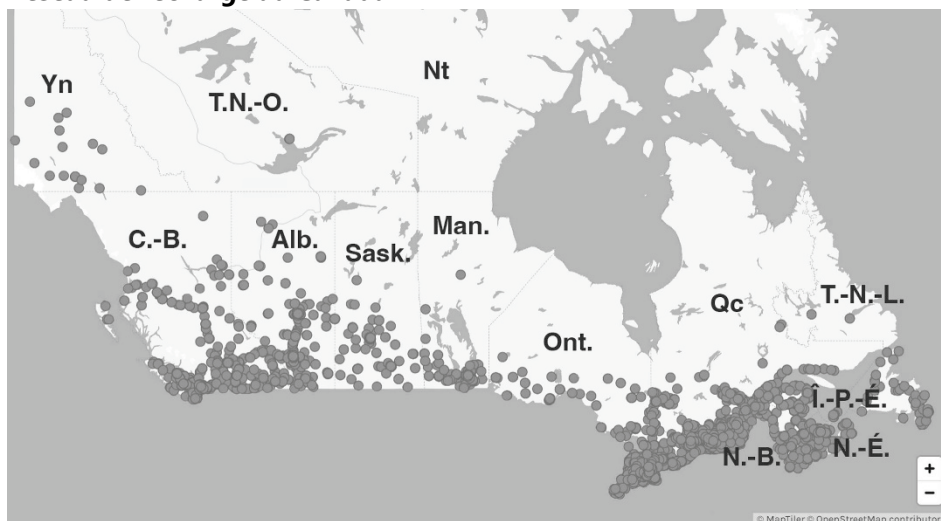
Le Canada s’affaire à construire sa chaîne d’approvisionnement pour les véhicules électriques de pointe à l’échelle mondiale qui crée de nouveaux emplois bien rémunérés. Parallèlement, le gouvernement aide la population à passer à des véhicules plus propres, à zéro émission. Afin de connecter les automobilistes qui ont des véhicules électriques d’un océan à l’autre, le gouvernement fédéral a investi plus d’un milliard de dollars pour construire des bornes de recharge dans le cadre du Programme d’infrastructure pour les véhicules à émission zéro de Ressources naturelles Canada et du financement par l’intermédiaire de la Banque de l’infrastructure du Canada.

Depuis le lancement du Programme d'incitatifs pour l'achat de véhicules zéro émission en 2019, la part de ces véhicules dans l'ensemble des ventes de véhicules neufs est passée de 3 % à 11 % en 2023, grâce au soutien de la remise du programme pouvant atteindre 5 000 \$. De 2019 à septembre 2023, plus de 450 000 véhicules zéro émission ont été achetés ou loués au Canada – et le gouvernement aide à accroître ce chiffre.

- Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 607,9 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Transports Canada comme paiement complémentaire au titre du Programme d'incitatifs pour l'achat de véhicules zéro émission.

Figure 5.3

Réseau de recharge au Canada



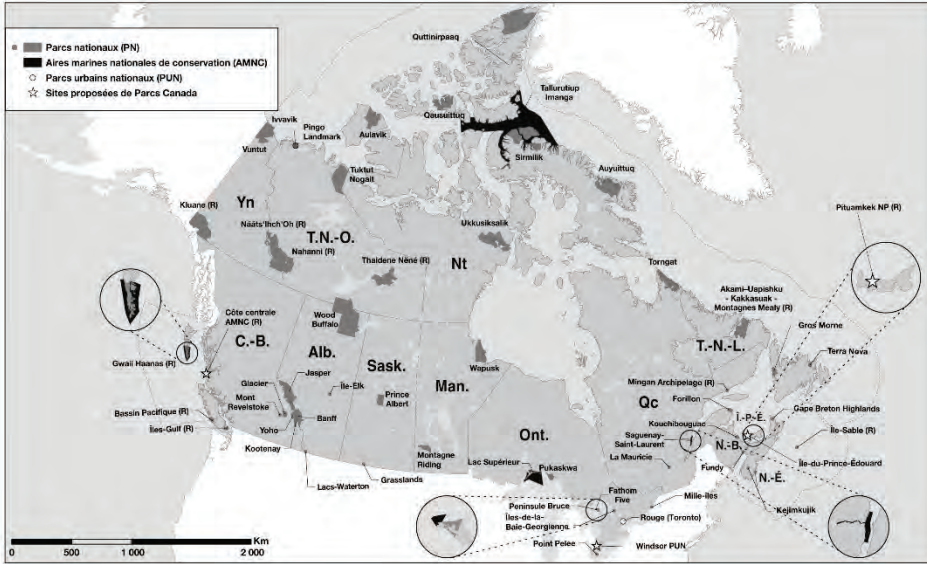
Nota – On compte 11 223 bornes de recharge et stations de ravitaillement en hydrogène en réseau au Canada. Ces stations offrent en tout 27 612 connecteurs de charge électrique.

Investir dans les parcs du Canada

Les Canadiennes et Canadiens sont très fiers des merveilles naturelles que leur pays a à offrir. Des océans aux montagnes, en passant par la toundra, les lacs, les prairies et les déserts, Parcs Canada protège et conserve certains des endroits les plus emblématiques du Canada pour le plaisir de la population canadienne et des touristes du monde entier. Il y a plus de 200 parcs nationaux de renommée mondiale, d'aires marines nationales de conservation, de parcs urbains nationaux et de lieux historiques nationaux au Canada. Ces parcs offrent de bons emplois, appuient notre industrie touristique et préservent et protègent l'héritage naturel et historique du Canada. Nous devons veiller à ce qu'ils demeurent présents pour les générations à venir.

▶ Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 156,7 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 388,5 millions de dollars en amortissement restant, à l'Agence Parcs Canada afin de poursuivre les investissements en immobilisations dans les parcs nationaux, les aires de conservation et les lieux historiques du Canada.

Figure 5.4
Réseau actuel et proposé de Parcs Canada



Nota – La carte reflète tous les parcs nationaux, les aires marines nationales de conservation et les parcs urbains nationaux, mais exclut tous les lieux historiques nationaux. Les lignes sur cette carte représentent des limites approximatives à des fins d'exemple.

(R) désigne une réserve de parc national ou une réserve d'aire marine nationale de conservation.

Source : Parcs Canada

Soutenir la réserve de parc national à Pituamkek, sur l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard

Parcs Canada travaille en étroite collaboration avec les Premières Nations Mi'kmaq de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et d'autres intervenants à l'établissement de la réserve de parc national Pituamkek. Cette région, située sur une île au large de la côte nord-ouest de l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard, est connue pour son écosystème unique de dunes et son importance culturelle pour les Mi'kmaq, dont les récits de ces îles remontent à des générations. La protection de Pituamkek, qui abrite de nombreux sites archéologiques, des formations géologiques rares et des terres cérémonielles, signifie de veiller à ce que le lien qu'entretiennent les Mi'kmaq avec ces terres ancestrales soit protégé et préservé.

La création d'un nouveau parc permettra également de soutenir et de conserver l'intégrité écologique de la région et de la faune qui l'habite. Qu'il s'agisse de garantir qu'une barrière côtière reste intacte, de faire croître l'industrie touristique de l'île ou de créer des emplois, la réserve de parc national Pituamkek, le 48^e parc national du Canada, assurera la jouissance de cet écosystème unique pendant des générations.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement établit la nouvelle réserve de parc national Pituamkek et propose un financement de 71,9 millions de dollars sur 12 ans, à compter de 2024-2025, dont 30,7 millions de dollars en amortissement restant, et 7,5 millions de dollars par année par la suite, pour sa création et son exploitation.

Protéger la mer Great Bear, en Colombie-Britannique

Grâce à ses aires marines nationales de conservation, Parcs Canada protège et conserve plus de 120 000 kilomètres carrés de tous les écosystèmes marins et d'eau douce du Canada. La conservation de cette zone marine protège des espèces marines diverses et abondantes, et certains des plus grands herbiers d'algues de la Colombie-Britannique. Le gouvernement est déterminé à élargir le réseau de parcs nationaux et d'aires marines de conservation afin que la population canadienne et les touristes puissent profiter de notre patrimoine naturel aujourd'hui et pour les générations à venir.

Parcs Canada s'est associé avec les nations Wuikinuxv, Heiltsuk, Nuxalk, Kitasoo Xai'xais, Gitga'at et Gitxaala, ainsi qu'avec la province de la Colombie-Britannique, pour faire avancer une nouvelle réserve d'aire marine de conservation, nichée dans la mer Great Bear, également connue sous le nom de biorégion du plateau Nord. C'est l'un des environnements marins les plus riches au monde, qui abrite d'extraordinaires mammifères marins, comme les épaulards et les loutres de mer, ainsi que des caractéristiques écologiques, comme les récifs coralliens et d'éponges, les forêts de varech et les herbiers de zostère marine.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement établit la nouvelle réserve d'aire marine nationale de conservation de la côte centrale en Colombie-Britannique et propose un financement de 109,6 millions de dollars sur 11 ans, à compter de 2025-2026, dont 57,9 millions de dollars en amortissement restant et 10,7 millions de dollars par année par la suite, pour sa création et son exploitation.

Établie grâce à un processus guidé par les connaissances autochtones et de la science de calibre mondial, cette nouvelle aire marine nationale de conservation protégera non seulement la santé de cet écosystème unique, mais aussi les pratiques traditionnelles et le bien-être des communautés locales.

Aménager un nouveau parc national urbain à Windsor

En 2015, le gouvernement fédéral a créé le premier parc urbain national du Canada, le Parc urbain national de la Rouge dans la région du Grand Toronto, qui protégera près de 80 kilomètres carrés une fois pleinement établi et assurera une protection critique contre les inondations à Toronto.

Les parcs urbains comme celui de la Rouge protègent la nature et soutiennent la biodiversité urbaine, tout en donnant à la population canadienne l'accès à des espaces verts pour les loisirs et l'apprentissage dans un environnement urbain. Un examen des effets des espaces verts urbains sur la santé effectué par l'Organisation mondiale de la Santé a révélé que les espaces verts urbains peuvent favoriser la santé mentale et physique, améliorer la qualité de l'air et réduire l'exposition à une chaleur excessive.

Afin de bâtir des collectivités plus saines, le gouvernement fédéral investit pour créer plus d'espaces naturels et verts pour les personnes qui résident en région urbaine.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 36,1 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, dont 8,2 millions de dollars en amortissement restant et 4,6 millions de dollars par année par la suite, pour créer le parc urbain national ojibwé à Windsor (Ontario).

Le parc urbain national ojibwé, créé en partenariat avec la ville de Windsor et des partenaires autochtones, dont les Premières Nations de Walpole Island et Caldwell, est un autre exemple de la façon dont différents ordres de gouvernement peuvent travailler ensemble pour protéger l'environnement et faire progresser la réconciliation.

Protéger la population et l'environnement des produits chimiques nocifs

Les produits chimiques se retrouvent partout, dans les produits de consommation, les procédés industriels, les hôpitaux, les laboratoires et l'environnement naturel. Et la gestion sûre et efficace des produits chimiques nocifs est essentielle à la protection des personnes et de l'environnement contre les risques d'exposition, comme des taux plus élevés de cancer.

Le gouvernement fédéral veille à ce que les entreprises ne prennent pas de raccourcis lorsqu'il s'agit de fournir des produits et des services aux consommatrices et aux consommateurs, afin de protéger leur santé et leur sécurité, et notre environnement, aujourd'hui et pour la prochaine génération.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder un financement de 190,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, dont 0,1 million en amortissement restant, à Santé Canada et à Environnement et Changement climatique Canada afin de réduire l'exposition humaine et environnementale aux produits chimiques nocifs dans le cadre de son Plan de gestion des produits chimiques. Celui-ci protège la population contre l'exposition à quelque 30 000 produits chimiques et vise à faire progresser la recherche scientifique pour éliminer graduellement les essais de toxicité sur les animaux.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce aussi que le gouvernement entreprendra cette année des travaux pour améliorer le cadre actuel de recouvrement des coûts du Plan de gestion des produits chimiques. Ces efforts permettront de s'assurer que les grandes entreprises paient leur juste part pour protéger la population canadienne et l'environnement.

5.2 Des communautés dynamiques et inclusives

La diversité fait la force du Canada : une personne sur trois est membre d'une minorité raciale ou religieuse, ce qui fait de notre pays un foyer dynamique de cultures et de traditions qui profite à tout le monde. Chaque personne a le droit de se sentir en sécurité et d'être respectée dans son milieu, quelle que soit sa race, son origine ethnique, sa religion, son identité de genre, son orientation sexuelle ou son pays d'origine.

Depuis des générations, le Canada accueille les personnes nouvellement arrivées du monde entier, qui ont travaillé dur pour se bâtir une nouvelle vie dans leur nouveau pays. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement crée des communautés plus inclusives, accueillantes et résilientes pour l'ensemble de la population canadienne. Il s'agit notamment de veiller à ce que notre système d'immigration préserve son intégrité et à ce que nous en fassions davantage pour lutter contre la haine sous toutes ses formes, dans le cadre du Plan d'action du Canada pour lutter contre la haine.

Les communautés inclusives prospères sont celles qui trouvent des moyens de rassembler les gens. Le journalisme, les arts, la culture et le sport enrichissent nos vies et créent des communautés plus dynamiques et connectées. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement investit pour rendre le sport plus accessible pour tout le monde, soutenir l'accès au journalisme indépendant et au contenu canadien dans les deux langues officielles, et appuyer les arts de la scène.

Le budget de 2024 aidera les organismes communautaires à créer des communautés fortes, dynamiques et inclusives dans tout le pays.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Réaliser le plus important investissement en langues officielles de tout gouvernement fédéral dans l'histoire du Canada – 4,1 milliards de dollars dans le cadre du *Plan d'action pour les langues officielles 2023-2028 : Protection-Promotion-Collaboration*.
- ✓ Appuyer l'égalité entre les sexes dans le sport et lutter contre les obstacles à la participation, y compris pour les personnes racisées et d'autres groupes méritant l'équité, avec plus de 190 millions de dollars pour accroître la responsabilisation et lutter contre les agressions, le harcèlement et les mauvais traitements dans le sport.
- ✓ Doubler le budget du Conseil des Arts du Canada entre 2016 et 2021, avec 1,1 milliard de dollars de nouveaux fonds pour le Conseil des Arts du Canada depuis 2015-2016 et 180 millions par la suite.
- ✓ Bâtir une industrie audiovisuelle dynamique, y compris veiller à ce que les plateformes de diffusion en continu contribuent au développement et à la promotion de récits et de créateurs canadiens. Offrir un appui direct de plus de 780 millions de dollars à l'industrie par l'entremise du Fonds des médias du Canada, de Téléfilm Canada, du Bureau de l'écran autochtone et de l'Office national du film du Canada.
- ✓ Soutenir les nouvelles locales dans les communautés rurales et mal desservies avec 70 millions de dollars par l'entremise de l'Initiative de journalisme local, à un moment où les conglomerats médiatiques ont abandonné leurs responsabilités de maintenir les services d'information dans les marchés régionaux et de petite taille. En 2023, le gouvernement a également annoncé que, après l'adoption de la *Loi sur les nouvelles en ligne*, Google versera 100 millions de dollars en soutien financier chaque année aux organes de presse canadiens.
- ✓ Garantir qu'à mesure que le marché des médias évolue, les journalistes reçoivent une rémunération équitable en augmentant la limite annuelle des coûts de main-d'œuvre en vertu du Crédit d'impôt pour la main-d'œuvre journalistique canadienne de 55 000 \$ à 85 000 \$ par membre du personnel admissible, et en augmentant temporairement le taux du crédit d'impôt de 25 % à 35 %.
- ✓ Appuyer les organismes de bienfaisance, les organismes sans but lucratif et les autres organismes à vocation sociale, par l'entremise de l'investissement de 755 millions de dollars du budget de 2021 dans le Fonds de finance sociale. En vigueur jusqu'au 31 mars 2039, ce programme à long terme favorisera l'accès à des possibilités de financement flexibles pour les projets qui ont des répercussions sociales et environnementales positives.

- ✓ Depuis 2018-2019, investir plus de 260 millions de dollars dans la Stratégie canadienne de lutte contre le racisme, le Plan d'action du Canada pour lutter contre la haine et la Fondation canadienne des relations raciales afin de combattre le racisme et la haine, pour continuer d'enrichir notre société grâce à la remarquable diversité du Canada.
- ✓ Bâtir un avenir meilleur et plus inclusif pour les personnes bispirituelles, lesbiennes, gaies, bisexuelles, transgenres, queers, intersexuées et de divers genres (2ELGBTQI), en investissant près de 150 millions de dollars sur 10 ans, pour appuyer le premier Plan d'action fédéral 2ELGBTQI+ du Canada. Il s'agit d'une approche pangouvernementale visant à établir des priorités et à soutenir l'action communautaire des personnes 2ELGBTQI+, à faire progresser et renforcer les droits des personnes 2ELGBTQI+ au pays et à l'étranger, et à intégrer les questions touchant les personnes 2ELGBTQI+ dans le travail du gouvernement du Canada.
- ✓ Produire des statistiques détaillées pour mettre en évidence les expériences vécues par différents groupes, notamment les femmes, les Autochtones, les groupes racisés et les personnes en situation de handicap, avec 172 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, et 36,3 millions de dollars par la suite, pour le Plan d'action sur les données désagrégées de Statistique Canada, à compter de 2021.
- ✓ Soutenir les artistes du milieu musical et l'industrie de la musique en fournissant 336 millions de dollars, de 2015-2016 à 2022-2023, par l'intermédiaire du Fonds de la musique du Canada, pour le développement et la promotion des artistes et de leur musique.
- ✓ Soutenir le secteur des arts de la scène en fournissant 353,5 millions de dollars, de 2015-2016 à 2022-2023, par l'intermédiaire du Fonds de présentation des arts du Canada, à des organismes qui présentent professionnellement des festivals artistiques ou des séries d'arts de la scène.

Lutter contre la haine

La haine n'a pas sa place au Canada. Le gouvernement est déterminé à lutter contre la haine sous toutes ses formes, afin que chaque personne se sente en sécurité chez elle, dans les rues, dans les lieux de culte et dans les communautés locales.

Le gouvernement demeure fermement déterminé à protéger les droits et la dignité de toute la population et à favoriser un Canada inclusif qui accueille tous les gens, peu importe leur race, leur confession religieuse, leur orientation sexuelle, leur identité de genre ou leur incapacité.

En investissant et en intensifiant les efforts pour combattre la haine, le gouvernement renforce la résilience de nos collectivités et de nos institutions, afin que nous puissions ensemble bâtir un Canada plus juste et plus sûr pour chaque génération.

- Afin de lutter contre la haine sous toutes ses formes, le budget de 2024 propose un financement de 273,6 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 29,3 millions par la suite, au Plan d'action du Canada pour lutter contre la haine, afin d'appuyer la sensibilisation communautaire et la réforme de l'application de la loi, de lutter contre la radicalisation et d'accroître l'aide aux victimes. Ces investissements comprennent ce qui suit :
 - Un financement de 10 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien afin d'appuyer le Fonds pour la diversité des voix. Ce financement poursuit sur la lancée d'un financement précédent de 5 millions de dollars figurant dans le budget de 2022;
 - Un financement de 25 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien afin d'appuyer les émissions de lutte contre la haine et de promouvoir les liens interculturels et les activités communautaires;
 - Un financement de 5 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour soutenir la construction du nouveau Musée de l'Holocauste de Montréal, qui permettra d'accroître considérablement le nombre de personnes, y compris les élèves, qui peuvent acquérir des connaissances sur ses importantes collections;
 - Un financement de 12,9 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 0,9 million de dollars par la suite, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien et à Statistique Canada afin d'améliorer la collecte et la disponibilité des données sur les crimes haineux au Canada;
 - Un financement de 19,5 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Sécurité publique Canada pour le Centre canadien d'engagement communautaire et de prévention de la violence;
 - Un financement de 26,8 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Sécurité publique Canada afin d'aider les collègues policiers à renforcer la formation sur le traitement des crimes haineux;
 - Un financement de 28 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à la Stratégie fédérale d'aide aux victimes du ministère de la Justice pour offrir du soutien aux victimes d'un crime motivé par la haine;

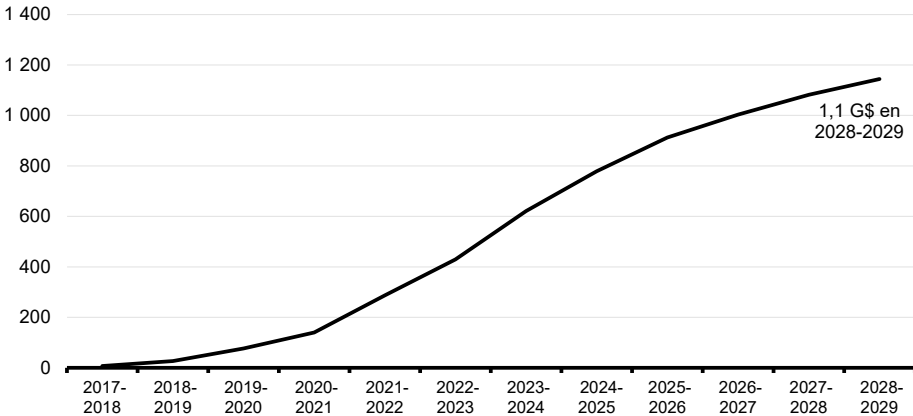
- Un financement de 1,5 million de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère de la Justice pour l'élaboration et la prestation d'une formation spécialisée aux procureures et procureurs de la Couronne afin de sensibiliser la magistrature à la dynamique unique des crimes haineux;
- Un financement de 12 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Femmes et Égalité des genres Canada pour financer des projets visant à combattre la haine envers la communauté 2ELGBTQI+;
- Un financement de 3 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Femmes et Égalité entre les genres Canada pour appuyer les besoins en matière de sécurité des festivals de la fierté;
- Un financement de 20,2 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 3,2 millions par la suite, à la Gendarmerie royale du Canada et au Collège canadien de police pour améliorer leur travail de lutte contre la haine avec la Fondation canadienne des relations raciales et les partenaires policiers par l'intermédiaire du Groupe de travail sur les crimes haineux. Ce financement est compensé par le recouvrement des coûts des collèges policiers de 3,8 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 1,3 million par la suite;
- Un financement de 18 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 3 millions par la suite, à la Fondation canadienne des relations raciales pour élargir la portée de son travail et créer un centre autonome qui s'appellerait Lutter contre la haine : centre de ressources d'information communautaire. Ce centre réunira des personnes qui représentent le gouvernement, des organismes d'application de la loi et des spécialistes pour recueillir des données sur les crimes haineux, élaborer des normes communes pour signaler et définir les crimes haineux et fournir une formation importante sur les crimes haineux; et
- Un financement de 45 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et de 9 millions par la suite, pour soutenir la capacité de la Fondation canadienne des relations raciales.

Comme on peut le voir ci-dessous, les investissements du budget de 2024 dans le Plan d'action du Canada pour lutter contre la haine comprennent également du financement pour l'envoyé spécial pour la préservation de la mémoire de l'Holocauste et la lutte contre l'antisémitisme, pour le représentant spécial pour la lutte contre l'islamophobie, ainsi que pour l'amélioration du Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité.

Graphique 5.2

Investissements fédéraux cumulatifs pour soutenir l'inclusion et combattre la haine

En millions de dollars



Lutter contre la montée de l'antisémitisme

Récemment, le Canada a connu une augmentation inquiétante de l'antisémitisme, ce qui souligne la nécessité d'une intervention concertée urgente. D'une seule et même voix contre la haine, le gouvernement est résolu à protéger les communautés juives contre l'intolérance, la haine et la discrimination religieuse.

- Dans le cadre du Plan d'action du Canada pour lutter contre la haine, le budget de 2024 propose de fournir un financement de 7,3 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 1,1 million par la suite, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien pour appuyer l'envoyé spécial pour la préservation de la mémoire de l'Holocauste et la lutte contre l'antisémitisme. Cela fait fond sur le financement antérieur du budget de 2022 de 5,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2022-2023, et de 1,2 million par la suite.

Ces investissements contribueront à l'édification d'une société plus inclusive, afin que les générations actuelles et futures de personnes juives vivant au Canada puissent se sentir en sécurité chez elles.

Lutter contre la montée de l'islamophobie

Récemment, le Canada a connu une augmentation inquiétante de l'islamophobie, ce qui souligne la nécessité d'une intervention concertée urgente. Le gouvernement est résolu à protéger les communautés musulmanes contre l'intolérance, la haine et la discrimination religieuse.

- ▶ Dans le cadre du Plan d'action du Canada pour lutter contre la haine, le budget de 2024 propose de fournir un financement de 7,3 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 1,1 million par la suite, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien pour appuyer le représentant spécial pour la lutte contre l'islamophobie. Cela fait fond sur le financement antérieur du budget de 2022 de 5,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2022-2023, et de 1,2 million par la suite.

Ces investissements contribueront à l'édification d'une société plus inclusive, afin que les générations actuelles et futures de personnes musulmanes vivant au Canada puissent se sentir en sécurité chez elles.

Améliorer le Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité

Au Canada, tout le monde a le droit de se sentir en sécurité. Aucune personne ne devrait se sentir ciblée pour ce qu'elle est ou pour la religion dans laquelle elle croit. La liberté de pratiquer sa religion sans discrimination et sans persécution est un droit garanti par la Charte, et le gouvernement fédéral prend des mesures pour faire respecter ce droit.

Afin d'aider les personnes à pratiquer leur religion en toute sécurité, le Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité fournit du financement à des organismes afin de protéger des collectivités à risque de crimes motivés par la haine en renforçant la sécurité physique dans leurs lieux de rassemblement.

En 2023, le Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité a affecté 10 millions de dollars supplémentaires pour aider les communautés canadiennes à risque de crimes motivés par la haine à protéger leurs centres communautaires, lieux de culte, externats et autres institutions.

- ▶ Dans le cadre du Plan d'action du Canada pour lutter contre la haine, le budget de 2024 propose de fournir un financement de 32 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 11 millions par la suite à Sécurité publique Canada afin d'améliorer davantage le Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité.

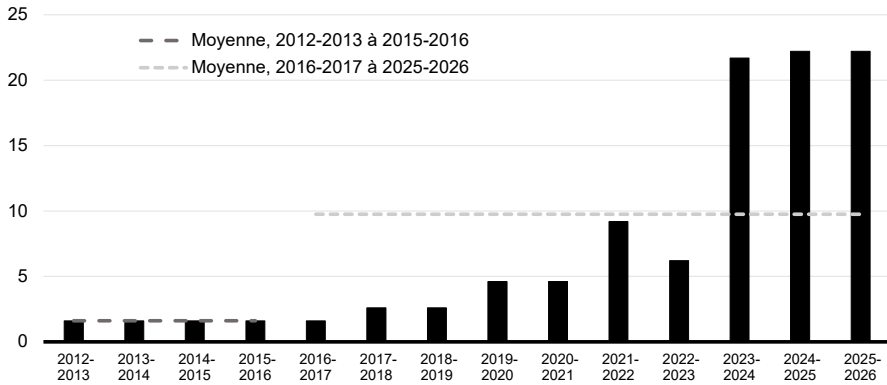
Il s'agit notamment de rendre permanent le financement accru de 11 millions de dollars par année, à compter de 2024-2025, prévu dans le budget de 2023. Le budget de 2024 annonce également que le gouvernement entend réduire la paperasse et faire évoluer le Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité afin de permettre aux organisations d'accéder plus facilement et plus efficacement au soutien en matière de sécurité lorsqu'elles en ont besoin.

Graphique 5.3

Budget annuel du Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité

De 2012-2013 à 2025-2026

En millions de dollars



Préserver la mémoire de l'Holocauste

Il est important de préserver la mémoire de l'Holocauste pour garantir qu'il ne se reproduise jamais. En éduquant les générations actuelles et futures à l'Holocauste, le gouvernement fera progresser sa lutte contre la négation et la désinformation liée à l'Holocauste et fera mieux connaître l'antisémitisme.

- Afin de créer un nouveau programme national de commémoration de l'Holocauste, le budget de 2024 propose de verser 5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 2 millions par la suite, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien pour appuyer les initiatives visant à préserver la mémoire de l'Holocauste et améliorer la compréhension, la sensibilisation et les attitudes de la population canadienne à l'égard de l'Holocauste et de l'antisémitisme.
- Le budget de 2024 annonce que le ministère du Patrimoine canadien lancera un projet visant à examiner et à renouveler le Monument national de l'Holocauste du Canada, au moyen des ressources existantes, y compris pour accroître sa visibilité et son engagement à Ottawa et auprès

Soutenir la santé mentale des communautés noires au Canada

Les personnes noires ont toujours été aux prises avec des défis sociaux et systémiques disproportionnés, notamment le racisme et la discrimination, les inégalités socioéconomiques, le manque de services adaptés à la culture et la stigmatisation liée à l'accès aux soins de santé mentale.

Afin de combler ces lacunes, le Fonds pour la santé mentale des communautés noires appuie des initiatives communautaires et axées sur la culture qui visent à accroître l'équité en matière de santé et à aborder les déterminants sous-jacents de la santé mentale, comme le racisme envers les personnes noires.

- Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 4 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à l'Agence de la santé publique du Canada pour qu'elle continue d'appuyer des initiatives du Fonds pour la santé mentale des communautés noires qui visent à accroître l'équité en matière de santé, et à aborder les questions entourant la santé mentale et ses déterminants pour les communautés noires.

Investissements fédéraux appuyant les communautés noires au Canada

Depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral a engagé plus de 760 millions de dollars dans des programmes qui appuient les personnes et les communautés noires au Canada. Ces investissements comprennent :

- ✓ Un financement pouvant atteindre 265 millions de dollars consenti au Programme pour l'entrepreneuriat des communautés noires, afin de favoriser la croissance et la réussite, maintenant et dans l'avenir, d'entreprises détenues et dirigées par des personnes noires. Le Programme donne accès à des prêts, du mentorat, des services de planification financière et de la formation en affaires, et soutient des recherches sur l'entrepreneuriat noir au Canada.
- ✓ Un financement de 200 millions de dollars en subventions et contributions pour renforcer la capacité fondamentale (gouvernance, gestion financière, etc.) des organismes communautaires dirigés par des membres des communautés noires et au service des communautés noires, par l'entremise de l'initiative Appuyer les communautés noires du Canada.
- ✓ Un financement de 200 millions de dollars pour la création du Fonds de dotation philanthropique dirigé par les Noirs. Ce fonds procure une source de financement durable de projets menés par la communauté qui aident à lutter contre le racisme envers les personnes noires et à améliorer leur situation socioéconomique.
- ✓ Un financement de 60,5 millions de dollars pour des bourses d'études et de perfectionnement ciblées à l'intention des chercheuses et chercheurs noirs promis à un bel avenir.

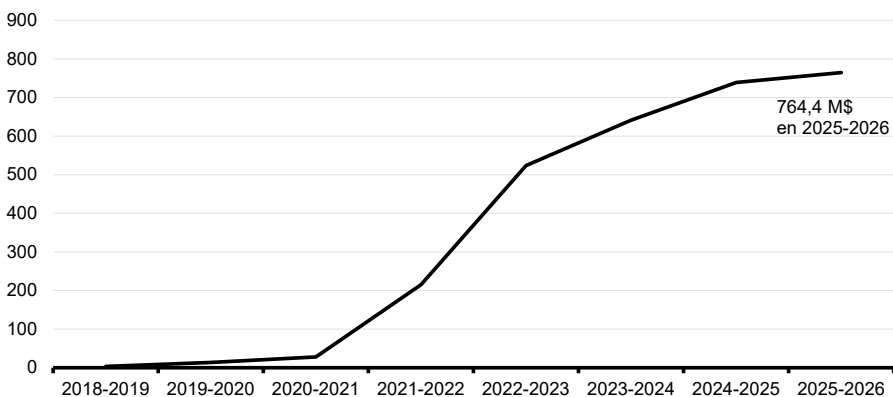
Investissements fédéraux appuyant les communautés noires au Canada

- ✓ Un financement de 49,6 millions de dollars afin d'établir des soutiens en santé mentale pour les fonctionnaires noirs et des programmes de perfectionnement professionnel exclusifs, y compris pour appuyer l'avancement professionnel des leaders noirs de la fonction publique occupant des postes de direction.
- ✓ Un financement de 9,6 millions de dollars pour des initiatives communautaires en santé mentale dans le cadre du Fonds pour la santé mentale des communautés noires.

Graphique 5.4

Investissements fédéraux cumulatifs

En millions de dollars



Investir dans la CBC/Radio-Canada

CBC/Radio-Canada constitue un pilier de notre démocratie. À titre de radiodiffuseur public national du Canada, CBC/Radio-Canada veille à ce que les gens de toutes les régions du Canada, y compris les collectivités rurales, éloignées et autochtones, aient accès aux nouvelles et aux divertissements locaux et canadiens dans la langue officielle de leur choix. CBC/Radio-Canada a connu, comme de nombreux médias, une baisse de revenus publicitaires et d'abonnements qui menace sa capacité à remplir son mandat de diffuseur public de contenus télévisuels et radiophoniques.

- Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 42 millions de dollars, en 2024-2025, pour les émissions d'actualité et de divertissement de CBC/Radio-Canada, afin que l'ensemble de la population canadienne, y compris les communautés rurales, éloignées, autochtones et de langue minoritaire, ait accès à des émissions de divertissement et à des nouvelles indépendantes de grande qualité.

Faire la promotion du journalisme local

L'accès à des nouvelles et à des informations indépendantes de haute qualité constitue un pilier clé de toute démocratie. Au fil des ans, des entreprises privées ont acheté des organes de presse, y compris de petits journaux communautaires et des chaînes de télévision, mais n'ont pas été là pour soutenir les journalistes qui sont le cœur des nouvelles. Combiné à l'évolution des plateformes numériques de géants technologiques multinationaux qui réduisent les flux de revenus, l'actualité locale est confrontée à des défis névralgiques. Si nous laissons les médias d'information s'éroder, nous permettons le genre de désinformation et de mésinformation incontrôlée qui va éroder notre démocratie.

Le gouvernement estime que les Canadiennes et les Canadiens, peu importe où ils vivent, surtout ceux qui vivent dans de petites communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire et mal desservies, doivent avoir accès à un journalisme local indépendant.

Afin d'appuyer la production de nouvelles locales indépendantes, fiables et diversifiées dans l'ensemble du pays, le gouvernement a annoncé un investissement de 58,8 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Patrimoine canadien pour l'Initiative de journalisme local. Ce soutien serait offert à la presse écrite, à la radio et la télévision communautaires, et aux services d'information en ligne.

Investir dans les services de programmation d'intérêt public

Les services de programmation d'intérêt public, y compris la Chaîne des affaires publiques par câble (CPAC), le Réseau de télévision des peuples autochtones (APTN), Accessible Media Inc. (AMI), ICI Télévision et TV5 Québec Canada, entre autres, jouent un rôle important en diffusant des émissions de nouvelles à la population canadienne et en veillant à ce que des voix diverses soient entendues et accessibles dans tout le pays.

Les services fournis par des organisations médiatiques à but non lucratif, comme APTN, qui fait entendre les voix couvrant les nouvelles autochtones, pour les communautés autochtones partout au pays, ont besoin de soutien de toute urgence pour continuer à diffuser de l'information.

- 📺 Le budget de 2024 propose de fournir 15 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien pour appuyer les services de programmation d'intérêt public, y compris 5 millions en 2024-2025 pour appuyer les besoins en capital de CPAC.

Soutenir les athlètes nationaux du Canada

Nos athlètes nationaux de haut niveau représentent l'excellence sportive canadienne sur les plus grandes scènes du monde, y compris les Jeux olympiques et paralympiques. Ils incitent la prochaine génération d'athlètes à voir grand.

Le Programme d'aide aux athlètes offre un soutien financier aux athlètes de haut niveau, leur permettant de combiner leur carrière sportive, professionnelle et universitaire tout en s'entraînant à la compétition pour le Canada.

- Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 35 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 7 millions de dollars par la suite au Programme d'aide aux athlètes du ministère du Patrimoine canadien. Ce financement permettrait d'augmenter l'allocation de financement pour les athlètes soutenus et d'appuyer d'autres athlètes dans les nouvelles disciplines sportives olympiques et paralympiques.
- Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 16 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine pour le Programme de soutien au sport. Ce financement contribuera à créer un environnement sportif plus sécuritaire et plus accueillant pour les athlètes, du niveau débutant au niveau olympique. Parmi les priorités figureront la prévention des mauvais traitements et les façons de les aborder, le soutien des personnes ayant subi des commotions cérébrales et aux prises avec des problèmes de santé mentale ainsi que la promotion de l'inclusion, de la diversité, de l'équité et de l'accessibilité.

Offrir des activités sportives communautaires à tout le monde

Les sports communautaires pour les jeunes, les personnes âgées et les personnes nouvellement arrivées peuvent être bénéfiques pour la santé, accroître le bonheur et contribuer à développer un sentiment d'appartenance et d'attachement à sa communauté. Aider davantage de gens de tout âge à bâtir une vie plus saine peut signifier moins de rendez-vous médicaux, moins de risque de maladies graves et, en général, un vieillissement avec plus d'énergie et plus d'indépendance. Le sport permet aux gens de participer pleinement à l'économie et allège le fardeau sur notre système de santé, réduisant ainsi les coûts à long terme.

- Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 15 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à partir de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien afin d'appuyer les programmes de sport communautaire et de réduire les obstacles à la participation.

Ce financement rend les sports plus accessibles pour les jeunes en aidant à couvrir les coûts des programmes de sport communautaires, ce qui permet de donner à tous les enfants la chance de participer.

Soutenir les producteurs de films canadiens

Les films canadiens racontent l'histoire de toute la diversité du Canada à des publics canadiens et étrangers. Le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à soutenir le contenu canadien ainsi que les productrices et producteurs, artistes, scénaristes et autres qui le rendent possible.

En investissant dans nos cinéastes, nous appuyons 183 716 emplois équivalents temps plein directement liés au secteur, qui contribue à hauteur de 20,3 milliards de dollars à l'économie canadienne chaque année. Le soutien fédéral à la cinématographie joue également un rôle essentiel dans le renforcement de nos langues officielles en faisant la promotion des productions francophones.

Le 31 janvier 2024, le gouvernement a annoncé 100 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour Téléfilm Canada afin d'élever un éventail diversifié de personnes du milieu de la création et de la production de contenu dans l'industrie cinématographique canadienne dynamique.

Comme il est précisé au chapitre 6, le gouvernement aide également les cinéastes autochtones à communiquer leurs récits au Canada et au monde entier par le biais du Bureau de l'écran autochtone.

Renforcer la scène musicale canadienne

Les artistes du milieu musical canadien ont besoin d'aide pour participer à une industrie qui repose sur des géants de la diffusion en continu à l'échelle mondiale et qui doit faire face à l'augmentation des coûts de production. En 2022, l'industrie musicale du Canada était le huitième marché le plus important à l'échelle mondiale et elle a augmenté de 8,12 %, soit presque le double du taux de l'industrie musicale américaine, qui n'était que de 4,8 %. Le gouvernement fédéral appuie la vitalité du secteur de la musique au Canada afin de s'assurer qu'il demeure dynamique et qu'il continue de contribuer à notre culture pour le plaisir de toute la population.

Le 24 mars 2024, le gouvernement a annoncé un financement de 32 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour le Fonds de la musique du Canada du ministère du Patrimoine canadien afin d'appuyer le développement et la promotion des artistes du milieu musical canadien et de la musique canadienne.

Nourrir le dynamisme des festivals et des arts de la scène

Les festivals, les films et les spectacles en direct contribuent à tisser une tapisserie vivante de culture, de communauté et de diversité. Qu'il s'agisse de manifestations multiculturelles au cours de festivals culturels ou de spectacles artistiques et musicaux, ces plateformes servent de catalyseurs pour l'unité, la compréhension et l'appréciation du riche patrimoine culturel du Canada. Le secteur des arts de la scène et les festivals dynamiques qui se déploient dans les communautés du pays contribuent à l'épanouissement des artistes, attirent les touristes et rendent la vie plus agréable pour les gens au pays.

Chaque année, par l'intermédiaire du Fonds du Canada pour la présentation des arts, le gouvernement appuie environ 680 festivals artistiques professionnels et séries d'arts de la scène dans plus de 270 villes du pays. Le gouvernement reconnaît également le travail important des festivals locaux indépendants pour favoriser des communautés plus dynamiques pour toute la population canadienne. C'est pourquoi il offre un nouveau soutien pour assurer leur succès continu.

- Le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder 31 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien pour le Fonds du Canada pour la présentation des arts, afin d'aider les organismes qui présentent professionnellement des festivals artistiques ou des séries d'arts de la scène. Une partie de ce financement appuiera les organismes suivants :
- La TOHU à Montréal (Québec), pour soutenir le *Festival Montréal Complètement Cirque* qui réunit les gens en offrant des programmes de cirque étonnants.
 - Le *Festival TransAmériques* à Montréal (Québec) un festival de danse et de théâtre contemporain qui présente des performances innovatrices et révolutionnaires d'artistes du monde entier.
 - Le *Festival cinéma du monde de Sherbrooke* (Québec), une plateforme pour les cinéastes émergents et établis, mettant en vedette des films indépendants dans divers genres du monde entier.
 - Le *Festival des traditions du monde* à Sherbrooke (Québec), qui est une célébration dynamique des cultures mondiales, offrant de la musique, de la danse, de la nourriture et de l'artisanat du monde entier.
 - Le *Vancouver Fringe Festival* (Colombie-Britannique), une célébration du théâtre indépendant qui présente un large éventail de spectacles d'artistes de tous les niveaux d'expérience.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose également d'accorder 38 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien, attribué comme suit :
 - Une somme de 23 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au Festival international du film de Toronto, qui attire des cinéastes et des acteurs et actrices de premier plan du monde entier, et qui joue un rôle important dans les industries du divertissement et du tourisme de Toronto.
 - Un montant de 15 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 pour le *Shaw Festival Theatre* à Niagara-on-the-Lake (Ontario), qui présente des pièces de George Bernard Shaw et de son époque. Le financement appuiera son ambitieuse campagne *All.Together.Now*.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose également d'accorder 1,8 million de dollars, en 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien pour appuyer l'*Indus Media Foundation*, à Surrey (Colombie-Britannique) dans l'achèvement de son court-métrage qui met en lumière le patrimoine commun des militaires canadiens et indiens pendant la Première et la Seconde Guerre mondiale.

Construire de nouveaux musées et de nouveaux centres culturels

Notre société est renforcée chaque jour par la remarquable diversité culturelle et ethnique du Canada. Le riche tissu culturel de ce pays est depuis longtemps rempli d'histoires célèbres, et le fait de les raconter informe et rapproche les gens. Le gouvernement est déterminé à préserver le passé et à soutenir l'avenir de la remarquable diversité du Canada.

- ▶ Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 11 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien pour :
 - Soutenir la Sikh Arts & Culture Foundation et le Musée royal de l'Ontario pour créer un espace de musée à Toronto consacré aux arts, à la culture et au patrimoine sikhs;
 - Appuyer les activités de la communauté hellénique de Vancouver.

Au-delà de ces fonds, le gouvernement fédéral est déterminé à être un partenaire financier pour un nouveau musée et un nouveau centre culturel en Colombie-Britannique. Une fois que de plus amples détails auront été annoncés, le gouvernement fédéral collaborera à la construction d'un nouveau musée qui mettra en lumière l'histoire, les cultures et les contributions des Canadiennes et des Canadiens d'origine sud-asiatique, ainsi qu'un nouveau centre culturel philippin qui créera un espace désigné pour que la communauté philippine se réunisse et célèbre sa culture et son patrimoine.

Soutenir l'industrie canadienne du livre

Le Canada a donné au monde certains des meilleurs livres, écrits par certains des meilleurs auteurs et autrices qui soient. Les romans plongent le lectorat du Canada et du monde entier dans nos paysages uniques et nos points de vue diversifiés. Les biographies, les histoires et les œuvres non romanesques qui font la critique de la société canadienne font en sorte que l'on conserve un fidèle compte rendu de l'expérience et des perspectives canadiennes.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 10 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Patrimoine canadien pour le Fonds du livre du Canada afin de rehausser les autrices et auteurs, et les récits canadiens au pays et à l'étranger, grâce à un soutien accru aux artistes littéraires et au milieu de l'édition de livres canadiens.

Appuyer le Centre national des Arts

Présentant plus de 1 400 événements par année dans l'ensemble du pays, le Centre national des Arts est le carrefour des arts de la scène au Canada. Plus grand centre bilingue des arts de la scène au Canada, il favorise l'épanouissement de la nouvelle génération d'artistes de partout au pays – qu'ils œuvrent dans les milieux de la musique, de la danse ou du théâtre.

- ▶ Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 45 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2025-2026, au Centre national des Arts afin d'assurer un soutien continu aux artistes et aux productions de tout le pays.

Soutenir le Centre Harbourfront

Le Centre Harbourfront offre des programmes d'activités artistiques, culturelles et récréatives dans le secteur riverain de Toronto. Chaque année, il accueille plus de 4 000 événements, attirant des expositions et des artistes de renommée mondiale au cœur de la ville. Le Centre Harbourfront présente aux auditoires de Toronto une vaste gamme de programmes qui ne sont pas habituellement présentés dans des lieux commerciaux, le positionnant comme un atout économique et culturel clé pour la ville, qui attire des millions de touristes chaque année.

Aujourd'hui, cette institution de Toronto a besoin de réparations pour continuer à accueillir des visiteurs et visiteuses de Toronto et d'ailleurs.

- ▶ Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 10 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Patrimoine canadien pour permettre au Centre Harbourfront d'effectuer des travaux de réparation majeurs.

Soutenir les organismes de bienfaisance et à but non lucratif

Les organismes de bienfaisance et les organismes à but non lucratif sont les piliers des communautés partout au Canada. Ils offrent des services de garde d'enfants, des logements abordables et des services de première ligne aux personnes dans le besoin. Depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral travaille en partenariat encore plus étroit avec le secteur des organismes de bienfaisance et des organismes à but non lucratif afin d'offrir plus de soutien à la population canadienne, en fournissant au secteur des organismes de bienfaisance un soutien de plus de 2 milliards de dollars.

Il s'agit notamment des mesures suivantes :

- ✓ Appuyer les fournisseurs de logements à but non lucratif au moyen de programmes comme le Fonds pour le logement abordable, qui aide à construire 60 000 nouveaux logements et à en rénover 240 000 autres;
- ✓ Mettre en œuvre le Fonds d'urgence pour l'appui communautaire et du Fonds de relance des services communautaires, afin de fournir 750 millions de dollars aux organismes de bienfaisance et aux organismes à but non lucratif pour faire face à la tempête de la pandémie et pour sortir encore plus forts de la crise;
- ✓ Investir dans le financement social au moyen de 755 millions de dollars pour le Fonds de financement social et de 100 millions pour le Programme de préparation à l'investissement, afin que les organismes de bienfaisance puissent maximiser l'incidence de leur travail et établir une plus grande résilience financière pour s'assurer qu'ils peuvent continuer à servir leur clientèle;
- ✓ Un financement de 200 millions de dollars dans un nouveau Fonds de dotation philanthropique dirigé par les Noirs et un financement de 200 millions de dollars pour l'initiative Appuyer les communautés noires du Canada. Ces investissements améliorent la situation socioéconomique des communautés noires en favorisant le renforcement des capacités des organisations à but non lucratif dirigées par ces communautés.
- ✓ Soutenir l'emploi pour les jeunes dans le cadre du programme Emplois d'été Canada et le Programme relatif à la Stratégie emploi et compétences jeunesse. Chaque année, le programme Emplois d'été Canada fournit des subventions salariales à des centaines d'organismes à but non lucratif;
- ✓ Faire des investissements stratégiques dans le cadre du Programme de partenariats pour le développement social, qui contribue à améliorer la qualité de vie des Canadiennes et des Canadiens;

Soutenir les organismes de bienfaisance et à but non lucratif

- ✓ Des projets de développement communautaire tels que Nouveaux horizons pour les aînés, un programme qui promeut le bénévolat auprès des personnes âgées et des autres générations, de manière à rendre les communautés plus inclusives à l'égard des personnes du troisième âge;
- ✓ Des mesures de soutien à l'emploi, y compris la stratégie pour la main-d'œuvre sectorielle et le partenariat avec le secteur à but non lucratif pour orienter la Stratégie d'emploi pour les Canadiens en situation de handicap par l'intermédiaire du Fonds d'intégration;
- ✓ Les programmes artistiques et culturels qui aident les organismes à but non lucratif à présenter des festivals, par l'intermédiaire du Fonds de développement des communautés par le biais des arts et du patrimoine, et les musées à organiser des expositions, par l'intermédiaire du Programme d'aide aux musées;
- ✓ Le soutien aux personnes nouvellement arrivées et à leur établissement, comme le projet pilote pour les nouvelles arrivantes racisées.

En outre, le gouvernement fédéral a apporté d'importants changements structurels pour permettre aux organismes de bienfaisance et aux organismes à but non lucratif de faire plus facilement leur travail dans un environnement réglementaire plus convivial, notamment :

- ✓ Permettre aux organismes de bienfaisance de participer pleinement au dialogue sur les politiques publiques et à leur élaboration, sans harcèlement politique, en modifiant la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu* en 2018;
- ✓ Établir en 2019 un comité consultatif permanent sur le secteur de la bienfaisance afin de mobiliser les organismes de bienfaisance autour de questions de politiques publiques et de réglementation;
- ✓ Permettre aux organismes de bienfaisance de fournir des ressources aux organismes qui ne sont pas des donataires reconnus à compter de 2022, afin qu'ils puissent mieux servir leur clientèle;
- ✓ S'assurer que l'argent que les Canadiennes et les Canadiens donnent à des organismes de bienfaisance est investi dans nos collectivités et dans les services de première ligne comme prévu, en débloquant les actifs d'investissement détenus par les fondations et en augmentant l'octroi de subventions aux organismes de bienfaisance.

Soutenir l'aide juridique en matière criminelle

Conformément à la *Charte canadienne des droits et libertés*, chaque personne au Canada a droit à une protection égale devant la loi et à l'égalité de bénéfice de la loi. Refuser l'accès à la justice équivaut à priver les gens de leur dignité, car cela signifie que certaines personnes méritent la justice et d'autres non.

Pour aider les Canadiens et les Canadiennes à avoir accès à la justice, le gouvernement fédéral a fourni un financement de 804 millions de dollars aux services d'aide juridique en justice pénale depuis 2019. Lorsque les personnes accusées ont accès à des avocats, les dossiers peuvent progresser plus rapidement dans le système, ce qui rend le système de justice pénale plus efficace pour tout le monde.

Afin de contribuer à réduire les retards judiciaires :

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 440 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère de la Justice afin de favoriser l'accès à l'aide juridique dans le système de justice pénale.

Soutenir l'aide juridique aux immigrants et aux réfugiés

La *Charte canadienne des droits et libertés* protège un certain nombre de droits des personnes au Canada, qu'elles soient des personnes immigrantes ou réfugiées, y compris le droit à la vie, à la liberté et à la sécurité. L'accès à l'aide juridique aide à défendre ces droits et à maintenir l'intégrité du système d'octroi de l'asile en assurant un règlement équitable des demandes d'asile tout en soutenant un processus rapide et efficace.

Le gouvernement fédéral finance les services d'aide juridique aux personnes immigrantes ou qui ont le statut de réfugié, en partenariat avec les provinces et les prestataires de services. L'objectif est de soutenir l'équité et l'intégrité du système d'octroi de l'asile et d'assurer l'accès à la justice pour celles et ceux qui viennent au Canada — et qui souvent fuient la violence, la guerre ou la persécution —, mais qui ne peuvent pas se payer les services d'un avocat.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 273,7 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 43,5 millions de dollars annuellement par la suite, au ministère de la Justice afin de soutenir l'aide juridique aux personnes qui ont le statut d'immigrant ou de réfugié.

Protéger les droits en matière de langues officielles

Les langues officielles du Canada doivent être protégées et promues. La *Loi sur les langues officielles* modernisée impose de nouvelles responsabilités pour renforcer l'utilisation du français et soutenir les communautés de langue officielle en situation minoritaire partout au Canada, des Acadiennes et Acadiens dans les Maritimes aux dynamiques communautés francophones dans les Prairies et le Nord de l'Ontario. Ces efforts de protection comprennent la traduction ponctuelle des décisions des tribunaux pour appuyer l'accès à la justice dans les deux langues officielles.

- Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 26 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère du Patrimoine canadien, au Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada et au Commissariat aux langues officielles afin d'appuyer la mise en œuvre d'une *Loi visant l'égalité réelle entre les langues officielles du Canada*.
- Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également de verser 9,6 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au Service administratif des tribunaux judiciaires afin d'accroître sa capacité à fournir les décisions traduites des tribunaux fédéraux.

Maintenir la participation à la démocratie dans les langues officielles

Les gens ont le droit d'écouter leur processus parlementaire et d'y participer dans la langue officielle de leur choix. Le gouvernement fédéral joue un rôle important dans la protection des droits linguistiques de tous les Canadiens et Canadiennes, peu importe où ils vivent au Canada.

Les traductrices, les traducteurs et les interprètes parlementaires permettent à la population d'écouter les débats parlementaires, dans la langue officielle de leur choix, en fournissant une traduction et une interprétation ponctuelles de qualité en français et en anglais à toutes les étapes du processus parlementaire. Les pénuries de main-d'œuvre et les contraintes en matière de ressources ont mis à rude épreuve les services de traduction, mettant en péril la capacité des gens à participer à la démocratie.

- Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 31,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 3 millions de dollars annuellement par la suite, au Bureau de la traduction de Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada afin d'accroître la capacité de traduction et d'interprétation au Parlement et de respecter les exigences de la *Loi sur les langues officielles*.

- ▶ Afin de former la prochaine génération d'interprètes en langues officielles, le gouvernement propose, dans son budget de 2024, de verser 1,1 million de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 0,2 million par la suite, à Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada afin d'établir un programme de bourses d'études. Le financement proviendra de ressources existantes du ministère.

5.3 Des communautés plus sécuritaires

Le gouvernement fédéral bâtit des collectivités où les gens veulent vivre. Il faut donc s'assurer qu'ils se sentent en confiance et en sécurité où qu'ils choisissent de vivre, de travailler et d'élever leur famille.

À l'heure où le taux de vols d'automobiles augmente, plus particulièrement en Ontario et au Québec, et où des menaces pour la sécurité en ligne de nos enfants émergent, le gouvernement prend de nouvelles mesures pour protéger la population canadienne, pour que les gens se sentent en sécurité dans leur communauté.

Le budget de 2024 annonce des pouvoirs élargis pour lutter contre le vol d'automobiles, retirer les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut de nos rues et combattre la violence liée aux gangs. Le gouvernement annonce également de nouvelles mesures de protection pour la population, en particulier les enfants, contre le contenu préjudiciable en ligne, et un soutien accru aux personnes héroïques qui sont des premières intervenantes et des premiers intervenants bénévoles.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Lutter contre la violence liée aux armes à feu et aux gangs pour rendre nos rues plus sécuritaires, par l'intermédiaire du Fonds pour bâtir des communautés sécuritaires, qui a fourni un financement de 215 millions de dollars de 2018 à 2023, et fournira 390 millions supplémentaires de 2023 à 2028, ainsi que dans le cadre de l'Initiative de lutte contre la violence liée aux armes à feu et aux gangs.
- ✓ Tendre vers un Canada sans violence fondée sur le genre, en investissant 1 milliard de dollars depuis le budget de 2021 afin de faire progresser le plan d'action national pour mettre fin à la violence fondée sur le genre, de soutenir les victimes, les survivantes et survivants ainsi que leurs familles, peu importe où ils vivent.
- ✓ Accroître la transparence et la responsabilisation des services de police, notamment par un programme national de caméras d'intervention pour les agents et agentes de première ligne de la GRC afin d'améliorer la transparence et la responsabilité des services de police, appuyé par un financement de 238,5 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2020-2021, et de 50 millions par la suite.

- ✓ Aider les jeunes dans le système de justice pénale à se bâtir un avenir meilleur, notamment dans le cadre du Programme de financement des services de justice pour les jeunes, qui, dans le budget de 2021, a reçu 216,4 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, et 43,3 millions par la suite.
- ✓ Protéger les communautés contre la haine, en particulier l'antisémitisme et l'islamophobie, dans le cadre du Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité. Le budget de 2023 a investi 49,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2023-2024, et Sécurité publique Canada a affecté 10 millions de plus à l'automne 2023 pour aider les collectivités qui risquent de subir de la violence motivée par la haine à se doter d'infrastructures de sécurité dans leurs lieux de rassemblement.

Poursuivre la lutte contre les vols d'automobiles

Les vols d'automobiles ont des effets néfastes sur des milliers de gens chaque année. En 2022, le Bureau d'assurance du Canada estimait qu'un montant record de 1,2 milliard de dollars avait été versé en réclamations liées au vol. Cette activité illégale porte atteinte à des gens innocents. Ils se retrouvent à payer des frais d'assurance plus élevés, ils subissent le stress du remplacement d'un véhicule et, dans les cas les plus graves, cela leur coûte plusieurs dizaines de milliers de dollars. Même si l'assurance peut aider ceux qui ont une couverture complète à recouvrer une partie de ces coûts, rien ne peut compenser les dommages causés par la perte du sentiment de sécurité dans son propre quartier.

Personne ne devrait avoir à constater à son réveil que son moyen de transport pour se rendre au travail, à l'école ou à l'épicerie lui a été enlevé. Le gouvernement s'attaque au vol d'automobiles avec un plan robuste pour rendre plus difficiles le vol de véhicules et l'exportation de véhicules volés. Le gouvernement propose également des peines plus sévères en vertu du *Code criminel* pour ceux et celles qui commettent une infraction liée au vol d'automobile.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend apporter des modifications au *Code criminel* afin de fournir des outils supplémentaires aux organismes d'application de la loi et à la procuration pour lutter contre le vol d'automobile. En voici quelques exemples :
 - Nouvelles infractions criminelles liées au vol d'automobile impliquant le recours à la violence ou des liens avec le crime organisé, à la possession ou à la distribution d'un appareil électronique ou numérique aux fins de vol d'automobile et au recyclage de produits de la criminalité au profit d'une organisation criminelle.
 - Un nouveau facteur aggravant applicable à la détermination de la peine lorsqu'il est prouvé que le délinquant a utilisé un jeune pour perpétrer une infraction au *Code criminel*.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce également l'intention du gouvernement de modifier la *Loi sur la radiocommunication* afin de réglementer la vente, la possession, la distribution et l'importation des appareils utilisés pour voler des voitures. Ces modifications permettront aux organismes d'application de la loi de retirer du marché canadien les appareils que l'on utiliserait pour voler des automobiles.

Mesures récentes pour sévir contre le vol de voitures

- ✓ Le 7 février 2024, un financement de 28 millions de dollars a été annoncé pour renforcer la capacité de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada de détecter et de fouiller les conteneurs avec véhicules volés, ainsi que pour mettre à l'essai des technologies susceptibles d'appuyer le travail des agents et agentes des services frontaliers.
- ✓ Le 21 février 2024, un financement de 15 millions de dollars a été fourni à Sécurité publique Canada aux fins d'attribution à des forces policières provinciales, territoriales et municipales pour lutter contre le vol d'automobiles et renforcer les services de police pour sévir contre le crime organisé international.
- ✓ Le 3 avril 2024, l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada, en collaboration avec les forces policières de l'Ontario et du Québec, a annoncé qu'une opération avait permis de récupérer près de 600 véhicules volés au port de Montréal.

Doubler les crédits d'impôt pour les pompiers volontaires et les volontaires en recherche et sauvetage

Chaque année, environ 100 000 Canadiennes et Canadiens consacrent leur temps et sacrifient leur propre sécurité pour protéger leurs voisins en luttant contre les incendies et en participant à des activités de recherche et sauvetage. Que ce soit pendant les inondations en Nouvelle-Écosse ou les ouragans à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador ou pendant les incendies en Colombie-Britannique, dans les Prairies et dans le Nord, ces bénévoles remarquables ont fait plus que leur devoir au cours des dernières années.

Le crédit d'impôt pour les pompiers volontaires et le crédit d'impôt pour les volontaires en recherche et sauvetage sont là pour appuyer le service de personnes remarquables et encourager plus de gens à accomplir ce travail essentiel qui sauve des vies. De West Hants, en Nouvelle-Écosse, à Ucluelet, en Colombie-Britannique, ces premières intervenantes et premiers intervenants volontaires sont souvent les seules personnes formées pour intervenir dans des petites communautés. À mesure que le Canada se développe et que les changements climatiques augmentent la fréquence et la gravité des catastrophes naturelles, nous avons besoin de plus de bénévoles pour répondre à la demande croissante dans les collectivités en croissance.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce l'intention du gouvernement de modifier la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu* afin de bonifier les crédits d'impôt, qui passeront de 3 000 \$ à 6 000 \$, pour reconnaître le rôle important joué par ces volontaires pour la sûreté et la sécurité de la population canadienne. La bonification des crédits d'impôt permettra à ces volontaires essentiels de récupérer jusqu'à 450 \$ de plus sur leurs impôts, à un coût estimé pour le gouvernement de 105 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2023-2024.

Appuyer davantage la formation des pompières et des pompiers

Le Canada subit des feux de forêt plus fréquents et extrêmes, et cette tendance se poursuivra, car les changements climatiques provoquent l'intensification de la saison des feux de forêt. Permettre aux premières intervenantes et aux premiers intervenants d'acquérir des compétences avancées et adaptées aux scénarios de feux de forêt modernes renforce la capacité à atténuer les risques et à protéger la population et les actifs fondamentaux.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 800 000 \$ à Ressources naturelles Canada en 2024-2025 pour poursuivre le partenariat avec l'International Association of Fire Fighters. L'objectif est d'aider à développer la capacité de combattre les feux de forêt et à renforcer les pratiques exemplaires en matière de formation, en mettant l'accent sur le milieu périurbain. Ce financement poursuit sur la lancée du financement existant visant à soutenir l'engagement du gouvernement fédéral à former 1 000 pompières forestières et pompiers forestiers.

Retirer les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut de nos rues

Tout le monde au Canada devrait se sentir en sécurité dans sa communauté. Mais ces dernières années, des fusillades ont tué des gens innocents, laissant des communautés aux prises avec un traumatisme générationnel, sous le choc de la brutalité de tels crimes. La violence par armes à feu est une menace inacceptable et évitable pour la sécurité des communautés partout au Canada. En effet, 41 % des homicides commis en 2022 impliquaient une arme à feu.

Afin que nos rues restent sécuritaires, aujourd'hui et dans l'avenir, le gouvernement fédéral a interdit les armes à feu de style arme d'assaut en 2020. Il s'affaire désormais à la mise sur pied d'un plan pour racheter ces armes détenues par les détaillants et particuliers, pour s'assurer qu'elles ne tombent jamais entre les mains de criminels. Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser :

- ▶ Un financement de 30,4 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Sécurité publique Canada pour le rachat d'armes à feu de style arme d'assaut, provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes.
- ▶ Un financement de 7,4 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 1,7 million de dollars en amortissement restant, à la Gendarmerie royale du Canada afin de moderniser le système téléphonique et le système de gestion des dossiers du Programme canadien des armes à feu.

Protéger les enfants des préjudices en ligne

Les médias sociaux font tout simplement partie de la vie d'aujourd'hui; nous les traînons dans nos poches, où que l'on aille. Même si ces plateformes en ligne permettent de rester connecter, les médias sociaux sont également de plus en plus remplis de haine et présentent des risques de préjudice. Et les enfants passent de plus en plus de temps en ligne.

Il faut que les médias sociaux et d'autres plateformes en ligne en fassent plus pour protéger les enfants de la tromperie et de l'exploitation par des personnes aux mauvaises intentions. Aucun enfant ne devrait jamais être victime d'intimidation, de menaces ou de prédateurs. Cependant, les plateformes en ligne ne protègent pas nos enfants contre les préjudices connus que l'on trouve en ligne. Les plateformes en ligne ne protègent pas nos plus vulnérables, et doivent en faire plus pour s'assurer que la priorité n'est pas donnée aux contenus néfastes et que ceux-ci ne sont pas présentés à nos enfants. Il faut faire de ces plateformes en ligne des endroits sécuritaires permettant à tout le monde, en particulier aux plus jeunes, de participer, de nouer des liens et d'exercer sa liberté d'expression.

- Le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder 52 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 2,1 millions en amortissement restant, à Patrimoine canadien et à la Gendarmerie royale du Canada pour protéger les enfants et toute la population, en assujettissant les grandes plateformes en ligne à l'obligation d'agir de façon responsable, en veillant à ce que les plateformes réduisent l'exposition de toute personne qui les utilise à des contenus nocifs en ligne et en créant une commission à la sécurité numérique qui veillera à ce que cette obligation soit respectée de manière adéquate. Le gouvernement désignera également un ombudsman de la sécurité numérique, qui aidera et défendra les utilisatrices et utilisateurs ainsi que les victimes de préjudices en ligne.
- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose aussi de verser 2,5 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 à Sécurité publique Canada, dont 1,5 million de dollars proviendront de ressources existantes. Ce financement vise à appuyer le travail important réalisé par le Centre canadien de protection de l'enfance pour lutter contre l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants en ligne et la prévenir.

Soutenir Jeunesse, J'écoute

Les problèmes de santé mentale auxquels sont confrontés les jeunes, en particulier ceux appartenant à la génération Z, n'ont fait que s'aggraver ces dernières années, que ce soit à cause de problèmes à la maison, en ligne ou à l'école. Leurs besoins en santé émotionnelle et mentale exigent une oreille compétente, compréhensive et compatissante.

Jeunesse, J'écoute est le seul service de santé mentale en ligne accessible 24 heures sur 24 et 7 jours sur 7 qui offre un soutien confidentiel et gratuit aux jeunes en français et en anglais, ainsi que dans 100 autres langues. Parce que chaque enfant mérite le meilleur départ dans la vie, le gouvernement investit pour s'assurer que Jeunesse, J'écoute est là pour tous les jeunes Canadiens qui en ont besoin.

- ▣ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 7,5 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à l'Agence de la santé publique du Canada afin d'aider Jeunesse, J'écoute dans le cadre de son travail, qui est de fournir aux jeunes des services de santé mentale, de counseling et de soutien en cas de crise.

Soutenir la Commission sur l'avenir du sport au Canada

Pour les jeunes, le sport fait partie de la vie. Il ne s'agit pas seulement d'être actif et en santé, il s'agit de faire partie d'une équipe, de nouer des amitiés et de découvrir l'excellence que l'on est en mesure d'atteindre. Pour certaines personnes, cela peut les conduire à des ligues compétitives et à une formation de haut niveau, ce qui signifie qu'elles sont loin de leur famille pendant des heures, voire des semaines à la fois. Quel que soit le niveau de compétition, lorsque les jeunes athlètes s'entraînent, ils doivent toujours être en sécurité.

Des preuves et des allégations choquantes d'abus sexuels et d'environnements dangereux dans les sports de compétition canadiens ont mis en lumière une culture qui a mis les jeunes athlètes en danger. C'est absolument inacceptable. Il est nécessaire de mener un examen approfondi des sports au Canada pour protéger les jeunes Canadiens et pour s'assurer qu'ils peuvent participer en toute sécurité à leurs sports favoris et en profiter.

Le 11 décembre 2023, la ministre des Sports et de l'Activité physique a annoncé la mise sur pied de la Commission sur l'avenir du sport au Canada, qui sollicitera l'avis de la communauté sportive et formulera des recommandations pour améliorer la sécurité dans le sport.

- ▣ Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 10,6 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Patrimoine canadien afin d'appuyer les activités de la future Commission sur l'avenir du sport au Canada dans son examen du système sportif canadien.

Faire face à la crise de surdoses dans les municipalités et les communautés autochtones

Trop de gens ont perdu la vie en raison de la crise de surdoses dont souffrent les communautés, d'un océan à l'autre. La toxicité accrue des stupéfiants et le taux de décès élevé liés aux opioïdes sont des problèmes urgents de santé publique partout au pays. Chaque jour, la crise de surdoses et l'approvisionnement en drogues illégales de plus en plus toxiques coûtent la vie à quelque 22 personnes au pays, en moyenne. Beaucoup d'entre elles étaient en situation d'itinérance et avaient des besoins urgents en santé mentale.

- ▶ Poursuivant sur la lancée des investissements sans précédent dans les soins de santé, notamment en santé mentale et en toxicomanie, le budget de 2024 propose un financement de 150 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Santé Canada pour un fonds de traitement d'urgence, qui sera offert aux municipalités et aux communautés autochtones afin d'offrir une intervention rapide aux besoins émergents et essentiels liés à la crise des opioïdes.

Lutter contre le harcèlement sexuel en milieu de travail

Chaque personne devrait se sentir en sécurité au travail, mais le harcèlement sexuel en milieu de travail continue d'entraîner des répercussions sur la santé et le mieux-être, en particulier chez les femmes, les jeunes, les personnes 2ELGBTQI+, les Autochtones et les personnes racisées. Afin de favoriser l'accès à la justice pour ceux et celles qui subissent du harcèlement sexuel et de rendre les milieux de travail plus sûrs, le gouvernement aide à financer des mesures de soutien juridique pour les survivantes et les survivants.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 30,6 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère de la Justice Canada pour continuer à financer des services de conseils juridiques et de sensibilisation destinés aux victimes de harcèlement sexuel en milieu de travail.

Accroître le nombre de juges pour offrir un accès plus rapide à la justice

Le système judiciaire du Canada joue un rôle crucial dans la sécurité de la population, son bien-être et l'administration de la justice au pays. Toutefois, l'Alberta s'est vu attribuer des postes judiciaires qu'elle a choisi de ne pas créer, ce qui a laissé 17 postes judiciaires vacants destinés à des tribunaux unifiés de la famille. Cela ralentit l'accès de la population canadienne à la justice.

Afin de permettre aux gens d'accéder plus rapidement à la justice, le gouvernement fédéral nomme plus de juges là où ils sont le plus nécessaires et où ils seront utilisés. En redistribuant les postes aux tribunaux dans les compétences où ils seront utilisés, le gouvernement fédéral veillera à ce que le financement du système de justice du Canada ne soit pas gaspillé, comme certaines provinces ont choisi de faire.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de réaffecter 50,2 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 10,9 millions par la suite au Commissariat à la magistrature fédérale afin de redistribuer 17 postes judiciaires aux cours supérieures provinciales qui éprouvent actuellement des problèmes de capacité.

- ▶ Pour mettre en œuvre ce changement, le gouvernement annonce dans le budget de 2024 son intention de modifier la *Loi sur les juges* afin de transférer 17 postes de juge de cour supérieure des tribunaux unifiés de la famille aux cours supérieures provinciales.
- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce également que le gouvernement entend lancer des consultations sur l'abrogation des exigences relatives à la résidence des juges de la Cour fédérale et de la Cour canadienne de l'impôt. L'élimination des exigences relatives à la résidence mettrait à disposition un bassin de candidates et de candidats plus large et plus diversifié.

5.4 Infrastructure pour les communautés en croissance

Les communautés en croissance doivent construire plus d'infrastructures pour construire plus de logements. De l'eau, des égouts et des lignes électriques aux centres de garde d'enfants, aux bibliothèques et aux parcs, les communautés où il fait bon vivre ont besoin d'investissements importants pour continuer à croître. Le gouvernement fédéral fait sa part et investit dans des projets dans des villes, petites et grandes, partout au pays pour garder les communautés connectées, que ce soit par l'accès à Internet à large bande dans nos petites villes ou par nos voies ferrées vers les endroits les plus éloignés.

La fiabilité des systèmes de transport et la résilience des infrastructures publiques contribuent à la qualité de vie de la population canadienne. En permettant la circulation efficace des biens et des personnes, nos systèmes de transport stimulent la croissance économique et relient les communautés. Et en favorisant des communautés saines où il fait bon vivre, l'infrastructure publique — comme les réseaux de transport en commun, les installations de traitement de l'eau et les centres culturels — aide à créer des milieux où les gens et les entreprises peuvent prospérer.

Le gouvernement fédéral investit dans les réseaux de transport et l'infrastructure publique du Canada afin de s'assurer qu'ils sont sûrs, fiables et résilients aujourd'hui, que nos marchandises circulent vers le marché, que les gens continuent de se déplacer et que notre économie continue de croître.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Un financement de 33,5 milliards de dollars par le biais du programme d'infrastructure Investir dans le Canada afin d'appuyer, dans chaque province et territoire, des projets d'infrastructure qui s'inscrivent dans quatre volets : transport en commun; infrastructures vertes; infrastructures communautaires, culturelles et récréatives; et infrastructures des communautés rurales et du Nord.
- ✓ Un financement des programmes de transport en commun, dont 2,4 milliards de dollars pour le Fonds pour le transport en commun à zéro émission, 400 millions de dollars pour le Fonds pour le transport actif et 150 millions de dollars pour le Fonds pour les solutions de transport en commun en milieu rural. À compter de 2026-2027, le gouvernement versera un financement permanent de 3 milliards de dollars par année pour des projets pancanadiens de transport en commun.
- ✓ Un financement de 4,3 milliards de dollars dans le cadre du Fonds national des corridors commerciaux pour améliorer la circulation des biens et des personnes au Canada et aider les entreprises canadiennes à être compétitives sur les principaux marchés mondiaux.
- ✓ Un financement de 3,8 milliards de dollars par l'intermédiaire du Fonds d'atténuation et d'adaptation en matière de catastrophes pour soutenir des projets qui renforcent la résilience des communautés touchées par les catastrophes naturelles déclenchées par les changements climatiques.
- ✓ Un financement de 1,5 milliard de dollars dans le cadre du Programme pour les bâtiments communautaires verts et inclusifs, qui appuie les rénovations, les réparations et les améliorations physiques, écologiques et accessibles des bâtiments communautaires publics existants, ainsi que la construction de nouveaux bâtiments communautaires accessibles au public.
- ✓ Une augmentation du financement annuel par l'entremise du Fonds pour le développement des collectivités du Canada, qui a versé 2,4 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 aux villes pour 19 catégories d'infrastructure différentes, comme le transport en commun, l'eau potable, les eaux usées, les systèmes énergétiques communautaires et la culture.
- ✓ Un financement de 35 milliards de dollars à investir par la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada dans des projets d'infrastructure qui génèrent des revenus et sont dans l'intérêt public, dans les secteurs suivants : énergie propre, infrastructure verte, transport en commun, commerce et transport, et Internet à large bande.

Le point sur le financement des infrastructures

Depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral aide les communautés de tout le pays à construire les infrastructures dont elles ont besoin pour connaître la croissance. Faciliter la croissance des communautés veut dire une main-d'œuvre qui est à même de se trouver un endroit où vivre plus près du travail. Et lorsque la main-d'œuvre a les moyens de vivre plus près du travail, la brièveté des trajets domicile-travail se transforme en une productivité élevée. Cette plus grande proximité contribue à la croissance économique, car les entreprises ne choisiront de se développer que dans les communautés où la main-d'œuvre a envie de vivre.

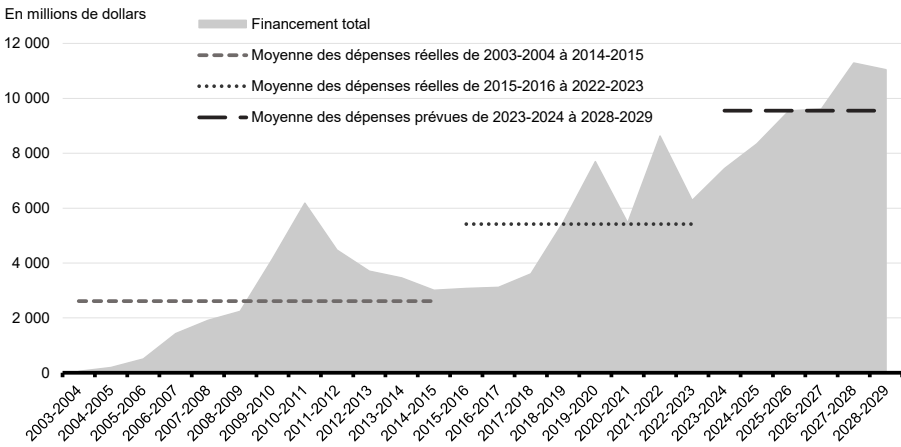
Entre 2015-2016 et 2022-2023, le gouvernement a investi 43,4 milliards de dollars dans les infrastructures à l'échelle du pays. Ces investissements contribuent à faire progresser des projets comme : l'expansion du réseau cyclable à Richmond, en Colombie-Britannique; la ligne verte du train léger sur rail à Calgary; le projet d'atténuation des inondations de Yellowknife; l'amélioration du chemin de fer d'intérêt local Central Manitoba Railway; la rénovation du Kingston Native Centre and Language Nest; la réhabilitation du port de Forestville, au Québec; la construction du Library Learning Centre de Charlottetown; et un nouveau centre d'innovation pour les jeunes à St. John's, à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador.

Comme il a été annoncé dans le budget de 2023, les provinces ont engagé tout le financement qui leur a été attribué dans le cadre du Programme d'infrastructure Investir dans le Canada pour des projets dans leur province (les territoires ont jusqu'au 31 mars 2025 pour le faire). Plus de 6 000 projets communautaires ont été approuvés dans tout le pays et le Programme continuera de financer des projets pendant les dix prochaines années, jusqu'en 2033-2034.

En fait, le financement fédéral des infrastructures n'a pas encore atteint son sommet. Comme en témoigne le graphique 5.5 ci-dessous, on estime à 8,3 milliards de dollars le financement fédéral qui sera versé à l'ensemble des programmes d'infrastructure gouvernementaux en 2024-2025. Le financement continuera de croître dans les prochaines années et culminera à 11,3 milliards de dollars en 2027-2028. Au total, de 2023-2024 à 2028-2029, le gouvernement fédéral prévoit investir 57,3 milliards de dollars dans des projets d'infrastructure à l'échelle du pays. Le versement de ce financement fédéral provenant de programmes existants concorde avec l'avancement des travaux des projets d'infrastructure, ainsi qu'avec le financement permanent du transport en commun à compter de 2026-2027.

Graphique 5.5

Dépenses fédérales dans l'infrastructure, 2003-2004 à 2028-2029



Les dépenses prévues ne comprennent pas les nouvelles mesures annoncées dans le budget de 2024. Ces dépenses, qui débutent en 2023-2024, pourraient changer, notamment en raison de modifications aux calendriers de projets et aux travaux de construction.

Dans le cadre de l'ensemble des programmes d'infrastructure du gouvernement fédéral, le Fonds pour le développement des collectivités du Canada et le Programme d'infrastructure Investir dans le Canada offrent un vaste soutien aux projets d'infrastructure partout au pays. Comme l'indique le tableau 5.3 ci-dessous, pour ces deux programmes seulement, le gouvernement fédéral prévoit fournir 56,1 milliards de dollars de 2023-2024 à 2033-2034.

Tableau 5.3

Financement du Fonds pour le développement des collectivités du Canada et le Programme d'infrastructure Investir dans le Canada, 2015-2016 à 2033-2034

	Dépenses réelles	Dépenses prévues	Total
	2015-2016 à 2022-2023	2023-2024 à 2033-2034	2015-2016 à 2033-2034
Ont.	9 G\$	20,3 G\$	29,3 G\$
Qc	5,7 G\$	13,4 G\$	19 G\$
N.-É.	727 M\$	1,4 G\$	2,1 G\$
N.-B.	586 M\$	1,2 G\$	1,7 G\$
Man.	821 M\$	2 G\$	2,9 G\$
C.-B.	3,6 G\$	6,8 G\$	10,4 G\$
Î.-P.-É.	391 M\$	416 M\$	808 M\$
Sask.	824 M\$	1,5 G\$	2,3 G\$
Alb.	2,8 G\$	6,4 G\$	9,2 G\$
T.-N.-L.	440 M\$	860 M\$	1,3 G\$
T.N.-O.	281 M\$	679 M\$	960 M\$
Yn	339 M\$	496 M\$	835 M\$
Nt	198 M\$	754 M\$	952 M\$
Total	25,8 G\$	56,1 G\$	81,9 G\$

Nota – Le financement réservé aux collectivités des Premières Nations dans le cadre du Fonds pour le développement des collectivités du Canada n'est pas inclus. Les montants du Fonds de développement pour les collectivités du Canada en 2024-2025 et au-delà sont des estimations.

Ces investissements ne comprennent pas les nouvelles mesures annoncées dans le budget de 2024 pour répondre aux besoins des collectivités en croissance. Comme annoncé dans le chapitre 1, le gouvernement lance un nouveau Fonds canadien pour les infrastructures liées au logement et la Banque de l'infrastructure du Canada tire parti de son enveloppe de 35 milliards de dollars pour lancer une nouvelle initiative d'infrastructures pour le logement.

Construire plus d'établissements communautaires

Les installations communautaires comme les bibliothèques, les centres culturels et communautaires, et les installations récréatives sont des espaces essentiels pour l'interaction sociale où les gens peuvent se réunir en tant que voisins. Les installations de loisirs aident les gens à mener une vie plus saine, ce qui améliore leur bien-être et leur permet de vivre plus longtemps. Les bibliothèques contribuent à l'alphabétisation et à l'apprentissage, en particulier pour les jeunes esprits, et fournissent un accès Internet aux personnes à faible revenu qui n'ont pas les moyens de l'avoir chez eux.

Le Programme pour les bâtiments communautaires verts et inclusifs prévoit 1,5 milliard de dollars pour appuyer la modernisation et les améliorations écologiques et accessibles des installations communautaires publiques existantes, ainsi que la construction de nouvelles installations communautaires accessibles au public partout au Canada.

Le programme investit dans des projets comme la modernisation du Connections Early Years Family Centre, à Windsor, afin de le rendre plus accessible et plus économe en énergie, ainsi qu'un bureau de bande et une garderie améliorée et écoénergétique dans la Première Nation de Kapawe'no, en Alberta.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder 500 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Infrastructure Canada afin d'appuyer davantage de projets dans le cadre du Programme pour les bâtiments communautaires verts et inclusifs.

Investir dans les services ferroviaires voyageurs partout au Canada

Les gens se tournent de plus en plus vers des modes de transport propres, et prendre le train est l'un des moyens les plus écologiques de voyager. Et le train est souvent le seul moyen de transport de surface pour les communautés rurales, éloignées et autochtones comme Churchill (Manitoba), Collins (Ontario) et Schefferville (Québec).

Dans son budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser les financements suivants :

- ▶ Un financement de 462,4 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 120,7 millions de dollars en amortissement restant, pour l'exploitation du réseau de VIA Rail.
- ▶ Un nouveau financement pour permettre à VIA Rail de remplacer son parc ferroviaire vieillissant sur les itinéraires à l'extérieur du corridor Québec-Windsor. Afin de protéger la position du gouvernement dans la négociation d'un processus d'approvisionnement à venir, les montants de financement ne sont pas rendus publics.
- ▶ Un financement de 63,1 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour permettre à Transports Canada de renouveler le Programme de contributions pour les services ferroviaires voyageurs, destiné à aider les entreprises ferroviaires appartenant à des Autochtones qui servent les communautés du Manitoba, du Québec et du Labrador.

Faire progresser le projet de train à grande fréquence

Le corridor ferroviaire voyageurs le plus utilisé est celui qui relie la ville de Québec à Toronto. Cette région abrite près de la moitié de la population canadienne, et l'on s'attend à ce qu'elle continue de grandir. Mais la congestion et les retards de plus en plus fréquents rendent plus difficiles les déplacements entre les grandes villes de l'Ontario et du Québec.

L'augmentation du transport ferroviaire de passagers est une étape clé vers la réduction de la congestion et des retards dans le transport aérien, tout en réduisant les émissions. Le service ferroviaire doit être plus rapide et plus pratique pour encourager un plus grand nombre de personnes à prendre le train.

En 2022, le gouvernement a créé une nouvelle société d'État, VIA HFR-VIA TGF Inc., pour mener l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre d'un possible projet de train à grande fréquence entre la ville de Québec et Toronto. En octobre 2023, le gouvernement a lancé une demande de propositions pour la conception et le développement du possible projet, qui a le potentiel d'être l'un des plus grands projets d'infrastructure canadiens depuis des générations.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce l'intention du gouvernement de présenter des modifications législatives pour désigner VIA HFR-VIA TGF Inc. comme société d'État mandataire, ce qui lui permettrait de s'occuper de la mise en place de services ferroviaires à grande fréquence au nom du gouvernement.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également de verser 371,8 millions de dollars sur six ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à VIA HFR-VIA TGF Inc. et à Infrastructure Canada pour faire progresser la conception et le développement de trains à grande fréquence.

Le gouvernement publiera d'autres précisions sur les trains à grande fréquence une fois la demande de propositions conclue.

Soutenir les ports pour petits bateaux

Des côtes de l'Atlantique de Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador à l'océan Arctique au Nunavut en passant par la côte Pacifique de la Colombie-Britannique, les ports pour petits bateaux sont au cœur des communautés côtières du Canada. Ils sont essentiels au secteur de la pêche d'un océan à l'autre et ils appuient le tourisme et l'accès sécuritaire à nos voies navigables pour tous.

De nombreux ports ont besoin d'être réparés, tant à cause de l'usure normale qu'en raison des changements climatiques qui provoquent des phénomènes météorologiques extrêmes plus fréquents et plus graves. Par exemple, les ports de la région de l'Atlantique et de l'Est du Québec ont subi d'importants dommages causés par l'ouragan Fiona en 2022.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 463,3 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025 et selon la comptabilité de caisse, à Pêches et Océans Canada pour réparer et entretenir les ports pour petits bateaux, y compris ceux endommagés par l'ouragan Fiona. Cet investissement appuiera le développement économique local pour les générations à venir, particulièrement les travailleuses et travailleurs des secteurs de la pêche, de l'aquaculture, du tourisme, de la construction et du génie maritime.

Soutenir un réseau de transport fiable dans le Canada Atlantique

Il est important pour les communautés de pouvoir se déplacer facilement, et important pour maintenir notre économie en mouvement. C'est d'autant plus vrai dans le Canada atlantique, où de nombreuses communautés et entreprises comptent sur les ponts et les services de traversiers pour leurs déplacements.

Le gouvernement fédéral appuie les principaux services de transport du Canada atlantique par l'intermédiaire de Marine Atlantique Inc., une société d'État qui fournit un service de traversier entre Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador et la Nouvelle-Écosse, et du Programme de contribution pour les services de traversier, qui finance le service de traversier entre le Nouveau-Brunswick, la Nouvelle-Écosse, l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard et l'Est du Québec. Le gouvernement fédéral est également responsable du pont de la Confédération qui relie l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard au Nouveau-Brunswick, et qui est géré dans le cadre d'une entente avec un tiers opérateur de pont.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement prend des mesures pour veiller à ce que ces services puissent relier de manière fiable et abordable la population du Canada atlantique et ses communautés. Voici les mesures proposées :

- ▶ Un financement de 124,1 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, dont 32,9 millions de dollars en amortissement restant, à Marine Atlantique Inc. pour appuyer ses activités continues et maintenir ses tarifs à un prix abordable.
- ▶ Un financement de 2,5 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Transport Canada pour geler des tarifs dans le cadre du Programme de contributions pour les services de traversier jusqu'en décembre 2025.
- ▶ Un financement de 13,7 millions de dollar sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Transport Canada pour négocier la poursuite du gel des droits de péage du pont de la Confédération en 2025 et en 2026.

Chapitre 5

Des communautés plus en santé et en sécurité

en millions de dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
5.1. Un environnement propre et sécuritaire pour la prochaine génération	0	705	167	53	41	45	1 012
Soutenir le système d'alerte préventive en cas de conditions météorologiques extrêmes	0	1	1	1	1	1	7
Assurer des prix abordables pour les véhicules électriques	0	1 055	7	0	0	0	1 062
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-450	-4	0	0	0	-455
Investir dans les parcs du Canada	0	15	79	34	14	14	157
Soutenir la réserve de parc national à Pituamkek, sur l'Île-du-Prince-Édouard	0	2	5	6	6	7	25
Protéger la mer Great Bear en Colombie-Britannique	0	0	2	5	8	10	24
Aménager un nouveau parc national urbain à Windsor	0	1	4	6	13	12	36
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-14	-22	0	0	0	-36
Protéger la population et l'environnement des produits chimiques nocifs	0	95	95	0	0	0	191
5.2. Des communautés dynamiques et inclusives	0	424	415	251	206	191	1 488
Lutter contre la haine	0	37	56	47	38	28	206
<i>Moins : Coûts à recouvrer</i>	0	0	0	0	-1	-1	-3
Lutter contre la montée de l'antisémitisme	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Lutter contre la montée de l'islamophobie	0	1	1	1	1	1	6
Améliorer le Programme de financement des projets d'infrastructure de sécurité	0	5	5	0	0	11	21
Préserver la mémoire de l'Holocauste	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
Soutenir la santé mentale des communautés noires au Canada	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Investir dans la CBC/Radio-Canada	0	42	0	0	0	0	42
Faire la promotion du journalisme local ¹	0	20	20	20	0	0	59

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Investir dans les services de programmation d'intérêt public	0	10	5	0	0	0	15
Soutenir les athlètes nationaux du Canada	0	15	15	7	7	7	51
Offrir des activités sportives communautaires à tout le monde	0	5	10	0	0	0	15
Soutenir les producteurs de films canadiens ¹	0	50	50	0	0	0	100
Renforcer la scène musicale canadienne ¹	0	16	16	0	0	0	32
Nourrir le dynamisme des festivals et des arts de la scène	0	37	25	9	0	0	71
Construire de nouveaux musées et de nouveaux centres culturels	0	7	5	0	0	0	11
Soutenir l'industrie canadienne du livre	0	3	3	3	0	0	10
Appuyer le Centre national des Arts	0	0	15	15	15	0	45
Soutenir le Centre Harbourfront	0	5	5	0	0	0	10
Soutenir l'aide juridique en matière criminelle	0	80	90	90	90	90	440
Soutenir l'aide juridique aux immigrants et aux réfugiés	0	72	72	44	44	44	274
Protéger les droits en matière de langues officielles	0	5	9	9	6	6	36
Maintenir la participation à la démocratie dans les langues officielles	0	10	10	5	5	4	33
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
5.3. Des communautés plus sécuritaires	2	91	168	124	41	33	458
Poursuivre la lutte contre les vols d'automobiles ¹	0	14	14	14	0	0	43
Doubler les crédits d'impôt pour les pompiers volontaires et les volontaires en recherche et sauvetage	5	20	20	20	20	20	105
Appuyer davantage la formation des pompières et des pompiers	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Retirer les armes d'assaut de nos rues	0	19	15	1	1	1	38
<i>Moins : Fonds affectés précédemment dans le cadre financier</i>	-3	-27	0	0	0	0	-30

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Protéger les enfants des préjudices en ligne <i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	12	17	16	9	1	54
Soutenir Jeunesse, J'écoute	0	3	3	3	0	0	8
Soutenir la Commission sur l'avenir du sport au Canada	0	7	4	0	0	0	11
Faire face à la crise de surdoses dans les municipalités et les communautés autochtones <i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	25	75	50	0	0	151
Lutter contre le harcèlement sexuel en milieu de travail	0	10	10	10	0	0	31
Accroître le nombre de juges pour offrir un accès plus rapide à la justice	0	9	10	10	10	11	50
5.4. Infrastructure pour les communautés en croissance	0	287	569	253	243	244	1 596
Construire plus d'établissements communautaires	0	25	50	125	150	150	500
Investir dans les services ferroviaires voyageurs partout au Canada	0	130	296	36	32	32	526
Faire progresser le projet de train à grande fréquence	0	79	79	53	53	53	318
Soutenir les ports pour petits bateaux	0	29	32	38	7	7	112
Soutenir un réseau de transport fiable dans le Canada Atlantique	0	24	113	1	1	2	140
Investissements supplémentaires – Des communautés plus en santé et en sécurité	-14	871	394	206	186	155	1 799
Plan d'action pour les sites contaminés fédéraux	-14	0	19	19	19	19	64
Financement proposé à de multiples ministères pour gérer les passifs environnementaux grâce à l'évaluation et à l'assainissement des sites contaminés sous responsabilité fédérale.							
Favoriser la gestion durable des pesticides	0	19	20	0	0	0	39
Financement proposé à SC et à AAC pour maintenir un système de réglementation des pesticides, ainsi que surveiller et favoriser une gestion durable de l'utilisation des pesticides.							
Soutenir le secteur des arts de la scène dans les Prairies	0	6	7	7	0	0	20
Financement proposé pour permettre à PrairiesCan d'appuyer les organisations des arts de la scène du Manitoba, de la Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta.							
Fonds des médias du Canada	0	20	20	0	0	0	40

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Financement proposé à PCH pour que le Fonds des médias du Canada continue d'appuyer les productions médiatiques, y compris celles dirigées par des membres de groupes méritant l'équité.							
Glenn Gould Foundation	0	10	0	0	0	0	12
Financement proposé à PCH pour aider la Glenn Gould Foundation à accroître le prestige et le rayonnement du prix Glenn Gould, qui honore les carrières exceptionnelles et uniques dans le domaine artistique.							
Centre du patrimoine de la GRC	0	2	2	0	0	0	3
Financement proposé à PrairiesCan pour les opérations du Centre du patrimoine de la GRC.							
Appuyer les activités et célébrations communautaires	0	1	1	1	0	0	2
Financement proposé à PCH pour permettre au Programme des célébrations et commémorations d'appuyer les célébrations communautaires organisées lors de la Journée de la fête nationale des Acadiens et des Acadiennes.							
Prix humanitaire Terry Fox	0	10	0	0	0	0	10
Financement proposé à PCH pour soutenir les bourses destinées aux personnes aux études postsecondaires par l'entremise du Prix humanitaire Terry Fox.							
Bénévoles Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financement proposé de 0,4 million de dollars en 2024-2025 pour qu'EDSC aide Bénévoles Canada à élaborer sa stratégie nationale d'action bénévole.							
Mettre en œuvre des évaluations de l'incidence de l'origine ethnique et culturelle	0	2	2	2	2	2	8
Financement proposé à Justice Canada pour élargir l'utilisation des évaluations de l'incidence de l'origine ethnique et culturelle des personnes noires et racisées dans le système de justice pénale.							
Soutenir les établissements correctionnels fédéraux	0	61	159	52	52	52	377
Financement proposé à SCC pour stabiliser ses activités principales.							
Lutter contre les crimes financiers	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Financement proposé à SP pour appuyer le Centre de coordination contre la criminalité financière.							
Lutter contre le passage de clandestins	0	8	8	8	0	0	23
Financement proposé à la GRC pour poursuivre les activités visant à détecter, à décourager et à empêcher les opérations de passage de clandestins au Canada.							
Moderniser les centres de surveillance de l'immigration	0	79	65	67	68	45	325
Financement proposé à l'ASFC pour la détention sécuritaire de personnes à haut risque.							
Adapter les exigences de voyage pour les citoyens du Mexique	0	21	15	0	0	0	36
Moins : Revenus projetés	0	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-115
Financement proposé à IRCC pour le traitement des visas des personnes de nationalité mexicaine, ce qui comprend l'amélioration des services de visa au Mexique.							
Offrir des soins de santé aux personnes qui demandent l'asile et le statut de réfugié	0	411	0	0	0	0	411
Financement proposé à IRCC en vue de soutenir le Programme fédéral de santé intérimaire, qui offre une couverture temporaire des soins de santé essentiels aux personnes qui demandent l'asile et le statut de réfugié.							

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Logements temporaires pour les personnes qui demandent l'asile	0	141	0	0	0	0	141
Financement proposé à IRCC pour passer de solutions de logement provisoires à des solutions de logement durables pour les personnes qui demandent l'asile.							
Programme de prêts aux immigrants	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Financement proposé à IRCC pour hausser le plafond du Programme de prêts aux immigrants en vue d'aider les personnes réfugiées et les personnes immigrantes admises pour des motifs d'ordre humanitaire à payer les coûts de leur déplacement à destination du Canada.							
Donner suite aux recommandations de la Commission des pertes massives	0	20	17	17	11	11	77
<i>Financement proposé à SP et à la GRC suite aux recommandations de la Commission des pertes massives.</i>							
Appuyer les services de police contractuels	0	2	6	4	4	4	21
Financement proposé à SP pour appuyer le travail des services de police contractuels.							
Améliorer la sécurité autour du complexe parlementaire	0	10	10	10	10	10	50
Financement proposé à SP pour renforcer la présence des services de police d'Ottawa autour du complexe parlementaire.							
Programme d'habilitation de sécurité en matière de transport	0	23	23	21	21	20	108
Financement proposé à TC et à la GRC pour l'administration du Programme d'habilitation de sécurité en matière de transport. Ce programme contrôle les travailleuses et les travailleurs des ports et aéroports qui exécutent certaines tâches et qui ont accès à des zones réglementées, dans le but de prévenir les menaces pour la sécurité dans le système de transport canadien.							
Programme de transfert des installations portuaires	0	48	45	21	23	15	152
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-5	-5	0	0	0	-10
Financement proposé à TC pour l'administration du Programme de transfert des installations portuaires, qui facilite le transfert d'installations portuaires administrées par Transports Canada à des propriétaires locaux.							
Chapitre 5 – Incidence budgétaire nette	-12	2 379	1 714	887	718	667	6 353

Nota : Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Un glossaire des abréviations utilisées dans ce tableau est présenté à la fin de l'annexe 1.

^{1,2,3} Déjà annoncé

Chapitre 6

Un avenir équitable pour les Autochtones

Un Canada équitable se traduit par un gouvernement qui continue de réaliser d'importants progrès vers la réconciliation avec les Autochtones. Le gouvernement fédéral continue d'accorder la priorité à sa responsabilité d'aider les communautés des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis à disposer des moyens dont elles ont besoin pour croître et réussir selon leurs propres conditions.

En 2015, le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à tracer une nouvelle voie vers la réconciliation avec les peuples autochtones. Une véritable réconciliation, fondée sur la reconnaissance des droits, le respect et les partenariats, permettra à toutes les personnes vivant au Canada de mieux se connaître et de mieux connaître leur histoire collective.

La réconciliation commence par des relations renouvelées de nation à nation, de gouvernement à gouvernement et entre les Inuits et la Couronne ainsi que par le renforcement des partenariats avec les titulaires de droits.

- ✓ En 2017, le gouvernement fédéral et ses partenaires inuits ont établi le Comité de partenariat entre les Inuits et la Couronne. Créé par la Déclaration de l'Inuit Nunangat sur le partenariat entre les Inuits et la Couronne, ce comité sert de mécanisme principal pour faire avancer la réconciliation entre ces deux parties. Des priorités importantes pour les Inuits et la Couronne ont progressé, y compris la *Politique sur l'Inuit Nunangat* et des investissements visant les Inuits.
- ✓ En 2017, le gouvernement fédéral et ses partenaires métis ont établi le Mécanisme bilatéral permanent des Métis. Ce processus a mené à de meilleures politiques et à des investissements éclairés dans des communautés métisses.
- ✓ En 2017, le gouvernement fédéral et ses partenaires des Premières Nations ont établi le Mécanisme bilatéral permanent de l'Assemblée des Premières Nations. Ce comité a renforcé la priorité pangouvernementale d'investir dans les approches dirigées par les Premières Nations.
- ✓ En 2023, le gouvernement fédéral a tenu la première rencontre du forum intergouvernemental des dirigeants des partenaires autochtones signataires de traités modernes et des gouvernements autochtones autonomes afin de poursuivre les efforts visant à assurer le respect de l'esprit et de l'intention des traités.

De plus, le Parlement a adopté la *Loi sur la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones*, ce qui a permis au gouvernement fédéral et à ses partenaires autochtones d'élaborer le premier plan d'action quinquennal visant à fournir une feuille de route pour les travaux à venir portant sur l'autodétermination accrue et une meilleure reconnaissance des droits des peuples autochtones au Canada.

Grâce à des investissements à long terme, le gouvernement fédéral et les partenaires autochtones s'efforcent de rendre les communautés autochtones fortes, en santé et prospères pour les générations à venir.

Depuis un an, d'importants jalons ont été franchis sur la voie de la réconciliation :

- La Cour fédérale a approuvé un règlement historique de 23,3 milliards de dollars pour indemniser les personnes qui ont subi un préjudice en raison du sous-financement discriminatoire des Services à l'enfance et à la famille des Premières Nations et de la définition étroite du principe de Jordan utilisée par le gouvernement.
- Dotée d'un financement de 4 milliards de dollars sur sept ans, la Stratégie de logement autochtone en milieu urbain, rural et nordique est en cours d'élaboration en collaboration avec des partenaires autochtones.
- Le nouveau Fonds d'équité en santé autochtone de 2 milliards de dollars permettra de remédier aux obstacles particuliers auxquels les Autochtones font face pour accéder à des services de santé.
- Un apport de 1,6 milliard de dollars permettra aux enfants des Premières Nations de recevoir l'aide dont ils ont besoin par l'application du principe de Jordan.
- Plusieurs autres ententes de coordination ont été conclues en vertu de la *Loi concernant les enfants, les jeunes et les familles des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis*. Il s'agit là d'une étape importante en vue de réduire le nombre d'enfants autochtones pris en charge par l'État et de préserver leurs liens avec leur famille, leur communauté et leur culture.
- L'Enquête nationale Qanuippitaa? sur la santé des Inuits a continué d'être menée dans les communautés, sous la conduite des Inuits. Cette enquête vise à recueillir des données à jour afin de mieux comprendre les points forts et les lacunes en matière de santé, tant à l'échelle régionale que nationale, et de contribuer à des changements qui amélioreront la santé et le bien-être des Inuits.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement poursuit ces efforts en proposant des investissements qui favoriseront la santé et le bien-être des enfants, des jeunes, des familles et des communautés autochtones. Le budget prévoit également des investissements dans l'autodétermination des peuples autochtones et la réconciliation économique avec ceux-ci.

En toute équité, les communautés autochtones doivent pouvoir accroître leur prospérité à leur façon. Pour y parvenir, elles ont besoin de nouveaux outils qui tiennent compte de leurs besoins uniques et leur permettent d'exercer leur droit à l'autodétermination. Le gouvernement procure une plus grande souplesse aux peuples autochtones dans l'exercice de la compétence fiscale, fournit un appui à l'entrepreneuriat, au tourisme et à l'énergie propre, et favorise l'accès au capital abordable.

Les résultats en matière de santé des populations autochtones demeurent inférieurs à ceux de la population en général. Ce n'est qu'un des nombreux héritages néfastes du colonialisme dont il faut se débarrasser à tous les niveaux. Afin d'améliorer les résultats en matière de santé et de s'assurer que les populations autochtones les plus vulnérables bénéficient du soutien dont elles ont besoin, le gouvernement renforce les programmes d'aide au revenu et de soutien du revenu des personnes en situation de handicap dans les réserves, et il investit dans les soins de santé primaires, la santé mentale et la sécurité alimentaire.

Pour que les communautés deviennent de plus en plus sûres, le gouvernement se penche sur la question de la surreprésentation des Autochtones dans le système de justice et améliore le financement pour les services de police communautaire, la gestion des urgences et la préparation aux situations d'urgence.

Le budget de 2024 et les initiatives en cours contribueront à apporter des améliorations concrètes à la qualité de vie des familles et des communautés des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis. Ils permettront de continuer à bâtir un Canada meilleur pour les générations présentes et futures.

Investissements clés dans les priorités des Premières Nations depuis 2015

- Un financement de 29 milliards de dollars accordé aux services de protection de l'enfance, y compris le financement pour mettre en œuvre la *Loi concernant les enfants, les jeunes et les familles des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis*, maintenir et améliorer le programme de services à l'enfance et à la famille des Premières Nations, et soutenir les négociations en cours en vue de réformes supplémentaires du programme.
- Un financement de près de 8,1 milliards de dollars pour répondre aux besoins des enfants des Premières Nations en matière de santé, de services sociaux et d'éducation par l'application du principe de Jordan.
- Un financement de 7,2 milliards de dollars pour soutenir les soins primaires et la santé publique dans les réserves, la santé mentale fondée sur les distinctions et les services de santé non assurés. Cette

somme comprend également un financement de 1,2 milliard de dollars pour l'infrastructure, qui a déjà appuyé 248 projets liés à la santé dans les communautés des Premières Nations.

- Un financement de plus de 6,1 milliards de dollars pour l'enseignement primaire et secondaire afin d'aider les enfants des Premières Nations vivant dans les réserves à recevoir une éducation de qualité. Cette somme comprend également un financement de 1,8 milliard de dollars pour l'infrastructure, qui a déjà appuyé 310 projets d'installations scolaires.
- Un financement de plus de 6,3 milliards de dollars pour combler les lacunes des infrastructures essentielles d'eau et d'eaux usées et accélérer les progrès en vue de mettre fin aux avis à long et à court terme sur la qualité de l'eau potable dans les communautés des Premières Nations vivant dans les réserves.
- Un financement de plus de 4 milliards de dollars pour soutenir le logement des Premières Nations dans les réserves.
- Un financement de près de 2,5 milliards de dollars pour soutenir l'infrastructure communautaire dans les réserves.
- Un financement de 1,4 milliard de dollars pour faire progresser les priorités en matière de logement, d'eau et d'eaux usées et d'infrastructure communautaire dans les Premières Nations autonomes et les Premières Nations signataires de traités modernes.
- Un financement de près de 2,5 milliards de dollars pour mettre sur pied un système d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants qui répond aux besoins des familles des Premières Nations.
- Un financement de 991 millions de dollars accordé aux services de police et aux installations policières des Premières Nations et des Inuits pour offrir l'accès à des services de police locaux et adaptés à la culture qui rendent les communautés plus sûres.
- Un financement de 417 millions de dollars pour l'éducation postsecondaire des Premières Nations.

Investissements clés dans les priorités des Inuits depuis 2015

- Un financement de 25 millions de dollars pour la mise en œuvre de la Politique sur l'Inuit Nunangat, qui a été élaborée conjointement avec les Inuits et qui guidera le gouvernement fédéral dans la conception, l'élaboration et l'exécution de politiques, d'initiatives et de programmes fédéraux nouveaux et renouvelés.
- Un financement de plus de 1,3 milliard de dollars pour soutenir le logement dans les communautés inuites.

- Un financement de 43,7 millions de dollars pour éliminer la tuberculose dans la région Inuit Nunangat d’ici 2030.
- Un financement de 5,6 milliards de dollars pour fournir des services de santé non assurés et soutenir la santé mentale fondée sur les distinctions.
- Un financement de plus de 230 millions de dollars à l’intention des communautés inuites pour mettre sur pied un système d’apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants qui répond aux besoins des familles inuites.
- Un financement de 220 millions de dollars pour répondre aux besoins en services de santé, en services sociaux et en services éducatifs des enfants inuits dans le cadre de l’Initiative : Les enfants inuits d’abord.
- Un financement de plus de 76 millions de dollars pour soutenir la sécurité alimentaire des Inuits.
- Un financement de 70 millions de dollars pour soutenir la Stratégie nationale de prévention du suicide chez les Inuits.
- Un financement de 991 millions de dollars accordé aux services de police et aux installations policières des Premières Nations et des Inuits pour offrir l’accès à des services de police locaux et adaptés à la culture qui rendent les communautés plus sûres.
- Un financement de plus de 125 millions de dollars pour la Stratégie d’éducation postsecondaire des Inuits.

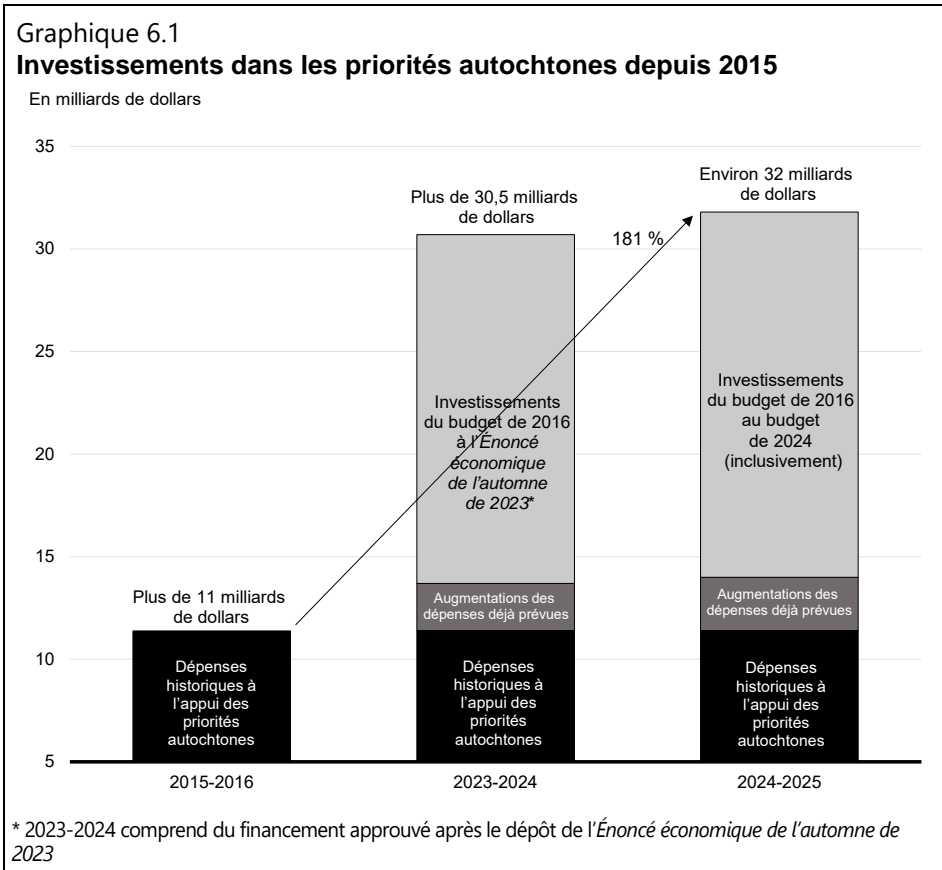
Investissements clés dans les priorités des Métis depuis 2015

- Un financement de plus de 860 millions de dollars à l’intention des communautés métisses pour mettre sur pied un système d’apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants qui répond aux besoins des familles métisses.
- Un financement de 690 millions de dollars pour soutenir le logement dans les communautés métisses.
- Un financement de plus de 400 millions de dollars affecté à la formation pour les compétences et l’emploi des communautés métisses, au développement économique ainsi qu’au démarrage et à l’expansion de petites et moyennes entreprises métisses.
- Un financement de 867 millions de dollars pour soutenir les soins de santé mentale fondés sur les distinctions ainsi que la surveillance et le traitement des maladies chroniques.
- Un financement de plus de 360 millions de dollars pour la Stratégie d’éducation postsecondaire de la Nation métisse.

Donner suite aux priorités autochtones

Pendant trop longtemps, les gouvernements précédents n'ont pas réalisé suffisamment d'investissements dans l'avenir des Autochtones. Toutefois, cette tendance s'est inversée depuis 2015.

Le gouvernement fédéral travaille avec des partenaires des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis pour effectuer des investissements importants fondés sur les distinctions et qui sont adaptés aux priorités établies par les Autochtones.



Investir dans les priorités des Autochtones

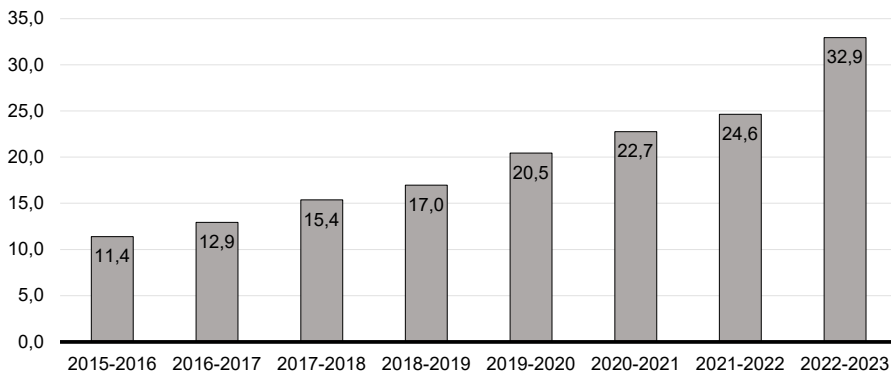
Les dépenses à l'appui des priorités autochtones ont fait un bond considérable depuis 2015 (181 %) : les dépenses en 2023-2024 sont estimées à plus de 30,5 milliards de dollars et devraient atteindre environ 32 milliards de dollars en 2024-2025.

Le budget de 2024 prévoit notamment un financement de 2,3 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans pour le renouvellement de programmes.

Graphique 6.2

Investissements annuels à l'appui des priorités autochtones

En milliards de dollars



Sources : Comptes publics du Canada; rapports sur les résultats ministériels

En plus de ces investissements, le gouvernement collabore depuis 2015 avec les peuples autochtones pour respecter les droits issus des traités, redresser les torts du passé, assurer l'exercice de leurs droits et redynamiser le processus concernant les traités modernes. Les travaux de réconciliation et de soutien à l'autodétermination des Autochtones ont fait augmenter les passifs totaux enregistrés de 11 milliards de dollars en 2015-2016 à 76 milliards de dollars en 2022-2023, comme il est indiqué dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*. La grande majorité de ce montant a été utilisé pour répondre aux revendications des Autochtones et fournir un dédommagement pour les préjudices passés du colonialisme. Cet accroissement des passifs témoigne des efforts que le gouvernement fédéral déploie pour faire progresser la réconciliation en remédiant aux répercussions durables du colonialisme, tout en soutenant le processus de guérison pour toutes les générations, à la fois celles des survivantes et survivants, de leurs enfants, ainsi que de celles et ceux qui les suivront.

Les investissements réalisés à ce jour ont amélioré la vie des peuples autochtones et créé de nouvelles possibilités dans les communautés partout au pays. Grâce à des partenariats avec des prestataires de services et des peuples autochtones, ces investissements ont permis d'améliorer l'accès aux soins de santé, à l'éducation, aux services à l'enfance et à la famille, au logement et à l'infrastructure. À titre d'exemple :

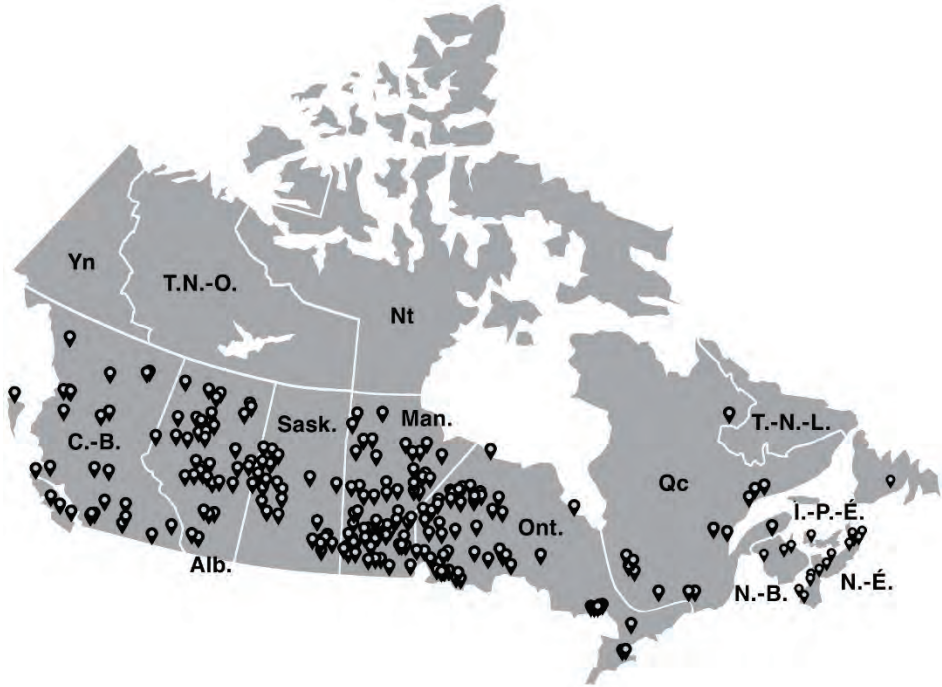
- En 2015, on comptait 11 équipes de mieux-être mental au service de 86 communautés au pays (sauf en Colombie-Britannique, où les services de mieux-être mental sont gérés et assurés par la Régie de la santé des Premières Nations). En 2023, les investissements fédéraux ont porté ce nombre à 75 équipes, servant plus de 385 communautés inuites et des Premières Nations.
- Grâce au financement de programme accordé dans le budget de 2017, la Nation crie de Sturgeon Lake a enregistré, pour la première fois depuis plus de 50 ans, sa première naissance assistée par une sage-femme au sein de la communauté. En octobre 2023, grâce aux investissements prévus dans le budget de 2021, la communauté a entrepris la construction d'un centre de naissance distinct, le premier établissement du genre bâti dans une réserve.
- Depuis mars 2023, 10 lois des Premières Nations et des Inuits sur les services à l'enfance et à la famille sont entrées en vigueur et favorisent l'autodétermination en permettant aux communautés d'exercer leur compétence.
- En juillet 2022, une entente régionale en matière d'éducation d'importance historique a été signée avec le Conseil en Éducation des Premières Nations au Québec. Cette entente a été rendue possible par les investissements de 310,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans qui figuraient dans le budget de 2022 et visaient à améliorer les résultats en matière d'éducation. Cette entente appuie 22 communautés des Premières Nations au Québec et finance plus de 6 000 élèves en fonction de la vision de l'éducation de leurs communautés.
- Depuis 2016, le gouvernement fédéral a investi plus de 2 milliards de dollars pour construire ou améliorer 310 établissements scolaires, dont 180 sont terminés et 130 sont en cours de travaux, ce qui profite à 319 communautés des Premières Nations.
- Depuis 2016, le gouvernement fédéral a investi plus de 710 millions de dollars dans 286 projets d'infrastructures liés à la santé, dont 216 sont terminés et 70 sont en cours, ce qui profite à 214 communautés des Premières Nations.

- Le 15 décembre 2022, la *Loi sur l'Accord-cadre relatif à la gestion des terres de premières nations* est entrée en vigueur, pour remplacer la *Loi sur la gestion des terres des premières nations* qui avait été abrogée. Élaborée en collaboration avec le Conseil consultatif des terres, cette nouvelle loi soutient les Premières Nations qui souhaitent récupérer leur compétence sur leurs terres de réserve. En 2022-2023, plus de 100 Premières Nations géraient déjà leurs terres sous le régime d'un code foncier, neuf Premières Nations ont ratifié l'Accord-cadre et trois autres ont réaffirmé leur compétence sur leurs terres, environnements et ressources naturelles qui ne relèvent pas de la *Loi sur les Indiens*.
- Depuis 2016, les Inuits ont construit près de 500 nouvelles maisons, réparé un nombre important d'habitations existantes et entrepris des travaux d'aménagement foncier cruciaux grâce au soutien du gouvernement fédéral qui a effectué des investissements dans le logement fondés sur des distinctions.
- La signature, en 2019, de l'Accord sur l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants de la Nation métisse a constitué une étape importante à l'appui de l'autodétermination des communautés autochtones partout au Canada. Cet accord permet d'offrir aux enfants métis et à leur famille des programmes et des services de grande qualité, adaptés à leur culture.

Au total, ces investissements représentent environ 200 milliards de dollars pour appuyer les peuples autochtones.

Figure 6.1

Communautés des Premières Nations bénéficiant de projets d'infrastructures achevés dans le domaine de l'éducation



Nota – Aucun projet achevé n'est indiqué pour le Nord, car le soutien financier du gouvernement fédéral est offert aux Premières Nations qui possèdent des écoles dans des réserves et en assurent le fonctionnement. Le gouvernement fédéral appuie divers projets dans le Nord à l'aide d'autres mécanismes de financement. Étant donné que certains projets bénéficient à plus d'une communauté, le nombre de projets ne correspond pas nécessairement au nombre de marqueurs sur la carte.

Figure 6.2

Communautés des Premières Nations bénéficiant de projets d'infrastructures achevés dans le domaine de la santé



Nota – Aucun projet achevé n'est indiqué pour le Nord, car le soutien financier du gouvernement fédéral vise les établissements de santé qui offrent des services principalement aux membres des Premières Nations et à leur famille vivant dans des réserves ou près de celles-ci. Étant donné que certains projets bénéficient à plus d'une communauté, le nombre de projets ne correspond pas nécessairement au nombre de marqueurs sur la carte.

Le gouvernement fédéral et ses partenaires autochtones ont tout particulièrement accordé la priorité aux investissements dans l'infrastructure. Entre 2015 et 2023, un financement ciblé de 22,3 milliards de dollars a été accordé pour plus de 10 252 projets d'infrastructures visant à permettre la construction de plus de logements dans les communautés autochtones.

Pour répondre aux besoins en logements dans les réserves, Services aux Autochtones Canada collabore avec la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement pour financer des projets dans les communautés des Premières Nations, y compris de nouvelles constructions et des travaux de modernisation et de rénovation. En voici quelques exemples :

- Réalisation de 4 982 projets d'infrastructures liés au logement (dont 2 550 sont achevés) qui profiteront à 611 communautés des Premières Nations.
- Construction de 5 875 nouveaux logements dans le cadre de 1 308 projets.
- Rénovation et modernisation de 12 793 logements dans le cadre de 1 502 projets.

- Acquisition de 3 324 terrains devant être aménagés par des Autochtones dans le cadre de 393 projets.

Soutenir la guérison et réparer les préjudices passés

Depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral a remanié la démarche à suivre pour régler les litiges en accordant la priorité à la négociation lorsqu'il est possible de parvenir à un règlement et, si ce n'est pas le cas, en cherchant à trouver une solution par une approche fondée sur des principes.

Le gouvernement fédéral s'efforce de travailler avec les parties aux litiges pour réparer les torts du passé dans la mesure du possible en accordant une indemnisation financière, en présentant des excuses sincères et en prenant des mesures correctives qui aident à favoriser la guérison et à tourner la page. Tous ces éléments concordent avec ce qui a été entendu lors d'échanges directs avec les partenaires autochtones. Au cours des dernières années, le gouvernement fédéral et ses partenaires autochtones ont résolu plusieurs griefs de longue date grâce à des règlements qui réparent les préjudices causés par des actes répréhensibles du passé. Bien qu'aucun règlement ne puisse effacer le traumatisme, la douleur et les possibilités perdues découlant d'actes répréhensibles du passé, ces ententes encouragent les peuples et les communautés autochtones à chercher de nouveaux moyens de guérir et de rebâtir sur l'héritage néfaste du colonialisme.

- Un règlement approuvé en décembre 2023 **indemniser les peuples autochtones ayant été placés dans des foyers familiaux supervisés par le gouvernement fédéral (Percival)**, alors qu'ils fréquentaient un établissement scolaire loin de leur communauté d'origine, y compris les personnes qui ont subi des sévices corporels, sexuels ou autres.
- Une entente de règlement historique de 23,3 milliards de dollars a été conclue en octobre 2023 pour **indemniser les enfants des Premières Nations vivant dans les réserves et au Yukon** qui ont été retirés de leur foyer dans le cadre du système des services à l'enfance et à la famille. Elle vise également les enfants qui ont été touchés par la définition étroite du principe de Jordan appliquée par le gouvernement, ainsi que les personnes qui s'occupaient d'eux.
- En juin 2023, le Canada, l'Ontario et les 21 Premières Nations signataires du **traité Robinson-Huron** sont parvenus à un règlement de 10 milliards de dollars qui comprend un versement de 5 milliards de dollars à la fois du Canada et de l'Ontario comme compensation pour des annuités non versées qui avaient été promises dans un traité qui remonte à 1850. Les communautés ont reçu la totalité du paiement le 25 mars 2024 et s'affairent maintenant à conclure leurs ententes de versement collectives.

- Un règlement a été approuvé en mars 2023 pour remédier aux préjudices subis par les membres des communautés des Premières Nations en lien avec les pensionnats indiens (**recours collectif de la bande de Gottfriedson**). Le Canada a versé 2,8 milliards de dollars pour établir la Société des quatre piliers afin d'appuyer les activités de guérison, de mieux-être, d'éducation, de patrimoine, de langue et de commémoration.
- En juin 2022, un règlement de 1,3 milliard de dollars a été conclu avec la **Nation des Siksika** pour réparer les torts du siècle dernier, notamment lorsque le gouvernement du Canada a rompu la promesse qu'il avait faite dans le Traité avec les Pieds-Noirs et s'est emparé de près de la moitié des terres de réserve de la Nation des Siksika pour les vendre à des colons.
- Approuvée en décembre 2021, l'**entente de règlement des recours collectifs relatifs à l'eau potable** prévoit le versement de 8 milliards de dollars pour indemniser directement les peuples autochtones et les Premières Nations touchées et assurer un accès fiable à l'eau potable dans les réserves.
- En septembre 2021, une convention de règlement a été approuvée pour indemniser les **élèves externes des pensionnats indiens (Gottfriedson)** qui fréquentaient un pensionnat indien, mais qui rentraient chez eux après l'école. Bien que les élèves externes puissent demander une indemnisation pour violence sexuelle et mauvais traitements physiques graves dans le cadre du processus d'évaluation indépendant de la Convention de règlement relative aux pensionnats indiens, ils n'ont pas pu recevoir de Paiement d'expérience commune.
- En août 2019, la **Convention de règlement relative aux externats indiens fédéraux (McLean)** a été approuvée pour dédommager les Autochtones qui ont subi des préjudices alors qu'ils fréquentaient un externat administré par le gouvernement fédéral. Un montant de 7 milliards de dollars a été attribué à ce jour.
- L'**Entente ayant trait à la rafle des années 1960** conclue en décembre 2018 prévoit l'indemnisation des enfants inuits et des Premières Nations qui ont été adoptés par des familles non autochtones, qui sont devenus des pupilles de l'État ou qui ont été placés en garde permanente lors de la rafle des années 1960.
- Le **processus des revendications particulières** résout les torts du passé envers les Premières Nations, tels que la mauvaise gestion des terres et des biens, ou encore les promesses non tenues des traités historiques, par le biais de la négociation et de façon extrajudiciaire. De janvier 2016 au 31 janvier 2024, ce processus a permis de régler 283 revendications à hauteur de près de 10 milliards de dollars. Depuis la création du processus en 1973, un montant total de 13,9 milliards de dollars a été versé pour régler 688 revendications particulières.

Le montant total de ces règlements combinés s'élève à plus de 57 milliards de dollars.

Travailler à éliminer les avis sur la qualité de l'eau potable dans les communautés des Premières Nations

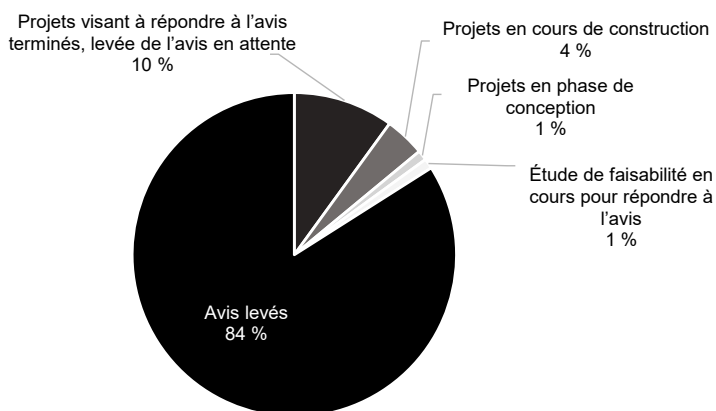
Tout le monde au Canada devrait avoir accès à de l'eau potable salubre et propre.

En novembre 2015, le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à lever l'ensemble des 105 avis à long terme concernant la qualité de l'eau potable touchant des communautés des Premières Nations vivant dans des réserves. Depuis, 144 avis à long terme concernant la qualité de l'eau potable ont été levés dans tout le pays et 271 avis à court terme ont été levés avant de devenir des avis à long terme. Par conséquent, 94 % des communautés des Premières Nations ont maintenant accès à de l'eau propre.

Ces résultats sont le fruit du travail acharné des opérateurs des systèmes d'approvisionnement en eau des communautés des Premières Nations et de l'investissement de plus de 6,3 milliards de dollars du gouvernement fédéral dans la construction de 130 usines de traitement de l'eau et des eaux usées ainsi que dans la réparation ou la mise à niveau de 876 autres systèmes. Ces investissements ont également permis d'embaucher et de former des techniciens locaux pour gérer et entretenir efficacement les systèmes d'eau.

Graphique 6.3

Progrès réalisés pour la levée des avis à long terme concernant la qualité de l'eau potable dans les réserves



Source : Services aux Autochtones Canada

Les Premières Nations réclament depuis longtemps l'adoption d'une loi efficace sur la salubrité de l'eau potable, ainsi que d'un régime national de réglementation qui répond à leurs besoins et garantit aux générations futures un accès fiable à de l'eau potable et salubre. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement a déposé le projet de loi C-61, *Loi sur l'eau propre des Premières Nations*, élaboré de pair avec les Premières Nations pour affirmer leurs droits inhérents à l'autonomie gouvernementale en ce qui concerne l'eau, les sources d'eau, l'eau potable, les eaux usées et les infrastructures connexes sur et sous les terres des Premières Nations.

Le projet de loi vise également à reconnaître l'importance du contrôle par les Premières Nations de leurs terres et de leurs eaux, ainsi qu'à jeter les bases d'une institution de gestion de l'eau dirigée par les Premières Nations afin d'appuyer les communautés dans l'exercice de leurs compétences pour assurer aux générations futures l'accès à de l'eau potable.

6.1 Investir dans un meilleur avenir pour les peuples autochtones

Le gouvernement fédéral doit collaborer avec les communautés inuites, métisses et des Premières Nations pour veiller à ce que leurs membres aient accès aux occasions de se développer et de réaliser tout leur potentiel. Les peuples autochtones forment le segment en plus forte croissance de la population au Canada, et ce, de façon constante, année après année. Celui-ci inclut les jeunes, qui représentent la plus grande partie de la population chez les Autochtones, ce qui n'est pas le cas dans la population non autochtone. Rien ne saurait être plus important qu'investir dans leur réussite lorsqu'il est question d'investir pour obtenir des résultats à long terme pour les communautés autochtones.

Le gouvernement fédéral prend les mesures nécessaires dans le budget de 2024 pour ouvrir des perspectives aux jeunes et leur permettre d'acquérir les compétences dont ils ont besoin pour réussir. En investissant dans l'éducation et dans la jeunesse autochtone, le gouvernement fédéral investit dans un avenir meilleur pour les communautés autochtones et pour le Canada.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Un financement de 1,6 milliard de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2023-2024, afin que les enfants des Premières Nations continuent de recevoir l'aide dont ils ont besoin par l'application du principe de Jordan.
- ✓ Un investissement de 1,3 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2023-2024, dans les efforts soutenus du Canada pour mettre en œuvre, en collaboration avec les communautés autochtones, la *Loi concernant les enfants, les jeunes et les familles des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis*.

Outiller les jeunes autochtones

L'appel à l'action 66 de la Commission de vérité et réconciliation demande « au gouvernement fédéral d'établir un financement pluriannuel destiné aux organisations communautaires œuvrant auprès des jeunes pour leur permettre d'offrir des programmes sur la réconciliation, et de mettre en place un réseau national de mise en commun de renseignements et de pratiques exemplaires ».

Depuis 2019, le gouvernement travaille avec Indigenous Youth Roots, une organisation nationale dirigée par des jeunes qui collabore avec les communautés pour offrir des subventions et des programmes liés au leadership, au perfectionnement des compétences et à la réconciliation pour les jeunes autochtones.

- ➡ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 12,5 millions de dollars supplémentaires sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada pour aider l'organisation Indigenous Youth Roots à identifier des organismes dirigés par des Autochtones et à conclure des partenariats avec eux. Cela permettra de continuer à offrir des programmes visant à outiller les jeunes autochtones, comme le recommande l'appel à l'action 66 de la Commission de vérité et réconciliation.

Soutenir l'éducation de la maternelle à la 12^e année au sein des Premières Nations

Une bonne éducation est la clé pour que tous les enfants aient la chance d'avoir la meilleure vie qui soit. Il est très important d'assurer l'accès à une éducation de grande qualité et adaptée sur le plan culturel pour garantir un avenir meilleur et plus prospère aux enfants, aux jeunes et aux communautés des Premières Nations. Les peuples autochtones forment l'un des segments les plus jeunes et en croissance de toute la population canadienne. Investir dans leur réussite c'est investir dans le succès du Canada.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de nouveaux investissements dans l'infrastructure et les programmes d'éducation de la maternelle à la 12^e année des Premières Nations, notamment :

- ▶ Un financement de 649,4 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour améliorer l'enseignement primaire et secondaire dans les réserves et s'assurer que les formules de financement répondent aux besoins des communautés des Premières Nations en croissance.
- ▶ Un financement de 545,1 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour construire et rénover des milieux d'apprentissage sains et sûrs pour les élèves de la maternelle à la 12^e année des Premières Nations.

Soutenir l'éducation postsecondaire au sein des Premières Nations

Pour que les étudiantes et les étudiants autochtones puissent réussir et réaliser leur plein potentiel, il est essentiel de leur ouvrir la voie à l'éducation postsecondaire. En 2021, 45 % des membres des Premières Nations âgés de 25 à 64 ans avaient obtenu un diplôme postsecondaire comparativement à 68 % des gens dans la population non autochtone. Le soutien à la prochaine génération d'étudiantes et d'étudiants autochtones aux niveaux universitaire, collégial ou postsecondaire contribuera à bâtir un avenir meilleur pour les communautés autochtones et un Canada où chaque personne a des chances égales de s'épanouir.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de bonifier l'aide accordée aux membres des Premières Nations faisant des études postsecondaires :

- ▶ Un financement de 242,7 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour accroître l'accès aux études postsecondaires des membres des Premières Nations, dans le cadre du Programme d'aide aux étudiants de niveau postsecondaire.

Le gouvernement fédéral continuera de soutenir l'éducation postsecondaire des Inuits et des Métis au moyen de leurs stratégies d'éducation postsecondaire financées dans le budget de 2019, qui prévoyait des investissements de 487,5 millions de dollars sur plus de dix ans et 61,8 millions de dollars par la suite.

Soutenir le Centre Dechinta pour la recherche et l'apprentissage

Au cours des cinq dernières années, le nombre de titulaires d'un baccalauréat ou d'un diplôme d'études supérieures a augmenté chez les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis. Néanmoins, il est particulièrement difficile pour les

Autochtones qui vivent dans le Nord d'avoir accès à des études postsecondaires adaptées sur le plan culturel et à proximité de leur lieu de résidence.

C'est pourquoi le gouvernement investit dans le Centre Dechinta situé dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest. Il favorise ainsi l'accès à une éducation postsecondaire culturellement adaptée pour la population étudiante autochtone du Nord.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 5,2 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada afin de financer le Centre Dechinta pour la recherche et l'apprentissage.

Ce financement permettra aux communautés autochtones d'offrir du soutien aux personnes poursuivant des études postsecondaires dans leur communauté, rendant ainsi l'éducation postsecondaire plus accessible.

Offrir à tous les enfants autochtones le meilleur des départs

Grâce à la *Loi concernant les enfants, les jeunes et les familles des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis*, davantage de communautés autochtones récupèrent leur compétence en matière de services à l'enfance et à la famille, ce qui permet aux enfants et aux jeunes autochtones de grandir dans leurs communautés, sans perdre le lien avec leur identité culturelle, et d'obtenir de meilleurs résultats. Le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à mettre en œuvre la *Loi* afin d'appuyer les communautés autochtones sur cette voie à suivre.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 1,8 milliard de dollars sur 11 ans, à compter de 2023-2024, pour aider les communautés à exercer leur compétence en vertu de la *Loi concernant les enfants, les jeunes et les familles des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis*, notamment pour conclure la première entente avec les Inuits afin de mettre en place des solutions de prévention communautaires visant à réduire le nombre d'enfants pris en charge.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 167,5 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2023-2024, pour garantir l'accès des enfants inuits aux services de santé, aux services sociaux et aux services éducatifs dont ils ont besoin en temps opportun. Le gouvernement poursuit sa collaboration avec les partenaires inuits pour faire progresser la vision à long terme de l'Initiative : Les enfants inuits d'abord, afin que les enfants inuits continuent de recevoir des services de grande qualité en temps utile.

Le gouvernement fédéral est déterminé à éliminer les obstacles systémiques qui empêchent les enfants et les jeunes autochtones d'accéder aux services et au soutien dont ils ont besoin pour s'épanouir. Le gouvernement s'affaire à conclure des ententes définitives qui aboutiront à une réforme à long terme du Programme des services à l'enfance et à la famille des Premières Nations et du principe de Jordan.

Soutenir les cultures autochtones

Pour améliorer les choses et l'équité au pays, il faut aborder avec honnêteté l'histoire du Canada. Il faut que toute la population puisse en apprendre plus sur elle-même et sur les expériences du passé qui la définissent, et que les récits façonnant l'histoire du Canada soient racontés et compris.

Le gouvernement fédéral est résolu à remédier aux séquelles du colonialisme et du racisme. Pour ce faire, il doit s'employer dans une large mesure à soutenir les efforts des peuples autochtones pour se réapproprier, revitaliser et renforcer leurs langues et leurs cultures. La revitalisation et la promotion des langues et des cultures sont au cœur de la guérison, de la réconciliation et de la création d'un fort sentiment d'identité et de communauté.

Afin d'assurer la vitalité des cultures et des langues autochtones pour les générations futures, le budget de 2024 propose ce qui suit :

- ▶ Un financement de 225 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à compter de 2024-2025, et de 45 millions de dollars par année par la suite, accordé à Patrimoine canadien pour offrir des programmes de langues et de cultures autochtones à l'appui de la *Loi sur les langues autochtones*, qui fera l'objet de son premier examen quinquennal en octobre 2025.
- ▶ Un financement de 65 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 13 millions par année par la suite accordé à Patrimoine canadien pour assurer un soutien permanent au Bureau de l'écran autochtone et ainsi veiller à ce que les Autochtones puissent raconter leur propre histoire et s'identifier à des récits portés à l'écran.

Le budget de 2024 propose également de fournir des ressources additionnelles au Conseil de la radiodiffusion et des télécommunications canadiennes afin qu'il appuie le Réseau de télévision des peuples autochtones. Pour plus de détails, voir le chapitre 5.

Soutenir les Autochtones vivant en région urbaine

Les Autochtones, peu importe leur lieu de résidence, devraient avoir accès à des services et du soutien culturel. Celles et ceux qui habitent en milieu urbain font face à des défis uniques pour obtenir les services et le soutien culturel dont ils ont besoin.

Ce financement aide les organisations à offrir des programmes et des services efficaces adaptés à la culture, notamment de l'aide au logement, aux populations autochtones urbaines dans des espaces sûrs et accessibles, et à améliorer la coordination avec les services provinciaux et territoriaux. Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder :

- ▶ Un financement de 60 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour appuyer les centres d'amitié partout au pays qui offrent aux membres de leur communauté du soutien et des services dont ils ont grandement besoin dans divers domaines, notamment la santé, le logement, l'éducation, les loisirs, la langue, la justice, l'emploi, le développement économique, la culture et le bien-être communautaire.

6.2 Faire progresser l'autodétermination des Autochtones

Un des principes de la réconciliation consiste à placer l'équité au cœur de toutes les négociations entre le gouvernement fédéral et ses partenaires autochtones. Il faut pour commencer par renouveler les relations de nation à nation, de gouvernement à gouvernement, et entre les Inuits et la Couronne, afin qu'elles soient fondées sur le respect et la reconnaissance des droits, ce qui est une priorité depuis 2015. Ces droits englobent le droit à l'autodétermination et le respect de nos engagements envers les titulaires de droits.

Les efforts en cours du gouvernement fédéral appuient les communautés autochtones dans leur cheminement vers l'autodétermination et le mieux-être.

Dans ce contexte, le gouvernement fédéral s'est efforcé d'établir des relations avec ses partenaires autochtones en réparant les préjudices passés, en intensifiant le dialogue, en appuyant la capacité des communautés, et en faisant en sorte que les relations financières avec les peuples autochtones soient de plus en plus équitables. Le budget de 2024 s'appuie sur cet important travail.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Aider les communautés à chercher, à localiser et à documenter les lieux de sépulture dans les anciens pensionnats, ainsi qu'à commémorer les décès d'enfants et à ramener les dépouilles dans leurs communautés d'origine.
- ✓ Assurer un traitement respectueux et adapté à la culture des tombes et des sépultures anonymes, notamment par l'entremise du cadre actuellement élaboré par l'interlocutrice spéciale indépendante.
- ✓ S'assurer que les communautés ont accès aux renseignements nécessaires pour identifier et localiser leurs enfants disparus et commémorer leur décès, avec l'aide du Comité consultatif national sur les enfants disparus des pensionnats et les sépultures non marquées.
- ✓ Expliquer à la population canadienne l'héritage néfaste des pensionnats et conserver la documentation indispensable pour honorer la mémoire des personnes ayant survécu aux pensionnats, avec l'aide du Centre national pour la vérité et la réconciliation.
- ✓ Créer des tables de discussion innovatrices sur la reconnaissance des droits autochtones et l'autodétermination, permettant la concertation entre le gouvernement et les partenaires autochtones en vue d'établir des ententes et d'autres arrangements constructifs pour reconnaître les droits autochtones et assurer l'exercice de ceux-ci.
- ✓ Établir des mécanismes bilatéraux permanents avec les dirigeants des Premières Nations, des Inuits et de la Nation métisse et le Forum intergouvernemental des dirigeants des partenaires autochtones signataires de traités modernes et d'ententes sur l'autonomie gouvernementale afin de dégager les priorités communes, élaborer conjointement des politiques et surveiller les progrès accomplis.

Soutenir les négociations en vertu de l'article 35

L'article 35 de la *Loi constitutionnelle de 1982* reconnaît et confirme les droits ancestraux et issus de traités existants des Premières Nations, des Métis et des Inuits. Il engage aussi le gouvernement fédéral à collaborer avec ses partenaires pour reconnaître et protéger ces droits. Le gouvernement fédéral travaille avec des communautés autochtones pour étudier de nouvelles façons de faire progresser la reconnaissance des droits des Autochtones et d'appuyer les propres visions d'autodétermination définies par les gouvernements des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis.

Dans tout le pays, le gouvernement fédéral travaille avec des partenaires autochtones à plus de 170 tables de discussion actives pour conclure des traités modernes, des ententes sur l'autonomie gouvernementale et d'autres ententes constructives qui aident les peuples autochtones à exercer leurs droits dans des domaines comme l'éducation, les services à l'enfance et à la famille, la gestion des terres et des ressources, la santé, la justice, la langue et la culture. Depuis 2017, le Canada a signé 33 nouvelles ententes de réconciliation fondées sur les droits avec des partenaires autochtones, notamment :

- L'Entente sur la gouvernance de la Nation Anishinabek (le 1^{er} octobre 2022), la première du genre en Ontario, reconnaît le contrôle des Anishinabek sur leur gouvernance et les pouvoirs législatifs des Premières Nations signataires.
- Le Traité concernant l'autonomie gouvernementale et la reconnaissance de la Nation Dakota de Whitecap/Wapaha Ska Dakota Oyate (le 2 mai 2023), qui reconnaît compétence et pouvoirs législatifs à la nation Dakota Whitecap, facilite la création de possibilités économiques et améliore le bien-être communautaire de ses membres.
- L'entente intitulée « Nang K'uula • Nang K'úulaas Recognition Agreement » (le 18 juillet 2023), qui reconnaît la Nation haïda comme titulaire de droits et de titres, et le Conseil de la Nation haïda comme organe directeur de la Nation haïda.

Bien que ces ententes permettent de franchir un pas décisif vers l'affirmation et l'exercice des droits autochtones, il reste encore du travail important à faire.

- Afin de faire avancer les discussions axées sur les droits, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 96,4 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada. Ce financement permettrait aux communautés autochtones de participer pleinement au processus de négociation.

Renouveler le financement de la gouvernance de base des Premières Nations et de la nouvelle relation financière avec celles-ci

Les gouvernements des Premières Nations et conseils tribaux doivent disposer de ressources et de capacités administratives adéquates pour offrir les programmes et services essentiels aux membres de leurs communautés. Afin de continuer à appuyer la gouvernance et l'autodétermination des Premières Nations, le budget de 2024 propose ce qui suit :

- ▶ Un financement de 275 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, sera versé à Services aux Autochtones Canada pour maintenir les programmes de gouvernance et de capacité des Autochtones et renforcer les capacités de gouvernance.
- ▶ Un financement de 12,6 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, sera versé à Services aux Autochtones Canada pour continuer à appliquer et à faire évoluer la nouvelle relation financière avec les communautés des Premières Nations.

Établir un plan de compétence fiscale équitable pour les communautés autochtones

Pour assurer l'équité sur le plan financier, il faut aider les Autochtones à renforcer leur compétence fiscale pour qu'ils puissent progresser vers l'autodétermination et bâtir de solides relations financières, tout en générant des revenus importants à l'appui des priorités des communautés. Il s'agit là d'un élément important de la réconciliation.

Le gouvernement fédéral propose d'élargir les cadres à adhésion volontaire afin que les gouvernements autochtones disposent de plus de souplesse pour mieux exercer leur compétence fiscale.

- ▶ Sur la base d'une étroite collaboration avec les organisations autochtones et les communautés autochtones intéressées, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce son intention de proposer des mesures législatives pour mettre en place un cadre à adhésion volontaire pour la perception de taxes sur les ventes de carburant, d'alcool, de cannabis, de tabac et de produits de vapotage. Ce cadre comprendrait des ententes de partage des revenus adaptées pour répondre aux intérêts des gouvernements autochtones et du gouvernement fédéral. Dans les mois à venir, le gouvernement fédéral travaillera en collaboration avec les partenaires autochtones pour achever et mettre en œuvre ce cadre.

Le gouvernement fédéral négociera des ententes additionnelles liées à la taxe sur les produits et services des Premières Nations avec les gouvernements autochtones intéressés, ainsi que des ententes en matière d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers avec les gouvernements autochtones autonomes intéressés. De même, il facilitera la conclusion d'ententes similaires entre les gouvernements autochtones intéressés et les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux. Le gouvernement fédéral se penche par ailleurs sur le rôle possible de différents outils, comme les ententes fiscales, pour permettre aux communautés autochtones de bénéficier véritablement de la mise en valeur des ressources naturelles.

Remédier aux séquelles laissées par les pensionnats indiens

Le déni de la réalité des pensionnats a de graves répercussions sur les survivantes et les survivants ainsi que leur descendance. Il cherche à effacer les traces des traumatismes et des préjudices continus auxquels les peuples autochtones font encore face en raison des séquelles laissées par les pensionnats indiens. Il alourdit le fardeau qui pèse sur les personnes survivantes et leur descendance, dont la santé mentale, le bien-être et les possibilités économiques sont encore aujourd'hui affectés par cet héritage honteux.

Le gouvernement fédéral est résolu à remédier aux séquelles laissées par les pensionnats indiens. Au cœur de cette démarche se trouvent le soutien aux victimes de ce système, à leurs familles et à leurs communautés de même que la sensibilisation des gens à ces vérités pour que les torts soient reconnus et ne se reproduisent jamais.

Afin de réparer les lourdes séquelles laissées par les pensionnats, le gouvernement a indemnisé les survivantes et les survivants et réalisé des investissements historiques concernant la protection de l'enfance, l'éducation, la langue et la culture, la santé, la justice, les sites d'anciens pensionnats, les enfants disparus et les lieux de sépulture. Le gouvernement demeure résolu à mettre en œuvre les appels à l'action de la Commission de vérité et réconciliation afin d'atténuer les douloureuses séquelles laissées par les pensionnats.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de verser 91 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada afin d'accroître le soutien offert aux communautés pour les aider à documenter, à localiser et à commémorer les lieux de sépulture dans les anciens pensionnats.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également de verser 5 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2025-2026, à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada pour établir un programme de lutte contre le déni de la réalité des pensionnats autochtones.

Le gouvernement attend avec intérêt, au printemps 2024, le rapport final de l'interlocutrice spéciale et ses recommandations. Ce rapport orientera les prochaines mesures à prendre pour réparer les graves torts causés par les pensionnats par la mise en place d'un cadre relatif aux lois, règlements, politiques et pratiques fédéraux entourant les tombes et sépultures anonymes dans les anciens pensionnats et les lieux connexes. Les mesures comprendront la lutte contre le déni de la réalité des pensionnats.

6.3 Faire progresser la réconciliation économique

Dans une économie équitable pour tout le monde, chacun peut participer pleinement. Il n'en a pas toujours été ainsi, surtout pour les peuples autochtones. L'histoire des communautés marquée par la discrimination a, pendant trop longtemps, contribué à tenir les peuples autochtones à l'écart et à les empêcher de participer pleinement à l'économie canadienne. Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement prend des mesures pour s'assurer que les communautés autochtones sont en mesure de contribuer à la prospérité du Canada et de profiter des nouvelles possibilités qui se présentent.

La réconciliation économique consiste à faire en sorte que tout le monde profite de la prospérité du Canada, que ce soit en appuyant les entrepreneurs autochtones, en créant de bons emplois dans les communautés autochtones ou en aidant à assurer l'accès des communautés aux capitaux dont elles ont besoin pour participer financièrement à de grands projets.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Un investissement de 150 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2022-2023, pour mettre en branle des occasions économiques prêtes à démarrer dans les communautés autochtones
- ✓ Un investissement de 65 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2023-2024, pour mettre sur pied, en collaboration avec les partenaires autochtones, un nouveau registre des terres géré par les Premières Nations et aider celles-ci à renforcer leur capacité d'exercer leur compétence sur leurs terres, leurs ressources et leur environnement.
- ✓ Un financement de 21 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2023-2024, pour accroître la participation aux évaluations environnementales et réglementaires des grands projets.

Lancer le Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones

Les communautés autochtones doivent pouvoir tirer profit comme elles l'entendent des retombées des grands projets énergétiques et de ressources naturelles réalisés sur leurs territoires. En raison de la *Loi sur les Indiens* et des séquelles du colonialisme, les communautés autochtones ont moins de moyens d'obtenir des capitaux ou d'utiliser en garantie des actifs existants, ce qui fait augmenter leurs taux d'emprunt et crée un obstacle à leur prise de participation dans des projets liés aux ressources naturelles et à l'énergie.

Le nombre de ces grands projets susceptibles d'être financés par la prise de participation de communautés autochtones devrait nettement augmenter. En effet, selon les recherches menées par la Coalition de Premières Nations pour les grands projets (First Nations Major Project Coalition), des dépenses d'investissement pouvant atteindre 525 milliards de dollars sont prévues au cours des 10 prochaines années. Si le Canada veut faire en sorte que les communautés autochtones profitent pleinement des occasions qui s'offrent à elles, ces dernières doivent pouvoir accéder à des capitaux abordables qui répondent aux besoins qui leur sont propres.

À la suite de l'engagement pris par le gouvernement dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* visant à faciliter la prise de participation des Autochtones dans les grands projets, il est proposé dans le budget de 2024 de lancer le Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones selon les modalités suivantes :

- Un financement maximal de 5 milliards de dollars pourra être accordé sous la forme de garanties de prêts pour faciliter l'accès des communautés autochtones aux capitaux, créer des débouchés économiques et aider ces communautés à réaliser leurs priorités en matière de développement économique.
 - Les parties admissibles seront les gouvernements autochtones ainsi que les entités à propriété exclusive qu'ils contrôlent.
 - Le programme viserait les projets liés à l'énergie et aux ressources naturelles, peu importe le secteur, dans l'objectif de mettre de l'avant la réconciliation économique et l'autodétermination.
 - Le programme appuierait des projets à l'échelle du pays de divers types de sorte que les communautés autochtones du pays bénéficient du programme.
 - Ressources naturelles Canada serait responsable de recevoir les demandes et de renforcer les capacités, et la Corporation de développement des investissements du Canada (CDEV), une société d'État du portefeuille du ministère des Finances, créerait une nouvelle filiale pour assurer la diligence raisonnable dans le traitement des demandes et administrer le portefeuille de garanties de prêts.
- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également de verser 16,5 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Ressources naturelles Canada, y compris 3,5 millions de dollars sur deux ans pour fournir du financement aux fins du renforcement des capacités des parties présentant une demande et des communautés autochtones, et pour soutenir l'exécution du Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones par la CDEV. Grâce à cet investissement, les communautés autochtones admissibles bénéficieront de mesures d'aide pour renforcer leur capacité de demander des prêts dans le cadre de ce programme.

Qu'est-ce que le Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones?

Le Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones permettra aux gouvernements et communautés autochtones d'avoir accès à du capital à moindre coût. Les prêts seront accordés par des institutions financières ou d'autres parties prêteuses et garantis par le gouvernement du Canada. Les parties qui empruntent bénéficieraient ainsi de la cote de crédit AAA de l'État et obtiendraient un taux d'intérêt inférieur à celui offert à la plupart des emprunteurs.

Une communauté autochtone de la Saskatchewan cherche à acquérir une participation de 10 % dans un projet de transport d'électricité avant d'approuver le passage du projet sur son territoire.

Le groupe soumet donc une demande au titre du Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones. Si elle était approuvée, la garantie de prêt réduirait le coût de l'emprunt. Ainsi, le remboursement du prêt rendrait la prise de participation viable, et plus de revenus provenant de projets pourraient être réinvestis dans la communauté.

Favoriser les débouchés économiques des Autochtones

La réconciliation économique est essentielle à l'autodétermination des peuples autochtones. Poursuivant sur la lancée d'investissements antérieurs, notamment pour la mise en place d'un cadre de réconciliation économique et d'un cadre national de partage des avantages, le budget de 2024 propose ce qui suit :

- ▶ Un financement de 350 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à compter de 2024-2025, pour renouveler l'investissement du Canada dans les institutions financières autochtones, dont 30 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour les sociétés métisses de financement qui, depuis des décennies, fournissent un soutien essentiel aux gens d'affaires et aux entreprises métis.
- ▶ Un financement de 2,5 millions de dollars à compter de 2024-2025, pour continuer à soutenir l'industrie du tourisme autochtone par l'entremise de l'Association touristique autochtone du Canada.
- ▶ Un financement de 36 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour renouveler le soutien au programme d'énergie propre de l'Initiative sur les partenariats stratégiques, qui favorise la participation autochtone aux occasions de développement économique liées à l'énergie propre.

Ensemble, ces investissements appuieront les entrepreneurs et les communautés autochtones en contribuant à réduire les obstacles systémiques, assureront le soutien nécessaire à la pleine participation des peuples autochtones à l'économie et contribueront à la richesse et à la prospérité de ceux-ci, de génération en génération.

Soutenir la collecte d'information sur le marché du travail pour les Autochtones

En 2015, l'Initiative d'enquête sur l'information sur le marché du travail et d'inventaire des compétences des Premières Nations a reçu ses premiers fonds pour la collecte en temps opportun de données détaillées sur le marché du travail dans diverses communautés. Cette initiative a permis aux Premières Nations participantes d'obtenir de l'information pertinente pour cerner les lacunes et les besoins en matière de main-d'œuvre et ainsi orienter les gens vers la bonne formation et de bons emplois.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 4,4 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour la poursuite de l'Initiative d'enquête sur l'information sur le marché du travail et d'inventaire des compétences des Premières Nations afin de favoriser la participation au marché du travail et d'assurer la prospérité des communautés.

6.4 Des communautés autochtones en santé

Au Canada, chaque personne devrait avoir droit au soutien dont elle a besoin pour vivre une vie saine et prospère. En raison des séquelles du colonialisme, l'accès aux possibilités et aux mesures de soutien peut être plus difficile dans les communautés des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis. Le gouvernement fédéral est déterminé à soutenir les communautés autochtones dans leurs efforts pour bâtir des communautés en santé.

Depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral a fait des investissements importants pour construire plus de logements, offrir de meilleurs soins de santé et assurer l'approvisionnement en eau potable dans les communautés autochtones. Tous les membres de ces communautés devraient avoir accès au nécessaire pour mener une vie active et en santé.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement fait des investissements pour améliorer les soins de santé et les infrastructures essentielles en partenariat avec les communautés autochtones et sous leur codirection afin d'améliorer les résultats en matière de santé pour l'ensemble des Autochtones.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Un investissement de 4 milliards de dollars sur sept ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour mettre en œuvre une stratégie de logement autochtone en milieu urbain, rural et nordique, en cours d'élaboration de concert avec des partenaires autochtones.
- ✓ Un financement de 2 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans, à compter de 2024-2025, dans le Fonds d'équité en santé autochtone fondé sur des distinctions. Ce fonds, en cours d'élaboration avec des partenaires autochtones, vise à éliminer les obstacles particuliers auxquels les Autochtones se heurtent pour accéder aux soins de santé et à soutenir les priorités actuelles et à long terme des Autochtones en matière de santé.
- ✓ Un financement de 811 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2023-2024, pour soutenir les déplacements à des fins médicales et maintenir les services nécessaires sur le plan médical dans le cadre du Programme des services de santé non assurés, y compris les services de santé mentale, les soins dentaires et de la vue, et les médicaments.
- ✓ Un financement de 8,2 milliards de dollars sur 10 ans, à compter de 2023-2024, pour le renouvellement de l'entente de financement de la Régie de la santé des Premières Nations en Colombie-Britannique.
- ✓ Un financement de 1,6 milliard de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour garantir l'accès à de l'eau potable et le traitement des eaux usées dans les communautés des Premières Nations.

Soutenir le logement et les infrastructures communautaires autochtones

Tout le monde doit pouvoir se loger à un coût abordable. En matière de logement, les Autochtones font face depuis beaucoup trop longtemps à des coûts élevés et à un accès restreint. C'est pourquoi le gouvernement investit massivement et prend des mesures historiques pour accroître l'offre de logements partout au pays, y compris dans les communautés autochtones. Pour se développer et prospérer, ces communautés doivent aussi se doter des infrastructures nécessaires. Le gouvernement fédéral prend des initiatives pour s'associer à leurs efforts.

- ▶ Comme il est indiqué au chapitre 1, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose des investissements de 918 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour permettre à Services aux Autochtones Canada et à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada d'accélérer les travaux visant à cerner les lacunes en matière de logement et d'infrastructure des Premières Nations, des Inuits et des Métis.

Fournir une aide au revenu dans les réserves

Le Programme d'aide au revenu dans les réserves aide à couvrir le coût de la vie quotidienne et offre l'accès à du soutien à l'emploi pour les personnes qui résident dans les réserves et les membres des Premières Nations admissibles au Yukon. Ce programme vise à faire écho aux programmes provinciaux d'aide au revenu qui ne sont pas offerts aux personnes vivant dans les réserves.

Depuis 2015, le gouvernement fédéral collabore étroitement avec des partenaires des Premières Nations pour améliorer ce programme et veiller à ce qu'ils répondent à leurs besoins.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose des investissements dans l'aide au revenu et met en œuvre de nouvelles mesures de soutien pour les personnes en situation de handicap admissibles :

- Un financement de 596,2 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 119,2 millions de dollars par année par la suite, pour offrir une aide au revenu dans les réserves et élargir la portée des programmes pour répondre à la demande.
- Un financement de 117,6 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour la gestion des cas et les mesures de soutien préalable à l'emploi afin d'accroître l'accès à de bons emplois.
- Un financement de 213,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 49,8 millions de dollars par année par la suite pour la mise en œuvre de mesures d'aide au revenu pour les personnes en situation de handicap admissibles qui sont harmonisées avec celles offertes dans toutes les provinces et au Yukon. Ce nouveau soutien sans précédent aidera à faire en sorte que les Autochtones en situation de handicap aient une chance équitable de réussir.

Pour la première fois dans l'histoire du Canada, le gouvernement investit, dans le budget de 2024, dans des programmes nationaux d'aide au revenu pour les personnes autochtones en situation de handicap. Cet investissement a pour but de rendre les soutiens aux personnes handicapées dans les réserves et chez les membres des Premières Nations admissibles au Yukon comparables aux soutiens aux personnes handicapées hors réserve.

Améliorer l'accès aux soins de santé des Premières Nations et des Inuits

Le gouvernement fédéral collabore avec des partenaires autochtones pour améliorer l'accès aux services de soins de santé. La conception conjointe des réformes fondamentales des services de santé vise à assurer que les Autochtones se sentent respectés et en sécurité lorsqu'ils reçoivent des soins de santé au Canada, peu importe où ils vivent.

Pour que les membres des Premières Nations et les Inuits obtiennent l'accès équitable et égal aux services de santé auxquels ils ont droit partout au Canada, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder :

- ▶ Un financement de 562,5 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 pour les services nécessaires sur le plan médical fournis dans le cadre du Programme des services de santé non assurés, qui couvre une gamme de services pour les membres des Premières Nations et les Inuits, notamment des services en santé mentale, les déplacements pour raison médicale ou des médicaments.
- ▶ Un financement de 390,4 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour construire ou rénover des établissements de santé, notamment pour appuyer le centre de santé virtuel dirigé par le Saskatchewan Indian Institute of Technologies. Ce financement permettra aussi d'améliorer la sécurité du personnel des soins primaires dans les communautés éloignées et isolées des Premières Nations vivant dans les réserves.
- ▶ Un financement de 104,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour des initiatives de transformation des services de santé visant à favoriser l'autodétermination des Premières Nations dans la conception et la prestation des services de santé dans leurs communautés.
- ▶ Un financement de 57,5 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, qui s'ajoute aux investissements fédéraux antérieurs dans la construction d'un centre de soins contre l'exposition au mercure et d'une usine de traitement des eaux usées dans la communauté de la Première Nation de Grassy Narrows.

Améliorer l'accès aux services de santé mentale pour les Autochtones

La santé mentale fait partie intégrante de la santé. En raison des séquelles du colonialisme, les peuples autochtones font face à des défis particuliers liés à la santé mentale et au bien-être, qui peuvent mener à un trouble de stress post-traumatique, à l'utilisation de substances et à la dépression.

Des troubles affectifs et anxieux ainsi que des maladies chroniques sont diagnostiqués chez une forte proportion de jeunes autochtones. Par rapport aux jeunes non autochtones, les jeunes des Premières Nations vivant dans des réserves déclarent près de deux fois plus souvent souffrir de problèmes de santé mentale. Pour ces jeunes autochtones, l'accès aux soins de santé est difficile, car ils doivent effectuer de longs déplacements et s'absenter de l'école ou du travail.

Pour faciliter l'accès des Autochtones à des services en santé mentale, il faut non seulement accroître l'accès aux soins, mais aussi et surtout assurer que les

services fournis respectent, valorisent et utilisent le savoir culturel, les visions des choses, les modes d'apprentissage et les langues autochtones. Ces investissements visent à mettre fin aux séquelles des traumatismes intergénérationnels et à bâtir des générations futures plus saines, plus fortes et plus résilientes.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 630,2 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour faciliter l'accès des Autochtones aux services de santé mentale, notamment au moyen de stratégies de santé mentale et de bien-être fondées sur des distinctions.

S'attaquer au racisme contre les Autochtones dans les soins de santé

Le racisme envers les Autochtones a de tragiques conséquences sur leur accès à des services de santé. En 2020, de terribles circonstances ont mené au décès de Joyce Echaquan au Centre hospitalier régional de Lanaudière, au Québec, près de la communauté atikamekw de Manawan. En mémoire de son décès, le Principe de Joyce a été créé. Le Principe vise à garantir à tous les Autochtones le droit à un accès équitable et sans discrimination à tous les services sociaux et de santé, ainsi que le droit de jouir du meilleur état possible de santé physique, mentale, émotionnelle et spirituelle.

Pour appliquer le Principe de Joyce, il est indispensable de reconnaître et de respecter le savoir traditionnel et vivant des peuples autochtones dans toutes les dimensions de la santé. La présente mesure vise à rendre les systèmes de santé exempts de racisme et de discrimination et à garantir aux Autochtones qu'ils s'y sentiront respectés et protégés. Pour ce faire, du soutien sera accordé aux personnes qui défendent les droits des patientes et des patients ou fournissent un accompagnement dans le système de santé, aux sages-femmes et aux aides à l'accouchement, ainsi qu'à des initiatives visant à accroître la représentation des Autochtones dans les professions du domaine de la santé.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 167,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour lutter contre le racisme envers les Autochtones dans les services de soins de santé afin qu'ils soient traités en toute sécurité et avec le respect auquel ils ont droit.

Soutenir la sécurité alimentaire dans le Nord

De nombreuses personnes qui vivent dans le Nord ou dans des communautés autochtones isolées n'ont pas facilement accès à des aliments nutritifs à prix abordable tout au long l'année. Nutrition Nord Canada rend plus accessibles et abordables des aliments nutritifs dans les communautés qui n'ont pas des moyens de transport par voie terrestre ou maritime qui fonctionnent toute l'année vers les

centres d'approvisionnement. À un moment où les prix des aliments sont en hausse partout dans le monde, ce soutien est plus important que jamais.

Afin d'accroître cet important soutien visant à améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et la disponibilité d'aliments à prix abordable dans le Nord, dans le budget de 2024, le budget de 2024 propose d'accorder :

- ▶ Un financement de 23,2 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada pour financer le programme de subventions de Nutrition Nord Canada, afin de faire diminuer le prix des aliments nutritifs et d'autres articles ménagers essentiels.
- ▶ Une somme de 101,1 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour financer la Subvention pour le soutien aux chasseurs-cueilleurs et la Subvention pour les programmes alimentaires des communautés et inciter les communautés autochtones à réduire l'insécurité alimentaire au moyen de solutions locales adaptées sur le plan culturel.

Programme financé par le gouvernement fédéral, Nutrition Nord Canada distribue des aliments nutritifs dans 125 communautés du Nord, en phase avec la Stratégie sur la sécurité alimentaire dans l'Inuit Nunangat qui encourage la production locale d'aliments et les programmes alimentaires communautaires.

Ces investissements ont déjà aidé les communautés de l'Inuit Nunangat, de même que d'autres communautés autochtones, à se procurer de l'équipement pour la récolte, la chasse et l'entreposage des aliments, ce qui leur permet de partager des repas préparés à partir d'aliments traditionnels et d'améliorer leur sécurité alimentaire.

Améliorer l'accès à des aliments culturellement importants

Au Canada, le taux d'insécurité alimentaire est plus élevé chez les Autochtones que pour n'importe quel autre groupe de la population. Les aliments traditionnels obtenus par la récolte représentent une partie importante du régime alimentaire et de la culture des communautés autochtones, ce qui rend l'accès à ces aliments d'une importance cruciale.

Dans le cadre des efforts qu'il déploie pour éliminer l'insécurité alimentaire, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir ce qui suit :

- ▶ Un financement de 14,9 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, afin de renouveler le Fonds des initiatives pour les communautés nordiques isolées et de l'élargir à toutes les régions de l'Inuit Nunangat en appui aux systèmes locaux et autochtones de production d'aliments, notamment aux entreprises agroalimentaires novatrices du Nord, qui contribuent à la sécurité alimentaire dans le Nord.

- ▶ Un financement de 25,1 millions de dollars sur deux ans, selon la comptabilité de caisse, à compter de 2024-2025, afin d'élargir le Programme canadien de contrôle de la salubrité des mollusques pour faciliter l'accès aux récoltes de crustacés à des fins alimentaires, sociales et cérémonielles, en toute sécurité, dans les communautés autochtones.
- ▶ Un financement de 2,8 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, afin de mettre en œuvre les mesures du plan d'action découlant de la *Loi sur la Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones*, et ainsi renforcer les capacités politiques et participatives au sein de l'Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami et des organisations inuites établies en vertu d'un traité, afin de permettre la conception conjointe de mesures législatives et stratégiques visant à faciliter la production, la vente ainsi que le commerce d'aliments traditionnels ou prélevés dans la nature.

6.5 Des communautés autochtones en sécurité

Les séquelles du colonialisme ont eu pour conséquence de laisser pendant longtemps les communautés autochtones dépourvues de systèmes de police et de justice dirigés par les Autochtones. Pour corriger les torts du passé, il est essentiel de mettre sur pied des systèmes de police, de justice et d'urgence mieux adaptés et orientés par les besoins exprimés par les communautés.

Les Autochtones étant sous-représentés dans les services de police, ces derniers ne sont pas culturellement adaptés. Pour s'assurer qu'elles travaillent pour les communautés autochtones, les forces de l'ordre doivent être adaptées aux besoins particuliers de celles-ci. Le gouvernement fédéral est résolu à collaborer avec les communautés autochtones pour leur assurer un avenir meilleur et plus en sécurité. Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement prévoit des mesures pour renforcer la capacité des Autochtones d'exercer une surveillance et de mettre sur pied des services de police.

Souvent établies dans des régions éloignées, les communautés autochtones sont plus exposées aux catastrophes naturelles. C'est pourquoi il est essentiel d'investir dans leurs capacités d'intervention en matière de gestion d'urgence et de rétablissement. En raison du legs du colonialisme, les ressources d'intervention d'urgence autochtones ont été sous-financées et sont mal outillées pour combattre les feux de forêt et d'autres catastrophes, dont la fréquence et l'intensité augmentent en raison des changements climatiques.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement investit dans la sécurité des communautés, en partenariat avec les Autochtones et sous leur direction, de sorte que les services répondent véritablement aux besoins des communautés.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Un financement de 260 millions de dollars en 2023-2024 pour les interventions en matière de gestion d'urgence et les activités de rétablissement dans les réserves.
- ✓ Un financement de 861 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2021-2022, et de 145 millions par année par la suite, pour assurer des services de police et la sécurité dans les communautés autochtones.
- ✓ Un financement de 74,8 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2021-2022, pour améliorer l'accès à la justice pour les Autochtones et soutenir l'élaboration d'une stratégie de justice autochtone en vue de lutter contre la discrimination systémique et la surreprésentation des Autochtones dans le système de justice.

Soutenir la gestion des urgences et la préparation aux situations d'urgence des Premières Nations

La saison des feux de forêt de 2023 a été la plus dévastatrice jamais enregistrée au Canada. Plus de 95 communautés autochtones ont dû être évacuées, ce qui dépasse le nombre d'évacuations ordonnées au cours des quatre années précédentes réunies. Un montant de 260 millions de dollars a été accordé dans *l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* pour la lutte contre les incendies de forêt et les activités de rétablissement dans les communautés des Premières Nations. Cependant, comme ce type de phénomène gagne en fréquence et en intensité, il faut investir de façon préventive dans des mesures d'atténuation et d'adaptation afin de sauver des vies et de limiter les dommages et les perturbations dans les communautés.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder :

- ▶ Un financement de 9 millions de dollars en 2023-2024 à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada pour soutenir les gouvernements autochtones directement touchés par les feux de forêt dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest en 2023.
- ▶ Un financement de 145,2 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Services aux Autochtones Canada et à Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada pour une collaboration avec les Premières Nations en vue de mettre en place des stratégies d'atténuation structurelle visant à protéger les communautés, les maisons et les infrastructures essentielles des catastrophes liées au climat, ce qui comprend 10,4 millions de dollars pour les Premières Nations autonomes et les Premières Nations signataires de traités modernes.

- Un financement de 20,9 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Services aux Autochtones Canada pour soutenir la Stratégie de protection des Premières Nations contre les incendies, de 2023 à 2028, notamment en distribuant des avertisseurs de fumée et des extincteurs dans les foyers et les établissements communautaires dans les réserves et en offrant des programmes éducatifs sur la sécurité incendie.

Mettre en place le système d’alerte Robe rouge

Dans le budget de 2021, le gouvernement a engagé 2,2 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans pour l’Enquête nationale sur les femmes et les filles autochtones disparues et assassinées.

Dans le budget de 2023, le gouvernement a investi dans le lancement d’un système d’alerte Robe rouge, une initiative visant à informer le public lorsqu’une femme ou une fille autochtone ou une personne bispirituelle disparaît. Cette initiative s’inscrit dans les efforts du gouvernement fédéral pour faire progresser le Plan d’action national pour les femmes et les filles autochtones disparues et assassinées. Mais il reste encore du travail à accomplir.

Depuis le budget de 2023, le gouvernement collabore avec des partenaires autochtones, les provinces et les territoires pour établir le système d’alerte Robe rouge. Il a compris la nécessité d’adopter des approches spécifiques et adaptées aux régions pour répondre aux divers besoins des communautés autochtones partout au pays.

- Afin d’assurer la sécurité des femmes et des filles autochtones ainsi que des personnes bispirituelles, le budget de 2024 propose de fournir 1,3 million de dollars sur trois ans à compter de 2024-2025 pour le développement, en collaboration avec des partenaires autochtones, et comme première phase prioritaire, d’un système régional d’alerte Robe rouge.

Soutenir les programmes de justice autochtone

Le gouvernement fédéral s’est engagé à lutter contre la discrimination envers les Autochtones et leur surreprésentation dans le système de justice. Pour faire avancer la réconciliation, il faut des services de justice communautaires dirigés par des Autochtones et adaptés à leur culture, et des politiques élaborées en fonction des expériences vécues par les Premières Nations, les Inuits et les Métis.

L’an dernier, le gouvernement a déposé le premier plan d’action quinquennal de la *Déclaration des Nations Unies sur les droits des peuples autochtones*, dans le cadre duquel il s’est engagé à mettre en œuvre 181 mesures du plan d’action, y compris la finalisation d’une stratégie en matière de justice autochtone, en consultation et en collaboration avec les partenaires

autochtones, les provinces et les territoires. Cette stratégie constituera une étape importante dans la lutte contre la représentation systémique et la surreprésentation des Autochtones dans le système de justice canadien.

- Pour faire progresser la Stratégie en matière de justice autochtone, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder 87 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 11,3 millions de dollars par année par la suite au ministère de la Justice pour soutenir les programmes de justice autochtone. Les fonds sont répartis comme suit :
- Un financement de 56,4 millions de dollars sur cinq ans et de 11,3 millions de dollars par année par la suite pour le Programme de justice autochtone et le Programme d'assistance parajudiciaire aux Autochtones.
 - Un financement de 5,5 millions de dollars sur trois ans pour poursuivre le travail de revitalisation des lois et des systèmes juridiques autochtones.
 - Un financement de 25,1 millions de dollars sur trois ans afin de renouveler le financement pour le renforcement des capacités et la mobilisation pendant l'élaboration et la mise en œuvre initiale de la Stratégie en matière de justice autochtone.

Soutenir les services de police des Premières Nations et des Inuits

Les Premières Nations et les Inuits font face à des défis particuliers, qu'il s'agisse de l'éloignement de leurs communautés ou de la nécessité de disposer de services de police adaptés à leur culture.

À l'heure actuelle, le Programme des services de police des Premières Nations et des Inuits permet aux communautés d'obtenir du soutien pour la gestion de leur propre corps policier ou de faire appel aux services de police bonifiés de la GRC ou d'un autre corps de police. Les coûts de ces ententes sont partagés entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces ou les territoires.

Dans le budget de 2021, le gouvernement fédéral s'est engagé à investir 861 millions de dollars sur cinq ans et 145 millions de dollars par année par la suite dans les services de police et de sécurité communautaire dans les communautés autochtones. De ce financement, 43,7 millions de dollars ont été accordés à l'élaboration conjointe d'un cadre législatif pour les services de police des Premières Nations, qui les reconnaît comme un service essentiel. Pour mieux répondre aux besoins en services de police définis par les communautés autochtones, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder :

- ▶ Un financement de 267,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 92,5 millions de dollars par année par la suite, à Sécurité publique Canada pour le Programme des services de police des Premières Nations et des Inuits et pour soutenir le travail du Secrétariat autochtone de ce ministère.
- ▶ Un financement de 200 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour réparer, rénover et remplacer les installations policières dans les communautés des Premières Nations et des Inuits.

En collaboration avec les partenaires des Premières Nations, le gouvernement fédéral continue d'élaborer des dispositions législatives pour que les services de police des Premières Nations soient reconnus à titre de services essentiels.

Soutenir la fouille du site d'enfouissement de Prairie Green

En 2022, trois femmes des Premières Nations ont disparu à Winnipeg, et les dépouilles de deux d'entre elles n'ont toujours pas été retrouvées. Les familles des femmes disparues réclament à juste titre une fouille du site d'enfouissement de Prairies Green, où le corps de l'une des trois femmes disparues a été retrouvé en 2022.

Pendant trop longtemps, les gouvernements précédents n'ont pas écouté et n'ont pas agi lorsque les voix autochtones se sont fait entendre. Il ne faut pas commettre les mêmes erreurs aujourd'hui. Les familles autochtones méritent de tourner la page.

Le 22 mars 2024, le gouvernement fédéral a annoncé l'octroi de 20 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 pour soutenir, en partenariat avec le gouvernement du Manitoba, des partenaires autochtones et les familles touchées, les efforts visant à fouiller le site d'enfouissement de Prairie Green pour chercher les restes de femmes autochtones disparues et assassinées. Cette somme s'ajoute au montant de 1,2 million de dollars déjà fourni par Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada pour appuyer les évaluations de faisabilité et de planification.

Les efforts en cours pour mener des fouilles dans le site d'enfouissement de Prairie Green sont un rappel douloureux de la crise nationale des femmes, filles et personnes 2ELGBTQQIA+ autochtones disparues et assassinées qui continue de sévir au Canada. Le gouvernement s'est engagé à mettre en œuvre la *Voie fédérale concernant les femmes, les filles et les personnes 2ELGBTQQIA+ autochtones disparues et assassinées* et à soutenir la guérison et la justice pour les victimes, ainsi que leurs familles, amis et communautés.

Chapitre 6

Un avenir équitable pour les Autochtones

en millions de dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
6.1. Investir dans un meilleur avenir pour les peuples autochtones	57	1 066	1 128	639	213	226	3 330
Outiller les jeunes autochtones	0	6	6	0	0	0	13
Soutenir l'éducation de la maternelle à la 12 ^e année au sein des Premières Nations	0	411	578	205	0	0	1 194
Soutenir l'éducation postsecondaire au sein des Premières Nations	0	79	81	82	0	0	243
Soutenir le Centre Dechinta pour la recherche et l'apprentissage	0	3	3	0	0	0	5
Offrir à tous les enfants autochtones le meilleur des départs	57	479	372	294	155	168	1 525
Soutenir les cultures autochtones ¹	0	58	58	58	58	58	290
Soutenir les Autochtones vivant en région urbaine	0	30	30	0	0	0	60
6.2. Faire progresser l'autodétermination des Autochtones	0	219	258	2	2	0	480
Soutenir les négociations en vertu de l'article 35	0	48	48	0	0	0	96
Renouveler le financement de la gouvernance de base des Premières Nations et de la nouvelle relation financière avec celles-ci	0	140	148	0	0	0	288
Remédier aux séquelles laissées par les pensionnats indiens	0	31	62	2	2	0	96
6.3. Faire progresser la réconciliation économique	0	86	88	83	76	76	409
Lancer le Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones	0	8	8	0	0	0	17
Favoriser les débouchés économiques des Autochtones	0	75	78	83	76	76	388
Soutenir la collecte d'information sur le marché du travail pour les Autochtones	0	2	2	0	0	0	4

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
6.4. Des communautés autochtones en santé	0	1 357	957	656	517	321	3 808
Soutenir le logement et les infrastructures communautaires autochtones	0	176	171	211	263	97	918
Fournir une aide au revenu dans les réserves	0	173	208	208	169	169	927
Améliorer l'accès aux soins de santé des Premières Nations et des Inuits	0	646	178	162	51	21	1 058
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-58</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-58</i>
Améliorer l'accès aux services de santé mentale pour les Autochtones	0	315	315	0	0	0	630
S'attaquer au racisme contre les Autochtones dans les soins de santé	0	33	34	34	34	34	168
Soutenir la sécurité alimentaire dans le Nord	0	57	34	34	0	0	124
Améliorer l'accès à des aliments culturellement importants ²	0	14	18	8	0	0	40
6.5. Des communautés autochtones en sécurité	9	131	126	152	159	174	751
Soutenir la gestion des urgences et la préparation aux situations d'urgence des Premières Nations	9	36	36	36	29	29	175
Mettre en place le système d'alerte Robe rouge	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Soutenir les programmes de justice autochtone	0	20	22	22	11	11	87
Soutenir les services de police des Premières Nations et des Inuits	0	54	68	93	118	134	467
Soutenir la fouille du site d'enfouissement de Prairie Green ³	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Investissements supplémentaires – Un avenir équitable pour les Autochtones	0	93	98	59	19	15	284
Maintenir les droits garantis par l'article 35 en Colombie-Britannique	0	6	6	6	6	6	31

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-10
Financement proposé pour MPO, RCAANC et TC en vue de mettre en application les accords portant sur les droits garantis par l'article 35 conclus entre le Canada et les Premières Nations de la Colombie-Britannique.							
Espace consacré aux peuples autochtones	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
Financement proposé pour RCAANC en vue d'aider les partenaires autochtones à faire participer leurs membres au réaménagement à long terme du 100, rue Wellington et du 119, rue Sparks en un espace réservé aux peuples autochtones, y compris un espace consacré aux peuples algonquins.							
Comités consultatifs et de surveillance autochtones pour les grands projets	0	17	17	11	0	0	44
Financement proposé pour RNCAN, MPO, TC et la REC en vue de permettre aux communautés autochtones de continuer de déterminer leurs priorités communes et d'offrir des avis éclairés sur la canalisation 3 et le projet d'agrandissement du réseau de Trans Mountain							
Des routes praticables en hiver pour les communautés éloignées des Premières Nations	0	20	31	34	4	0	89
Financement proposé pour SAC en vue d'appuyer le projet de routes toutes saisons de Hatchet Lake en Saskatchewan ainsi que le projet de pont et de routes de Berens River en Ontario pour assurer un accès routier sécuritaire et fiable aux communautés voisines des communautés des Premières Nations.							
Réparer les préjudices causés jadis à la culture du traîneau à chiens au Nunavik	0	25	20	0	0	0	45
Financement proposé pour RCAANC en vue d'aider la Société Makivik à réparer les préjudices causés par les politiques fédérales de l'époque qui ont mené à l'abattage de chiens de traîneau et à une perte de la culture inuite.							
Amélioration des services d'inscription de la <i>Loi sur les Indiens</i>	0	11	11	11	11	11	53
Financement proposé pour SAC en vue de mettre en place des services d'inscription au titre de la Loi sur les Indiens							
Programme pour la prévention de la violence familiale	0	14	13	0	0	0	27
Financement proposé pour SAC en vue d'assurer le fonctionnement de refuges et de centres d'hébergement de transition situés dans des réserves et de renouveler le financement accordé à la campagne Moose Hide.							
Chapitre 6 - Incidence budgétaire nette	66	2 952	2 655	1 591	985	812	9 062

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Un glossaire des abréviations utilisées dans ce tableau est présenté à la fin de l'annexe 1.

¹. Mesure en partie annoncée précédemment.

². Lorsque le Fonds des initiatives pour les communautés nordiques isolées sera renouvelé et que sa portée sera accrue, du financement sera accordé à l'Agence canadienne de développement économique du Nord, à Développement économique Canada pour les régions du Québec et à Agence de promotion économique du Canada atlantique.

³. Mesure annoncée précédemment.

Chapitre 7

Protéger les Canadiennes et les Canadiens et défendre la démocratie

Pendant des années, le Canada a récolté les avantages de l'ordre international fondé sur des règles qu'il a contribué à créer. Du fait de son histoire et de sa géographie, un heureux coup du sort, il serait facile pour le Canada de se détourner du monde et de laisser les autres régler les problèmes qui ont lieu à l'étranger.

La population canadienne est fort consciente que ce serait là une erreur. Il est question ici de changements climatiques qui entraînent une baisse des récoltes et font monter le prix des produits d'épicerie, ou de l'instabilité politique qui provoque des migrations massives et pousse les gens vers le Canada, en quête de refuge, ou encore de l'invasion illégale de l'Ukraine par la Russie, qui mine la sécurité de tous les pays. Les Canadiennes et Canadiens savent que le pays ne peut se tenir à l'écart du reste du monde.

Le Canada doit apporter sa contribution, et c'est ce qu'il fait. Fort de sa conviction selon laquelle la dignité des personnes compte, il a fait des contributions historiques pour soutenir la santé et les droits des femmes, y compris les soins précédant et suivant un avortement, au moyen de la Politique d'aide internationale féministe, en plus d'avoir indiqué la marche à suivre avec sa politique étrangère féministe. Le Canada a aussi doublé sa contribution internationale aux efforts de lutte contre les changements climatiques, a accueilli des gens fuyant la violence et la discrimination et a défendu ses valeurs partout dans le monde.

Le gouvernement a pris ces mesures parce qu'elles sont bonnes, et aussi parce qu'un monde plus pacifique et prospère est dans l'intérêt national du Canada. Le Canada doit faire sa part dans un monde qui devient de plus en plus difficile, plus incertain et plus complexe. Le gouvernement doit investir pour que les générations futures puissent profiter de la paix et de la prospérité auxquelles ont eu droit des générations de Canadiens. Le Canada doit être prêt à relever ces défis et disposer des outils nécessaires pour collaborer avec ses partenaires et alliés. Cette approche renforce la crédibilité du Canada et contribue à bâtir des sociétés, des alliés et des partenariats plus forts.

Les changements climatiques sont en train de transformer le Nord canadien, ce qui pose de nouvelles menaces à la souveraineté du Canada au moment où la glace de mer polaire régresse et ouvre l'Arctique à la concurrence économique et géopolitique. Le Canada doit affirmer sa souveraineté sur son territoire arctique. La sécurité économique est en train de devenir une considération centrale en politique étrangère, à mesure que des acteurs étatiques et non étatiques perturbateurs tentent de redéfinir l'économie mondiale à leur avantage. L'ordre international fondé sur des règles est lui-même en danger

Depuis 2014, la Russie mène une guerre illégale et injustifiable contre l'Ukraine, tuant des dizaines de milliers de civils innocents, et tente de saper les démocraties du monde entier. L'invasion à grande échelle lancée par Vladimir Poutine en février 2022 menace la souveraineté et l'intégrité territoriale de l'Ukraine. Vladimir Poutine tente de saper l'idée même de la liberté. La Chine est devenue de plus en plus perturbatrice et tente de tirer parti de ce moment d'incertitude mondiale pour faire avancer ses propres objectifs.

Face à ces défis et à ces souffrances, de nombreuses personnes au Canada et partout dans le monde s'inquiètent de l'avenir dont leurs enfants et petits-enfants hériteront. La protection des intérêts nationaux du Canada et la promotion des valeurs canadiennes dans un monde particulièrement difficile nécessitent un engagement proactif avec le monde.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement investit dans le renforcement de toute la gamme des outils que le Canada a à sa disposition. Il investit dans la défense pour protéger le Canada et ses alliés, dans un monde toujours plus précaire; il investit également dans la préservation et la promotion du commerce libre et ouvert et l'approfondissement de ses partenariats économiques avec des économies émergentes et en développement; et dans le renforcement des contributions du Canada à la résolution des conflits et des crises humanitaires qui mettent à mal la stabilité.

7.1 Protéger les Canadiennes et les Canadiens, au pays et à l'étranger

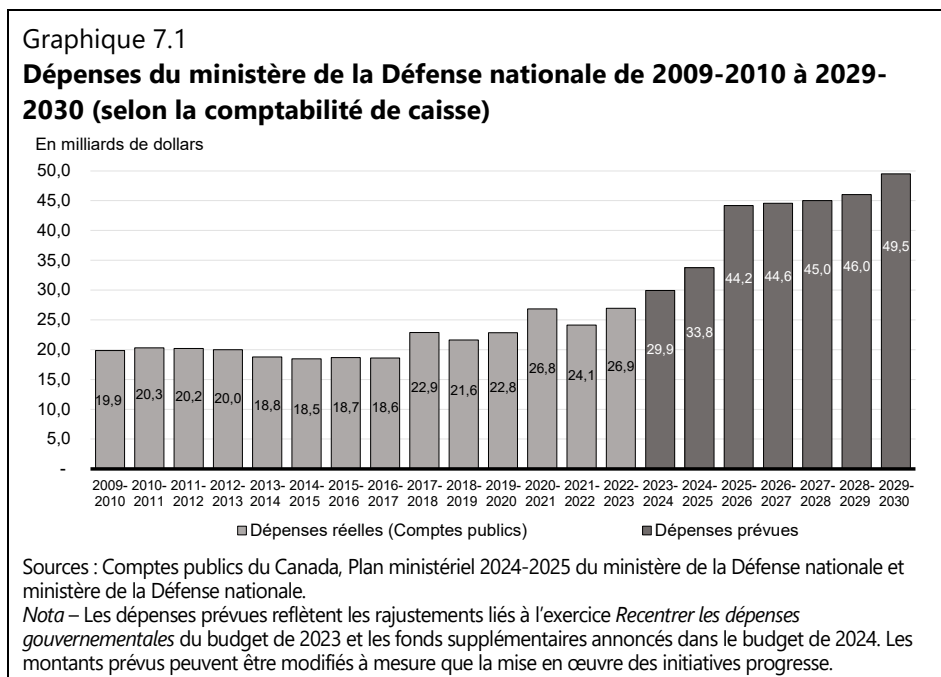
Le monde se trouve à un point d'inflexion. Les forces transnationales – en premier lieu les changements climatiques, la concurrence stratégique et les avancées technologiques – mettent à l'épreuve le mode de vie canadien et menacent la sécurité au pays. Les changements climatiques exposent le territoire arctique canadien à des concurrents étrangers qui cherchent des débouchés économiques et qui pourraient nuire au Canada ou à ses alliés. Les dirigeants autoritaires essaient de détruire l'ordre international fondé sur des règles, pour le remplacer par un monde où règne la loi du plus fort. Les nouveaux systèmes d'armes et les nouvelles technologies changent la nature des conflits.

En réponse à ces défis, le Canada doit s'assurer que les Forces armées canadiennes et tous les hommes et les femmes qui servent ont le nécessaire pour assurer la sécurité du Canada, peu importe les circonstances.

Aux côtés de ses alliés de l'OTAN, le Canada a renforcé ses capacités de défense et de dissuasion et son état de préparation, notamment en s'engageant à étendre le déploiement de troupes canadiennes en Lettonie, où les Forces armées canadiennes dirigent déjà un groupe de combat de l'OTAN. Le Canada

a accueilli la Finlande et la Suède dans l’alliance, renforcé son soutien aux membres d’Europe de l’Est et fait les investissements nécessaires pour maintenir son rôle unique dans la protection du flanc nord et occidental de l’OTAN – l’Arctique canadien.

En 2014, le Canada consacrait à peine 1 % de son PIB à la défense. Aujourd’hui, par rapport à 2016-2017, le budget total du ministère de la Défense nationale devrait plus que doubler d’ici 2025-2026. Ces investissements réguliers et responsables font en sorte que le Canada et les Forces armées canadiennes soient prêts à relever les défis auxquels ils pourraient faire face.



L’instabilité grandissante enhardit également des groupes transnationaux, comme les organisations terroristes, le crime organisé et d’autres acteurs non étatiques perturbateurs. Ils exploitent les échappatoires des systèmes financiers du monde entier. C’est aussi un outil pour ceux qui cherchent à éviter les sanctions. Le gouvernement doit s’assurer de renforcer le système financier et de priver les acteurs malveillants de la possibilité de bénéficier de leurs crimes.

Les actions de la Russie, et d’autres, rendent le monde moins sûr. Il est plus important que jamais que le gouvernement renouvelle ses investissements dans la défense, dans les Forces armées canadiennes et dans la protection des valeurs canadiennes partout dans le monde.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Un financement d'environ 38 milliards de dollars sur 20 ans pour la plus grande mise à niveau du NORAD en une génération, ce qui renforcera la défense de l'Amérique du Nord et l'appui du Canada à la sécurité continentale aux côtés de son plus proche allié, les États-Unis, et protégera la souveraineté canadienne dans le Nord.
- ✓ Un financement de 11,5 milliards de dollars sur 20 ans pour permettre au Canada de contribuer à l'augmentation du budget commun de l'OTAN et établir un nouveau bureau régional à Halifax pour l'Accélérateur d'innovation de défense pour l'Atlantique Nord de l'OTAN.
- ✓ Un financement de 4,4 milliards de dollars sur 20 ans pour améliorer la cybersécurité du Canada par l'accroissement de la capacité des cyberopérations et le renforcement de l'infrastructure essentielle pour contrer les cyberattaques.
- ✓ Un financement de 3,8 milliards de dollars sur 20 ans pour acquérir de nouveaux systèmes d'armes essentiels, réapprovisionner les stocks de munitions et améliorer les systèmes numériques des Forces armées canadiennes.
- ✓ Un financement de 3,5 milliards de dollars pour renouveler et étendre l'opération REASSURANCE, la plus grande mission outre-mer des Forces armées canadiennes par laquelle elles contribuent aux mesures d'assurance et de dissuasion de l'OTAN en Europe centrale et orientale.
- ✓ Un financement total de plus de 14 milliards de dollars pour soutenir l'Ukraine, notamment 7,4 milliards de dollars en soutien financier immédiat et 4 milliards de dollars pour de l'aide militaire.
- ✓ Un financement de 910 millions de dollars pour soutenir des opérations militaires en Ukraine, au Moyen-Orient et dans la région indopacifique.
- ✓ Le rétablissement d'une capacité de défense industrielle, y compris l'ajout de Chantier Davie, de Lévis, au Québec, comme troisième partenaire stratégique dans le cadre de la Stratégie nationale de construction navale, qui vise à renouveler la flotte canadienne et à protéger la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique.
- ✓ Un financement de près de 1 milliard de dollars sur 20 ans pour appuyer le changement de culture et favoriser le mieux-être dans les Forces armées canadiennes, et apporter des modifications à la *Loi sur la défense nationale* permettant de formuler des recommandations clés qui feront progresser le changement de culture.
- ✓ Un financement de plus de 11 milliards de dollars depuis 2015 pour améliorer les prestations aux vétérans des Forces canadiennes, y compris la bonification des mesures de soutien à l'éducation, à l'emploi et aux aidantes et aidants naturels, ainsi que l'instauration de la Pension à vie.

Protéger le Canada et défendre l'Amérique du Nord

Au cours des derniers mois, le gouvernement a annoncé des acquisitions importantes visant à améliorer la défense du Canada et de l'Amérique du Nord :

- Un financement de 3,6 milliards de dollars pour neuf nouveaux avions CC-330 Husky afin d'améliorer la capacité stratégique de transport et de ravitaillement air-air du Canada. Le premier avion a été livré en août 2023, et d'autres suivront au cours des prochaines années.
- Un financement de 10,4 milliards de dollars pour l'achat d'au plus 16 avions P-8A Poseidon, y compris l'infrastructure et la formation connexes, dans le but de renforcer la capacité de surveillance maritime du Canada et de contribuer à la mission d'alerte maritime du NORAD. La première livraison est prévue en 2026.
- Un financement de 2,5 milliards de dollars pour la mise en place d'un système d'avions télépilotes fournissant aux Forces armées canadiennes la capacité d'engager des cibles à distance dans des environnements complexes. La première livraison est prévue en 2028.

De plus, en juin 2022, le gouvernement a pris un engagement historique à investir dans la défense continentale et à moderniser le NORAD. Le gouvernement poursuit la réalisation de plusieurs grands projets visant à protéger la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique, notamment :

- Un financement de 6,9 milliards de dollars pour moderniser les systèmes de surveillance du Canada, dont de nouveaux systèmes radars transhorizon dans l'Arctique et dans le cercle polaire et des systèmes améliorés de surveillance spatiale permettant d'avoir une meilleure connaissance de la situation sur le territoire canadien et des approches aériennes et maritimes. Le premier de ces systèmes devrait être en ligne en 2028.
- Un financement de 6,4 milliards de dollars pour de nouveaux systèmes d'armes air-air à longue portée et à courte et moyenne portée afin de maintenir l'avantage opérationnel des chasseurs canadiens face aux menaces aériennes nouvelles et en évolution.
- Un financement de 4,1 milliards de dollars pour de nouvelles capacités de commandement et de contrôle, notamment un centre d'opérations aérospatiales modernisé et des satellites de communications polaires améliorés.
- Un financement de 15,7 milliards de dollars pour l'infrastructure et les capacités de soutien, y compris la modernisation des emplacements d'opérations avancés du NORAD dans le Nord canadien, notamment à Inuvik, à Yellowknife et à la baie Goose, et la nouvelle infrastructure pour les avions CC-330 et F-35.

Opération REASSURANCE : Forces armées canadiennes défendant le flanc oriental de l'OTAN

En juillet 2023, le premier ministre a annoncé que le Canada élargira le groupement tactique de la présence avancée renforcée en Lettonie pour en faire une brigade dans le cadre de l'opération REASSURANCE. Le Canada contribue ainsi aux mesures d'assurance et de dissuasion de l'OTAN en Europe centrale et orientale. Pour respecter cet engagement, le Canada accroît sa présence en Lettonie jusqu'à concurrence de 2 200 membres des Forces armées canadiennes et acquiert de nouvelles capacités d'urgence cruciales, notamment :

- ✓ des systèmes de missiles antichars portatifs;
- ✓ des systèmes de défense contre les aéronefs sans équipage;
- ✓ des systèmes de défense aérienne portatifs.

Un financement de 1,4 milliard de dollars pour ces nouvelles capacités essentielles a été accordé pour la première fois en 2022, et un financement supplémentaire de l'enveloppe de 3,5 milliards a été annoncé en 2023 pour l'expansion de l'opération REASSURANCE. Les livraisons débiteront cette année.

Les capacités suivantes seront également fournies à la mission du Canada en Europe dans les mois à venir dans le cadre de l'expansion de l'opération REASSURANCE :

- ✓ plus de 100 véhicules tactiques légers;
- ✓ au moins 49 véhicules blindés d'appui lourds;
- ✓ des munitions de précision de défense personnelle;
- ✓ des infrastructures de communication et de surveillance améliorées.

Renforcer la défense nationale

À mesure que le monde devient de plus en plus instable, que les changements climatiques augmentent la gravité et la fréquence des catastrophes naturelles et que le risque de conflits s'intensifie, le Canada demande à ses ressources militaires d'en faire plus. Que ce soit en Lettonie dans le cadre de l'opération REASSURANCE ou en Nouvelle-Écosse dans le cadre de l'opération LENTUS, les personnes qui servent dans les Forces armées canadiennes répondent à l'appel quand leur présence est nécessaire pour assurer la sécurité de la population canadienne.

Le 8 avril, en réponse à l'évolution rapide de l'environnement de sécurité, le gouvernement a annoncé une mise à jour de sa politique de défense : *Notre Nord, fort et libre*. Dans cette politique mise à jour, le gouvernement a exposé sa vision de la défense nationale du Canada, qui assurera la sécurité de la population canadienne, de ses alliés et de ses partenaires en dotant ses soldats

des outils de pointe et des capacités avancées dont ils ont besoin pour assurer la sécurité de la population canadienne dans un monde en évolution.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose des investissements de base de 8,1 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 73,0 milliards sur 20 ans dans le ministère de la Défense nationale (MDN), le Centre de la sécurité des télécommunications (CST) et Affaires mondiales Canada (AMC), afin que le Canada soit prêt à réagir aux menaces mondiales et à protéger le bien-être des membres des Forces armées canadiennes. En matière de défense, le ratio des dépenses au PIB du Canada devrait atteindre 1,76 % d'ici 2029-2030. En voici quelques exemples :
- Un financement de 549,4 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et 267,8 milliards au cours des années à venir, afin de permettre au MDN de remplacer le matériel de télécommunications par satellite du Canada dans le monde, de faire l'acquisition de nouveaux hélicoptères tactiques, de capacités de missiles à longue portée pour l'Armée de terre et d'aéronefs d'alerte lointaine aéroportée, et de réaliser d'autres investissements pour défendre la souveraineté du Canada.
- Un financement de 1,9 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 8,2 milliards de dollars au cours des années à venir pour permettre au MDN de prolonger la durée de vie utile des frégates de la classe Halifax et de prolonger le contrat de service du pétrolier ravitailleur d'escadre, pendant que le Canada attend la livraison des navires de prochaine génération.
- Un financement de 1,4 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 8,2 milliards pour les années à venir afin de permettre au MDN de regarnir son stock d'équipement militaire.
- Un financement de 1,8 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 7,7 milliards dans les années à venir afin de permettre au MDN de **créer une réserve stratégique de munitions et d'accroître la production de munitions d'artillerie fabriquées au Canada**. Les bénéficiaires du secteur privé sont censés contribuer aux coûts d'infrastructure et de réoutillage.
- Un financement de 941,9 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et de 16,2 milliards de dollars au cours des années à venir pour permettre au ministère de la Défense nationale de s'assurer que l'infrastructure militaire peut soutenir l'équipement et les opérations modernes.
- Un financement de 917,4 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, de 10,9 milliards dans les années à venir et de 145,8 millions par année afin de permettre au CST et à AMC

d'améliorer leurs programmes de renseignement et de cyberopérations pour protéger la sécurité économique du Canada et répondre aux menaces changeantes pour la sécurité nationale. ;

- Un financement de 281,3 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 216 millions de dollars au cours des années à venir pour permettre au ministère de la Défense nationale de se doter d'une nouvelle plateforme de dossiers médicaux électroniques pour les soins de santé militaires.
- Un financement de 6,9 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et de 1,4 milliard de dollars au cours des années à venir pour permettre au ministère de la Défense nationale de construire jusqu'à 1 400 logements et de rénover 2 500 logements existants de plus pour le personnel des Forces armées canadiennes vivant dans les bases partout au Canada (voir le chapitre 1).
- Un financement de 100 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au MDN pour des services de garde pour le personnel des Forces armées canadiennes et leurs familles (voir le chapitre 2).
- Un financement de 149,9 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et de 1,8 milliard pour les années à venir, afin de permettre au MDN **d'augmenter le nombre de spécialistes civils dans les domaines prioritaires.**
- Un financement de 52,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 54,8 millions dans les années à venir, afin de permettre au MDN d'aider les entreprises en démarrage qui mettent au point des technologies à double usage essentielles à la défense du Canada par l'intermédiaire du Fonds d'innovation de l'OTAN.

Pour soutenir *Notre Nord, fort et libre*, un financement de 156,7 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2026-2027, et de 537,7 millions de dollars au cours des années à venir serait affecté à partir du financement précédemment engagé dans la politique de défense du Canada de 2017, *Protection, Sécurité, Engagement*.

► Le budget de 2024 propose également des mesures additionnelles pour renforcer la défense nationale du Canada :

- Un financement de 1,2 milliard de dollars sur 20 ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour appuyer l'acquisition continue de capacités essentielles, d'équipement militaire et d'infrastructures par l'intermédiaire du Fonds d'investissement en immobilisations du MDN.
- Un financement de 66,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 7,4 milliards de dollars au cours des années à venir pour permettre au Programme de formation du personnel navigant de l'avenir du MDN de former la prochaine génération de personnel de

l'Aviation royale canadienne. De cette somme, 66,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, proviendraient de ressources ministérielles existantes.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce également des réformes de la politique de défense du Canada et de ses processus d'examen :
 - Engager le Canada à entreprendre un examen de la politique de défense tous les quatre ans, dans le cadre d'un examen cohérent de la Stratégie de sécurité nationale.
 - Entreprendre un examen du système d'approvisionnement du Canada en matière de défense.

Compte tenu de ce financement proposé, depuis 2022, le gouvernement a engagé plus de 125 milliards de dollars sur 20 ans en financement supplémentaire pour renforcer la défense nationale et assurer la sécurité de la population et de la démocratie canadiennes dans un monde de plus en plus imprévisible, aujourd'hui comme demain. Depuis 2015, cela représente plus de 175 milliards de dollars en financement supplémentaire pour la défense nationale.

Accroître la capacité du SCRS en matière de renseignement

Ayant une économie avancée et une démocratie ouverte et libre, le Canada continue d'être la cible d'acteurs hostiles qui menacent ses institutions démocratiques, ses communautés de la diaspora et sa prospérité économique. Le Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité (SCRS) protège la population canadienne contre les menaces, comme l'extrémisme violent et l'ingérence étrangère, à l'aide de ses opérations de renseignement au Canada et dans le monde entier.

Afin de doter le SCRS de moyens pour lutter contre les nouvelles menaces mondiales et suivre le rythme des avancées technologiques, il faut investir davantage dans les capacités et l'infrastructure du renseignement. On s'assurera ainsi que le SCRS sera en mesure de continuer à protéger la population canadienne.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 655,7 millions de dollars sur huit ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 191,1 millions de dollars en amortissement restant et 114,7 millions de dollars par année par la suite, au Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité afin d'améliorer ses capacités en matière de renseignement et sa présence à Toronto.

Maintenir une solide présence dans l'Arctique

L'Arctique canadien se réchauffe quatre fois plus rapidement que la moyenne mondiale, en raison des changements climatiques. C'est aussi là que le Canada partage une frontière avec la puissance nucléaire la plus hostile du moment, la Russie. Les impératifs communs de la recherche sur les changements climatiques là où ses répercussions sont les plus graves et du maintien d'une présence continue dans l'Arctique permettent au Canada de faire progresser cet important travail scientifique et d'affirmer sa souveraineté.

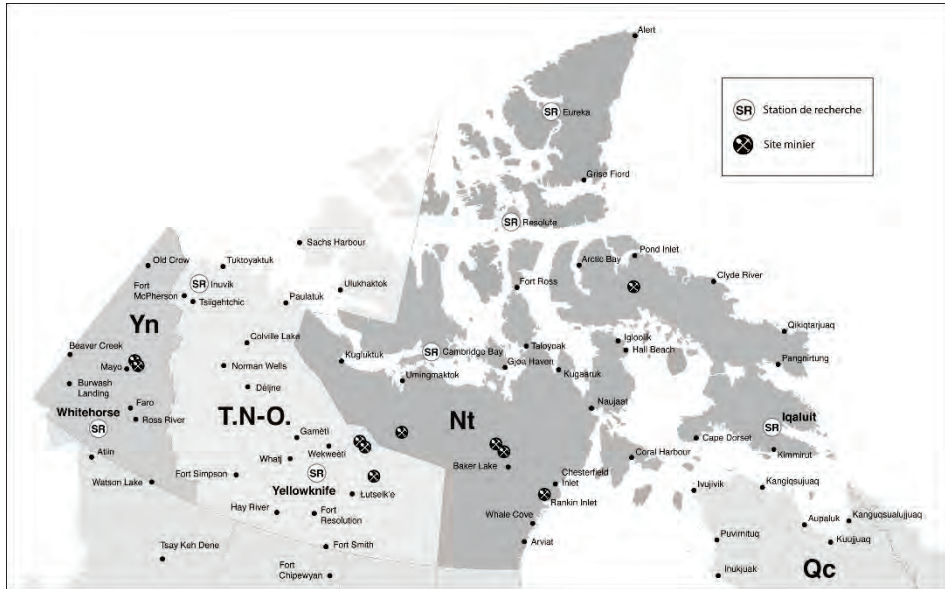
Le maintien d'activités de recherche dynamiques appuie la souveraineté du Canada dans l'Arctique. Les activités scientifiques et de recherche menées dans l'Arctique permettent de mieux comprendre les répercussions des changements climatiques sur les gens, l'économie et l'environnement dans la région. Il s'agit d'un avantage concurrentiel important à mesure que la concurrence économique s'accroît dans la région.

Pour appuyer les activités de recherche dans le Nord du Canada, le gouvernement propose ce qui suit dans le budget de 2024 :

- ▶ Un financement de 46,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 8,5 millions de dollars en amortissement restant, et de 11,1 millions de dollars par la suite pour permettre à Ressources naturelles Canada de renouveler le Programme du plateau continental polaire en vue de continuer à offrir du soutien logistique à la recherche dans le Nord, comme le logement et les vols pour les scientifiques.
- ▶ Un financement de 3,5 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 à Savoir polaire Canada pour appuyer ses activités, y compris l'exploitation de la Station canadienne de recherche de l'Extrême-Arctique.

Figure 7.1

La frontière nord du Canada : sites de recherche et activité minière sélectionnés



Source : Ressources naturelles Canada

Apporter un soutien inébranlable à l'Ukraine

Depuis l'invasion illégale à grande échelle de l'Ukraine par la Russie en février 2022, le Canada demeure solidaire avec les braves Ukrainiennes et Ukrainiens qui défendent leurs familles, leur souveraineté et la démocratie elle-même.

Le soutien financier du Canada a aidé le gouvernement ukrainien à poursuivre ses activités, notamment à fournir les pensions et des services gouvernementaux essentiels à la population ukrainienne, et à rétablir des infrastructures endommagées, comme le réseau électrique civil qui a été ciblé par les missiles russes à la fin de 2022 dans une tentative brutale de mettre fin à la résistance ukrainienne.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le Canada a l'intention de fournir à l'Ukraine des prêts de 2,4 milliards de dollars pour 2024, dont 2,0 milliards ont été accordés le 20 mars 2024, au moyen du Compte pour l'Ukraine administré par le Fonds monétaire international pour s'assurer que le gouvernement ukrainien peut continuer d'offrir des services à sa population. Afin de mettre en œuvre toute l'étendue de ce soutien, le gouvernement a l'intention de proposer des modifications à *la Loi sur les accords de Bretton Woods et des accords connexes*.

Le Canada continue résolument de soutenir la brave lutte de l'Ukraine contre la Russie. Alors que le conflit commence sa troisième année, le Canada appuie sans réserve la lutte de ce pays pour sa souveraineté, son intégrité territoriale et sa démocratie.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 1,6 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, pour permettre au ministère de la Défense nationale de fournir à l'Ukraine une aide militaire létale et non létale.

Cet engagement pluriannuel confèrera de la prévisibilité à l'Ukraine et à l'industrie de la défense du Canada.

Depuis le début du conflit, le Canada a engagé plus de 4 milliards de dollars en aide militaire à l'Ukraine, dans le cadre d'un soutien total de plus de 14 milliards à l'Ukraine depuis février 2022.

Soutenir la reconstruction et le développement de l'Ukraine

En plus d'un soutien direct à sa lutte contre l'invasion à grande échelle de la Russie, l'Ukraine a besoin d'aide pour reconstruire son économie et ses infrastructures endommagées par la guerre que mène toujours Vladimir Poutine. Le Canada et ses alliés travaillent à soutenir la reconstruction de l'Ukraine pour assurer un avenir meilleur après la victoire.

La Banque européenne pour la reconstruction et le développement (BERD) est un partenaire de développement de longue date en Ukraine. En décembre 2023, les gouverneurs de la BERD ont approuvé une augmentation générale de capital de 4 milliards d'euros (environ 6,3 milliards de dollars) pour soutenir les efforts de reconstruction en Ukraine.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir une somme de 216,7 millions de dollars (environ 137,2 millions d'euros) sur cinq ans, à compter de 2025-2026, pour financer la part du Canada dans le cadre de l'augmentation générale de capital de la BERD aux fins de la reconstruction de l'Ukraine.

Utiliser des actifs russes pour rebâtir l'Ukraine

Le Canada collabore avec ses alliés du G7 pour s'assurer que la Russie est tenue responsable de la destruction causée par son invasion illégale et injustifiée de l'Ukraine. La Russie doit payer les coûts de reconstruction importants auxquels l'Ukraine est exposée. De concert avec d'autres pays du G7, le Canada travaille activement à trouver des moyens d'utiliser les actifs russes immobilisés pour contribuer à la reconstruction de l'Ukraine, au rétablissement de la paix et de la sécurité et à l'indemnisation des victimes du conflit.

La guerre illégale de la Russie contre l'Ukraine a détruit des génératrices, des écoles, des maisons, des théâtres, des hôpitaux et bien d'autres choses encore. Il semble aller de soi que la Russie devrait payer pour les dommages qu'elle a causés. Au début de la guerre, le Canada et ses alliés ont pris la mesure sans précédent d'immobiliser près de 280 milliards de dollars américains en actifs souverains de la Russie, les retirant du trésor de guerre de Poutine.

Le Canada reconnaît et soutient les travaux importants déjà accomplis à ce sujet par bon nombre de ses alliés.

Au sein du G7, tous les pays se sont entendus pour que les actifs souverains de la Russie restent immobilisés jusqu'à ce que la Russie paie les dommages qu'elle a causés à l'Ukraine. Le Canada estime que le temps est venu d'utiliser ces ressources activement pour soutenir l'Ukraine dans son combat existentiel. Le Canada est d'avis que ces actifs peuvent être redirigés au profit de l'Ukraine, conformément au droit international.

Il ne devrait pas s'agir d'une déclaration controversée. L'Assemblée générale de l'ONU a appelé la Russie à cesser ses hostilités et à payer les dommages qu'elle a causés. De même, certains éminents spécialistes du droit international, originaires de pays du monde entier, ont conclu que dans les circonstances, il existe un fondement légitime à la réaffectation des actifs russes.

Parallèlement, le gouvernement reconnaît l'importance de travailler avec ses partenaires pour trouver une solution mutuellement acceptable. L'unité du G7 a été essentielle pour maintenir le soutien à l'Ukraine contre Vladimir Poutine, et toute action doit être entreprise de concert avec d'autres pays. C'est la façon d'en maximiser l'efficacité.

Le mécanisme de l'Union européenne pour utiliser les bénéfices exceptionnels générés par les actifs russes gelés représente le genre d'approche innovatrice actuellement nécessaire pour répondre à cet enjeu. Il constitue une assise solide pour l'élaboration de nouvelles solutions.

Le Canada est déterminé à collaborer avec ses alliés afin d'explorer tous les mécanismes juridiques possibles pour utiliser pleinement les actifs immobilisés actuellement sur leurs territoires respectifs, y compris pour accroître le soutien à l'Ukraine à court terme. Cela comprend l'exploration d'idées qui ont été proposées par des experts, comme la création d'un véhicule de titrisation pour tirer parti des actifs immobilisés et l'expansion possible du mécanisme d'utilisation des bénéfices exceptionnels, dans le but d'anticiper les paiements des prochaines années à l'Ukraine dans le cadre de ce système.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend renforcer la collaboration avec les partenaires internationaux, en particulier le G7, afin de trouver d'autres moyens de tenir la Russie responsable de son invasion

à grande échelle de l'Ukraine. Ces discussions, ainsi que tout consensus obtenu, serviront à appuyer les modifications devant être apportées au régime de sanctions du Canada.

Protéger la population contre les crimes financiers

Les crimes financiers constituent de graves menaces pour la sécurité publique, la sécurité nationale et le système financier du Canada. Ils peuvent aller du financement des activités terroristes à la corruption, en passant par l'évasion de sanctions, le blanchiment d'argent, la fraude et l'évasion fiscale. Ces crimes ont des répercussions concrètes et donnent souvent lieu à d'autres comportements criminels. Le crime financier nuit aussi à l'équité et à la transparence, qui sont si essentielles à l'économie canadienne.

Depuis 2017, le gouvernement a entrepris un travail important pour sévir contre le crime financier :

- ✓ Investir près de 320 millions de dollars depuis 2019 pour renforcer la conformité, les renseignements financiers, l'échange de renseignements et la capacité d'enquête afin de soutenir les enquêtes sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité.
- ✓ Créer de nouvelles équipes intégrées d'enquête sur le blanchiment d'argent en Colombie-Britannique, en Alberta, en Ontario et au Québec, qui réunissent des spécialistes pour faire progresser les enquêtes sur le blanchiment d'argent, avec le soutien de personnes ayant une expertise en comptabilité judiciaire.
- ✓ Lancer un registre fédéral de la propriété effective pour les sociétés fédérales, ce qui a eu lieu le 22 janvier 2024. Le gouvernement continue de demander aux provinces et aux territoires de promouvoir une approche pancanadienne en matière de transparence pour ce qui est de la propriété effective.
- ✓ Moderniser le régime canadien de lutte contre le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes, afin de l'adapter aux technologies émergentes, aux secteurs vulnérables et aux risques accrus comme le contournement des sanctions.
- ✓ Établir des partenariats public-privé avec le secteur financier, qui permettent de mieux détecter et de juguler les crimes à but lucratif, y compris la traite de personnes, l'exploitation sexuelle des enfants en ligne et le trafic de fentanyl.

Dans le budget de 2024, d'autres mesures sont prises pour protéger la population canadienne contre les crimes financiers.

Renforcer le Régime canadien de lutte contre le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes

Les organisations criminelles et terroristes cherchent continuellement de nouveaux moyens de perpétrer des activités illicites. Le Canada a besoin d'un cadre juridique solide qui tienne compte de l'évolution des menaces associées aux financiers.

Afin de lutter contre le recyclage des produits de la criminalité, le financement des activités terroristes et l'évasion des sanctions, le budget de 2024 annonce ce qui suit :

- ▶ Le gouvernement entend apporter des modifications législatives à la Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes (LRPCFAT), au Code criminel, à la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu et à la Loi sur la taxe d'accise.
 - Les modifications proposées à la LRPCFAT permettraient de réaliser ce qui suit :
 - Renforcer la capacité des entités déclarantes visées par la LRPCFAT d'échanger des renseignements entre elles pour détecter et décourager le recyclage des produits de la criminalité, le financement des activités terroristes et le contournement des sanctions, tout en maintenant les mesures de protection des renseignements personnels, y compris le rôle de surveillance du Commissariat à la protection de la vie privée aux termes des dispositions réglementaires.
 - Autoriser le Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada (CANAFE) à divulguer des renseignements financiers aux organismes suivants : les bureaux provinciaux et territoriaux de confiscation civile pour appuyer les efforts de saisie de biens liés à une activité illégale; Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada pour renforcer l'intégrité du processus d'obtention de la citoyenneté du Canada.
 - Faire en sorte que les obligations réglementaires en matière de lutte contre le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes visent les entreprises d'affacturage, les entreprises d'encaissement de chèques et les sociétés de location et de financement afin d'éliminer une échappatoire et d'assurer des règles de jeu équitables pour l'ensemble des entreprises qui offrent des services financiers.

- Permettre à CANAFE de diffuser davantage de renseignements sur les manquements aux obligations prévues par la LRPCFAT lorsqu'il impose des sanctions administratives pécuniaires en vue de renforcer la transparence et la conformité.
- Apporter des modifications techniques pour éliminer les échappatoires et corriger les incohérences.
- Les modifications proposées au *Code criminel* permettraient de réaliser ce qui suit :
 - Autoriser les tribunaux à rendre une ordonnance obligeant une institution financière à garder un compte ouvert pour faciliter l'enquête sur une infraction criminelle présumée.
 - Permettre aux tribunaux de rendre une ordonnance de communication répétitive afin d'autoriser l'application de la loi en vue d'obtenir régulièrement des renseignements précis sur l'activité d'un compte ou de plusieurs comptes liés à une personne d'intérêt dans le cadre d'une enquête criminelle.
- Les modifications proposées à la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu* et à la *Loi sur la taxe d'accise* permettraient de réaliser ce qui suit :
 - Veiller à ce que les fonctionnaires de l'Agence du revenu du Canada qui mènent des enquêtes criminelles soient autorisés à demander des mandats généraux auprès des tribunaux, ce qui modernisera et simplifiera les processus de collecte de preuves et aidera à lutter contre l'évasion fiscale et d'autres crimes financiers.

Établir l'Agence canadienne des crimes financiers

Tel qu'annoncé dans le budget de 2023, l'Agence canadienne des crimes financiers (ACCF) deviendra le principal organisme d'application de la loi du Canada contre les crimes financiers. Elle réunira l'expertise nécessaire pour accroître le nombre d'accusations de recyclage de produits de la criminalité, de poursuites et de condamnations, ainsi que la saisie de biens acquis de façon criminelle.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de verser 1,7 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au ministère des Finances Canada pour parachever la conception et le cadre juridique de l'ACCF.

Lutter contre la fraude et le recyclage des produits de la criminalité de nature commerciale

La criminalité financière par voies commerciales est l'un des moyens les plus puissants de recyclage des produits de la criminalité. En effet, selon les estimations, des centaines de millions de dollars sont recyclés de cette façon chaque année. En vue de renforcer les efforts déployés pour lutter contre la fraude commerciale et le recyclage des produits de la criminalité, l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* a annoncé l'intention du gouvernement d'accroître les pouvoirs de l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada au titre de la *Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement d'activités terroristes* afin de lutter contre la criminalité financière par voies commerciales et de créer une unité de la transparence commerciale.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement s'appuie sur ce travail en proposant de fournir un financement de 29,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 5,1 millions de dollars en amortissement restant, et de 4,2 millions de dollars par année par la suite à l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada. Elle se servira de ces fonds pour soutenir la mise en œuvre de ses nouveaux pouvoirs au titre de la LRPCFAT afin de lutter contre le crime financier et de renforcer les efforts de lutte contre le crime financier commis à l'échelle internationale avec l'aide des alliés du Canada.

Appuyer le bien-être des vétérans

Après leur service et leur sacrifice, les vétérans des Forces armées canadiennes méritent un soutien unanime. Les organisations de vétérans et de vétérans sont souvent les mieux placées pour comprendre les besoins des personnes ayant servi dans les forces armées et pour élaborer des programmes qui permettent d'améliorer leur qualité de vie. En 2018, le gouvernement fédéral a lancé le Fonds pour le bien-être des vétérans et de leur famille, qui fournit du financement aux organismes publics, privés et universitaires, afin de promouvoir des projets de recherche et des approches novatrices en matière de prestation de services aux personnes ayant servi dans les forces armées et à leur famille.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder un financement supplémentaire de 6 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Anciens Combattants Canada pour le Fonds pour le bien-être des vétérans et de leur famille. Une partie du financement sera affectée à des projets destinés aux Autochtones, aux femmes et aux personnes de la communauté 2ELGBTQI+ qui ont servi dans les forces armées.

Offrir des services de télémédecine aux vétérans et à leurs familles

Après avoir servi dans les Forces armées canadiennes, de nombreuses personnes qui recevaient auparavant leurs soins de santé des Forces canadiennes doivent trouver un médecin de famille dans le système provincial, ce qui rend leur transition vers la vie civile plus stressante, surtout si elles ont besoin de soins de santé pour des blessures liées au service.

Afin de s'assurer que les personnes ayant servi dans les forces armées et leur famille ont accès aux soins qu'elles méritent après leur service :

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder un financement de 9,3 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Anciens Combattants Canada afin de prolonger de trois autres années le projet pilote Service de télémédecine pour les familles des vétérans. Cette initiative offre jusqu'à deux ans de services de télémédecine aux vétérans et vétérans qui ont récemment quitté les Forces armées et à leur famille.

Commémorer les vétérans du Canada

Chaque jour, des femmes et des hommes de partout au pays portent fièrement et courageusement l'uniforme arborant la feuille d'érable. Le Canada doit honorer les contributions et les sacrifices des vétérans canadiens. Depuis les guerres mondiales jusqu'au canal de Suez, en passant par la Corée, le Congo, Chypre, la première guerre du Golfe, les Balkans et l'Afghanistan, entre autres, les militaires canadiens ont répondu à l'appel.

Pour commémorer celles et ceux qui se sont mobilisés pour servir le Canada :

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 3,8 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Anciens Combattants Canada pour aider le Centre Juno Beach à préserver l'héritage de toutes les personnes qui ont servi pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également de fournir un financement de 4 millions de dollars en 2024-2025 à Anciens Combattants Canada pour commémorer des jalons militaires importants, dont le 80^e anniversaire du jour J et de la bataille de Normandie, et le 60^e anniversaire du début de la mission canadienne de maintien de la paix à Chypre.

7.2 La sécurité économique du Canada et de ses alliés

Le système de règles et d'institutions établi à la suite de la Seconde Guerre mondiale a engendré une ère de prospérité sans précédent dans l'histoire de l'humanité. Cette ère a entraîné une expansion massive du commerce mondial et a sorti des centaines de millions de personnes de la pauvreté. En tant que nation commerçante ayant un accès privilégié à plus des deux tiers de l'économie mondiale, le Canada a grandement bénéficié de la stabilité et de la certitude que ce système lui procurait.

Les perturbations de la chaîne d'approvisionnement et la montée du protectionnisme menacent cet avantage canadien dont les générations ont profité. Le Canada prend des mesures pour s'assurer de préserver l'ordre international fondé sur des règles. Il renforce ses relations commerciales et s'assure qu'elles reflètent ses valeurs. Le Canada s'assure également que son économie est résiliente et sécuritaire, en plus de protéger la population et le pays de la pression économique de régimes autoritaires et de défendre les intérêts économiques du Canada.

Le budget de 2024 fait des investissements afin de garantir que les possibilités et la prospérité qu'offrent les échanges commerciaux, dont profitent des générations de Canadiens, demeurent pour chaque génération.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Lancement en 2017 de la politique *Protection, Sécurité, Engagement*, visant à maintenir les Forces armées canadiennes en tant que force agile, polyvalente et prête au combat, et à s'assurer que le Canada est fort sur le plan intérieur, un partenaire actif en Amérique du Nord et engagé à l'échelle internationale.
- ✓ Maintien des 15 accords de libre-échange du Canada avec 51 pays. Le Canada est le seul pays du G7 à avoir conclu des accords commerciaux et d'investissement globaux avec tous les autres membres du G7.
- ✓ Le Canada a mis en œuvre l'Accord de libre-échange Canada-Ukraine modernisé et l'adhésion du Royaume-Uni à l'Accord de partenariat transpacifique global et progressiste.
- ✓ En décembre 2023, le Canada a conclu un nouvel arrangement concernant la promotion et la protection des investissements étrangers Canada-Taïwan.
- ✓ Le Canada a lancé sa Stratégie pour l'Indo-Pacifique en novembre 2022, en engageant près de 2,3 milliards de dollars pour renforcer son rôle en tant que partenaire important dans la région. La stratégie comprend ce qui suit :

- Un financement de 492,9 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour renforcer la présence navale du Canada dans la région indopacifique et accroître la participation des Forces armées canadiennes aux exercices militaires régionaux.
 - Un financement de 227,8 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour accroître les efforts de collaboration du Canada et de ses partenaires de la région en matière de sécurité nationale, de cybersécurité et de lutte contre le crime, le terrorisme et les menaces découlant de la prolifération des armes.
 - Le Canada négocie actuellement des accords de libre-échange avec l'Indonésie et l'Association des nations de l'Asie du Sud-Est afin d'offrir des possibilités supplémentaires de commerce et d'investissement dans la région indopacifique.
- ✓ Afin de renforcer davantage son rôle en tant que partenaire fiable de la chaîne d'approvisionnement et son engagement à collaborer avec des partenaires aux vues semblables pour faire face aux nouveaux défis mondiaux, y compris la résilience économique des démocraties du monde, le Canada a pris les mesures suivantes :
- Participer, avec les États-Unis, au groupe de travail sur la transformation de l'énergie afin d'accélérer la coopération en matière d'énergies propres essentielles et de renforcer les chaînes d'approvisionnement intégrées canado-américaines, ce qui, comme annoncé dans le chapitre 4, a été prolongé d'une autre année.
 - En mai 2023, le Canada a signé avec la Corée du Sud un nouvel accord de coopération portant sur les chaînes d'approvisionnement des minéraux critiques, la transition vers l'énergie propre et la sécurité énergétique.
 - En juin 2023, le Canada a entériné la Déclaration commune contre la coercition économique liée au commerce et les politiques et pratiques contraires au marché avec l'Australie, le Japon, la Nouvelle-Zélande, le Royaume-Uni et les États-Unis.

Protéger les entreprises canadiennes contre la concurrence déloyale

Si, au Canada, les personnes qui travaillent et les entreprises peuvent faire des affaires dans le monde entier, et vendre leurs biens et leur expertise, c'est que le gouvernement a conclu des accords de libre-échange qui couvrent 61 % du PIB mondial et qui touchent 1,5 milliard de consommatrices et consommateurs. Ainsi, les personnes peuvent faire des affaires au Japon et en Malaisie grâce à l'Accord de Partenariat transpacifique global et progressiste, en Europe grâce à l'Accord économique et commercial global, aux États-Unis et au Mexique grâce

à l'Accord Canada–États-Unis–Mexique, et en Ukraine grâce à un Accord de libre-échange Canada-Ukraine modernisé. Ces accords signifient de bons emplois et de bons salaires pour tous au pays.

Il faut toutefois, pour la main-d'œuvre et les entreprises canadiennes, que la concurrence soit équitable et que les pays respectent les règles commerciales convenues.

C'est pourquoi le gouvernement a pris des mesures pour s'assurer que les systèmes canadiens de recours commerciaux et de surveillance des importations disposent des outils nécessaires pour défendre les travailleurs et les entreprises canadiens contre les pratiques déloyales de concurrents étrangers. Par exemple, au début de l'année, le Canada a mis en place un système de suivi des pays où les importations d'acier sont initialement fondues et déversées, afin d'accroître la transparence de la chaîne d'approvisionnement et d'appuyer l'application efficace des lois commerciales du Canada.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'affecter 10,5 millions de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada pour créer une unité de surveillance du marché dédiée. L'unité sera chargée de surveiller et de mettre à jour chaque année les mesures de recours commerciaux, de protéger la main-d'œuvre et les entreprises canadiennes contre les pratiques commerciales déloyales et d'assurer une plus grande transparence et une plus grande prévisibilité du marché.

Assurer un traitement réciproque pour les entreprises canadiennes à l'étranger

Le Canada prend des mesures pour protéger la main-d'œuvre et les entreprises du pays et les aider à relever de nouveaux défis économiques et commerciaux à l'échelle mondiale. Ces défis comprennent des politiques et des pratiques protectionnistes et contraires au marché mises en œuvre par les partenaires commerciaux du pays. Lorsque le Canada ouvre le marché canadien à des biens et à des services provenant d'autres pays, il s'attend à ce que ces pays accordent aux entreprises canadiennes le même accès que celui qu'il offre à leurs entreprises.

Comme il est précisé dans l'*Énoncé de politique sur l'obtention d'un traitement réciproque pour les entreprises canadiennes à l'étranger*, publié parallèlement à l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, le Canada envisagera à l'avenir de faire de la réciprocité un élément clé de l'élaboration des nouvelles politiques. Cette approche repose sur l'engagement pris par le Canada de mettre en œuvre des politiques d'approvisionnement réciproques, y compris pour les dépenses d'infrastructure et d'infrastructure infranationale, à court terme. Un éventail de nouvelles mesures seront également envisagées sous l'angle de la réciprocité,

notamment en ce qui concerne les incitations fiscales à l'investissement, les subventions et contributions, les obstacles techniques au commerce, les mesures sanitaires et phytosanitaires, les restrictions à l'investissement et les exigences en matière de propriété intellectuelle.

En cherchant à atteindre la réciprocité, le Canada continuera de collaborer avec ses alliés pour inciter les entreprises à réorienter les chaînes d'approvisionnement vers des partenaires fiables, et veillera à ce que les nouvelles mesures ne nuisent pas inutilement aux partenaires commerciaux qui ne font pas preuve de discrimination à l'égard des marchandises et des entreprises canadiennes qui fournissent des biens et des services.

Protéger les chaînes d'approvisionnement essentielles

Les récents événements qui ont eu lieu dans le monde entier, de la pandémie à l'invasion à grande échelle de l'Ukraine par la Russie, ont mis en évidence les vulnérabilités stratégiques des chaînes d'approvisionnement essentielles. En réaction à ces événements, le Canada et d'autres pays du monde entier diminuent les risques auxquels sont exposés leurs chaînes d'approvisionnement et les déplacent dans des pays alliés. Le Canada travaille activement avec ses alliés pour renforcer les chaînes d'approvisionnement communes et approfondir ses liens économiques avec des partenaires de confiance, notamment dans le contexte d'une transition accélérée vers une économie carboneutre.

Les efforts continus visant à mettre en place les chaînes d'approvisionnement essentielles du Canada qui passent par des démocraties semblables représentent des occasions économiques importantes pour la main-d'œuvre et les entreprises canadiennes. Le gouvernement continuera de concevoir des politiques et des programmes nationaux dont l'objectif prioritaire est le déplacement de la production dans des pays alliés.

Afin de renforcer le rôle du Canada en tant que partenaire fiable des chaînes d'approvisionnement pour ses alliés, le gouvernement a pris des mesures dans le budget de 2023 pour mobiliser l'investissement privé et faire progresser l'économie canadienne vers la carboneutralité. Ces investissements font croître la capacité économique du Canada dans les industries de l'ensemble de l'économie, et permettent simultanément au Canada de réduire ses émissions et de renforcer ses relations commerciales essentielles.

Éliminer le travail forcé des chaînes d'approvisionnement canadiennes

Le Canada est profondément préoccupé par les atteintes aux droits fondamentaux qui continuent d'être commises à l'encontre des Ouïghours et des minorités musulmanes en Chine, ainsi que par l'utilisation du travail forcé dans le monde.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement fédéral réaffirme son engagement à présenter en 2024 un projet de loi visant à éliminer le travail forcé des chaînes d'approvisionnement canadiennes et à renforcer l'interdiction d'importation de biens issus du travail forcé. Le gouvernement veillera également à ce que les lois en vigueur concordent avec le cadre général visant à protéger les chaînes d'approvisionnement du Canada.

À cette fin, le financement annoncé dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* appuie, depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2024, l'obligation pour les entités publiques et privées de présenter des rapports annuels afin de démontrer les mesures qu'elles ont prises pour prévenir et réduire le risque que le travail forcé soit utilisé dans leurs chaînes d'approvisionnement.

7.3 Assurer le respect des valeurs canadiennes dans le monde

Dans un monde plus dangereux et plus incertain, le gouvernement défend les intérêts et les valeurs du Canada, à commencer par le travail qu'il fait pour préserver l'ensemble des règles et des institutions qui ont bien servi la population au cours des 80 dernières années. Au pays, ce système a fourni à la population canadienne une paix et une stabilité extraordinaires, et permis de bâtir une société plus juste et bien nantie. Dans le monde entier, ce système a donné lieu à une période de prospérité mondiale sans précédent, qui a permis à des centaines de millions de personnes de sortir de la pauvreté.

Cependant, une série de crises mondiales en cascade exerce une pression sur ce système. Les changements climatiques, la dette, les pandémies et les conflits mettent à l'épreuve la capacité du système mondial à réaliser la promesse de prospérité pour les plus pauvres et les plus vulnérables du monde. Ces crises qui s'accumulent ont des répercussions sur les gens les plus pauvres et les plus vulnérables, notamment sur la santé et les droits des femmes et des filles. Aucun pays ne peut relever ces défis seul, mais chaque pays doit intensifier ses efforts. La communauté internationale doit collaborer pour mieux relever les nouveaux défis auxquels fait face l'humanité. Cela suppose en partie de concevoir de nouveaux outils et d'adopter de nouvelles approches pour résoudre les problèmes durables.

Le Canada est à l'avant-garde de ce travail. Avec ses partenaires des banques multilatérales de développement, le Canada exerce des pressions afin que les pays en développement disposent de plus d'argent pour réaliser les investissements essentiels dont ils ont besoin pour soutenir leur population. Le Canada travaille également à l'adaptation de son soutien au développement pour répondre à la nouvelle réalité économique à l'aide de nouveaux outils. L'objectif est d'inciter le secteur privé à consacrer ses ressources à la résolution de ces problèmes et à créer des possibilités économiques pour les gens du monde entier. Le Canada reconnaît que l'aide ou l'assistance internationale, quelle qu'elle soit, doit s'attaquer aux crises à la source pour que l'on puisse en ressentir les plus grands effets.

Conformément à l'engagement d'augmenter l'aide internationale chaque année jusqu'en 2030, le Canada, dans le budget de 2024, fait les investissements qui préservent sa capacité de façonner un monde où rayonnent les valeurs canadiennes, depuis sa Politique d'aide internationale féministe qui vise à promouvoir et à défendre les droits des femmes et des filles dans le monde entier, jusqu'à son travail d'appui aux pays vulnérables touchés par les changements climatiques, en passant par ses efforts pour faire croître les économies en développement.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Continuer d'accorder la priorité à l'égalité des genres et au renforcement du pouvoir des femmes et des filles par l'intermédiaire de la Politique d'aide internationale féministe du Canada, y compris par des investissements de 1,4 milliard de dollars par année dans la santé mondiale, dont la moitié est consacrée à la santé sexuelle et reproductive et aux droits connexes, tous les ans jusqu'en 2030.
- ✓ Accorder un financement supplémentaire de 700 millions de dollars en droits de tirage spéciaux (environ 1,3 milliard de dollars) au Fonds fiduciaire pour la réduction de la pauvreté et pour la croissance du Fonds monétaire international (FMI) pour aider à répondre aux besoins en financement des pays les plus pauvres du monde. Cette mesure porte ainsi l'engagement du Canada de canaliser les droits de tirage spéciaux du Fonds monétaire international vers les pays à faible revenu et les pays vulnérables à environ 60 %, soit l'un des taux les plus élevés de tous les pays.

- ✓ Accorder plus de 400 millions de dollars en aide à la sécurité, en aide humanitaire et en aide au développement en réponse à la crise en Haïti depuis 2022, y compris pour améliorer le soutien aux services policiers et l'équipement de la Police nationale haïtienne, ainsi que pour appuyer la mise en place de solutions à la crise dirigées par les Haïtiens.
- ✓ Verser un financement de 350 millions de dollars pour aider les pays en développement – qui abritent la grande majorité de la biodiversité mondiale – à faire progresser les efforts de conservation et à mettre en œuvre le Cadre mondial de la biodiversité de Kunming-Montréal.
- ✓ Affecter un financement de 16 millions de dollars pour contribuer au démarrage d'un fonds mondial qui visera à compenser les pertes et les dommages causés par les changements climatiques, dans le cadre de l'engagement international pris par le Canada en matière de financement pour la lutte contre les changements climatiques de 5,3 milliards de dollars. Le Canada a été l'un des premiers contributeurs au fonds et jouera un rôle de chef de file au conseil d'administration.

Fournir une aide humanitaire internationale

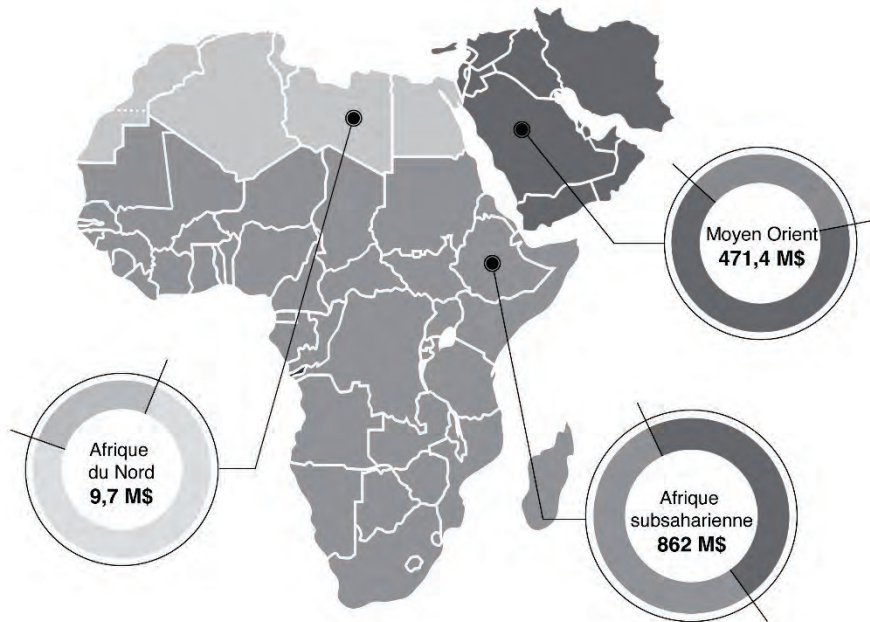
En raison de l'aggravation de la crise climatique, des conflits violents et des chocs économiques, le nombre de gens dans le monde qui ont un besoin urgent d'aide est sans précédent.

Le Canada a une longue tradition d'appui aux efforts humanitaires dans le monde entier. Le gouvernement est déterminé à aider à soulager les plus vulnérables, à prévenir l'aggravation des crises, ainsi qu'à promouvoir un avenir plus inclusif pour tous. La stabilité de la démocratie canadienne et de la démocratie dans le monde en dépend.

- Dans le budget de 2024, afin de répondre aux besoins croissants en aide humanitaire internationale, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement supplémentaire de 350 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Affaires mondiales Canada. Ces fonds serviront à accroître la capacité du Canada à réagir face aux crises à grande échelle et à la détérioration des crises humanitaires partout dans le monde.

Figure 7.2

L'aide humanitaire internationale du Canada en Afrique et au Moyen-Orient, en 2021-2022 et 2022-2023 (selon la comptabilité de caisse)



Nota – Ces chiffres représentent l'aide humanitaire définie par les codes sectoriels du Comité d'aide au développement de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (le CAD de l'OCDE). Par conséquent, les totaux peuvent varier et dépasser ce qui est normalement prévu comme aide humanitaire dans les rapports sur l'aide internationale du Canada.

Transformer les pratiques d'Affaires mondiales Canada

Afin de protéger et de promouvoir les intérêts du pays à l'international, le Canada doit disposer d'un service extérieur moderne et adapté à un monde en évolution. Affaires mondiales Canada (AMC) fait face à un environnement mondial de plus en plus complexe. Pour se montrer à la hauteur du moment, AMC a entrepris une transformation organisationnelle de plusieurs années afin de demeurer en mesure d'atteindre ses objectifs, de faire progresser les priorités de politique étrangère du Canada et servir la population canadienne à l'étranger.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 propose de fournir 159,1 millions de dollars sur cinq ans à AMC, à compter de 2024-2025, avec un amortissement restant de 5,9 millions, pour soutenir sa transformation, notamment :

- Un financement de 61,4 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour renforcer le recrutement et la formation pour le service extérieur du Canada;
- Un financement de 47,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour soutenir la rémunération concurrentielle du personnel recruté sur place dans les missions du Canada à l'étranger;
- Un financement 32,1 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, dont 5,9 millions en amortissement restant, pour renforcer les systèmes de gestion de l'information et de technologie de l'information (GI/TI) d'AMC;
- Un financement de 18 millions de dollars sur cinq ans pour renforcer la présence du Canada à sa mission auprès des Nations Unies à New York.

Moderniser les institutions financières internationales

Les institutions financières internationales, comme le FMI et la Banque mondiale, sont un forum essentiel pour les travaux multilatéraux visant à soutenir les populations les plus pauvres et les plus vulnérables du monde en apportant un soutien aux pays à faible revenu et à revenu intermédiaire. Le Canada et ses partenaires internationaux ont demandé que des réformes importantes soient apportées aux institutions financières internationales afin d'augmenter leur efficacité et leur capacité à faire face aux menaces mondiales émergentes. Ces réformes permettraient à ces institutions d'accroître considérablement l'aide au développement, tout en minimisant l'incidence fiscale sur les donateurs.

Afin de promouvoir les priorités du Canada en matière de développement, qui tiennent compte de la dignité humaine, et d'appuyer la réforme des institutions financières internationales :

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce son intention de proposer des modifications législatives à la Loi sur l'Accord portant création de la Banque européenne pour la reconstruction et le développement et à la Loi d'aide au développement international (institutions financières), afin d'autoriser l'utilisation d'instruments financiers innovants, comme l'achat de capital hybride, en vue de renforcer la capacité des banques multilatérales de développement à soutenir les pays emprunteurs. Ainsi, les pays en développement pourront mieux aider les personnes qui en ont le plus besoin.
- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce également son intention d'augmenter de 50 % le montant que le Canada est autorisé à verser au Fonds monétaire international (FMI) pour ses quotes-parts souscrites. Le tout se fera conformément à la conclusion récente de la 16^e révision générale des quotes-parts permettant à tous les pays

membres du FMI de le faire et renforcera la capacité du FMI à soutenir la stabilité financière mondiale. Le gouvernement entend proposer des modifications législatives à la *Loi sur les accords de Bretton Woods et des accords connexes* en vue d'accroître les quotes-parts souscrites du Canada au FMI.

Favoriser des approches novatrices en matière d'aide internationale

Lancé dans le budget de 2018 en tant que projet pilote, le Programme d'innovation en aide internationale vise à compléter les principales activités du Canada en matière d'aide internationale, de l'aide humanitaire d'urgence aux programmes de renforcement du pouvoir économique, en passant par des ententes de financement et des partenariats novateurs.

Le programme a comme objectif de mieux catalyser d'autres sources de financement non gouvernementales, y compris le secteur privé et le financement philanthropique, pour fournir une aide internationale aux personnes les plus pauvres et les plus vulnérables du monde. Depuis sa création, le programme a fourni un soutien de plus de 800 millions de dollars à des pays en développement. Ces projets devraient bénéficier à 1,68 million de personnes et réduire de 27 millions de tonnes les émissions de gaz à effet de serre.

Dans le cadre de ces efforts de mobilisation de nouvelles ressources supplémentaires, FinDev, l'institution financière canadienne pour le développement, a été lancée en 2018 pour fournir au gouvernement une autre façon de mobiliser le secteur privé. Depuis, FinDev a programmé 75,9 millions de dollars en financement à des conditions de faveur dans le cadre du mécanisme de financement 2X Canada financé par Affaires mondiales Canada et a engagé près de 1,3 milliard de dollars de ses propres ressources selon des modalités commerciales, avec 45 clients du secteur privé.

Afin de permettre au Canada de mobiliser encore plus le secteur privé dans la réalisation de ses objectifs de développement, une nouvelle phase du Programme d'innovation en aide internationale sera axée sur les petites opérations à grande incidence qui appuient les entreprises et les entrepreneurs. Le gouvernement cherchera également à tirer parti du mandat et de l'expertise de FinDev à l'échelle mondiale pour mobiliser des investissements privés dans des projets qui ne peuvent pas atteindre la viabilité commerciale par eux-mêmes.

Le gouvernement entend présenter des mesures législatives qui feraient fond sur ces outils et offriraient des assouplissements supplémentaires au programme. D'autres détails seront annoncés à une date ultérieure.

Soutenir la croissance durable en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes

Il est essentiel d'attirer des capitaux privés pour assurer une croissance économique durable dans les pays en développement, une croissance qui crée de bons emplois, soutient les collectivités et favorise une plus grande stabilité. La BID Invest est l'entité chargée des opérations avec le secteur privé de la Banque interaméricaine de développement (BID) et une chef de file pour ce qui est de stimuler la croissance économique et de favoriser l'inclusion sociale en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes.

En mars 2024, les gouverneurs de la BID Invest ont approuvé une augmentation générale de capital de 3,5 milliards de dollars américains afin de mobiliser plus de capitaux privés pour lutter contre les changements climatiques et réduire la pauvreté et les inégalités.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement estimatif allant jusqu'à 146,3 millions de dollars (106,8 millions de dollars américains) sur cinq ans à Affaires mondiales Canada, à compter de 2027-2028, pour l'achat des actions attribuées au Canada dans la BID Invest, ce qui catalysera le financement du secteur privé pouvant servir à appuyer la croissance propre et à offrir des débouchés économique aux femmes de l'Amérique latine et des Caraïbes.

Maintenir le leadership du Canada en matière de droits des femmes et d'égalité des genres

Dans le cadre de sa Politique d'aide internationale féministe, le Canada s'est engagé sur dix ans à promouvoir la santé et les droits des femmes et des filles dans le monde entier. L'engagement de 10 ans envers la santé et les droits (2020-2030) est un engagement audacieux et ambitieux visant à porter le financement du Canada en matière de santé et de droits dans le monde à 1,4 milliard de dollars par année à partir de 2023. De ce montant, la moitié est consacrée à la santé sexuelle et reproductive et aux droits connexes. Cet engagement permettra de mieux répondre aux besoins essentiels et non satisfaits, d'améliorer la santé mondiale et de renforcer les droits de la personne. Les projets visés par ce financement comprennent :

- ✓ Nutrition International, qui a permis aux enseignants de fournir des suppléments hebdomadaires de fer et d'acide folique à plus de deux millions d'adolescentes, d'éviter des milliers de cas d'anémie et d'aider les filles à rester à l'école.
- ✓ Profamilia, qui a fourni un modèle complet d'éducation sexuelle à plus de 10 300 adolescents dans huit municipalités de Colombie.

En mars 2023, le Canada a été classé au premier rang des donateurs de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) selon la proportion de l'aide accordée à l'égalité des genres et au renforcement du pouvoir des femmes et des filles en 2022. Il s'agit de la quatrième année consécutive où le Canada occupe la tête du classement.

Défendre les droits des personnes LGBTQI+ partout dans le monde

Le Canada a été l'un des premiers pays du monde à légaliser le mariage entre personnes de même sexe, et il continue d'accomplir des progrès pour faire avancer les droits et la protection des dynamiques communautés de personnes 2ELGBTQI+ au pays. Cependant, les gens d'autres pays ne jouissent pas de ces mêmes droits et libertés.

Depuis 2015, le Canada est à l'avant-garde de la défense des droits des personnes de la communauté LGBTQI+ dans le monde. Aujourd'hui, 65 administrations internationales continuent de criminaliser l'activité sexuelle entre personnes du même sexe, dont 11 où la peine de mort peut être appliquée, ce qui alimente la haine, la persécution, la discrimination et la violence contre les personnes LGBTQI+. Le Canada défend, protège et favorise les droits des personnes de la communauté LGBTQI+ au pays et dans le monde.

En février 2019, le Canada a annoncé son nouveau programme d'aide internationale pour les personnes LGBTQI+ visant à faire progresser les droits de la personne et à maximiser les retombées socioéconomiques pour les personnes de la communauté LGBTQI+ dans les pays en développement. Dans le cadre de ce programme, le gouvernement accorde un financement de 30 millions de dollars sur cinq ans et de 10 millions de dollars par année par la suite.

En 2021-2022 et 2022-2023, le programme d'aide internationale pour les personnes de la communauté LGBTQI+ a financé six projets qui ont aidé à soutenir la défense des droits de la personne dans 33 pays :

- Un financement de 3,5 millions de dollars à Oikos pour aider cinq organisations de défense des droits de la personne à promouvoir l'autonomisation économique, politique et sociale des communautés LGBTQI+ en Amérique centrale.
- Un financement de 2,4 millions de dollars à la Fondation APCOM pour aider les organisations LGBTI+ locales dans toute l'Asie du Sud-Est à améliorer leur capacité organisationnelle et leur soutien aux personnes des communautés LGBTI+ locales.
- Un financement de 1,6 million de dollars à la Banque mondiale pour soutenir leurs travaux sur l'inclusion des personnes LGBTQI+.

- Un financement de 1,1 million de dollars à ILGA World pour faire progresser ses travaux de recherche et de renforcement des capacités visant à soutenir les mouvements mondiaux LGBTQI+.
- Un financement de 450 000 \$ pour Égides afin d'améliorer la santé sexuelle et reproductive et les droits des femmes et des filles de la communauté LGBTQI+ en Afrique de l'Ouest.
- Un financement de 1 million de dollars à d'autres organisations pour soutenir la défense des droits de la personne des personnes LGBTQI+ et fournir un soutien d'urgence aux communautés LGBTQI+ confrontées à la discrimination et à la violence.

À un moment où la haine contre les personnes LGBTQI+ s'intensifie dans le monde, ces investissements permettent aux organisations canadiennes de défenses des personnes LGBTQI+ de collaborer avec des partenaires dans les pays en développement, d'appuyer les organisations locales et les mouvements d'égalité, et d'investir dans des initiatives multilatérales qui contribuent aux efforts de politiques, de plaidoyer et de recherche. Le Canada continuera de jouer un rôle de premier plan dans la défense d'un avenir plus inclusif pour les personnes LGBTQI+ au pays et dans le monde.

Chapitre 7

Protéger les Canadiennes et les Canadiens et défendre la démocratie

en millions de dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
7.1. Protéger les Canadiennes et les Canadiens, au pays et à l'étranger	0	548	2 123	2 419	2 613	2 271	9 975
Renforcer la défense nationale – Renouveler les capacités militaires et en acquérir de nouvelles	0	0	23	109	178	239	549
Renforcer la défense nationale – Maintenir les navires	0	293	376	436	446	376	1 926
Renforcer la défense nationale – Maintenir l'équipement militaire	0	202	256	312	325	346	1 441
Renforcer la défense nationale – Investir dans l'approvisionnement en munitions et leur production	0	15	137	308	566	735	1 762
Renforcer la défense nationale – Maintenir et renouveler l'infrastructure de la défense nationale	0	0	103	206	308	324	942
Renforcer la défense nationale – Optimiser les services de renseignement et les cyberopérations	0	73	115	186	244	299	917
Renforcer la défense nationale – Doter le personnel militaire d'une nouvelle plateforme de dossiers médicaux électroniques	0	7	59	60	77	80	281
Renforcer la défense nationale – Construire des logements pour les membres des Forces armées canadiennes	0	0	0	1	2	4	7
Renforcer la défense nationale – Améliorer les services de garde d'enfants pour les membres des Forces armées canadiennes	0	13	18	21	23	25	100
Renforcer la défense nationale – Augmenter les capacités civiles	0	0	19	37	46	48	150

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Renforcer la défense nationale – Contribuer au Fonds d'innovation de l'OTAN	0	10	11	11	11	11	53
<i>Renforcer la défense nationale</i>							
– Moins : sommes réaffectées de la politique Protection, Sécurité Engagement (2017)	0	0	0	-50	-52	-55	-157
Renforcer la défense nationale – Soutenir les projets en cours d'approvisionnement et d'immobilisations en matière de défense	0	-436	508	313	60	-658	-213
Renforcer la défense nationale – Investir dans la formation du personnel navigant de l'avenir	0	-2	93	37	-93	32	66
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	0	-22	-22	0	-22	-66
Accroître la capacité du SCRS en matière de renseignement	0	30	41	71	91	106	339
Maintenir une solide présence dans l'Arctique – Programme du plateau continental polaire	0	9	9	9	9	9	47
Maintenir une solide présence dans l'Arctique – Savoir polaire Canada	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Apporter un soutien inébranlable à l'Ukraine – Aide militaire	0	320	320	320	320	320	1 600
Soutenir la reconstruction et le développement de l'Ukraine	0	0	43	43	43	43	173
Protéger la population contre les crimes financiers	0	4	8	7	7	7	32
Appuyer le bien-être des vétérans	0	2	2	2	0	0	6
Offrir des services de télémédecine aux vétérans et à leurs familles	0	1	2	3	2	2	9
Commémorer les vétérans du Canada	0	5	1	1	1	1	8

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
7.2. Sécurité économique du Canada et de ses alliés	0	3	4	4	0	0	11
Protéger les entreprises canadiennes contre la concurrence étrangère déloyale	0	3	4	4	0	0	11
7.3. Assurer le respect des valeurs canadiennes dans le monde	0	169	228	33	102	61	593
Fournir une aide humanitaire internationale	0	150	200	0	0	0	350
Transformer les pratiques d'Affaires mondiales Canada	0	19	28	33	40	40	159
Soutenir la croissance durable en Amérique latine et dans les Caraïbes	0	0	0	0	63	21	84
Investissements supplémentaires – Protéger les Canadiennes et les Canadiens et défendre la démocratie	32	81	2	2	2	2	119
Se préparer à la présidence du G7	0	81	2	2	2	2	87
Financement proposé pour plusieurs ministères afin que le gouvernement prépare le Canada à assumer la présidence du G7 en 2025.							
Assurer la sécurité des événements d'envergure internationale	23	0	0	0	0	0	23
Financement proposé à la GRC pour couvrir les coûts de sécurité lors de la visite du président de l'Ukraine et du Sommet de la CARICOM à Ottawa.							
Soutenir les évacuations en cas de crise	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Financement proposé à AMC pour les récentes évacuations d'urgence de Canadiennes et de Canadiens de pays en proie à une crise.							
Chapitre 7 – Incidence budgétaire nette	32	800	2 357	2 458	2 717	2 333	10 698

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Un glossaire des abréviations utilisées dans ce tableau est présenté à la fin de l'annexe 1.

Chapitre 8

L'équité fiscale pour chaque génération

Le Canada est l'un des pays les plus riches du monde. Depuis des générations, c'est un endroit où l'on peut assurer, à soi-même et à ses enfants, un avenir meilleur. Il en est ainsi surtout en raison de l'engagement du Canada à l'égard d'une fiscalité progressive, d'investissements importants dans son filet de sécurité sociale, et d'un fonctionnement efficace et efficient du gouvernement. Ensemble, les régimes fiscaux et de prestations du Canada ont favorisé l'égalité des chances pour des générations de Canadiennes et Canadiens.

Au cours des dernières décennies, le parcours qui a été suivi par des générations de Canadiennes et de Canadiens pour s'assurer d'une bonne qualité de vie dans la classe moyenne a été mis à l'épreuve. Depuis les perturbations de l'économie mondiale causées par la pandémie jusqu'au sous-investissement chronique des gouvernements précédents dans le logement, la crise du coût de la vie et le passage à une économie numérique où le gagnant rafle toute la mise, ceux et celles qui sont en haut de l'échelle continuent de s'enrichir. Pendant ce temps, les jeunes générations ont à peine les moyens de s'acheter un premier logement et de fonder une famille.

Aujourd'hui, les jeunes vivant au Canada constatent trop souvent que leur travail acharné ne porte pas ses fruits, une situation pour laquelle ils ne sont nullement responsables. Ce n'est pas juste.

Il faut exploiter le potentiel du Canada pour y remédier, et investir pour veiller à ce que les jeunes générations aient les mêmes possibilités que celles qui les ont précédées.

C'est pourquoi le gouvernement fédéral prend des mesures pour bâtir un avenir plus juste. Il réalise à cette fin des investissements transformateurs dans le logement, l'innovation, l'économie propre et les jeunes générations. Ainsi, le gouvernement concrétisera la promesse du Canada et veillera à ce que les membres de chaque génération puissent se bâtir une vie meilleure, comme l'ont fait leurs parents et leurs grands-parents avant eux. Le gouvernement doit absolument veiller à ce que les jeunes aient les moyens de recevoir une bonne éducation, d'acquérir des compétences en demande, d'acheter une maison, d'élever une famille et de mener une vie confortable dans la classe moyenne.

La stabilité de l'économie repose sur le plan économique axé sur la responsabilité financière du Canada et sa cote de crédit AAA. Elles font du Canada une destination sécuritaire et attrayante pour l'investissement et créent de la certitude pour les entreprises. Le financement de l'investissement nécessaire par une augmentation des emprunts serait injuste pour les jeunes – ils doivent hériter de la prospérité et non des factures impayées.

Il existe une meilleure option, plus juste. Le gouvernement opte pour le choix responsable.

Le gouvernement demande aux personnes les mieux nanties de payer leur juste part.

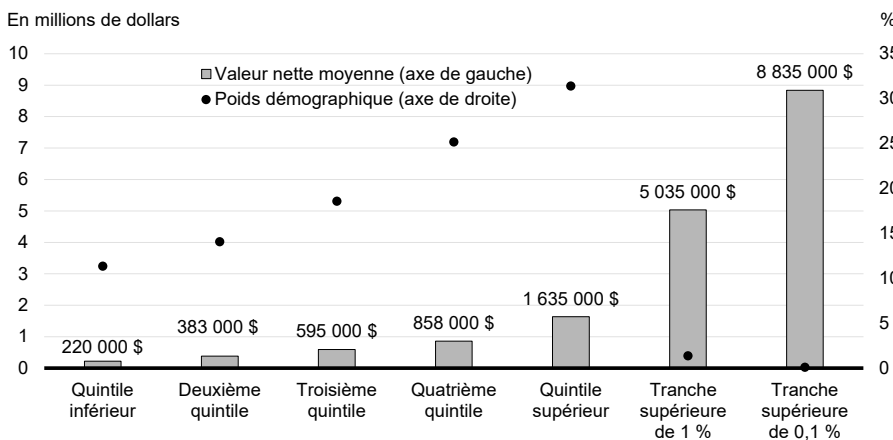
Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de nouvelles mesures visant à rendre le système fiscal plus équitable et à générer des revenus de 21,9 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans afin d'investir pour construire plus de logements, plus rapidement, créer des emplois bien rémunérés et encourager la croissance économique qui assure l'équité pour chaque génération.

L'analyse réalisée par le directeur parlementaire du budget laisse entendre qu'en 2019, la tranche supérieure de 1 % détenaient 24,9 % de la richesse des ménages du Canada.

À l'heure où les Canadiennes et les Canadiens de la classe moyenne ont du mal à joindre les deux bouts, où le travail acharné ne porte pas ses fruits, le gouvernement rend le régime fiscal plus équitable. Il demande aux personnes les plus riches de contribuer un peu plus, afin de pouvoir faire les investissements nécessaires pour donner une chance équitable à chaque génération.

Graphique 8.1

Valeur nette moyenne des familles par tranche de revenu en 2019



Nota – 2019 est la dernière année pour laquelle des données statistiques officielles sont disponibles.

Source : Statistique Canada, Enquête sur la sécurité financière, 2019

8.1 Équité fiscale

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Réduire les impôts de la classe moyenne en réduisant le taux de la deuxième tranche d'imposition et en augmentant le montant personnel de base, pour faire épargner plus de 450 \$ en moyenne à plus de 20 millions de personnes de la classe moyenne en 2024, comparativement à ce qui aurait été le cas en l'absence de ces mesures.
- ✓ S'assurer que les plus riches paient leur juste part en instaurant une tranche d'imposition supérieure de 33 % pour les personnes les plus riches.
- ✓ Moderniser l'impôt minimum de remplacement, qui n'avait pas fait l'objet d'une révision importante depuis 1986, pour s'assurer que les plus riches paient leur juste part et ne puissent pas utiliser de façon excessive des déductions, des crédits et d'autres avantages fiscaux pour réduire leurs impôts.
- ✓ Accroître les prestations versées par le régime fiscal, comme l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants et l'Allocation canadienne pour les travailleurs, afin d'offrir un soutien au revenu aux familles ayant des enfants et aux travailleuses et travailleurs à faible revenu.
- ✓ Instaurer une taxe de 2 % sur les rachats d'actions par les sociétés publiques au Canada, afin d'accroître les revenus tout en encourageant les grandes sociétés à réinvestir dans leur main-d'œuvre et leurs entreprises.
- ✓ Instaurer une nouvelle taxe de luxe sur les jets privés, les yachts et les voitures de luxe.
- ✓ Afin de rendre plus de logements disponibles pour servir de résidences à la population canadienne au lieu d'être utilisés comme une catégorie d'actifs spéculatifs par les investisseurs, depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2023, s'assurer que les gains en capital provenant de la revente précipitée de propriétés sont traités comme des revenus d'entreprise.

Aider la classe moyenne à faire des épargnes libres d'impôt

Les régimes d'épargne à l'abri de l'impôt permettent à la plupart des personnes de faire des placements à l'abri de l'impôt. Une personne admissible dont le revenu imposable est de 100 000 \$ en 2023 peut cotiser, en 2024, jusqu'à 18 000 \$ à son régime enregistré d'épargne-retraite (REER), 8 000 \$ à son compte d'épargne libre d'impôt pour l'achat d'une première propriété (CELIAPP) et 7 000 \$ à son compte d'épargne libre d'impôt (CELI). Ces sommes s'ajoutent aux droits d'épargne inutilisés des années précédentes.

- Le revenu de placement, y compris les gains en capital, gagné dans un REER, un CELIAPP ou un CELI n'est pas imposable.
- Les cotisations versées à un REER ou à un CELIAPP peuvent être déduites du revenu d'une personne, dans l'année où elles ont été faites, ce qui donne lieu à des économies d'impôt.
- Les retraits effectués d'un CELIAPP sont libres d'impôt.

Le travail acharné devrait porter ses fruits et le régime fiscal du Canada devrait être équitable. En investissant dans le logement, les études, la recherche, les établissements postsecondaires, les services de garde d'enfants et les possibilités d'emplois bien rémunérés, le gouvernement peut rétablir la valeur du bon travail et permettre aux jeunes générations du Canada de réaliser tout leur potentiel. La réussite future du Canada dépend de leur réussite. Il est simplement juste que les personnes ayant profité le plus des occasions offertes par le Canada, y compris celles qui font partie de la tranche de 1 % des plus riches, contribuent à ces investissements importants.

Le régime fiscal canadien peut être plus équitable. À l'heure actuelle, les riches peuvent profiter d'avantages fiscaux dont les Canadiennes et les Canadiens de la classe moyenne et, surtout, les jeunes, peuvent rarement bénéficier. De plus, en raison de la course mondiale au moins-disant fiscal, les plus grandes multinationales ne paient pas toujours leur juste part.

Le Canada doit en tirer parti pour y remédier. Il doit investir pour veiller à ce que les jeunes générations aient les mêmes possibilités que celles qui les ont précédées et pour veiller à ce que la façon dont il finance ces investissements générationnels soit fondamentalement équitable pour la population d'aujourd'hui et de demain.

Le régime fiscal du Canada doit mieux fonctionner pour le personnel infirmier, le corps enseignant, la main-d'œuvre de la construction, les serveuses et les serveurs, les manœuvres et les jeunes professionnels – ceux de la classe moyenne et ceux qui travaillent fort pour en faire partie.

Les personnes les plus en mesure de payer devraient contribuer davantage pour aider à financer le filet de sécurité sociale qui profite à toute la population canadienne. Pour faire croître la classe moyenne et investir dans les jeunes, tout en maintenant leurs impôts bas, les nouveaux investissements générationnels prévus dans le budget de 2024 seront soutenus par des contributions des gens les plus riches.

Améliorer l'équité fiscale

Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens paient de l'impôt sur le revenu tiré de leur emploi. À l'heure actuelle, cependant, ils ne paient de l'impôt que sur 50 % des gains en capital, ce qui représente le bénéfice généralement réalisé lorsqu'un actif, comme des actions, est vendu. C'est l'avantage fiscal sur les gains en capital.

Même si l'ensemble de la population peut bénéficier de l'avantage fiscal sur les gains en capital, les riches, qui, de manière générale, gagnent relativement plus de revenus des gains en capital, en tirent des avantages disproportionnés par rapport à la classe moyenne (graphique 8.2). En 2021, la tranche de 1 % supérieure des mieux nantis a gagné 10,4 % de tous les revenus au Canada; une fois les gains en capital pris en compte, la proportion passe à 13,4 %.

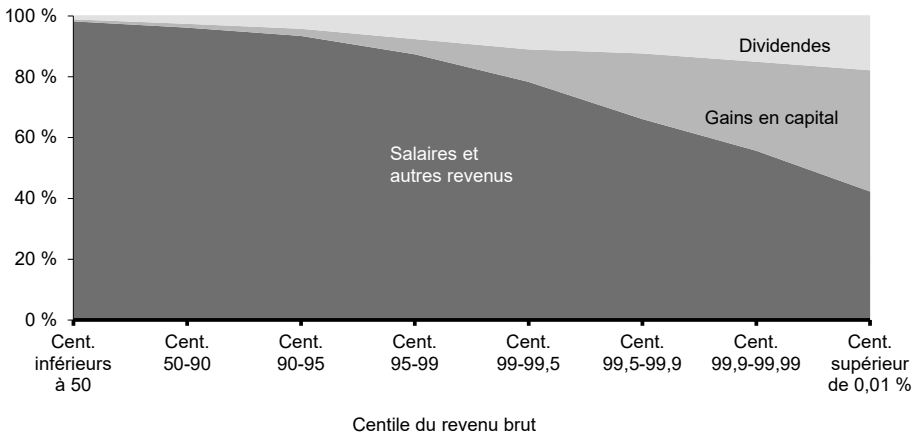
L'équité fiscale est importante pour chaque génération, particulièrement pour les jeunes Canadiennes et Canadiens. En 2021, seulement environ 5 % des personnes de moins de 30 ans avaient des gains en capital.

En vertu du régime actuel, des personnes riches peuvent bénéficier d'un taux marginal d'imposition plus faible sur leurs gains en capital que ce que les travailleuses et les travailleurs de la classe moyenne doivent payer sur leurs gains. Par exemple, une infirmière en Ontario gagnant 70 000 \$ serait assujettie à un taux marginal fédéral-provincial combiné de 29,7 %. En comparaison, une personne riche de l'Ontario dont le revenu s'élève à un million de dollars se verrait imposer un taux marginal d'imposition de 26,8 % sur ses gains en capital.

Les différences de taux d'imposition entre les revenus tirés des salaires, des gains en capital et des dividendes favorisent actuellement les plus riches d'entre nous.

Graphique 8.2

Gains en capital en proportion du revenu brut par centile de revenu



Source : Ministère des Finances Canada, Modèle de microsimulation T1, projection de 2025

Nota – Le revenu brut est fondé sur la valeur monétaire des gains en capital et des dividendes et exclut le revenu de pension qui a été transféré théoriquement d'un époux ou conjoint de fait.

Le gouvernement est déterminé à garantir un régime fiscal équitable et progressif. En augmentant le taux d'inclusion des gains en capital, il s'attaquera à l'un des éléments les plus régressifs du régime fiscal canadien. Le gouvernement est fier de réduire cette injustice. L'imposition des gains en capital n'est pas une idée intrinsèquement partisane. C'est une idée que toutes celles et tous ceux qui se soucient de l'équité peuvent appuyer.

En fait, l'idée d'imposer les gains en capital au Canada a commencé à susciter de l'intérêt avec le gouvernement du premier ministre John Diefenbaker et la Commission royale d'enquête sur la fiscalité, présidée par Kenneth Carter. Dans le rapport de la Commission royale d'enquête, Carter déclarait que l'équité devait être l'objectif premier du système fiscal. Il insistait pour dire, selon sa citation célèbre, qu'« un dollar demeure toujours un dollar ». En 1990, le gouvernement du premier ministre Brian Mulroney avait porté le taux d'inclusion des gains en capital à 75 %.

Pour rendre le régime fiscal canadien plus équitable, le gouvernement propose une augmentation des impôts sur les gains en capital.

▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement entend augmenter le taux d'inclusion **des gains en capital supérieurs à 250 000 \$ réalisés annuellement** par des particuliers et de tous les gains en capital réalisés par des sociétés et des fiducies de la moitié à deux tiers, en modifiant la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu*, à compter du 25 juin 2024.

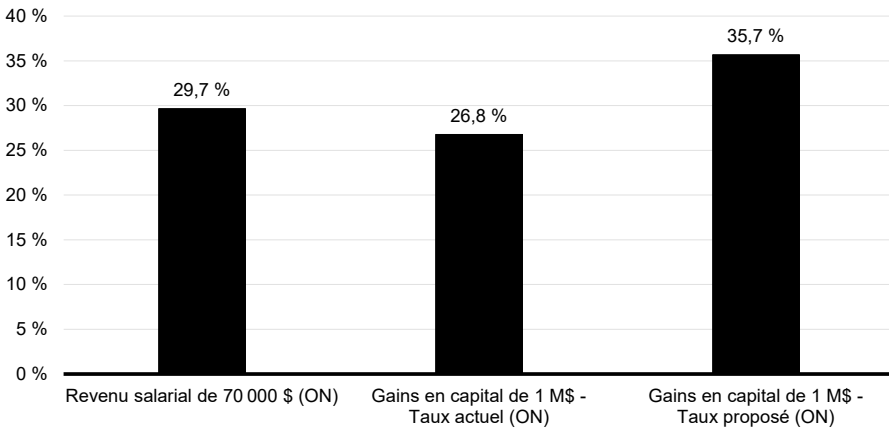
- Le taux d'inclusion des gains en capital réalisés annuellement jusqu'à 250 000 \$ par des particuliers continuera d'être de la moitié.

- L'exemption cumulative des gains en capital permet actuellement aux gens d'exempter jusqu'à 1 016 836 \$ en gains en capital libres d'impôt sur la vente d'actions de petite entreprise et de biens agricoles et de pêche. Ce plafond libre d'impôt sera porté à 1,25 million de dollars à compter du 25 juin 2024 et continuera d'être indexé à l'inflation par la suite. En 2025, les Canadiennes et les Canadiens ayant des gains en capital admissibles inférieurs à 2,25 millions de dollars seront en meilleure posture grâce à ces changements.
- Le gouvernement maintiendra l'exemption pour les gains en capital provenant de la vente d'une résidence principale afin de s'assurer que les personnes ne paient pas d'impôt sur les gains en capital lors de la vente de leur chez-soi. Tout montant qu'elles font lors de la vente de leur propriété restera exonéré d'impôt.
- Depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2023, pour s'assurer que les logements sont utilisés pour l'habitation par des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, et non en tant que catégorie d'actifs spéculatifs pour les investisseurs, les gains en capital tiré de la revente précipitée de propriétés (biens achetés et vendus dans un délai d'un an) sont considérés comme des revenus d'entreprise. Il existe des exemptions pour de nombreuses situations de la vie courante; ces exemptions demeureront. C'est là un élément central de la promesse du Canada.
- Afin d'encourager l'entrepreneuriat, le gouvernement propose l'incitatif aux entrepreneurs canadiens, qui réduira le taux d'inclusion à 33,3 % sur une somme maximale à vie de 2 millions de dollars de gains en capital admissibles. Lorsque cet incitatif sera pleinement mis en œuvre, et combiné à l'exemption cumulative sur les gains en capital bonifiée, les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs bénéficieront d'une exemption combinée d'au moins 3,25 millions de dollars lorsqu'ils vendent la totalité ou une partie d'une entreprise.

Le taux d'inclusion plus élevé proposé sur les gains en capital se traduirait par des taux marginaux d'imposition plus équitables entre les sources de revenus et les niveaux de revenu. En particulier, la proposition augmenterait le taux marginal d'imposition fédéral-provincial moyen sur les gains en capital supérieurs à 250 000 \$ d'une personne gagnant 1 million de dollars par année à 35,7 % (graphique 8.3).

Graphique 8.3

Taux d'imposition marginal sur les salaires et les gains en capital



Nota – Taux d'imposition pour 2024. À supposer qu'un particulier a des revenus de 1 million de dollars, dont 500 000 \$ sont des gains liés à un emploi et 500 000 \$ sont des gains en capital, et que les gains en capital sont la source de revenus marginale.

Pour que cette augmentation du taux d'inclusion des gains en capital soit concentrée parmi les plus riches, tout en réduisant les impôts sur la classe moyenne, le nouveau taux d'inclusion de deux tiers ne s'appliquera pas aux premiers 250 000 \$ du revenu tiré des gains en capital gagné chaque année par les Canadiennes et les Canadiens. Les propriétaires d'entreprise auront accès, à titre individuel, à cette exemption de la hausse du taux d'inclusion.

L'an prochain, on prévoit que 28,5 millions de personnes n'auront pas de revenu tiré de gains en capital, et que 3 millions de personnes toucheront des gains en capital en deçà du seuil annuel de 250 000 \$. Seulement 0,13 % des personnes, dont le revenu moyen est de 1,4 million de dollars, devraient payer plus d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers sur leurs gains en capital au cours d'une année donnée (tableau 8.1).

Par conséquent, pour 99,87 % des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers sur les gains en capital n'augmentera pas.

Tableau 8.1

Canadiennes et Canadiens ayant des revenus tirés de gains en capital, projections de 2025

	Nombre de personnes ¹	Proportion de l'ensemble des personnes	Revenu brut moyen, y compris les gains en capital
Gains en capital supérieurs à 250 000 \$	40 000	0,13 %	1 411 000 \$
Aucun gain en capital ou gain en capital inférieur à 250 000 \$	31 531 000	99,87 %	60 000 \$

Nota - La population correspond à la proportion prévue de déclarants T1. Les données ne tiennent pas compte des réactions comportementales à l'augmentation du taux d'inclusion des gains en capital. 1. Les gains en capital ne tiennent pas compte de celles et ceux pour qui l'exemption cumulative des gains en capital est demandée.

Outre le seuil de 250 000 \$ du nouveau taux, les personnes de la classe moyenne continueront de bénéficier de comptes d'épargne libre d'impôt, de l'exemption pour résidence principale et des exemptions pour les régimes de pension agréés. Voici des exemples d'épargne à l'abri de l'impôt de la classe moyenne qui ne seront pas touchés par la réduction de l'avantage fiscal sur les gains en capital :

- ✓ gains en capital tirés de la vente de la résidence principale;
- ✓ revenu, y compris les gains en capital, gagné dans un compte d'épargne à l'abri de l'impôt, comme un REER, un FERR, un CELI, un CELIAPP ou un REEE;
- ✓ revenus de pension ou gains en capital produits dans des régimes de pension agréés auxquels participe une personne, son conjoint ou sa conjointe, y compris les régimes de retraite de l'employeur, le RPC ou le RRQ;
- ✓ jusqu'à 250 000 \$ par année de gains en capital découlant de la vente d'un chalet, d'un investissement immobilier ou d'autres placements imposables, comme des actions, au-delà des limites généreuses des comptes d'épargne à l'abri de l'impôt.

Dans le cas des entreprises canadiennes, seule une petite minorité sera touchée par ces changements : en 2022, seulement 12,6 % des plus de deux millions de sociétés canadiennes avaient des gains en capital (tableau 8.2).

Tableau 8.2

Sociétés ayant un revenu net tiré de gains en capital, 2022

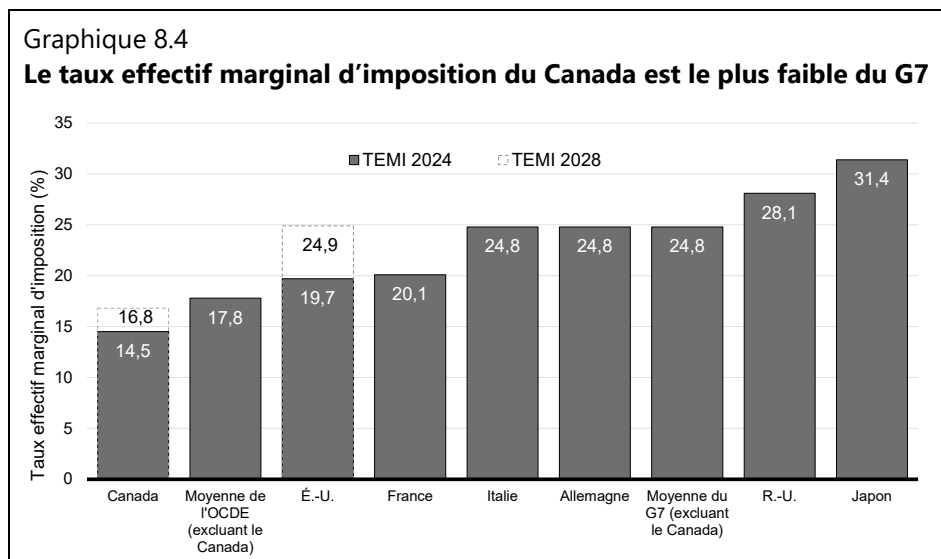
	Nombre de sociétés	Proportion de toutes les sociétés	Revenu imposable moyen ¹
Gains en capital	307 000	12,6 %	702 000 \$
Sans gains en capital	2 124 000	87,4 %	174 000 \$

Nota – 1. Les données ne tiennent pas compte du revenu des sociétés apparentées.

Cette proposition permettrait de réduire les écarts d'imposition qui existent entre les diverses sources de revenus, notamment entre les dividendes et les gains en capital. Un système plus neutre à cet égard offrira également l'avantage de réduire les incitatifs à la planification fiscale.

L'augmentation du taux d'inclusion des gains en capital ne devrait pas nuire à la compétitivité des entreprises canadiennes. Le taux effectif marginal d'imposition (TEMI) est une estimation du niveau d'imposition d'un nouvel investissement d'entreprise, qui tient compte de l'impôt fédéral, provincial et territorial, ainsi que des crédits d'impôt à l'investissement et des déductions pour amortissement. Il s'agit d'un des principaux indicateurs permettant de comparer le niveau d'imposition d'un nouvel investissement des entreprises entre les pays. Il est important de maintenir un TEMI concurrentiel pour que le Canada demeure une destination d'investissement attrayante.

Le TEMI moyen du Canada est le meilleur du G7 et est beaucoup plus avantageux que celui des États-Unis et d'autres pays de l'OCDE. L'augmentation de l'équité de l'imposition sur les gains en capital n'aura pas d'incidence sur le score du TEMI du Canada.



On estime que cette mesure permettrait d'accroître les revenus du gouvernement fédéral de 19,4 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025.

L'augmentation du taux d'inclusion des gains en capital devrait également générer de nouveaux revenus importants pour les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux, qui représentent jusqu'à 60 % des nouveaux revenus fédéraux. Les provinces et les territoires peuvent se servir de ces nouveaux revenus pour améliorer la situation de chaque génération en réalisant des investissements transformateurs dans le logement, les soins de santé, l'éducation, les services de garde d'enfants, l'infrastructure, et plus encore.

Un allègement fiscal pour les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs

Pour démarrer et faire croître une entreprise, les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs doivent avoir accès à du capital. Dans les premières étapes de croissance, il peut être difficile d'avoir accès au capital nécessaire pour faire des investissements dans l'effectif, les technologies de pointe et de nouveaux bureaux, laboratoires ou installations de fabrication. Bien que certaines personnes comptent sur du capital de risque ou des prêts, le gouvernement reconnaît que les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs n'ont pas tous accès à du financement, et que le financement n'est peut-être pas suffisant lorsqu'il est disponible.

Les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs ont besoin de plus de soutien pour stimuler la croissance économique du Canada, accroître la productivité, breveter des innovations et créer des emplois bien rémunérés. Fournir une exonération cumulative partielle des gains en capital pour les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs leur permettra de réaffecter plus de capitaux à leurs prochains objectifs, que ce soit une nouvelle entreprise, un investissement dans une entreprise en démarrage prometteuse ou une retraite confortable.

- ▶ Pour encourager l'entrepreneuriat, le gouvernement propose l'incitatif aux entrepreneurs canadiens, qui réduira le taux d'inclusion à 33 % sur des gains en capital admissibles cumulatifs de 2 millions de dollars. Quand cet incitatif sera totalement mis en œuvre, les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs bénéficieront d'une exemption combinée d'au moins 3,25 millions de dollars lorsqu'ils vendront leur entreprise en partie ou en totalité.
- L'incitatif entraînera un taux d'inclusion d'un tiers, et la limite augmentera de 200 000 \$ par année, à compter de 2025, jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne 2 millions de dollars en 2034.
- Cet incitatif supplémentaire de 2 millions de dollars sera offert aux investisseuses et investisseurs fondateurs dans certains secteurs qui possèdent au moins 10 % des actions dans leur entreprise et dont l'entreprise a constitué le principal emploi pendant au moins cinq ans.

En définitive, quand l'incitatif aux entrepreneurs canadiens sera totalement mis en œuvre et combiné avec l'exonération cumulative totale des gains en capital de 1,25 million de dollars, les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs bénéficieront d'au moins 3,25 millions en exonération cumulative totale et partielle des gains en capital. Les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs ayant des gains en capital admissibles allant jusqu'à 6,25 millions de dollars seront en meilleure posture sous ces changements. Dans les faits, ce chiffre sera vraisemblablement plus élevé en raison du rajustement en fonction de l'inflation de l'exemption cumulative des gains en capital et de la possibilité de répartir les gains en capital sur plusieurs années.

Veiller à ce que les entrepreneuses et les entrepreneurs profitent de leurs innovations

Katherine a fondé une entreprise de technologie financière en démarrage il y a plusieurs années. Elle décide d'accepter une offre et de vendre son entreprise à une grande société de technologie financière, laquelle utilisera ses ressources pour développer la technologie de Katherine. Katherine gagne 2 millions de dollars de gains en capital pour cette vente.

Katherine a déjà épuisé son exonération cumulative bonifiée des gains en capital de 1,25 million de dollars lorsqu'elle a vendu quelques actions de son entreprise à un partenaire d'affaires.

Présentement, Katherine paierait de l'impôt sur 1 million de dollars, soit 50 % de ses 2 millions de gains en capital.

Lorsque l'incitatif aux entrepreneurs canadiens sera pleinement mis en œuvre, Katherine paiera de l'impôt seulement sur 33 % des 2 millions de dollars, soit 667 000 \$. L'incitatif réduit le revenu imposable de Katherine de 333 000 \$ au moment la vente de son entreprise.

Faire en sorte que les multinationales et les sociétés numériques paient leur juste part

La course mondiale au moins-disant fiscal nuit à la capacité du Canada de faire au pays des investissements qui aident à rétablir l'équité pour toutes les générations. L'assiette fiscale nécessaire pour financer un filet de sécurité sociale durable est affaiblie, et la responsabilité de financer ces programmes est injustement distribuée et transmise aux prochaines générations. Cette situation doit changer en vue d'assurer l'équité pour les jeunes d'aujourd'hui et de demain.

Au Canada, nous nous efforçons de veiller à ce que les plus grandes entreprises mondiales paient leur juste part. C'est pourquoi le Canada appuie fermement le plan de réforme fiscale internationale à deux piliers approuvé en 2021 par les membres du Cadre inclusif sur l'érosion de la base d'imposition et le transfert des bénéficiaires de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) et du G20.

Pilier Un et la taxe sur les services numériques

Le Pilier Un du plan fera en sorte que les sociétés mondiales les plus importantes et les plus rentables, y compris les grandes sociétés numériques, paient leur juste part d'impôt dans les territoires où se trouvent leurs utilisateurs et leur clientèle.

Le Canada réaffirme son engagement à l'égard du Pilier Un et continuera de collaborer avec diligence pour finaliser un traité multilatéral et mettre en œuvre le nouveau système dès qu'une masse critique de pays le voudra. Toutefois, compte tenu des retards successifs dans la mise en œuvre du traité multilatéral à l'échelle internationale, le Canada ne peut plus attendre avant de prendre des mesures.

En octobre 2021, le gouvernement a convenu de suspendre jusqu'à la fin de 2023 la mise en œuvre de la taxe sur les services numériques du Canada, qui avait été annoncée pour la première fois en 2020, afin de permettre l'aboutissement des négociations sur le Pilier Un. Cependant, au moins sept autres pays (l'Autriche, la France, l'Inde, l'Italie, l'Espagne, la Türkiye et le Royaume-Uni) continuent d'appliquer leurs propres taxes sur les services numériques.

Le gouvernement entend aller de l'avant avec son plan de longue date visant à instaurer une taxe sur les services numériques. Cette mesure permettra de s'assurer que les entreprises numériques qui monétisent les données et le contenu de leur clientèle canadienne paient leur juste part, et que le Canada n'est pas désavantagé par rapport à d'autres pays. La loi de mise en œuvre prévue dans le projet de loi C-59 est actuellement à l'étude au Parlement.

Conformément à la position du Canada depuis 2021, et sous réserve de l'approbation de la mesure législative par le Parlement, la taxe commencerait à s'appliquer pour l'année civile 2024, cette première année visant les revenus imposables réalisés depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2022.

Le Canada est déterminé à poursuivre sa collaboration avec ses partenaires internationaux, étant donné qu'il préfère une approche convenue à l'échelle internationale.

On estime que la taxe sur les services numériques fera augmenter les revenus de 5,9 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025.

Pilier Deux et l'impôt minimum mondial

Le Pilier Deux est un régime d'impôt minimum mondial qui fera en sorte que les grandes sociétés multinationales soient assujetties à un taux d'imposition effectif minimum de 15 % sur leurs bénéfices partout où elles exercent leurs activités. À la suite de consultations réalisées l'été dernier sur des propositions

législatives concernant la nouvelle *Loi de l'impôt minimum mondial*, le gouvernement fédéral va de l'avant avec la mesure législative visant à mettre en place ce régime au Canada. Le gouvernement entend présenter bientôt cette mesure législative au Parlement.

On estime que l'impôt minimum mondial, lequel s'appliquera aux exercices des contribuables qui commencent le 31 décembre 2023 ou après, fera augmenter les revenus de 6,6 milliards de dollars sur trois ans, à compter de 2026-2027.

8.2 Moderniser le régime fiscal du Canada et offrir de meilleurs services à la population canadienne

Chaque jour, des millions de Canadiennes et de Canadiens interagissent avec le gouvernement lorsqu'ils accèdent aux services et aux prestations, y compris ceux offerts dans le cadre du régime fiscal, qui permettent grandement d'améliorer leur qualité de vie et de bâtir un Canada plus fort et plus concurrentiel. La population canadienne devrait pouvoir compter sur des services efficaces, rapides et de haute qualité offerts par le gouvernement fédéral. C'est pourquoi ce dernier a fait des investissements durables afin de rendre le régime fiscal et les autres services qu'il offre plus faciles à utiliser et plus pratiques.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de nouveaux investissements pour simplifier les services fiscaux et fournir des prestations et des services au moyen de technologies modernes conçues pour répondre aux besoins changeants de la population canadienne. Ils s'adresseront notamment aux plus de 10 millions de Canadiennes et de Canadiens touchant des prestations qui représentent plus de 150 milliards de dollars par année au titre de la Sécurité de la vieillesse, de l'assurance-emploi et du Régime de pensions du Canada.

Principales mesures en cours

- ✓ Lancer un programme pilote de production automatique de déclaration de revenus pour les personnes à faibles revenus pour qu'elles puissent obtenir plus facilement les prestations auxquelles elles ont droit.
- ✓ Empêcher les Canadiennes et Canadiens fortunés de recourir à des sociétés-écrans étrangères pour éviter de payer l'impôt canadien.
- ✓ Rétablir les délais de traitement de passeports annoncés de 10 jours pour les demandes en personne et de 20 jours pour les demandes par la poste, et offrir un traitement maintenant plus rapide qu'avant la pandémie.

- ✓ Améliorer le fonctionnement des centres d'appels et les temps d'attente quant à la réception des prestations en ce qui a trait à la Sécurité de la vieillesse et à l'assurance-emploi, y compris les investissements annoncés dans l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2022 de 1,5 milliard de dollars pour accélérer le traitement des demandes de prestations et réduire les arriérés.
- ✓ Réduire les arriérés et améliorer les services et les prestations pour les personnes ayant servi dans les Forces armées canadiennes et les membres de la GRC, grâce à un financement de 321,1 millions de dollars depuis le budget de 2023.
- ✓ Améliorer le versement des prestations de la Sécurité de la vieillesse pour plus de sept millions de personnes âgées chaque année en mettant à niveau les systèmes de TI grâce à un investissement de plus de 123,9 millions de dollars dans le cadre du budget de 2023.
- ✓ Embaucher des agents supplémentaires afin d'atténuer les pressions aux frontières, et de prévenir l'entrée de marchandises prohibées ou soumises à des restrictions au Canada grâce au financement de 137 millions de dollars annoncé dans l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2022.

Offrir la production automatisée des déclarations de revenus aux personnes à faible revenu

Chaque personne au pays devrait pouvoir recevoir facilement et rapidement les prestations auxquelles elle a droit. Toutefois, il peut arriver que les personnes à faible revenu, ainsi que les jeunes, ne reçoivent pas leurs prestations qui rendent la vie plus abordable, comme l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants et la Remise canadienne sur le carbone, parce qu'il leur est difficile de produire leur déclaration de revenus.

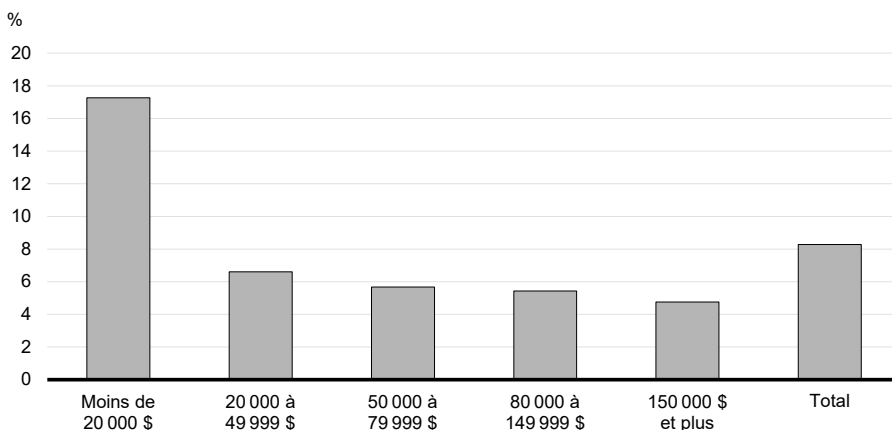
En février 2024, l'Agence du revenu du Canada (ARC) a fait passer à 1,5 million le nombre de personnes admissibles au service Déclarer simplement par téléphone (anciennement Produire ma déclaration), ce qui représente plus que le double du nombre de personnes admissibles l'an dernier. L'ARC est en voie de porter ce nombre à deux millions d'ici 2025.

- ▶ Au cours de l'été 2024, l'ARC mettra en œuvre un projet pilote pour les services de production automatique, Déclarer simplement par voie numérique et Déclarer simplement sur papier, afin d'aider un plus grand nombre de personnes qui ne produisent pas actuellement leurs déclarations de revenus à recevoir leurs prestations.

L'ARC consultera des spécialistes de premier plan et l'industrie pour cerner d'autres possibilités qui aideraient un plus grand nombre de personnes à recevoir les prestations faites pour les appuyer. L'ARC fera le point sur ces efforts en automne 2024.

Graphique 8.5

Taux de non-production de déclaration par groupe de revenu, 2020

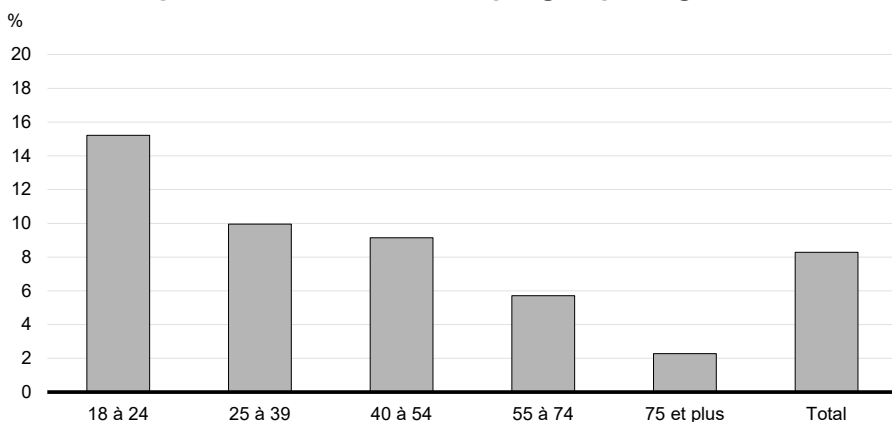


Nota – Le groupe de revenu de moins de 20 000 \$ comprend les personnes qui n'ont aucun revenu ou qui ont des pertes de revenu. Ce groupe ne comprend pas toutes les personnes déclarantes, car celles qui produisent leur déclaration de revenus après la fin de la première année civile ne sont pas incluses.

Source : Statistique Canada, taux estimés de production de déclaration T1 par groupe de revenu, année d'imposition 2020

Graphique 8.6

Taux de non-production de déclaration par groupe d'âge, 2020



Nota – Ce groupe ne comprend pas toutes les personnes déclarantes, car celles qui produisent leur déclaration de revenus après la fin de la première année civile ne sont pas incluses.

Source : Statistique Canada, taux estimés de production de déclaration T1 par groupe de revenu, année d'imposition 2020

Programme pilote de production automatique de déclaration de revenus

Jean habite au Manitoba et n'a jamais produit de déclaration de revenus. Par conséquent, il passe à côté de prestations comme le crédit pour la TPS, la Remise canadienne sur le carbone, les crédits provinciaux pour le loyer et peut-être d'autres prestations qui aident à rendre la vie plus abordable.

L'aide sociale est la source de revenus principale de Jean, ce qui signifie qu'il pourrait être invité au programme pilote *Déclarer simplement*. Jean n'aura pas à remplir des formulaires complexes. L'ARC utilisera les renseignements dont elle dispose et les réponses de Jean à une série de brèves questions simples, notamment les renseignements sur le loyer que l'ARC n'aurait pas autrement, pour remplir et produire la déclaration de revenus de Jean, qui pourra ainsi obtenir le soutien gouvernemental auquel il a droit.

Réduire les temps d'attente des centres d'appels de l'ARC

La population canadienne mérite d'avoir un accès rapide et de haute qualité aux services gouvernementaux. Toutefois, lorsqu'elles téléphonent à l'Agence du revenu du Canada (ARC), les personnes se heurtent souvent à de longues attentes, ce qui retarde l'obtention de l'aide dont elles ont besoin pour produire leurs déclarations de revenus et recevoir les prestations auxquelles elles ont droit.

Afin de s'assurer que toutes les personnes obtiennent des réponses rapides à leurs questions fiscales, le gouvernement continue de soutenir les activités des centres d'appels de l'ARC.

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 336 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à l'Agence du revenu du Canada pour assurer le maintien en poste des ressources des centres d'appels et améliorer l'efficacité de ces derniers.

Créer un portail d'authentification unique pour les services gouvernementaux

Les personnes et les entreprises ne devraient pas avoir à mémoriser de multiples mots de passe pour avoir accès aux services et aux programmes qu'elles utilisent. Toutefois, il existe présentement plus de 60 systèmes du gouvernement du Canada, chacun exigeant son propre justificatif de connexion et son propre mot de passe pour permettre l'accès. C'est beaucoup trop.

La prestation rapide et efficace des services et des programmes gouvernementaux est essentielle pour s'assurer que la population canadienne et les entreprises reçoivent le soutien voulu.

- ▶ Afin d'établir un portail moderne d'authentification unique pour les services du gouvernement fédéral, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 25,1 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 13,5 millions de dollars en amortissement restant, à Emploi et Développement social Canada.

Accroître la transparence fiscale des cryptoactifs

Tout comme les cryptoactifs posent un risque financier pour la population canadienne de la classe moyenne, la croissance rapide du marché des cryptoactifs présente des risques importants d'évasion fiscale. La réglementation et l'échange international de renseignements fiscaux doivent suivre le pas des menaces d'évasion fiscale pour assurer l'équité du régime fiscal.

L'OCDE a convenu d'un nouveau cadre de déclaration pour les transactions de cryptoactifs et d'améliorations à apporter à la Norme commune de déclaration afin de s'assurer que les nouvelles technologies numériques ne sont pas utilisées comme moyen de se soustraire aux exigences existantes en matière de déclaration.

- ▶ Le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement a l'intention de mettre en œuvre en 2026 le Cadre de déclaration des cryptoactifs approuvé par l'OCDE. Celui-ci comprend les modifications corrélatives à la Norme commune de déclaration, afin de permettre les échanges selon les nouvelles exigences et les exigences modifiées en matière de déclaration à compter de 2027.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 51,6 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et de 7,3 millions de dollars par année par la suite à l'Agence du revenu du Canada pour la mise en œuvre et l'administration de ces initiatives.

Réduire la dépendance à la nicotine pour une prochaine génération en meilleure santé

Attirés par un marketing convaincant, les millénariaux et la génération Z adoptent de nouvelles formes de vieilles habitudes, vapotant presque autant que les baby-boomers fumaient la cigarette. Le gouvernement prend des mesures pour protéger la prochaine génération des habitudes néfastes qui peuvent causer le cancer.

Rien n'est plus précieux qu'une longue vie en bonne santé. Or, les personnes qui fument pourraient vivre une dizaine d'années de moins que la population générale. Cette situation s'explique, en partie, par le fait que les personnes qui fument sont 25 fois plus susceptibles de mourir d'un cancer du poumon que celles qui n'ont jamais fumé. Le traitement des maladies évitables impose un lourd fardeau au système de soins de santé public universel, un fardeau que la population canadienne paie en impôts et en temps d'attente plus longs.

En plus d'augmenter les revenus, un cadre fédéral de droits d'accise plus solide pour le tabac et les produits de vapotage pourrait aider à réduire les taux de tabagisme. L'objectif du Canada est de réduire à moins de 5 % le tabagisme d'ici 2035 et d'abaisser les taux de vapotage chez les jeunes.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'augmenter les droits d'accise sur le tabac de 4 \$ par cartouche de 200 cigarettes, ce qui s'ajoute au rajustement automatique en fonction de l'inflation de 1,49 \$ par cartouche de 200 cigarettes, qui est entré en vigueur le 1^{er} avril 2024. À compter du jour suivant le dépôt de budget, l'augmentation totale des droits d'accise sur le tabac sera de 5,49 \$ par cartouche. On estime que cette mesure permettrait d'accroître les revenus du gouvernement fédéral de 1,36 milliard de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025.
- Le gouvernement propose aussi dans le budget de 2024 d'augmenter de 12 % le taux des droits d'accise sur les produits de vapotage. Cette augmentation est équivalente à 0,12 \$ par dosette type dans une administration non participante, ou à 0,24 \$ par dosette type dans une administration participante. Cette mesure entrerait en vigueur le 1^{er} juillet 2024, au même moment que la mise en œuvre d'un régime de taxation coordonné en Ontario, au Québec, dans les Territoires du Nord-Ouest et au Nunavut. On estime que cette mesure ferait augmenter les revenus fédéraux de 310 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025.

Améliorer le versement des prestations

Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens méritent un accès facile et efficace aux prestations fédérales, comme la Sécurité de la vieillesse et l'assurance-emploi. Toutefois, les systèmes de TI utilisés pour verser ces prestations vieillissent.

Après des années de sous-investissement et de modernisation différée, le gouvernement a pris des mesures au cours des dernières années pour apporter des mises à niveau essentielles aux systèmes de TI. Il s'assure ainsi que les prestations sont versées rapidement, de façon fiable et en toute sécurité aux millions de personnes qui touchent des prestations aujourd'hui, ainsi qu'à celles qui en toucheront au cours des prochaines décennies.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'accorder un financement total de 2,9 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025 selon la comptabilité de caisse, à Emploi et Développement social Canada pour la migration des systèmes de la Sécurité de la vieillesse et de l'assurance-emploi vers une plateforme sécuritaire et conviviale.

Le gouvernement demeure également résolu à mettre en œuvre une solution de paie électronique qui réduirait le fardeau de la production de rapports pour les entreprises canadiennes, surtout les petites entreprises, tout en modernisant et en améliorant la façon dont les systèmes d'assurance-emploi et du régime fiscal versent les prestations.

Prolonger le versement de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants aux familles en deuil

Les familles en deuil ne devraient pas avoir à s'inquiéter de leurs finances alors qu'elles vivent des moments des plus difficiles. Toutefois, certaines familles qui ont perdu un enfant peuvent présentement recevoir une correspondance du gouvernement exigeant le remboursement de tout montant de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants reçue après le décès de leur enfant.

Le gouvernement offre un nouveau soutien au titre de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants afin de permettre aux parents qui ont perdu un enfant de se concentrer sur ce qui importe le plus, à savoir la guérison.

- Reconnaisant le fardeau des parents en deuil, le gouvernement annonce dans le budget de 2024 son intention de modifier la *Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu* afin de continuer à verser l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants pour une période de six mois suivant le décès d'un enfant, à compter de janvier 2025.

Ce changement proposé devrait coûter 15 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 4 millions de dollars par année par la suite.

8.3 Un gouvernement efficace et efficient

Afin de concentrer les dépenses sur ce qui compte le plus, à savoir investir dans l'avenir de la population canadienne, faciliter l'accès des jeunes aux diverses possibilités qui s'offrent à eux et rétablir l'équité intergénérationnelle, le gouvernement doit s'assurer que ses activités sont menées de façon efficace.

Étant donné la croissance de notre pays et l'évolution de la démographie, notamment le fait que les millénariaux ont récemment dépassé les baby-boomers comme groupe d'âge le plus important, le gouvernement doit s'adapter aux besoins changeants de la population canadienne. C'est pourquoi il évalue continuellement la demande de services et de programmes et rajuste les investissements en conséquence. Il s'assure que la population canadienne a le soutien dont elle a besoin, lorsqu'elle en a besoin.

Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce de nouvelles mesures visant à assurer l'exécution et la prestation efficaces de ses programmes et services, tout en continuant de veiller à l'utilisation efficiente de l'argent des contribuables canadiens.

Dépenses publiques responsables

Des économies totalisant 15,8 milliards de dollars sur cinq ans et de 4,8 milliards de dollars par année par la suite ont été annoncées dans le budget de 2023 et dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*. Les montants économisés ont été réaffectés aux priorités qui importent le plus à la population canadienne aujourd'hui, notamment les soins de santé, les soins dentaires et les investissements dans le plan économique du Canada.

Au cours de la dernière année, le gouvernement a mené à bien la première étape de recentrage des dépenses, en déterminant les volets où il y avait des chevauchements, une faible optimisation des ressources et un manque d'harmonisation avec les priorités du gouvernement, particulièrement pour ce qui est des déplacements et de la consultation. Le gouvernement s'est assuré que les ministères et organismes pourraient réaliser leurs objectifs de réaffectation sans toucher aux prestations directes et aux services à la population canadienne, aux transferts directs à d'autres ordres de gouvernement et à des communautés autochtones ainsi qu'aux Forces armées canadiennes. Les résultats de cette première étape sont présentés dans le *Budget principal des dépenses pour 2024-2025* et les plans ministériels de 2024-2025.

- Afin de mettre en œuvre la deuxième étape du recentrage des dépenses gouvernementales, le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement s'efforcera de réaliser des économies principalement grâce à l'attrition naturelle dans la fonction publique.

- À compter du 1^{er} avril 2025, les organismes de la fonction publique fédérale devront couvrir une partie de la hausse des dépenses de fonctionnement à l'aide de leurs ressources existantes.
- Au cours des quatre prochaines années, selon les taux historiques d'attrition naturelle, le gouvernement s'attend à ce que la taille de la fonction publique diminue d'environ 5 000 équivalents temps plein par rapport à une taille d'environ 368 000 au 31 mars 2024.
- Globalement, ces mesures permettront de réaliser les économies restantes de 4,2 milliards de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2025-2026, et de 1,3 milliard de dollars par la suite, vers l'objectif de recentrage des dépenses du gouvernement.

Les Canadiennes et les Canadiens savent à quel point il est important de gérer un budget de façon responsable tout en faisant face à la hausse des coûts. Ils s'attendent à juste titre à ce que le gouvernement fasse de même. Cette mesure n'aura aucune incidence sur les prestations versées à la population canadienne et sera mise en œuvre de façon à continuer d'appuyer la représentation régionale et une main-d'œuvre diversifiée dans la fonction publique.

À l'avenir, le gouvernement continuera d'examiner les dépenses des ministères et celles liées aux initiatives clés pour assurer le fonctionnement efficace et efficient de l'administration publique pour la population canadienne. L'examen continu des dépenses et des programmes du gouvernement constitue un élément important de la gestion prudente et responsable des finances publiques.

Renforcer l'intégrité au sein de la fonction publique

Le gouvernement prend des mesures pour appliquer et respecter les normes les plus élevées en matière d'approvisionnement afin d'assurer une saine gestion des fonds publics. Ce travail est essentiel, car il donne à la population canadienne l'assurance que les institutions fédérales sont efficaces et efficientes. Dans le cadre de ce travail, le gouvernement a récemment mis en œuvre des normes supplémentaires robustes pour renforcer la supervision et veiller à ce que les fonctionnaires respectent les normes éthiques les plus strictes.

Le 20 mars 2024, le ministre des Services publics et de l'Approvisionnement et la présidente du Conseil du Trésor ont annoncé une série de mesures visant à renforcer les régimes d'approvisionnement et de conflits d'intérêts du gouvernement :

- ✓ Diffuser, le mois dernier, des directives mises à jour en matière d’approvisionnement pour les gestionnaires afin de renforcer l’utilisation prudente des fonds publics. Les gestionnaires doivent notamment examiner les stratégies en matière de ressources humaines et de dotation avant d’obtenir des services professionnels, appliquer des critères d’évaluation stricts lorsqu’un fournisseur est sélectionné, respecter des protocoles de diligence raisonnable clairs pour garantir l’absence de conflits d’intérêts et s’assurer que toutes les obligations contractuelles sont respectées par les tiers fournisseurs.
- ✓ Lancer, plus tôt ce mois-ci, des audits pangouvernementaux afin de s’assurer que la gouvernance, la prise de décisions et les contrôles associés aux contrats de services professionnels, y compris en matière de TI, respectent les normes éthiques les plus strictes. Les résultats des audits sont prévus d’ici décembre 2024.
- ✓ Lancer, au cours des prochains mois, un nouveau processus de risque et de conformité afin de s’assurer que les tendances pangouvernementales, les risques et le rendement ministériel respectent les normes les plus strictes, et prendre des mesures correctives au besoin, le plus tôt possible.
- ✓ Mettre de l’avant, au cours du prochain mois, des lignes directrices renforcées en matière de responsabilisation pour les gestionnaires lorsqu’ils passent des marchés de services professionnels, y compris une validation robuste qu’un entrepreneur potentiel constitue l’approche optimale pour répondre aux besoins opérationnels.
- ✓ S’engager à publier plus de renseignements détaillés sur la passation de marchés sur le portail des Données ouvertes d’une façon claire, exacte et plus conviviale.

Ces mesures favoriseront la transparence dans la passation des marchés et permettront de mettre à profit l’analyse des données pour cerner toute anomalie potentielle dans la facturation et prendre des mesures immédiates pour les résoudre. En outre, les changements annoncés permettront aux fonctionnaires de mieux comprendre leurs responsabilités en ce qui a trait à l’occupation d’un emploi à l’extérieur de la fonction publique.

L'approvisionnement gouvernemental pour stimuler l'innovation

L'approvisionnement public peut servir d'outil pour stimuler l'innovation et aider les entreprises canadiennes à mettre en marché des solutions novatrices de pointe. Le pouvoir d'achat fédéral peut et devrait être mis à profit pour aider les petites entreprises et la communauté de l'innovation à faire croître l'économie et à créer plus de bons emplois pour la population canadienne.

- Le budget de 2024 annonce l'intention du gouvernement de proposer des cibles en matière d'approvisionnement prévues par la loi pour les petites et moyennes entreprises et les sociétés novatrices. Le gouvernement tiendra des consultations auprès des parties intéressées de l'industrie et des organismes axés sur l'innovation, et évaluera également les pratiques exemplaires internationales au moment d'élaborer une proposition.

Une proposition concernant des cibles sera présentée dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2024*.

Renforcer la cybersécurité

La cybersécurité est plus importante que jamais, car les Canadiennes et les Canadiens utilisent de plus en plus les services numériques pour interagir avec le gouvernement et recevoir leurs prestations. Le gouvernement renforce ses outils pour maintenir les services numériques, protéger les renseignements personnels et améliorer la résilience des organismes fédéraux face aux nouvelles cybermenaces.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 11,1 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, au Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada pour mettre en œuvre une stratégie pangouvernementale en matière de cybersécurité. Le gouvernement s'assurera ainsi d'être bien outillé pour lutter contre les cybermenaces et régler rapidement et efficacement toute vulnérabilité dans l'ensemble des services numériques gouvernementaux.
- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également de verser 27 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, et 2,3 millions de dollars par année par la suite au Centre d'analyse des opérations et déclarations financières du Canada (CANAFE) en vue d'améliorer sa cyberrésilience et d'assurer la mise en œuvre de mesures de protection des données supplémentaires à long terme.
- Afin d'assurer une compréhension commune des pratiques exemplaires en matière de cybersécurité et de cerner les domaines d'intervention prioritaires pour renforcer la cyberrésilience, le gouvernement propose

également de lancer un examen de la gouvernance des données des organismes du secteur financier fédéral, qui sera mené par le ministère des Finances Canada.

Examiner le cadre d'assurance-dépôts

Le cadre fédéral d'assurance-dépôts favorise la stabilité du système financier au Canada en protégeant l'épargne des Canadiennes et des Canadiens, et en assurant l'accès aux services financiers dans le cas improbable d'une faillite bancaire.

Il faut évaluer continuellement le cadre d'assurance-dépôts pour maintenir son efficacité et l'adapter à l'évolution du système financier et du marché.

- Afin de préserver le solide cadre canadien d'assurance-dépôts et de protéger l'épargne de tous et de toutes, le budget de 2024 annonce que le gouvernement a l'intention d'entreprendre un examen de ce cadre à compter de 2024.
- Ce travail sera dirigé par le ministère des Finances Canada, en collaboration avec la Société d'assurance-dépôts du Canada et d'autres organismes du secteur financier. Le gouvernement tiendra des consultations plus tard en 2024 et étudiera les changements devant être apportés au cadre de protection des déposants, le cas échéant, pour mieux répondre aux besoins changeants de la population canadienne et assurer la stabilité financière.

Fournir un financement des immobilisations prévisible pour les actifs fédéraux

Les systèmes fédéraux de biens immobiliers et de technologie de l'information font partie intégrante de tout ce que fait le gouvernement, qu'il s'agisse d'exécuter des programmes et d'offrir des services à la population canadienne, de soutenir l'économie et les communautés, ou encore de réaliser des objectifs gouvernementaux généraux en matière d'accessibilité et de réduction des émissions. Fournir à Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada un financement des immobilisations prévisible pour gérer ces biens est avantageux à long terme et permet au gouvernement de mieux servir la population.

- Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 6,7 milliards de dollars sur 20 ans, à compter de 2024-2025, à Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada afin d'appuyer la gestion de son portefeuille d'actifs.
 - Le financement servira notamment à la mise à niveau des installations de Laboratoires Canada, à la réfection de la route de l'Alaska, à la poursuite des rénovations sur la Cité parlementaire, à la modernisation des systèmes de technologie de l'information du receveur général qui versent plus de 300 millions de paiements à la

population canadienne chaque année, et à la réalisation des travaux de réhabilitation nécessaires à l'édifice de la Cour suprême du Canada.

Assurer l'intégrité et la stabilité du système d'octroi de l'asile

Partout dans le monde, le nombre de personnes déplacées en raison de l'instabilité politique, de conflits, de la pauvreté et des changements climatiques ne cesse d'augmenter. Selon l'Agence des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés, en 2022, le nombre mondial de nouvelles demandes d'asile individuelles a augmenté de 83 % par rapport à 2021. Le Canada n'est pas à l'abri de ces dynamiques, et plus que jamais, des gens viennent au Canada en quête de sécurité et de stabilité.

Le système d'octroi de l'asile du Canada, qui comprend des processus et des règles guidant le travail du personnel des services frontaliers et de l'immigration ainsi que des membres de la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié, qui traitent les demandes d'asile, enquêtent et statuent sur celles-ci, a eu du mal à s'adapter au nombre sans précédent de demandes d'asile. Cette situation a entraîné des périodes d'incertitude plus longues pour les personnes qui ont un besoin légitime de protection et retardé le renvoi des personnes dont la demande d'asile a été refusée.

Pour maintenir l'intégrité et l'équité du système d'octroi de l'asile :

- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de fournir un financement de 743,5 millions de dollars sur cinq ans, à compter de 2024-2025, avec 0,9 million de dollars en amortissement restant, et de 159,5 millions de dollars par année par la suite à Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada, à l'Agence des services frontaliers du Canada et à la Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié. Il favorisera la stabilité et l'intégrité du système d'octroi de l'asile du Canada. De ce montant, 72 millions de dollars sur deux ans, à compter de 2027-2028, et 36 millions de dollars par année par la suite proviendraient des ressources ministérielles existantes.
- ▶ Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose également d'apporter des modifications à la *Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés* afin de simplifier et de rationaliser le processus de traitement des demandes d'asile pour arriver à des décisions et à des renvois plus rapides.

Chapitre 8

L'équité fiscale pour chaque génération

en millions de dollars

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
8.1. Équité fiscale	0	-6 715	-3 015	-5	-3 285	4 670	-17 690
Accroître l'équité fiscale	0	-6 900	-3 370	-375	-3 660	-5 050	-19 355
Un allègement fiscal pour les propriétaires d'entreprise	0	185	355	370	375	380	1 665
8.2. Moderniser le régime fiscal du Canada et offrir de meilleurs services	0	6	-153	-263	-252	-185	-847
Offrir la production automatisée des déclarations de revenus aux personnes à faible revenu ¹	0	10	11	11	11	11	54
Réduire le temps d'attente des centres d'appels de l'ARC	0	249	87	0	0	0	336
Créer un portail d'authentification unique pour les services gouvernementaux	0	6	7	8	2	2	25
Accroître la transparence fiscale des cryptoactifs ¹	0	6	6	11	15	12	52
Réduire la dépendance à la nicotine pour une prochaine génération en meilleure santé	0	-325	-350	-340	-330	-320	-1 665
Améliorer le versement des prestations ²	0	60	87	51	53	113	364
<i>Moins : Fonds du compte du RPC</i>	0	-2	-5	-7	-7	-7	-27
Prolonger le versement de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants aux familles en deuil	0	1	3	3	4	4	15
8.3. Un gouvernement efficace et efficient	0	141	336	176	237	188	1 077
Renforcer la cybersécurité	0	14	14	15	3	3	49
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-1	-1	-1	0	0	-3
<i>Moins : Coûts à recouvrer</i>	0	0	-4	-2	-1	-1	-8
Fournir un financement des immobilisations prévisible pour les actifs fédéraux	0	44	114	23	120	66	368
Assurer l'intégrité et la stabilité du système d'octroi de l'asile	0	83	213	142	150	156	743
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	0	0	0	-36	-36	-72

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Investissements supplémentaires – L'équité fiscale pour chaque génération	35	77	-162	-179	-220	-238	-687
Manipuler le statut de faillite	0	-85	-85	-85	-85	-85	-425
Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce son intention de modifier la Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu pour s'attaquer à la planification qui implique la manipulation du statut de faillite d'une société insolvable, comme il est indiqué dans « Mesures fiscales : renseignements supplémentaires ».							
Financement de l'ARC pour administrer les mesures annoncées antérieurement	0	19	18	17	14	14	81
Financement proposé pour l'ARC et l'ASFC du Canada afin d'administrer des mesures déjà annoncées et d'autres mesures fiscales, y compris les modifications au contingent de versement pour les organismes de bienfaisance, la redevance fédérale sur les combustibles dans les quatre provinces de l'Atlantique, le cadre du droit d'accise sur les produits de vapotage et la mesure visant la location à court terme							
Modifier la réforme de l'impôt minimum de remplacement	35	131	122	113	113	108	622
Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement annonce son intention de revoir la proposition d'impôt minimum de remplacement figurant dans le budget de 2023, comme il est indiqué dans « Mesures fiscales : renseignements supplémentaires ».							
Accroître la capacité de contrer les stratagèmes de planification fiscale abusive	0	3	4	4	4	4	18
<i>Moins : Revenus fiscaux projetés</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-100</i>	<i>-500</i>
Financement proposé au ministère des Finances pour améliorer l'intégrité du régime fiscal. L'augmentation qui découle de l'élaboration de la législation fiscale devrait se traduire par des recettes fédérales supplémentaires pour le cadre financier totalisant 500 millions de dollars sur cinq ans.							
Accroître la posture de sécurité du Bureau du Conseil privé	0	8	9	9	9	5	40
Financement proposé au BCP pour renforcer la sécurité physique et la cybersécurité, ainsi que pour élargir l'accès aux technologies de communication sécurisées pour les hauts dirigeants du gouvernement.							
Santé au travail de la fonction publique	0	8	8	8	0	0	23
Financement proposé à SC pour le Programme de santé au travail de la fonction publique afin de s'assurer que les organismes fédéraux satisfont à leurs obligations en matière de santé en vertu du Code canadien du travail.							
Accélérer l'accès aux renseignements	0	22	28	28	3	3	84
Financement proposé au SCT et à BAC pour maintenir le régime relatif à l'accès à l'information et à la protection des renseignements personnels.							
Investir dans le fonctionnement de la flotte de la Garde côtière canadienne de l'avenir	0	49	78	86	92	93	397

	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029	Total
Financement proposé au MPO afin de s'assurer que la Garde côtière canadienne dispose de la capacité de formation, de l'équipage hauturier, du personnel de soutien et des provisions nécessaires pour exploiter sa future flotte de navires.							
Soutenir la stratégie du gouvernement en matière de ressources humaines et de paye	0	135	0	0	0	0	135
Financement proposé à SPAC et au SCT pour améliorer les ressources humaines et les systèmes de paye de la fonction publique, y compris la poursuite des travaux sur une éventuelle solution de paye de nouvelle génération.							
Favoriser une fonction publique fédérale accessible, diversifiée, équitable et inclusive	0	8	7	1	1	1	17
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
Financement proposé au SCT et à la CFP pour soutenir le Bureau de l'accessibilité au sein de la fonction publique et le Programme fédéral de stages pour les Canadiens en situation de handicap, ainsi que pour améliorer les processus de recrutement et d'évaluation pour les personnes en situation de handicap.							
Soutenir le Commissariat à l'intégrité du secteur public	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1
Financement proposé à l'ISPC pour qu'il continue de remplir son mandat d'enquêter sur les divulgations et les plaintes en vertu du régime de divulgation d'actes répréhensibles du gouvernement fédéral mis à la disposition des fonctionnaires.							
Revenus tirés des cotisations d'assurance-emploi pour des mesures comprises dans le budget de 2024	0	-119	-250	-261	-271	-281	-1 182
Comprend le revenu tiré de l'assurance-emploi pour prolonger le soutien temporaire offert aux travailleurs saisonniers à la section 4.2, l'amélioration du versement des prestations à la section 8.2 et le rajustement des prix du loyer d'Emploi et Développement social Canada au Tableau A1.16.							
Chapitre 8 – Incidence budgétaire nette	35	-6 492	-2 995	-271	-3 520	-4 905	-18 147

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Un glossaire des abréviations utilisées dans ce tableau est présenté à la fin de l'annexe 1.

¹ Frais administratifs pour l'Agence du revenu du Canada.

² Mesure partiellement remboursée par la bonification des cotisations d'assurance-emploi.

Annexe 1

Précisions au sujet des projections économiques et budgétaires

Projections économiques

Depuis 1994, le gouvernement fonde sa planification économique et budgétaire sur la moyenne des prévisions économiques du secteur privé. Cette approche contribue à l'objectivité et à la transparence des données et confère un élément d'indépendance aux prévisions économiques et budgétaires du gouvernement. Les prévisions économiques exposées dans la présente section sont fondées sur une enquête réalisée en mars 2024.

Des économistes de 12 institutions du secteur privé ont participé à l'enquête de mars :

- BMO Marchés des capitaux
- Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec
- Marchés mondiaux CIBC
- Le Conference Board du Canada
- Desjardins
- Industrielle Alliance, Assurance et services financiers inc.
- Valeurs mobilières Banque Laurentienne
- Banque Nationale Marchés financiers
- Banque Royale du Canada
- Banque Scotia
- Groupe Financier Banque TD
- Université de Toronto (programme d'analyse politique et économique)

Les données macroéconomiques tirées de l'enquête de mars 2024 constituent un point de départ raisonnable pour la planification budgétaire. Pour favoriser une planification économique et budgétaire prudente, le ministère des Finances Canada a créé deux scénarios, l'un envisageant une croissance plus rapide et l'autre, une croissance plus lente, par rapport à l'enquête de mars (voir ci-dessous).

Dans l'ensemble, les économistes du secteur privé ont revu à la hausse leurs perspectives de croissance à court terme dans l'enquête de mars 2024 par rapport à l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* (Énoncé de 2023), mais ils ont révisé à la baisse leurs perspectives de croissance en 2025 et dans les dernières années de la période de projection (tableau A1.1). Au cours des

prochains trimestres, on s'attend à ce que le Canada enregistre une croissance modérée en deçà de son potentiel sous l'effet des hausses antérieures des taux d'intérêt, avant d'afficher une reprise graduelle vers une croissance accrue. La croissance du produit intérieur brut (PIB) devrait ralentir et passer de 1,1 % en 2023 à 0,7 % en 2024, avant de rebondir pour atteindre 1,9 % en 2025 (par rapport aux taux escomptés précédemment de 0,5 % et de 2,2 %, respectivement). À la lumière de ces perspectives révisées, d'ici la fin de 2025, le niveau du PIB réel sera inférieur de 0,2 % au taux projeté dans l'Énoncé de 2023.

Le tableau A1.2 présente une comparaison des moyennes tirées de l'enquête de mars par rapport aux prévisions de croissance du PIB réel d'autres institutions.

À mesure que l'économie ralentit, le taux de chômage devrait remonter et atteindre 6,5 % au quatrième trimestre de 2024, demeurant néanmoins à un niveau historiquement bas et considérablement inférieur aux sommets atteints au cours des récessions passées. Compte tenu de la forte croissance démographique qui se poursuit, cette hausse du taux de chômage devrait être attribuable surtout au ralentissement de l'embauche plutôt qu'à d'importantes mises à pied. Le taux de chômage devrait s'établir en moyenne à 6,3 % en 2025 et continuer à baisser graduellement pour atteindre 5,7 % d'ici 2028, un taux analogue à celui prévu dans l'Énoncé de 2023.

Les économistes du secteur privé prévoient que l'inflation de l'indice des prix à la consommation (IPC) continuera de s'atténuer pour atteindre à la fin de cette année environ 2 %, un taux qui se situe dans la fourchette cible de la Banque du Canada. Sur une base annuelle, l'inflation de l'IPC devrait passer de 3,9 % en 2023 à 2,5 % en 2024, puis se stabiliser à environ 2,0 % au cours du reste de la période de projection, ce qui correspond à la prévision de l'Énoncé de 2023.

Les taux d'intérêt à court terme devraient passer d'une moyenne de 4,8 % en 2023 à 4,5 % en 2024 et à 3,1 % en 2025, soit environ 20 points de base de plus par année que les taux prévus dans l'Énoncé de 2023, avant de s'établir à 2,7 % au cours des trois dernières années de la période de projection. Les taux d'intérêt à long terme devraient atteindre en moyenne 3,3 % au cours de la période de projection, soit une hausse d'environ 10 points de base en moyenne par année par rapport à la projection de l'Énoncé de 2023.

Dans l'enquête de mars, les économistes du secteur privé s'attendent à ce que les prix du pétrole brut restent stables et s'établissent en moyenne à 78 \$ US le baril pendant la période de projection, ce qui ressemble beaucoup à la prévision indiquée dans l'Énoncé de 2023.

L'inflation du PIB au deuxième semestre de l'année dernière a été plus forte que prévu dans l'Énoncé de 2023. Par conséquent, l'inflation du PIB s'est établie en moyenne à 1,6 % pour l'ensemble de l'année, alors qu'un taux de 1,0 % était prévu dans l'Énoncé de 2023. En outre, les économistes du secteur privé ont

revu à la hausse le taux prévu pour 2024, qui passe à 3,0 %, comparativement à 2,0 % dans l'Énoncé de 2023. Au cours des dernières années de la période de projection, l'inflation du PIB devrait être légèrement inférieure aux projections de l'Énoncé de 2023 d'environ 0,1 point de pourcentage en moyenne par an.

Compte tenu de l'inflation du PIB plus élevée que prévu l'an dernier et des révisions à la hausse des perspectives d'inflation du PIB pour 2024, le niveau du PIB nominal (la mesure la plus large de l'assiette fiscale) est supérieur à la projection de l'Énoncé de 2023 de 18 milliards de dollars en 2023 et de 56 milliards de dollars en 2024. Toutefois, étant donné que la croissance du PIB réel et l'inflation du PIB devraient ralentir dans les dernières années de la période de projection, l'écart entre le niveau du PIB nominal et les projections de l'Énoncé de 2023 diminue graduellement au cours des quatre dernières années de la période de projection pour s'établir en moyenne à 39 milliards de dollars par année au cours de cette période.

Tableau A1.1

Moyenne des prévisions économiques du secteur privé

en pourcentage, sauf indication contraire

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2023-2028
Croissance du PIB réel¹							
Énoncé de 2023	1,1	0,5	2,2	2,4	2,2	2,0	1,7
Budget de 2024	1,1	0,7	1,9	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,7
Inflation du PIB¹							
Énoncé de 2023	1,0	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,9
Budget de 2024	1,6	3,0	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1
Croissance du PIB nominal¹							
Énoncé de 2023	2,1	2,5	4,3	4,5	4,3	4,2	3,6
Budget de 2024	2,7	3,8	3,9	4,2	4,2	4,0	3,8
PIB nominal (en milliards de dollars)¹							
Énoncé de 2023	2 871	2 942	3 067	3 207	3 346	3 486	
Budget de 2024	2 889	2 998	3 115	3 246	3 382	3 518	
Écart entre l'Énoncé de 2023 et le budget de 2024	18	56	47	39	36	32	38
Taux des bons du Trésor à 3 mois							
Énoncé de 2023	4,8	4,3	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,6	3,3
Budget de 2024	4,8	4,5	3,1	2,7	2,7	2,7	3,4
Taux des obligations du gouvernement à 10 ans							
Énoncé de 2023	3,3	3,3	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,3	3,2
Budget de 2024	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,4	3,3
Taux de change (cents US/\$ CAN)							
Énoncé de 2023	74,3	75,2	77,4	78,6	78,7	79,1	77,2
Budget de 2024	74,1	74,4	76,4	77,6	78,0	78,5	76,5
Taux de chômage							
Énoncé de 2023	5,4	6,4	6,2	5,9	5,8	5,7	5,9
Budget de 2024	5,4	6,3	6,3	6,0	5,8	5,7	5,9
Inflation de l'indice des prix à la consommation							
Énoncé de 2023	3,8	2,5	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,4
Budget de 2024	3,9	2,5	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,4
Croissance du PIB réel des États-Unis							
Énoncé de 2023	2,1	0,7	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,8
Budget de 2024	2,5	2,2	1,6	2,0	1,9	1,9	2,0
Prix du pétrole brut West Texas Intermediaire (\$ US/baril)							
Énoncé de 2023	77	78	77	77	77	79	78
Budget de 2024	78	78	78	78	78	78	78

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, la moyenne des prévisions indiquée peut ne pas correspondre à la moyenne des années correspondantes. Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

¹ Les chiffres présentés précédemment ont été redressés de façon à tenir compte des révisions des données antérieures du Système de comptabilité nationale du Canada.

Sources : Statistique Canada; pour l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023, enquête de septembre 2023 du ministère des Finances Canada auprès d'économistes du secteur privé; pour le budget de 2024, enquête de mars 2024 du ministère des Finances Canada auprès d'économistes du secteur privé

Tableau A1.2

Comparaison des prévisions concernant la croissance du PIB réel
en pourcentage

	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028
Budget de 2024	1,1	0,7	1,9	2,2	2,1	2,0
Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE)	1,1	0,9	1,9	..	..	..
Directeur parlementaire du budget (DPB)	1,1	0,8	2,4	2,2	2,1	2,0
Fonds monétaire international (FMI)	1,1	1,4	2,3	..	..	..
Banque du Canada	1,1	1,5	2,2	1,9	..	..

Sources : Statistique Canada; pour le budget de 2024, voir le tableau A1.1; Perspectives économiques intermédiaires de l'OCDE, février 2024; Évaluation économique et financière du DPB, mars 2024; FMI, Perspectives de l'économie mondiale – Mise à jour, janvier 2024; Banque du Canada, Rapport sur la politique monétaire, avril 2024

Changements dans les projections budgétaires depuis l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023

Les projections budgétaires présentées dans ce budget sont fondées sur les projections économiques issues de l'enquête de mars 2024 auprès d'économistes du secteur privé. Les tableaux qui suivent présentent les changements survenus dans les perspectives budgétaires depuis l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023, notamment en raison de l'incidence des mesures prises par le gouvernement depuis l'Énoncé de 2023, des mesures prévues dans le présent budget et des résultats financiers cumulatifs à ce jour.

Évolution des perspectives budgétaires depuis l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023

Tableau A1.3

Évolution du contexte économique et budgétaire et mesures stratégiques
en milliards de dollars

	Projection					
	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Solde budgétaire - Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023 (Énoncé de 2023)	-40,0	-38,4	-38,3	-27,1	-23,8	-18,4
Évolution économique et budgétaire depuis l'Énoncé de 2023	3,4	3,9	6,9	6,5	4,1	4,3
Solde budgétaire avant les mesures stratégiques	-36,7	-34,5	-31,3	-20,6	-19,7	-14,1
Mesures stratégiques prises depuis l'Énoncé de 2023	-3,3	-0,3	0,3	0,3	-0,9	-0,7

	Projection					
	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Mesures du budget de 2024 (par chapitre)						
1. Des logements plus abordables	0,0	-1,0	-1,6	-2,0	-2,1	-1,9
2. Donner à chaque génération les moyens de réussir	0,0	-1,4	-2,0	-2,0	-2,3	-2,7
3. Réduire le coût de la vie au quotidien	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
4. Une croissance économique qui profite à chaque génération	0,0	-2,9	-0,5	-1,7	-0,8	-1,7
5. Des communautés plus en santé et en sécurité	0,0	-2,4	-1,7	-0,9	-0,7	-0,7
6. Un avenir équitable pour les Autochtones	-0,1	-3,0	-2,7	-1,6	-1,0	-0,8
7. Protéger les Canadiennes et les Canadiens et défendre la démocratie	0,0	-0,8	-2,4	-2,5	-2,7	-2,3
8. L'équité fiscale pour chaque génération	0,0	6,5	3,0	0,3	3,5	4,9
Total – Mesures stratégiques prises depuis l'Énoncé de 2023 et dans le budget de 2024	-3,3	-5,3	-7,5	-10,1	-7,1	-5,9
Solde budgétaire	-40,0	-39,8	-38,9	-30,8	-26,8	-20,0
Solde budgétaire (% du PIB)	-1,4	-1,3	-1,2	-0,9	-0,8	-0,6
Dettes fédérales (% du PIB)	42,1	41,9	41,5	40,8	40,0	39,0
Solde budgétaire – scénario optimiste	-38,4	-33,5	-31,2	-23,2	-20,2	-13,2
Solde budgétaire (% du PIB)	-1,3	-1,1	-1,0	-0,7	-0,6	-0,4
Dettes fédérales (% du PIB)	42,0	41,2	40,5	39,6	38,7	37,6
Solde budgétaire - scénario pessimiste	-40,4	-48,0	-52,1	-39,2	-32,3	-24,1
Solde budgétaire (% du PIB)	-1,4	-1,6	-1,7	-1,2	-1,0	-0,7
Dettes fédérales (% du PIB)	42,1	42,7	43,2	42,2	41,2	40,2
Solde budgétaire - Énoncé de 2023	-40,0	-38,4	-38,3	-27,1	-23,8	-18,4
Solde budgétaire (% du PIB)	-1,4	-1,3	-1,2	-0,8	-0,7	-0,5
Dettes fédérales (% du PIB)	42,4	42,7	42,2	41,2	40,2	39,1

Un nombre négatif indique une détérioration du solde budgétaire (en raison d'une baisse des revenus ou d'une augmentation des charges). Un nombre positif indique une amélioration du solde budgétaire (en raison d'une hausse des revenus ou d'une baisse des charges).

Évolution de la situation économique et budgétaire depuis l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023

Tableau A1.4

Évolution de la situation économique et budgétaire depuis l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023

en milliards de dollars

	Projection					
	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Évolution de la situation économique et budgétaire, par composante¹						
Variation des revenus budgétaires						
(1.1) Impôt sur le revenu	7,7	7,7	9,0	7,4	4,9	5,0
(1.2) Taxes et droits d'accise	-0,9	0,2	0,0	-0,1	-0,1	-0,4
(1.3) Produits issus de la tarification de la pollution à retourner aux particuliers	0,0	-0,1	-0,2	-0,4	-0,5	-0,5
(1.4) Cotisations d'assurance-emploi	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,5	0,9	1,0
(1.5) Autres revenus ²	1,8	-0,1	0,0	0,3	0,1	1,2
(1) Total – Revenus budgétaires	8,9	7,9	9,0	7,9	5,3	6,3
Variation des charges de programmes						
(2.1) Principaux transferts aux particuliers	-0,1	-0,4	-0,3	0,5	0,3	0,0
(2.2) Principaux transferts aux autres provinces, territoires et municipalités	0,2	0,1	0,0	-0,1	0,0	0,3
(2.3) Produits issus de la tarification de la pollution retournés aux particuliers	1,3	-0,3	-0,9	0,5	0,8	0,6
(2.4) Charges de programmes directes	-6,2	-1,3	0,4	-0,4	0,1	0,8
(2) Total des charges de programmes excluant les pertes actuarielles nettes	-4,8	-1,8	-0,8	0,5	1,2	1,7
(3) Frais de la dette publique	-0,7	-1,7	-1,6	-1,9	-2,4	-3,7
(4) Pertes actuarielles nettes (gains actuariels nets)	0,0	-0,4	0,2	0,1	0,0	-0,1
(5) Total – Évolution de la situation économique et budgétaire	3,4	3,9	6,9	6,5	4,1	4,3

¹ Un nombre négatif indique une détérioration du solde budgétaire (en raison d'une baisse des revenus ou d'une augmentation des charges). Un nombre positif indique une amélioration du solde budgétaire (en raison d'une hausse des revenus ou d'une baisse des charges).

² Aux fins du présent tableau seulement, les autres revenus comprennent les revenus fiscaux au titre du Pilier Un et du Pilier Deux, ainsi que la taxe sur les logements sous-utilisés.

Par rapport à l'Énoncé de 2023, les projections des revenus budgétaires ont été révisées à la hausse de 7,6 milliards de dollars par année en moyenne, en raison avant tout d'une hausse des rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers. Cette progression a été en partie annulée par la baisse des revenus prévus dans un certain nombre de secteurs (y compris l'impôt sur le revenu des non-résidents, les taxes et droits d'accise et les revenus des sociétés d'État).

- Les perspectives pour les rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu ont été révisées à la hausse de 7,0 milliards de dollars par année en moyenne, ce qui s'explique principalement par l'accroissement prévu des rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers et des sociétés.
- Les perspectives relatives aux taxes et droits d'accise ont été révisées à la baisse en 2023-2024, les revenus de la taxe sur les produits et services (TPS) perçue et des droits de douane à l'importation étant inférieurs aux prévisions. Pour le reste de la période de projection, les perspectives demeurent largement inchangées.
- Au cours de la période de projection, on prévoit une diminution des produits issus du régime fédéral de tarification de la pollution provenant des provinces et des territoires où s'applique le filet de sécurité fédéral, à la lumière de la modélisation d'Environnement et Changement climatique Canada. Les produits directs de la tarification fédérale de la pollution continueront d'être remis dans leur intégralité aux particuliers, aux petites et moyennes entreprises, aux agriculteurs et aux gouvernements autochtones, dans les provinces où cette redevance est perçue, car le programme est sans incidence sur les revenus du gouvernement fédéral. De plus, les produits issus du système de tarification fondé sur le rendement (STFR) sont retournés aux gouvernements des provinces et territoires ou remis par l'intermédiaire du fonds des produits issus du STFR. Les produits directs de la tarification fédérale de la pollution perçus au Yukon et au Nunavut sont remis au gouvernement du territoire concerné.
- Les revenus tirés des cotisations d'assurance-emploi devraient être plus élevés en 2023-2024 en raison des rentrées cumulatives plus élevées que prévu à ce jour, tandis que le renforcement du marché du travail et des projections salariales devrait faire augmenter les revenus estimés au cours de la période de projection.
- Les autres revenus ont été revus à la hausse en 2023-2024 en raison d'une augmentation des revenus d'intérêts et de pénalités au titre des dettes fiscales. La diminution du revenu net projeté des sociétés d'État entreprises contribue à des révisions à la baisse à court terme, mais ce déclin se stabilisera, de sorte qu'une progression des revenus est attendue à compter de 2027-2028. Tout au long de la période de projection, l'augmentation attendue des revenus des autres programmes et des revenus nets sur opérations de change entraîne des révisions à la hausse.

Par rapport à l'Énoncé de 2023, les perspectives concernant les charges de programmes ont été révisées à la hausse dans les premières années de la période de projection, en raison de l'augmentation des charges de programme directes et des principaux transferts aux particuliers. Les charges de programmes sont en baisse dans les dernières années de la période de projection, sous l'effet d'une diminution des principaux transferts et des retours des produits issus du régime de tarification de la pollution aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens, ainsi que de charges de programmes directes légèrement à la baisse.

- Compte tenu des résultats cumulatifs à ce jour, les principaux transferts aux particuliers sont légèrement plus élevés en 2023-2024, y compris les prestations aux personnes âgées, les prestations d'assurance-emploi et les paiements de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants. Cette hausse est compensée en partie par une augmentation des recouvrements prévus des paiements en trop de prestations d'urgence de soutien au revenu liées à la COVID-19, par rapport à l'Énoncé de 2023. Pour le reste de la période de projection, les prestations d'assurance-emploi sont plus élevées en raison de la hausse des salaires et des projections du taux de chômage, et les paiements de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants sont légèrement plus élevés en raison de l'application prospective des résultats de l'exercice en cours. Les prestations aux personnes âgées devraient être moins élevées, en raison de la révision du nombre prévu de bénéficiaires.
- Les projections des principaux transferts aux provinces, territoires et municipalités affichent une légère baisse au cours de la période de projection, en raison des changements à court terme dans les perspectives économiques, qui entraînent une révision à la baisse de la formule de financement des territoires et un abattement d'impôt du Québec plus élevé que prévu. Le déclin des transferts est en partie compensé par une augmentation des paiements de péréquation projetés, qui sont indexés sur la croissance du PIB nominal.
- Pour ce qui est du retour aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens des produits issus de la tarification de la pollution, les montants remis sont plus faibles pour la plupart des années, en raison de la baisse des produits mentionnée ci-dessus, ainsi que de la révision du calendrier de remise des produits issus de la tarification de la pollution aux petites et moyennes entreprises et aux gouvernements autochtones dans les provinces ou territoires où ils sont générés. Plus de 90 % de ces produits sont retournés directement aux Canadiennes et aux Canadiens par l'intermédiaire de la Remise canadienne sur le carbone.

- Les prévisions pour les charges de programmes directes ont été revues à la hausse en 2023-2024 par rapport aux prévisions indiquées dans l'Énoncé de 2023. L'augmentation des charges en 2023-2024 découle de la révision des provisions pour passif éventuel et indemnités, de l'augmentation plus forte que prévu des redevances pétrolières et gazières extracôtières retournées aux provinces et des crédits d'impôt remboursables plus élevés. Pendant toute la période de projection, les projections à la hausse des crédits d'impôt remboursables en raison du revenu prévu des sociétés plus élevé sont largement compensées par la révision du calendrier et des charges de mesures annoncées précédemment, ainsi que par la baisse des coûts des régimes de retraite et d'avantages sociaux de la fonction publique.

Les frais de la dette publique devraient augmenter en 2023-2024 par rapport aux projections de l'Énoncé de 2023 en raison des besoins d'emprunt à court terme plus élevés que prévu et des taux d'intérêt à court et à long terme plus élevés que ce qui avait été prévu par les économistes du secteur privé. Pour le reste de la période de projection, on s'attend à ce que les besoins d'emprunt et les taux d'intérêt élevés projetés à court et à long terme fassent augmenter les frais de la dette publique de 2 milliards de dollars par année, en moyenne, par rapport à ce qui était prévu dans l'Énoncé de 2023.

Les pertes actuarielles nettes, qui représentent l'amortissement des variations de la valeur des obligations accumulées du gouvernement au titre des régimes de retraite et autres avantages sociaux futurs du personnel et des actifs des fonds de pension, devraient augmenter en 2024-2025 et diminuer en 2025-2026 et 2026-2027 par rapport aux prévisions de l'Énoncé de 2023, compte tenu de la mise à jour des projections des taux d'intérêt à long terme.

État sommaire des opérations

Tableau A1.5

État sommaire des opérations

en milliards de dollars

	Projections						
	2022- 2023	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
Revenus budgétaires	447,8	465,1	497,8	514,6	535,7	561,4	586,3
Charges de programmes excluant les pertes actuarielles nettes	438,6	450,3	480,5	496,3	509,6	526,3	544,4
Frais de la dette publique	35,0	47,2	54,1	54,9	57,0	60,9	64,3
Total des charges, excluant les pertes actuarielles nettes	473,5	497,5	534,6	551,1	566,6	587,2	608,7
Solde budgétaire avant les pertes actuarielles nettes	-25,7	-32,5	-36,8	-36,5	-30,8	-25,8	-22,4
Pertes actuarielles nettes	-9,6	-7,6	-3,1	-2,4	0,1	-1,0	2,4
Solde budgétaire – budget de 2024	-35,3	-40,0	-39,8	-38,9	-30,8	-26,8	-20,0
Situation financière							
Total des passifs	1 925,0	2 004,5	2 091,3	2 200,0	2 298,0	2 400,1	2 491,4
Actifs financiers	642,3	676,6	719,1	783,9	844,8	915,0	978,5
Dette nette	1 282,8	1 327,8	1 372,2	1 416,1	1 453,2	1 485,1	1 513,0
Actifs non financiers	109,7	112,4	116,9	121,9	128,3	133,4	141,3
Dette fédérale¹	1 173,0	1 215,5	1 255,3	1 294,1	1 324,9	1 351,7	1 371,7
% du PIB							
Revenus budgétaires	15,9	16,1	16,6	16,5	16,5	16,6	16,7
Charges de programmes excluant les pertes actuarielles nettes	15,6	15,6	16,0	15,9	15,7	15,6	15,5
Frais de la dette publique	1,2	1,6	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8
Solde budgétaire	-1,3	-1,4	-1,3	-1,2	-0,9	-0,8	-0,6
Dette fédérale	41,7	42,1	41,9	41,5	40,8	40,0	39,0

¹ La projection de la dette fédérale pour 2023-2024 tient compte d'une estimation d'autres pertes globales de 1,1 milliard de dollars pour les sociétés d'État entreprises et d'autres entreprises publiques et d'une estimation de 1,3 milliard pour les pertes de réévaluation nettes au titre des accords de swap, des contrats de change à terme et d'autres instruments financiers.

² Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

Perspectives concernant les revenus budgétaires

Le tableau A1.6 donne un aperçu des revenus budgétaires prévus par composante principale.

Tableau A1.6

Perspectives concernant les revenus

en milliards de dollars

	Projection						
	2022– 2023	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Revenus d'impôt sur le revenu							
Impôt sur le revenu des particuliers	207,9	222,3	232,6	242,8	251,0	263,5	275,7
Impôt sur le revenu des sociétés	93,9	83,9	90,7	89,7	90,8	95,6	98,6
Impôt sur le revenu des non-résidents	13,2	12,6	13,1	13,4	13,5	13,9	14,4
Total	315,0	318,8	336,4	345,8	355,3	373,0	388,7
Revenus tirés des taxes et des droits d'accise							
Taxe sur les produits et services	46,0	51,5	54,1	55,3	56,8	58,8	60,8
Droits de douane à l'importation	6,1	5,6	5,9	6,1	6,5	6,8	7,1
Autres taxes et droits d'accise	12,2	12,9	13,4	13,5	13,7	13,8	13,9
Total	64,2	70,0	73,3	74,9	77,0	79,4	81,8
Autres taxes	0,0	0,1	2,4	1,0	3,7	2,9	3,1
Total – Revenus fiscaux	379,2	388,9	412,2	421,8	435,9	455,3	473,6
Produits issus de la tarification de la pollution à retourner aux particuliers	8,0	10,4	12,7	14,9	16,7	18,9	20,7
Revenus tirés des cotisations d'assurance-emploi	26,9	29,1	30,1	30,5	31,7	33,1	34,5
Autres revenus							
Sociétés d'État entreprises	6,5	3,2	8,7	13,1	16,1	18,2	20,5
Autres programmes	25,9	30,3	30,6	30,2	31,1	31,7	32,8
Revenu net des opérations de change	1,3	3,1	3,5	4,2	4,2	4,1	4,2
Total	33,6	36,6	42,8	47,5	51,4	54,1	57,4
Total – Revenus budgétaires	447,8	465,1	497,8	514,6	535,7	561,4	586,3
% du PIB							

	Projection						
	2022– 2023	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Total – Revenus fiscaux	13,5	13,5	13,7	13,5	13,4	13,5	13,5
Produits issus de la tarification de la pollution à retourner aux particuliers	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6
Revenus tirés des cotisations d'assurance-emploi	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0
Autres revenus	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6
Total – Revenus budgétaires	15,9	16,1	16,6	16,5	16,5	16,6	16,7

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

Revenus d'impôt sur le revenu

Les rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers devraient augmenter de 6,9 % pour atteindre 222,3 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024, compte tenu de la forte croissance des salaires et des résultats cumulatifs enregistrés à ce jour. Cette vigueur devrait persister jusqu'en 2024-2025, où les rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers devraient croître de 4,6 %, en partie sous l'effet du relèvement du taux d'inclusion des gains en capital (comme l'indique le chapitre 8). Pour le reste de la période de projection, les rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers devraient augmenter en moyenne de 4,3 % par année.

Les rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés devraient baisser de 10,7 %, pour tomber à 83,9 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024, en raison des faibles rentrées cumulatives à ce jour par rapport aux années précédentes, situation attribuable à la rentabilité plus faible des sociétés. Ces revenus devraient rebondir en 2024-2025, sous l'effet du relèvement du taux d'inclusion des gains en capital (comme l'indique le chapitre 8) et des bénéfices plus élevés des sociétés qui sont attendus. On s'attend à ce que la mesure touchant les gains en capital fasse augmenter les rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés de 4,9 milliards de dollars en 2024-2025 et de 10,6 milliards de dollars au cours de la période de projection. La croissance des rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés devrait atteindre en moyenne 3,3 % par année pendant la période de projection.

L'impôt sur le revenu payé par les non-résidents sur le revenu de source canadienne, notamment les dividendes et les paiements d'intérêts, devrait diminuer de 4,2 % pour s'établir à 12,6 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024, compte tenu de la faiblesse des rentrées cumulatives à ce jour. Pour le reste de la période de projection, la croissance des rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des non-résidents devrait atteindre en moyenne 2,4 % par année.

Revenus tirés des taxes et des droits d'accise

Les revenus tirés de la taxe sur les produits et services (TPS) devraient augmenter de 12 % pour atteindre 51,5 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024. Le taux de croissance élevé d'une année sur l'autre est attribuable à l'incidence des remboursements de TPS supplémentaires versés au cours de l'exercice précédent, soit 2022-2023, qui ont réduit les revenus enregistrés cette année-là. Pendant le reste de la période de projection, les revenus tirés de la TPS devraient augmenter de 3 % par année en moyenne, conformément aux perspectives de la consommation taxable.

Les droits de douane à l'importation devraient diminuer de 8,3 % pour s'établir à 5,6 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024, en raison de la faiblesse des résultats cumulatifs à ce jour, attribuable à la baisse des importations. Pour le reste de la période de projection, on s'attend à ce que les droits de douane à l'importation affichent un taux de croissance moyen de 4,7 %, conformément à la progression projetée des importations réelles.

Les autres taxes et droits d'accise devraient atteindre 12,9 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 (une hausse de 6 %), compte tenu des revenus cumulatifs élevés à ce jour, particulièrement pour les rentrées de la taxe sur les produits de luxe et les droits d'accise sur les produits de vapotage. D'ici 2028-2029, les revenus provenant des autres taxes et droits d'accise devraient atteindre 13,9 milliards de dollars.

Les autres taxes comprennent les revenus provenant de la taxe sur les logements sous-utilisés annoncée dans la *Mise à jour économique et budgétaire de 2021*, du Pilier Deux du plan de réforme fiscale internationale à deux piliers convenu par 139 membres du Cadre inclusif du G20/OCDE (Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques) et de la taxe sur les services numériques qui doit s'appliquer jusqu'à l'entrée en vigueur du Pilier Un. Les revenus tirés de ces taxes devraient atteindre 3,1 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029, principalement sous l'effet des nouveaux revenus projetés au titre du Pilier Deux. Les revenus issus du Pilier Deux devraient s'établir à 2,7 milliards de dollars en 2026-2027, à 1,9 milliard de dollars en 2027-2028 et à 2,1 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029, compte tenu des changements apportés au cadre multilatéral convenu depuis le budget de 2023 et des nouveaux renseignements obtenus sur la mise en œuvre dans d'autres pays. La taxe sur les services numériques devrait générer des revenus de 2,3 milliards de dollars en 2024-2025 (à la lumière des revenus des années d'imposition 2022, 2023 et 2024), puis de 900 millions de dollars au cours de chacune des quatre années suivantes.

Produits issus du régime de tarification de la pollution

Dans le cadre du régime de tarification de la pollution, les produits à retourner aux particuliers devraient passer d'environ 10,4 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 20,7 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029. La trajectoire du prix du carbone qui soutient cette prévision correspond à des augmentations annuelles de 15 \$ par tonne, à partir du prix de 65 \$ par tonne en vigueur à compter de 2023-2024. Tous les produits directs continueront d'être remis dans les provinces ou les territoires où ils sont perçus, car le régime est sans incidence sur les revenus du gouvernement fédéral.

Revenus tirés des cotisations d'assurance-emploi

Les revenus des cotisations d'assurance-emploi devraient augmenter de 8,3 % en 2023-2024, d'après les solides résultats cumulatifs enregistrés jusqu'à présent qui sont attribuables à la vigueur continue du marché du travail. Au cours de la période de projection, les revenus tirés des cotisations d'assurance-emploi devraient augmenter en moyenne de 3,4 %, compte tenu de la croissance constante de la rémunération et des chiffres très positifs sur l'emploi (voir l'encadré A1.1 pour en savoir plus sur les perspectives du Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi). Le taux de cotisation devrait s'établir à 1,62 \$ par tranche de 100 \$ de rémunération assurable en 2025, soit 26 cents de moins qu'il ne l'était de 2013 à 2016 (1,88 \$). Le taux de cotisation à l'assurance-emploi a atteint son niveau le plus bas des 25 dernières années en 2020, 2021 et 2022 (1,58 \$). Le taux de cotisation moyen à l'assurance-emploi entre 2016 et 2024 était de 1,65 \$. Le taux de cotisation moyen de la décennie précédente était de 1,81 \$ (0,16 \$ supérieur).

Encadré A1.1 Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi

en milliards de dollars

	2022- 2023	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
Revenus de cotisations d'assurance-emploi	26,9	29,1	30,1	30,5	31,7	33,1	34,5
Prestations d'assurance-emploi ¹	21,8	23,0	26,6	27,9	28,2	29,0	30,2
Frais d'administration et autres charges du programme ²	2,8	2,8	2,5	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,2
	2022³	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	(...) 2031
Solde annuel du Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi	1,2	4,7	1,8	0,8	1,9	2,6	4,9
Solde cumulatif du Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi	-24,7	-19,9	-18,1	-17,3	-15,5	-12,9	0,5
Taux de cotisation projeté (par tranche de 100 \$ de rémunération assurable)	1,58	1,63	1,66	1,62	1,62	1,62	1,62

¹ Les prestations d'assurance-emploi comprennent les prestations régulières, les prestations de maladie, les prestations de maternité, les prestations parentales, les prestations de compassion, les prestations de pêcheur, les prestations pour travail partagé, les prestations d'emploi et les mesures de soutien. Les prestations d'assurance-emploi excluent les coûts de la Prestation d'assurance-emploi d'urgence, conformément à l'engagement pris par le gouvernement de créditer le Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi. À ce jour, le gouvernement a crédité 26,8 milliards de dollars à cette fin.

² Les autres charges correspondent essentiellement aux coûts administratifs; elles sont constatées dans les charges de programmes directes.

³ Les données de 2022 sont des données réelles. Les données de 2023 et des années suivantes constituent des projections.

⁴ Le solde cumulatif du Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi ne se situe pas exactement à zéro à la fin de la période de sept ans, puisque les taux d'assurance-emploi projetés sont arrondis au cent près par tranche de 100 \$ de rémunération assurable, conformément à la *Loi sur l'assurance-emploi*.

Le Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi fait partie du Trésor. En conséquence, les revenus et les charges de l'assurance-emploi qui sont respectivement crédités ou imputés à ce compte, conformément à la *Loi sur l'assurance-emploi*, sont consolidés avec ceux du gouvernement et ont une incidence sur le solde budgétaire. Par souci d'uniformité avec le taux de cotisation à l'assurance-emploi, qui est établi en fonction de l'année civile en vue d'assurer l'équilibre du Compte au fil du temps, les soldes annuels et cumulatifs du Compte sont également présentés en fonction de l'année civile.

Le Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi devrait enregistrer des excédents annuels pendant toute la période de projection en vue d'atteindre en 2031 un solde cumulatif conforme au mécanisme visant à assurer l'équilibre, qui a commencé par la fixation du taux de cotisation de 2017. Le taux de cotisation réel pour 2025 sera fixé selon ce mécanisme à l'automne 2024, en fonction de la recommandation formulée par la Commission de l'assurance-emploi d'après les projections du Bureau de l'actuaire en chef.

Autres revenus

Les autres revenus comptent trois volets généraux : les revenus nets des sociétés d'État entreprises; les autres revenus de programmes découlant du rendement des investissements, du produit de la vente de biens et services et des autres revenus divers; et les revenus nets sur opérations de change.

- Les revenus des sociétés d'État entreprises devraient diminuer en 2023-2024, en raison principalement des pertes nettes de la Banque du Canada, puisque les frais d'intérêt payés sur les dépôts détenus par la Banque à des taux d'intérêt variables augmentent plus rapidement que les revenus des investissements à taux fixe dans un contexte de taux d'intérêt en hausse.
- À compter de 2024-2025, la croissance des revenus des sociétés d'État entreprises est principalement attribuable aux revenus générés par l'achat par le gouvernement d'Obligations hypothécaires du Canada (OHC) et le retour progressif à la rentabilité escompté par la Banque du Canada. Le gouvernement s'assurera que le rythme et le volume des achats d'OHC sont appropriés compte tenu des conditions du marché.
- Les autres revenus de programmes varient en fonction des revenus des sociétés d'État consolidés, des taux d'intérêt, de l'inflation et des fluctuations des taux de change (qui ont une incidence sur la valeur en dollars canadiens des actifs libellés en devises). Ces revenus devraient augmenter en moyenne de 8,6 % en 2023-2024 et en 2024-2025, principalement sous l'effet de la hausse des revenus d'intérêts et de pénalités sur les dettes fiscales en raison des taux d'intérêt plus élevés. Au cours du reste de la période de projection, les autres revenus de programmes devraient continuer d'augmenter de 2,8 % en moyenne, en partie sous l'effet du rendement des investissements et des produits perçus en application du *Règlement sur les combustibles propres*.
- Les revenus nets tirés des opérations de change, qui sont principalement constitués du rendement des réserves officielles de liquidités internationales détenues dans le Compte du fonds des changes, sont volatils et sensibles aux variations des taux de change et des taux d'intérêt à l'étranger. Les actifs du Compte du fonds des changes sont principalement investis dans des titres de créance d'États souverains et de leurs organismes. Ils sont détenus pour aider à contrôler et à protéger la valeur externe du dollar canadien et pour fournir une source de liquidités au gouvernement, au besoin. Ces revenus devraient augmenter à mesure que les pertes sur les ventes de titres dans un contexte de taux d'intérêt en hausse s'atténuent, qu'une part croissante des réserves sont réinvesties à des taux d'intérêt plus élevés et que le niveau projeté des réserves croît également. Vers la fin de la période de projection, les revenus se rétablissent à un niveau et à un taux de croissance légèrement inférieurs en raison de la baisse des taux d'intérêt.

Perspectives concernant les charges

Tableau A1.7

Perspectives concernant les charges

en milliards de dollars

	Projection						
	2022– 2023	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Principaux transferts aux particuliers							
Prestations aux personnes âgées	69,4	75,9	80,6	85,3	90,0	94,9	99,9
Prestations d'assurance-emploi	21,8	23,0	26,6	27,9	28,2	29,0	30,2
Soutien au revenu lié à la COVID-19 pour les travailleurs	-3,5	-4,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Allocation canadienne pour enfants	24,6	26,1	28,1	29,5	30,4	31,5	32,5
Total	112,2	120,6	135,3	142,6	148,6	155,3	162,5
Principaux transferts aux autres provinces, territoires et municipalités							
Transfert canadien en matière de santé	47,1	49,4	52,1	54,7	57,4	60,3	62,8
Transfert canadien en matière de programmes sociaux	15,9	16,4	16,9	17,4	17,9	18,5	19,0
Péréquation	21,9	24,0	25,3	26,1	27,2	28,3	29,4
Formule de financement des territoires	4,6	4,8	5,2	5,3	5,4	5,6	5,6
Accords sur la santé avec les provinces et les territoires	1,2	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	3,1	2,5
Système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants	4,5	5,6	6,6	7,9	7,9	7,7	7,7
Fonds pour le développement des collectivités du Canada	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,6
Autres arrangements fiscaux ¹	-6,7	-6,7	-7,2	-7,5	-7,8	-8,2	-8,6
Total	90,8	100,2	105,5	110,8	114,8	117,7	121,0
Produits issus de la tarification de la pollution retournés aux particuliers							
	7,0	9,9	14,9	15,3	17,2	19,0	20,9
Charges de programmes directes							
Autres paiements de transfert	98,9	88,7	101,7	103,9	105,8	109,7	112,8
Charges de fonctionnement	129,6	130,9	123,1	123,8	123,1	124,5	127,1
Total	228,5	219,6	224,7	227,6	228,9	234,2	240,0
Total des charges de programmes excluant les pertes actuarielles nettes							
	438,6	450,3	480,5	496,3	509,6	526,3	544,4
Frais de la dette publique	35,0	47,2	54,1	54,9	57,0	60,9	64,3

	Projection						
	2022– 2023	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Total des charges, excluant les pertes actuarielles nettes	473,5	497,5	534,6	551,1	566,6	587,2	608,7
Pertes actuarielles nettes (gains actuariels nets)	9,6	7,6	3,1	2,4	-0,1	1,0	-2,4
Total des charges	483,1	505,1	537,6	553,5	566,5	588,2	606,3
% du PIB							
Principaux transferts aux particuliers	4,0	4,2	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,6
Principaux transferts aux autres provinces, territoires et municipalités	3,2	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,4
Charges de programmes directs	8,1	7,6	7,5	7,3	7,1	6,9	6,8
Total des charges de programmes excluant les pertes actuarielles nettes	15,6	15,6	16,0	15,9	15,7	15,6	15,5
Total des charges	17,2	17,5	17,9	17,8	17,5	17,4	17,2

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

¹ Les autres arrangements fiscaux comprennent l'abattement du Québec (montants compensatoires correspondant au transfert historique de points d'impôt et à la réduction en conséquence de l'impôt fédéral perçu pour le recouvrement des allocations aux jeunes et les paiements de remplacement pour les programmes permanents), les subventions législatives, les paiements liés à l'Accord Canada–Nouvelle-Écosse sur les hydrocarbures extracôtiers, les paiements liés au transfert des revenus nets découlant de la participation aux bénéfices nets et de la participation accessoire aux bénéfices nets d'Hibernia à Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador, ainsi que d'éventuels paiements de stabilisation fiscale.

Le tableau A1.7 ci-dessus donne un aperçu des projections concernant les charges de programmes par grande catégorie.

Principaux transferts aux particuliers

Les principaux transferts aux particuliers comprennent les prestations aux personnes âgées (dont la Sécurité de la vieillesse et le Supplément de revenu garanti), les prestations d'assurance-emploi, l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants, ainsi que les mesures de soutien au revenu antérieures liées à la COVID-19 pour les travailleuses et travailleurs.

Les prestations aux personnes âgées devraient s'élever à 75,9 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024, en hausse de 9,4 %. Au cours de la période de projection, les prestations aux personnes âgées devraient augmenter de 5,6 % par année en moyenne. La hausse des prestations aux personnes âgées est attribuable à la croissance de la population de personnes âgées et à l'inflation projetée des prix à la consommation, sur laquelle les prestations sont pleinement indexées.

Les prestations d'assurance-emploi devraient augmenter de 5,2 % pour s'établir à 23 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024, ce qui s'explique en grande partie par des projections plus élevées du taux de chômage en 2024. Pendant le reste de la période de projection, les prestations d'assurance-emploi devraient augmenter en raison d'une hausse de la rémunération assurable et d'un taux de chômage légèrement plus élevé, qui commencera à diminuer en 2026 d'après les prévisions de l'enquête de mars auprès du secteur privé.

Au cours de la pandémie, le gouvernement a fourni du soutien à la population canadienne par l'intermédiaire de la Prestation canadienne d'urgence, des Prestations canadiennes de la relance économique et de la Prestation canadienne pour les travailleurs en cas de confinement. Ces programmes temporaires ont maintenant pris fin, et les montants prévus en 2023-2024 correspondent principalement aux remboursements prévus des paiements versés en trop au titre des prestations.

Les versements de l'Allocation canadienne pour enfants devraient augmenter de 6,5 % pour s'établir à 26,1 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024, une hausse qui s'explique en grande partie par l'indexation des prestations en fonction de l'inflation des prix à la consommation. Les paiements devraient augmenter de 7,6 % en 2024-2025 et de 4,7 % en 2025-2026 en raison d'une augmentation du nombre d'enfants admissibles et de l'indexation, avant de revenir à une croissance moyenne de 3,3 % pendant le reste de la période de projection.

Principaux transferts aux provinces, territoires et municipalités

Les principaux transferts aux provinces, aux territoires et aux municipalités comprennent le Transfert canadien en matière de santé (TCS), le Transfert canadien en matière de programmes sociaux (TCPS), la péréquation, la formule de financement des territoires, les accords sur la santé avec les provinces et les territoires, le système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants, le Fonds pour le développement des collectivités du Canada et d'autres arrangements fiscaux.

En raison de l'augmentation annuelle garantie du TCS de 5 % pendant cinq ans, qui sera versée par l'intermédiaire de suppléments annuels, le soutien au titre du TCS passera de 49,4 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 62,8 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029.

Selon la loi, le TCPS doit augmenter de 3 % par année et passera donc de 16,4 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 19 milliards en 2028-2029. Les paiements de péréquation sont indexés à la moyenne triennale de la croissance du PIB nominal et devraient augmenter de 4,2 % par année en moyenne, pour passer de 24 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 29,4 milliards en 2028-2029.

Les paiements au titre de la formule de financement des territoires devraient augmenter de 2,9 % par année en moyenne en raison de la croissance des dépenses provinciales et locales, qui sont les principales composantes de la formule.

Les transferts au titre des accords sur la santé avec les provinces et les territoires devraient demeurer stables, à 4,3 milliards de dollars par année de 2023-2024 à 2026-2027, ce qui comprend 2,5 milliards de dollars par année pour les ententes bilatérales sur mesure, 1,2 milliard de dollars par année pour les transferts à l'appui des services de soins à domicile, de soins communautaires, de soins en santé mentale et de lutte contre les dépendances, qui arriveront à échéance en 2026-2027, et 600 millions de dollars par année en transferts relatifs aux soins de longue durée, qui arriveront à échéance en 2027-2028.

L'augmentation des paiements au titre du Fonds pour le développement des collectivités du Canada est fixée à 2 % par année, en tranches de 100 millions de dollars. Ces paiements devraient passer de 2,4 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 2,6 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029.

Les paiements de transfert au titre du système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants devraient passer de 5,6 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 7,7 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029, ce qui comprend le financement de 625 millions de dollars sur quatre ans, à compter de 2023-2024, affecté au Fonds d'infrastructure pour l'apprentissage et la garde des jeunes enfants. Les investissements dans le système pancanadien d'apprentissage et de garde des jeunes enfants permettront de créer davantage de places en garderie afin qu'un plus grand nombre de familles puissent profiter des frais de garde à 10 \$ par jour.

Les paiements au titre des autres arrangements fiscaux devraient passer de -6,7 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à -8,6 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029, principalement en raison de l'abattement du Québec. Cet écart correspond à la hausse de la valeur du transfert historique de points d'impôt (c.-à-d. les revenus fiscaux) au Québec dans les années 1960 et 1970, qui entraîne une réduction proportionnelle des transferts en espèces à la province.

Retour des produits issus de la tarification de la pollution aux particuliers

Le retour des produits issus de la tarification de la pollution aux particuliers, y compris aux petites et moyennes entreprises, aux agriculteurs et aux gouvernements autochtones représente la remise de l'intégralité des produits directs provenant du système fédéral de tarification de la pollution dans la province ou territoire où ils ont été perçus. Ces transferts devraient passer de 9,9 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 20,9 milliards de dollars d'ici 2028-2029, sous l'effet de la hausse du prix de la pollution par le carbone.

Charges de programmes directes

Les charges de programmes directes comprennent les autres paiements de transfert gérés par les ministères et les charges de fonctionnement des ministères. La croissance de ces charges est partiellement neutralisée par les mesures de réduction des dépenses prévues.

Les autres paiements de transfert administrés par les ministères devraient passer de 88,7 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 112,8 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029. Cette augmentation dénote la hausse du profil de financement de mesures récentes, comme les prestations du Régime canadien de soins dentaires, le soutien accordé à la fabrication de batteries de véhicules électriques et les crédits d'impôt remboursables à l'investissement dans l'économie propre.

Les charges de fonctionnement représentent les coûts des activités, notamment le coût de prestation directe de certains services, de plus d'une centaine de ministères, d'organismes et de sociétés d'État. Les charges de fonctionnement devraient atteindre 130,9 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024, puis tomber à 123,1 milliards de dollars en 2024-2025, en partie sous l'effet d'une diminution des provisions prévues pour passif éventuel, avant de s'établir à 127,1 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029. La croissance des charges dans les dernières années de la période de projection est notamment attribuable à la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle politique de défense du Canada, *Notre Nord, fort et libre*, ainsi qu'aux avantages sociaux, pensions et autres indemnités des fonctionnaires fédéraux.

Frais de la dette publique

Les frais de la dette publique devraient passer de 47,2 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à 64,3 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029 en raison de la hausse des taux d'intérêt effectifs et des besoins en emprunts plus élevés. En proportion du PIB, les frais de la dette publique devraient monter à 1,8 %, un ratio encore près des creux historiques et bien inférieur au sommet de 6,5 % du PIB atteint dans les années 1990 et au ratio de 2,1 % enregistré en 2007-2008 avant la crise financière.

Pertes actuarielles nettes

Les pertes actuarielles nettes, qui représentent les changements dans la valeur des obligations du gouvernement au titre des régimes de retraite et autres avantages futurs du personnel, devraient diminuer pendant la plupart des années de la période de projection, pour passer d'une perte projetée de 7,6 milliards de dollars en 2023-2024 à un gain net projeté de 2,4 milliards de dollars en 2028-2029, en raison de la hausse attendue des taux d'intérêt utilisés pour mesurer la valeur actuelle des obligations.

Ressources ou besoins financiers

Les ressources ou besoins financiers représentent l'écart entre les rentrées et les sorties de fonds du gouvernement. En revanche, le solde budgétaire est présenté selon la comptabilité d'exercice intégrale, les revenus du gouvernement étant constatés au moment où ils sont réalisés et les charges, au moment où elles sont engagées, peu importe le moment où surviennent les rentrées ou les sorties de fonds.

Le tableau A1.8 présente le rapprochement des deux mesures, à commencer par le solde budgétaire. Les opérations non budgétaires indiquées dans le tableau reflètent la contre-passation de certains revenus et charges inclus dans le solde budgétaire qui n'ont aucune incidence sur les flux de trésorerie de l'exercice, comme l'amortissement des actifs non financiers. Elles comprennent aussi l'ajout de modifications dans les soldes d'actif et de passif qui n'ont aucune incidence au cours d'un exercice, mais qui entraînent des rentrées ou des sorties de fonds, comme le paiement des comptes créditeurs. L'augmentation d'un passif ou la diminution d'un actif représente une ressource financière, tandis que la diminution d'un passif ou l'augmentation d'un actif représente un besoin financier. La somme du solde budgétaire et des changements dans les soldes des actifs et des passifs indiqués dans les opérations non budgétaires est égale aux ressources financières nettes (+) ou aux besoins financiers nets (-).

Tableau A1.8

Solde budgétaire, opérations non budgétaires et ressources ou besoins financiers

en milliards de dollars

	Projection						
	2022– 2023	2023– 2024	2024– 2025	2025– 2026	2026– 2027	2027– 2028	2028– 2029
Solde budgétaire	-35,3	-40,0	-39,8	-38,9	-30,8	-26,8	-20,0
Opérations non budgétaires							
Régimes de retraite et autres comptes	12,8	10,5	6,1	4,8	1,9	2,5	-1,5
Actifs non financiers	-5,0	-2,6	-4,5	-5,0	-6,4	-5,1	-7,9
Prêts, placements et avances							
Sociétés d'État							
entreprises	-5,7	-15,5	-42,0	-48,9	-51,2	-51,2	-46,4
Autres	1,2	13,1	-6,0	-5,8	-0,4	-6,5	-4,4
Total	-4,5	-2,4	-48,0	-54,6	-51,6	-57,6	-50,9
Autres opérations							
Créditeurs, débiteurs, charges à payer et provisions	-18,4	-44,2	-10,0	-7,0	-7,1	-8,9	-9,1
Opérations de change et produits dérivés	-15,8	-10,7	-6,1	-5,9	-5,2	-5,1	-5,1
Total	-34,2	-54,9	-16,1	-12,9	-12,3	-14,0	-14,2
Total – Opérations non budgétaires	-30,8	-49,4	-62,6	-67,8	-68,4	-74,3	-74,5
Ressources ou besoins financiers	-66,2	-89,4	-102,4	-106,7	-99,1	-101,0	-94,5

Comme l'illustre le tableau A1.8, des besoins financiers sont projetés chaque année au cours de la période de projection, en raison principalement des besoins financiers associés aux déficits budgétaires projetés, et des besoins prévus liés aux activités non budgétaires.

Des ressources financières sont prévues au titre des régimes de retraite et autres comptes pour la plupart des années de la période de projection. Les régimes de retraite et autres comptes comprennent les régimes de retraite des fonctionnaires fédéraux et ceux des juges de nomination fédérale et des parlementaires, ainsi que divers autres régimes d'avantages sociaux futurs du personnel : soins de santé, soins dentaires, prestations d'invalidité et autres avantages à l'intention des vétérans et vétérans et d'autres bénéficiaires. L'indication de ressources financières pour les régimes de retraite et autres comptes correspond à la différence entre les charges au titre des régimes de retraite et des avantages sociaux non monétaires comptabilisés dans le solde budgétaire pour représenter la valeur des avantages

sociaux acquis par le personnel au cours d'un exercice et les sorties de fonds annuelles pour les paiements des avantages sociaux.

Les besoins financiers au titre des actifs non financiers représentent essentiellement la différence entre les sorties de fonds pour l'acquisition de nouvelles immobilisations corporelles et l'amortissement des immobilisations qui sont prises en compte dans le solde budgétaire. Ils comprennent également l'aliénation des immobilisations corporelles, ainsi que les variations des stocks et des charges payées d'avance. Des besoins financiers sont projetés chaque année au cours de la période de projection, en raison de la croissance nette prévue des actifs non financiers.

Les prêts, placements et avances comprennent les investissements du gouvernement dans les sociétés d'État entreprises, y compris la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL), Exportation et développement Canada, la Banque de développement du Canada et Financement agricole Canada, ainsi que les achats d'Obligations hypothécaires du Canada émises par la SCHL. Ils incluent aussi les prêts, placements et avances aux administrations nationales et provinciales, aux organismes internationaux et au titre de programmes gouvernementaux, y compris le Compte d'urgence pour les entreprises canadiennes (CUEC).

Pendant la pandémie, le CUEC a versé à près de 900 000 petites entreprises et organismes à but non lucratif une somme de 49 milliards de dollars en prêts sans intérêt allant jusqu'à 60 000 \$, assortis d'un remboursement partiel. En septembre 2023, le gouvernement a annoncé une nouvelle prolongation des délais et des assouplissements pour le remboursement des prêts du CUEC par les entreprises canadiennes, y compris le report d'une année supplémentaire de la date limite de remboursement des prêts à terme, désormais fixée au 31 décembre 2026. Les petites entreprises et les organismes sans but lucratif qui ne sont pas en mesure d'obtenir un refinancement ou de générer suffisamment de liquidités pour rembourser leurs prêts ont maintenant accès à un prêt à faible intérêt pouvant atteindre 60 000 \$ pendant une année supplémentaire. Ces changements s'appliquent également aux prêts équivalents aux prêts du CUEC consentis au titre du Fonds d'aide et de relance régionale.

Les ressources financières projetées pour les autres prêts, placements et avances en 2023-2024 s'expliquent par le remboursement des prêts au titre du CUEC, dont la date limite fixée au 18 janvier 2024 permettait aux titulaires d'obtenir une remise de prêt.

En général, les prêts, placements et avances devraient générer des revenus supplémentaires pour le gouvernement sous forme d'intérêts ou de bénéfices nets supplémentaires des sociétés d'État entreprises, lesquels compensent en partie les frais de la dette associés aux besoins en emprunts. Les projections du solde budgétaire tiennent compte de ces revenus.

Les autres opérations comprennent le versement des remboursements d'impôt, le paiement des comptes créditeurs, la perception des impôts et des comptes débiteurs, la conversion à la comptabilité de caisse d'autres éléments pris en compte dans le solde budgétaire selon la méthode de la comptabilité d'exercice, ainsi que les opérations de change et les produits dérivés. Les besoins en trésorerie projetés pendant la période de prévision dénotent principalement les variations des comptes créditeurs et débiteurs, ainsi que l'augmentation prévue des réserves officielles de liquidités internationales du gouvernement détenues dans le Compte du fonds des changes.

Analyse des scénarios économiques

Comme il a été mentionné dans la section Aperçu de la situation économique, les données macroéconomiques tirées de l'enquête de mars 2024 fournissent une base qui s'avère encore aujourd'hui raisonnable pour la planification budgétaire. Toutefois, afin de faciliter une planification économique et budgétaire prudente, et à la lumière de la grande incertitude qui persiste à l'échelle mondiale et des tensions géopolitiques accrues, le ministère des Finances a élaboré deux scénarios, fondés respectivement sur une trajectoire de croissance plus rapide et une trajectoire de croissance plus lente par rapport à l'enquête de mars (tableau A1.9).

Scénario pessimiste

Le *scénario pessimiste* prévoit une légère récession au Canada. Différents facteurs défavorables comme les déséquilibres structurels dans le marché du logement et les répercussions des tensions géopolitiques maintiennent l'inflation et les taux d'intérêt élevés plus longtemps que prévu, ce qui a des effets négatifs sur la confiance et la consommation. En même temps, les États-Unis connaissent également une inflation persistante, une hausse des taux d'intérêt et un ralentissement de la croissance en conséquence. Conjuguée à une reprise économique plus faible en Chine, cette situation contribue à freiner la croissance mondiale et à faire baisser les prix des produits de base. Tous ces facteurs entraînent une contraction du PIB réel au Canada, qui recule de 0,7 % du sommet au creux, alors qu'une période de croissance modérée, mais en deçà de son potentiel, était prévue dans l'enquête.

- L'inflation de l'IPC est de 0,5 point de pourcentage au-dessus du taux prévu dans l'enquête de mars, en moyenne, en 2024 et en 2025. L'inflation de l'IPC demeure à environ 3 % jusqu'à la fin de 2024 et atteint environ 2 % en 2026.
- En réponse à la hausse de l'inflation de l'IPC, les taux d'intérêt à court terme demeurent élevés tout au long de 2024, avant de baisser une première fois au premier trimestre de l'année prochaine, soit deux trimestres plus tard que ce qui était indiqué dans l'enquête. De manière générale, les taux d'intérêt à court terme augmentent de 0,8 point de pourcentage, en moyenne, en 2024 et 2025.

- En raison de la hausse des taux d'intérêt, du resserrement des conditions du financement et de la faiblesse de l'activité mondiale, l'économie canadienne connaît une légère récession en 2024. Le PIB réel se replie de 0,7 % (écart entre le sommet et le creux), soit une contraction beaucoup moins forte que celle de la récession de 2008-2009 (-4,4 %). Sur une base annuelle, la croissance du PIB réel est négative en 2024 et plus lente que celle prévue dans l'enquête en 2025, puis elle remonte en 2026 et en 2027.
- Compte tenu de l'affaiblissement de l'activité économique, le taux de chômage atteint un sommet de 7,0 % au dernier trimestre de 2024 et est supérieur de 0,6 point de pourcentage, en 2025, au taux moyen prévu dans l'enquête. Ce taux est également bien inférieur à celui enregistré lors de la récession de 2008-2009 (8,7 %).
- Malgré une inflation de l'IPC plus élevée, l'inflation du PIB est plus faible que ce que laissait présager l'enquête en raison de la baisse des prix des produits de base. Les prix du pétrole brut passent de 78 \$ US le baril en 2023 à 71 \$ US le baril en 2024 et à 66 \$ US le baril en 2025 (comparativement au prix de 78 \$ US le baril prévu dans l'enquête), avant de converger progressivement vers les perspectives de l'enquête d'ici 2028.
- Ensemble, le ralentissement de la croissance du PIB réel et la baisse de l'inflation du PIB réduisent le PIB nominal de 34 milliards de dollars, en moyenne par année, comparativement à ce qui était projeté dans l'enquête.

Scénario optimiste

Selon le *scénario optimiste*, l'économie canadienne affiche une croissance économique plus rapide que celle indiquée dans l'enquête. La vigueur de l'économie américaine, soutenue par la bonne situation financière des ménages et des entreprises et par de récents gains de productivité du côté de l'offre, profite à l'économie canadienne en raison de l'augmentation de la demande à l'exportation et des prix mondiaux des produits de base. Malgré une plus grande résilience économique, l'inflation ralentit à peu près comme prévu dans l'enquête, au Canada et à l'échelle mondiale, sous l'effet de la baisse des coûts des intrants. Cette évolution de la situation suscite une reprise de la croissance économique plus rapide que prévu au deuxième semestre de 2024.

L'amélioration des perspectives mondiales conjuguée aux réductions prolongées de la production de pétrole brut par l'alliance OPEP+ des pays exportateurs de pétrole fait en sorte que les prix du pétrole demeurent supérieurs à ceux indiqués dans l'enquête.

- En raison de l'effet d'entraînement déclenché par la vigueur de l'économie américaine, l'économie canadienne croît à un rythme qui se rapproche de son potentiel au cours de 2024 plutôt qu'au taux plus modeste prévu dans l'enquête de mars. Sur une base annuelle, la croissance du PIB réel est de 1,4 % en 2024 (0,7 point de pourcentage de plus que le taux prévu dans l'enquête de mars) et de 2,2 % en 2025 (0,3 point de pourcentage de plus).
- Sous l'effet d'une économie plus forte, le taux de chômage augmente moins que prévu. Il atteint tout au plus 6,2 % au troisième trimestre de 2024 (contre 6,5 % dans l'enquête de mars) et se situe en moyenne 0,4 point de pourcentage sous le taux prévu dans l'enquête en 2025.
- Malgré une inflation de l'IPC similaire, l'inflation du PIB est plus élevée que ce que l'enquête laissait augurer, car la vigueur de l'activité mondiale fait monter les prix des produits de base. Après avoir atteint une moyenne de 78 \$ US le baril en 2023, les prix du pétrole brut WTI sont en moyenne de 83 \$ US le baril en 2024 et de 87 \$ US le baril en 2025 (par rapport au prix de 78 \$ US le baril indiqué dans l'enquête) et demeurent plus élevés de 8 \$ US le baril que ce qu'indique l'enquête en moyenne par année dans le reste de la période de projection.
- Ensemble, la croissance plus rapide du PIB réel et l'inflation du PIB plus élevée font augmenter le PIB nominal de 34 milliards de dollars, en moyenne par année, par rapport à ce qu'indiquait l'enquête.

Tableau A1.9

Scénarios économiques du ministère des Finances

en pourcentage, sauf indication contraire

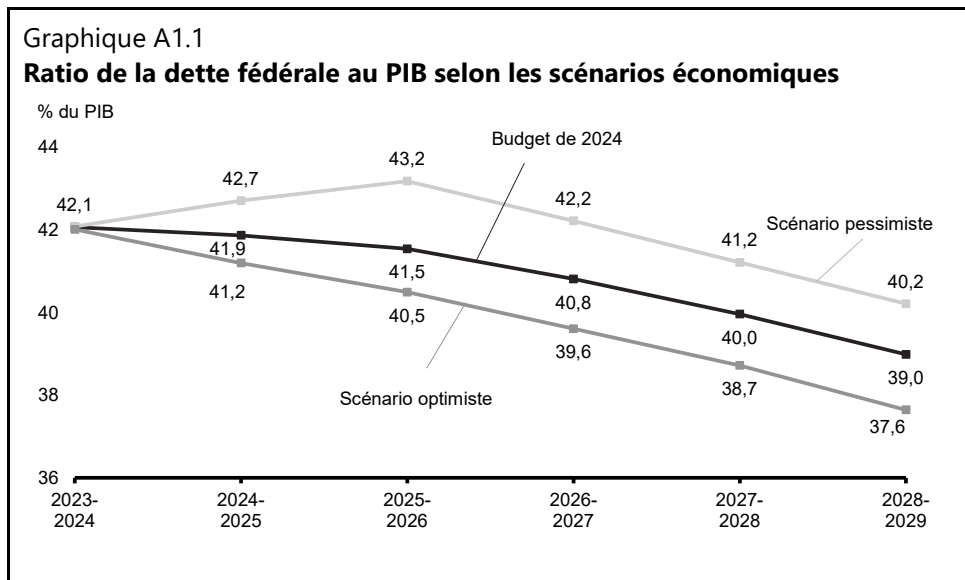
	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2024-2028
Croissance du PIB réel						
Budget de 2024	0,7	1,9	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,8
Scénario pessimiste	-0,1	1,2	2,8	2,6	2,1	1,7
Scénario optimiste	1,4	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,9	1,9
Inflation du PIB						
Budget de 2024	3,0	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,2
Scénario pessimiste	2,6	1,8	2,5	2,2	2,1	2,2
Scénario optimiste	3,4	2,0	1,9	2,0	1,9	2,2
Croissance du PIB nominal						
Budget de 2024	3,8	3,9	4,2	4,2	4,0	4,0
Scénario pessimiste	2,4	3,0	5,3	4,9	4,3	4,0
Scénario optimiste	4,8	4,3	4,1	3,9	3,9	4,2
PIB nominal (en milliards de dollars)						
Budget de 2024	2 998	3 115	3 246	3 382	3 518	
Scénario pessimiste	2 959	3 047	3 209	3 366	3 510	
Scénario optimiste	3 027	3 157	3 286	3 414	3 547	
Écart entre le budget de 2024 et le scénario pessimiste	-39	-68	-37	-16	-8	-34
Écart entre le budget de 2024 et le scénario optimiste	29	42	40	32	28	34
Taux des bons du Trésor à 3 mois						
Budget de 2024	4,5	3,1	2,7	2,7	2,7	3,1
Scénario pessimiste	5,0	4,2	3,1	2,8	2,7	3,6
Scénario optimiste	4,3	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,7	3,1
Taux de chômage						
Budget de 2024	6,3	6,3	6,0	5,8	5,7	6,0
Scénario pessimiste	6,5	6,9	6,4	6,0	5,9	6,3
Scénario optimiste	6,1	5,9	5,7	5,6	5,5	5,8
Inflation de l'indice des prix à la consommation						
Budget de 2024	2,5	2,1	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,1
Scénario pessimiste	3,0	2,6	2,1	2,0	2,0	2,4
Scénario optimiste	2,4	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1
Prix du pétrole brut West Texas Intermediale (\$ US/baril)						
Budget de 2024	78	78	78	78	78	78
Scénario pessimiste	71	66	72	75	77	72
Scénario optimiste	83	87	87	85	84	85

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, la moyenne des prévisions indiquée peut ne pas correspondre à la moyenne des années correspondantes. Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

Sources : Statistique Canada; enquête de mars 2024 du ministère des Finances Canada auprès d'économistes du secteur privé; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Répercussions budgétaires des scénarios économiques

Le graphique A1.1 ci-dessous illustre les éventuelles répercussions des deux scénarios économiques sur le déficit fédéral et le ratio de la dette au PIB projetés.



Incidence budgétaire du scénario pessimiste

Dans le *scénario pessimiste*, le déficit augmenterait d'environ 7,9 milliards de dollars par année en moyenne pendant la période de planification. La détérioration projetée du PIB nominal ferait quelque peu diminuer les revenus (baisse moyenne de 3,8 milliards de dollars par année), alors que l'accroissement du chômage et de l'inflation de l'IPC ferait monter les coûts des programmes de prestations, la cause principale de la hausse des charges de programmes (d'environ 1,9 milliard de dollars par année en moyenne), tandis que les taux d'intérêt plus élevés feraient grimper les frais de la dette publique (d'environ 2,5 milliards de dollars en moyenne).

En raison des déficits plus élevés et de la croissance plus faible du PIB nominal, le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB monterait à 43,2 % d'ici 2025-2026, avant de retomber à 40,2 % d'ici 2028-2029.

Incidence budgétaire du scénario optimiste

Dans le *scénario optimiste*, le déficit diminuerait en moyenne de 7,0 milliards de dollars par année. La croissance plus forte du PIB nominal se traduirait par une hausse des revenus d'impôt sur le revenu, tandis que l'amélioration des perspectives de consommation ferait augmenter les revenus tirés de la TPS. Dans l'ensemble, les revenus devraient être de 4,5 milliards de dollars de plus par année en moyenne dans ce scénario. Du côté des dépenses, la baisse prévue de l'inflation de l'IPC et du chômage se traduit par une baisse des charges de programmes indexés sur l'IPC et des prestations d'assurance-emploi, ce qui fait baisser les charges de programmes de 0,8 milliard de dollars en moyenne par année. La baisse des taux d'intérêt réduirait aussi les frais de la dette publique de 1,8 milliard de dollars en moyenne dans ce scénario. Dans l'ensemble, les charges diminueraient de 2,5 milliards de dollars en moyenne par année dans ce scénario.

En raison des déficits plus faibles et de la croissance plus forte du PIB nominal, le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB chuterait à 37,6 % d'ici 2028-2029.

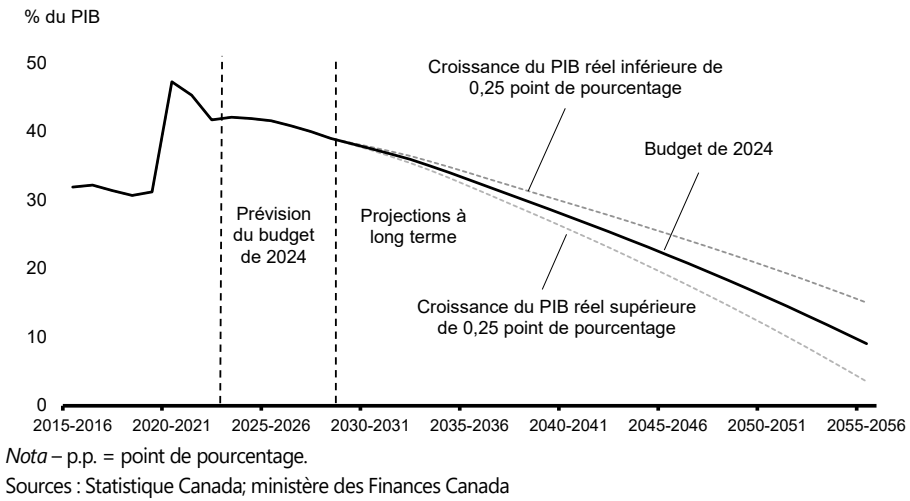
Projections de la dette à long terme

Comme pour toute projection qui s'étend sur plusieurs décennies, les projections à long terme du ratio de la dette au PIB présentées dans le budget de 2024 comportent un degré élevé d'incertitude et peuvent varier selon les hypothèses utilisées. Il ne faut pas les voir comme des prédictions de l'avenir, mais plutôt comme des scénarios de modélisation fondés sur un ensemble d'hypothèses économiques et démographiques raisonnables, à supposer que les politiques demeureront inchangées.

S'appuyant sur les prévisions du budget de 2024, les projections budgétaires à long terme continuent d'indiquer que les finances publiques fédérales demeurent viables au-delà de la période de projection habituelle (graphique A1.2). Cette conclusion se dégage malgré des tendances démographiques défavorables, comme le vieillissement de la population, les taux de croissance de la productivité future présumés modestes et les coûts d'emprunt plus élevés. Comme l'indique l'analyse détaillée présentée plus loin, cette conclusion résiste aussi à certains changements dans les hypothèses, y compris en ce qui concerne le taux de croissance projeté du PIB réel.

Graphique A1.2

Projections à long terme de la dette fédérale



Le fait de maintenir le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB sur une trajectoire à la baisse à moyen et à long terme permettra de s'assurer que les générations futures ne seront pas accablées par la dette et qu'une marge de manœuvre budgétaire subsiste pour faire face aux défis et aux risques futurs qui ne sont pas pris en compte dans cette projection, comme les récessions, de nouvelles pandémies, les risques géopolitiques, les changements climatiques et la transition vers la carboneutralité. La viabilité budgétaire à long terme a été renforcée par la détermination constante du gouvernement de respecter les objectifs budgétaires annoncés dans l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023 (voir l'encadré A1.2).

Encadré A1.2 Préserver la solidité des finances publiques

Dans l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023, le gouvernement a établi des objectifs budgétaires pour la préparation du budget de 2024 afin de contribuer au respect continu de son point d'ancrage budgétaire, qui consiste à réduire la dette fédérale en proportion de l'économie à moyen terme. L'un de ces objectifs budgétaires, à savoir le maintien des déficits en deçà de 1 % du PIB à compter de 2026-2027, est aussi particulièrement important pour aider à protéger l'avantage financier du Canada au-delà du moyen terme.

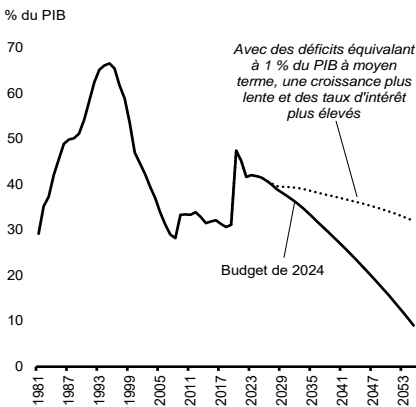
Le maintien des déficits en dessous de 1 % du PIB donne une assurance supplémentaire que les finances publiques restent solides au-delà du moyen terme, alors que le Canada s'adapte au vieillissement de la population, aux répercussions des changements climatiques et au passage à la carboneutralité. L'atteinte de cet objectif garantit que le Canada dispose de la capacité financière voulue pour résister à des chocs éventuels, comme la pandémie de COVID-19 pendant laquelle le gouvernement fédéral a été en mesure d'offrir un

Encadré A1.2 Préserver la solidité des finances publiques

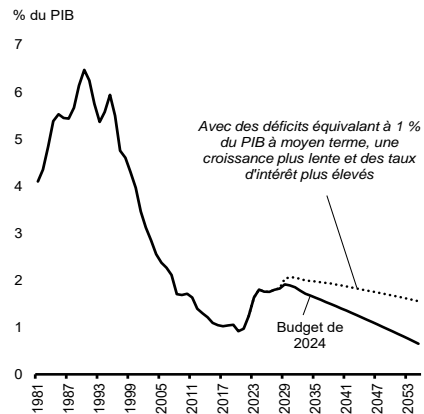
soutien temporaire d'urgence à la population et aux entreprises. Cet objectif contribue aussi à ce que la situation budgétaire du Canada demeure globalement avantageuse par rapport à celle des autres pays du G7.

Par exemple, des simulations à long terme indiquent que, si les déficits à moyen terme sont limités à 1 % du PIB, le ratio de la dette fédérale au PIB et le ratio des frais de la dette publique au PIB demeureraient sur leur trajectoire descendante et resteraient historiquement bas malgré à la fois une croissance économique plus lente (-0,25 point de pourcentage) et une hausse des taux d'intérêt (+0,5 point de pourcentage) (graphiques A1.3 et A1.4).

Graphique A1.3
Projections à long terme de la dette fédérale



Graphique A1.4
Projections à long terme des frais de la dette publique



Nota – Les simulations supposent des déficits constants correspondant à 1 % du PIB de 2026-2027 à 2028-2029. Par la suite, les hypothèses habituelles sont appliquées à long terme avec un ralentissement de la croissance économique et des taux d'intérêt plus élevés à compter de 2029. Projections par exercice. Le dernier exercice de projection est 2055-2056.

Sources : Statistique Canada; ministère des Finances Canada

Pour élaborer les projections économiques à long terme, les prévisions économiques à moyen terme (de 2024 à 2028) présentées dans le budget de 2024 sont prolongées jusqu'en 2055, au moyen du modèle de projection économique à long terme du ministère des Finances Canada. Dans ce modèle, la croissance annuelle du PIB réel dépend de la croissance de la productivité du travail (1 % par année), qui est étalonnée sur la moyenne historique de 1974 à 2019, et de la croissance de l'offre de main-d'œuvre (0,6 % en moyenne par année), qui est fondée sur les projections démographiques produites par Statistique Canada et sur des projections concernant le taux de participation à la population active et la moyenne des heures travaillées, au moyen de modèles économétriques élaborés par le Ministère. Selon l'hypothèse où l'inflation du PIB se maintiendrait à 2 % par année, le PIB nominal devrait augmenter en moyenne de 3,6 % par année de 2029 à 2055 (tableau A1.10).

Tableau A1.10

Projections de croissance du PIB (scénario de référence, taux de croissance annuels moyens)

en pourcentage, sauf indication contraire

	1970–2023	2024–2028	2029–2055
Croissance du PIB réel	2,6	1,8	1,6
Apports (en points de pourcentage) :			
Croissance de l'offre de main-d'œuvre	1,5	0,9	0,6
Population en âge de travailler	1,5	1,6	0,8
Taux d'activité de la main-d'œuvre	0,2	-0,6	-0,2
Taux de chômage	0,0	-0,1	0,0
Moyenne des heures travaillées	-0,2	-0,1	-0,1
Croissance de la productivité du travail	1,1	0,9	1,0
Croissance du PIB nominal	6,8	4,0	3,6

Nota – Les apports ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué, Sources : Statistique Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Les projections de la dette fédérale à long terme sont obtenues au moyen d'un modèle comptable dans lequel chacune des catégories de revenus et de charges est modélisée en fonction de ses variables démographiques et économiques sous-jacentes, les interrelations étant définies par une combinaison de politiques gouvernementales actuelles et d'hypothèses. Voici les principales hypothèses qui sous-tendent les projections budgétaires de 2029-2030 à 2055-2056 :

- Tous les revenus fiscaux et les charges de programmes directes augmentent généralement selon le PIB nominal, à l'exception de certaines mesures qui ne seront plus offertes après une date fixée (p. ex. les crédits d'impôt à l'investissement dans l'électricité propre, les technologies propres et l'hydrogène propre, et le financement à l'appui des projets d'électricité propre), qui sont incorporées en fonction de leurs coûts projetés.

- Le Transfert canadien en matière de santé, le Transfert canadien en matière de programmes sociaux et la péréquation augmentent selon leur facteur de progression respectif établi par la loi. Les autres principaux transferts aux provinces, territoires et municipalités augmentent en fonction de leurs facteurs respectifs, selon le PIB nominal, les populations ciblées, l'inflation et les dispositions prévues dans les lois ou les ententes en vigueur.
- Le programme de la Sécurité de la vieillesse et les prestations pour enfants augmentent au même rythme que les populations ciblées et l'inflation. Les prestations d'assurance-emploi croissent en fonction du nombre de prestataires et de la croissance de la rémunération hebdomadaire moyenne. Le taux de cotisation à l'assurance-emploi croît conformément aux modalités actuelles du programme.
- Le taux d'intérêt effectif sur la dette fédérale portant intérêt devrait, selon le scénario de référence, passer graduellement d'environ 3,0 % en 2028-2029 à 3,4 % en 2055-2056.

L'analyse de sensibilité ci-dessous montre que les projections budgétaires à long terme résistent bien à certaines modifications de ces hypothèses clés (tableaux A1.11 et A1.12).

Tableau A1.11

Description des hypothèses de rechange¹

Hypothèse de rechange moins scénario de référence

	Scénario de référence ²	Valeur élevée	Valeur faible
Démographie			
Taux de fécondité (moyenne de naissances par femme)	1,5 naissance	+0,5 naissance	-0,5 naissance
Immigration (% de la population)	0,9	+0,25 p.p.	-0,25 p.p.
Espérance de vie à 65 ans	23,1 années	+3 années	-3 années
Économie			
Taux d'activité total (%)	62,6	+2,0 p.p.	-2,0 p.p.
Moyenne des heures travaillées par semaine (heures)	32,7	+1,0 heure	-1,0 heure
Taux de chômage (%)	5,8	+1,0 p.p.	-1,0 p.p.
Productivité du travail (%)	1,0	+0,25 p.p.	-0,25 p.p.
Taux d'intérêt (%)	3,3	+1,0 p.p.	-1,0 p.p.

Nota – p.p. = point de pourcentage.

¹ Ces hypothèses de rechange sont appliquées à compter de 2029, sauf pour les changements concernant l'espérance de vie, qui sont appliqués graduellement sur toute la période de projection.

² Le scénario de référence correspond à la moyenne de 2029 à 2055.

Tableau A1.12

Solde budgétaire et dette en 2055-2056 selon les hypothèses de rechange en pourcentage du PIB

	Scénario de référence		Valeur élevée		Valeur faible	
	Solde budgétaire	Dette	Solde budgétaire	Dette	Solde budgétaire	Dette
Démographie						
Taux de fécondité	1,1	9,0	0,8	12,8	1,3	5,2
Immigration	1,1	9,0	1,4	3,9	0,6	15,1
Espérance de vie à 65 ans	1,1	9,0	0,7	12,3	1,3	6,4
Économie						
Taux d'activité total	1,1	9,0	1,3	4,4	0,8	14,1
Moyenne des heures travaillées par semaine	1,1	9,0	1,3	4,6	0,8	13,9
Taux de chômage	1,1	9,0	1,0	10,6	1,1	7,5
Productivité du travail	1,1	9,0	1,5	3,5	0,6	15,1
Taux d'intérêt	1,1	9,0	0,6	17,0	1,3	2,7

Renseignements supplémentaires

Sensibilité des projections budgétaires aux chocs économiques

Les variations des hypothèses économiques ont une incidence sur les projections relatives aux revenus et aux charges. Les tableaux qui suivent illustrent la sensibilité du solde budgétaire projeté à différents chocs économiques par rapport aux projections du budget de 2024 :

- Une baisse de 1 point de pourcentage, sur une année, de la croissance du PIB réel, attribuable en parts égales à un ralentissement de la croissance de la productivité et de celle de l'emploi.
- Une diminution de la croissance du PIB nominal découlant uniquement d'une baisse de 1 point de pourcentage, sur une année, du taux d'inflation du PIB (à supposer que l'indice des prix à la consommation évolue au même rythme que l'inflation du PIB).
- Une augmentation soutenue de 100 points de base de tous les taux d'intérêt.

Ces facteurs de sensibilité sont des estimations selon lesquelles l'effet de tout ralentissement de l'activité économique serait réparti proportionnellement entre les composantes des revenus et des charges, et qui visent à fournir une indication générale de l'incidence des chocs économiques sur les perspectives relatives au solde budgétaire. L'analyse de sensibilité effectuée dans cette section est présentée régulièrement dans les budgets depuis 1994 et est distincte des scénarios optimiste et pessimiste mentionnés plus tôt dans la présente annexe. Les chocs économiques

réels peuvent avoir différentes incidences budgétaires. À titre d'exemple, ils peuvent se concentrer dans des secteurs particuliers de l'économie ou avoir des répercussions différentes sur les principales variables économiques (p. ex. l'inflation du PIB et l'inflation de l'indice des prix à la consommation peuvent réagir différemment à un choc donné).

Tableau A1.13

Estimation de l'incidence d'une baisse de 1 point de pourcentage, sur une année, de la croissance du PIB réel sur les revenus, les charges et le solde budgétaire fédéraux

en milliards de dollars

	An 1	An 2	An 5
Revenus fédéraux			
Revenus fiscaux			
Impôt sur le revenu des particuliers	-2,8	-2,9	-3,3
Impôt sur le revenu des sociétés	-0,9	-0,9	-0,9
Taxe sur les produits et services	-0,5	-0,5	-0,6
Autres	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1
Total – Revenus fiscaux	-4,3	-4,4	-4,5
Cotisations d'assurance-emploi	0,2	1,0	1,0
Autres revenus	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1
Total – Revenus budgétaires	-4,2	-3,6	-4,0
Charges fédérales			
Principaux transferts aux particuliers			
Prestations aux personnes âgées	0,0	0,0	-0,1
Prestations d'assurance-emploi	1,0	1,0	1,1
Allocation canadienne pour enfants	0,0	0,1	0,2
Total des principaux transferts aux particuliers	1,0	1,1	1,2
Autres charges de programmes	-0,3	-0,1	-0,2
Frais de la dette publique	0,1	0,2	0,6
Total des charges	0,8	1,2	1,6
Solde budgétaire	-4,9	-4,8	-5,6

Une baisse de 1 point de pourcentage de la croissance du PIB réel, répartie proportionnellement entre les composantes de revenus et de charges, a pour effet de réduire le solde budgétaire de 4,9 milliards de dollars la première année, de 4,8 milliards de dollars la deuxième année et de 5,6 milliards de dollars la cinquième année (tableau A1.13).

- Les revenus fiscaux de toute provenance diminuent de 4,2 milliards de dollars la première année. Les rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers fléchissent à la suite de la diminution de l'emploi et de l'assiette fiscale sous-jacente. Les rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des sociétés diminuent sous l'effet du recul de la production et des

bénéfiques. Les rentrées de TPS baissent en raison de la diminution des dépenses de consommation découlant du ralentissement de l'emploi et de la réduction du revenu des particuliers.

- Les revenus tirés des cotisations d'assurance-emploi augmentent en raison de la hausse du taux de cotisation à l'assurance-emploi, qui, dans le cadre du mécanisme d'équilibre sur sept ans, est rajusté de manière à compenser la hausse des prestations attribuable au nombre plus élevé de chômeurs, de façon à ce que le solde du Compte des opérations de l'assurance-emploi s'équilibre au fil du temps.
- Les charges augmentent, en raison surtout de la hausse des prestations d'assurance-emploi (compte tenu du nombre plus élevé de personnes au chômage) et des frais de la dette publique (sous l'effet de l'accroissement de l'encours de la dette attribuable à la diminution du solde budgétaire). Cette augmentation est compensée en partie par la baisse d'autres charges de programmes, comme la péréquation, étant donné que le recul du PIB réel se répercute sur le PIB nominal, auquel sont indexés ces paiements.

Tableau A1.14

Estimation de l'incidence d'une baisse de 1 point de pourcentage, sur une année, de l'inflation du PIB sur les revenus, les charges et le solde budgétaire fédéraux

en milliards de dollars

	An 1	An 2	An 5
Revenus fédéraux			
Revenus fiscaux			
Impôt sur le revenu des particuliers	-2,7	-2,5	-2,6
Impôt sur le revenu des sociétés	-0,8	-0,8	-0,9
Taxe sur les produits et services	-0,5	-0,5	-0,6
Autres	-0,2	-0,2	-0,2
Total – Revenus fiscaux	-4,2	-4,1	-4,3
Cotisations d'assurance-emploi	0,0	-0,1	-0,2
Autres revenus	-0,1	-0,1	-0,1
Total – Revenus budgétaires	-4,3	-4,2	-4,6
Charges fédérales			
Principaux transferts aux particuliers			
Prestations aux personnes âgées	-0,5	-0,9	-1,0
Prestations d'assurance-emploi	-0,1	-0,1	-0,2
Allocation canadienne pour enfants	0,0	-0,1	-0,3
Total des principaux transferts aux particuliers	-0,6	-1,2	-1,5
Autres charges de programmes	-0,7	-0,7	-1,5
Frais de la dette publique	-0,6	0,2	0,3
Total des charges	-2,0	-1,7	-2,7
Solde budgétaire	-2,3	-2,6	-1,9

Une baisse de 1 point de pourcentage de la croissance du PIB nominal répartie proportionnellement entre les composantes des revenus et des charges et découlant uniquement de la diminution de l'inflation du PIB (à supposer que l'indice des prix à la consommation évolue au même rythme que l'inflation du PIB) entraîne une réduction du solde budgétaire de 2,3 milliards de dollars la première année, de 2,6 milliards de dollars la deuxième année et de 1,9 milliard de dollars la cinquième année (tableau A1.14).

- La baisse des prix se traduit par une diminution du revenu nominal et, par conséquent, par une diminution des rentrées d'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers. Comme les modalités du régime de l'impôt sur le revenu des particuliers sont indexées à l'inflation, l'incidence budgétaire de ce scénario est moins importante que celle du choc du PIB réel. En ce qui a trait aux autres sources de revenus fiscaux, les effets négatifs des chocs du PIB réel et du PIB nominal sont similaires.
- Les revenus tirés des cotisations d'assurance-emploi diminuent à la suite de la baisse des revenus.
- Les autres revenus baissent légèrement, puisque des prix moins élevés entraînent une réduction des revenus provenant de la vente de biens et de services, et une croissance plus faible des revenus fiscaux entraîne une légère baisse des revenus d'intérêts et de pénalités.
- La baisse des revenus du gouvernement est compensée en partie par la diminution du coût des programmes législatifs indexés à l'inflation de l'IPC, par exemple les prestations aux personnes âgées, ce qui exerce une pression à la baisse sur les charges de programmes fédéraux. De plus, les autres charges de programmes sont également moins élevées, puisque les coûts de certains programmes sont directement liés à la croissance du PIB nominal, par exemple la péréquation.
- Les frais de la dette publique diminuent la première année en raison de la baisse des coûts associés aux obligations à rendement réel.

Tableau A1.15

Estimation de l'incidence d'une augmentation soutenue de 100 points de base de tous les taux d'intérêt sur les revenus, les charges et le solde budgétaire fédéraux

en milliards de dollars

	An 1	An 2	An 5
Revenus fédéraux	1,2	2,4	5,3
Charges fédérales	4,9	7,9	13,0
Solde budgétaire	-3,7	-5,5	-7,7

Une augmentation de 1 % des taux d'intérêt fait diminuer le solde budgétaire de 3,7 milliards de dollars la première année, de 5,5 milliards de dollars la deuxième année et de 7,7 milliards de dollars la cinquième année (tableau A1.15). Une hausse des taux d'intérêt a une incidence directe sur les frais estimatifs de la dette publique contractée sur les marchés, et ce, de deux façons. Premièrement, les coûts d'emprunt augmentent à mesure que la dette existante arrive à échéance et est refinancée à des taux d'intérêt plus élevés. Deuxièmement, la hausse des taux d'intérêt vient augmenter le coût prévu des besoins en emprunts futurs. Les frais de la dette publique sont estimés en fonction des attentes actuelles en ce qui concerne l'évolution future des taux d'intérêt, lesquels varient au rythme des conditions économiques.

Il est important de noter que les taux d'intérêt ont également une incidence directe sur les autres revenus et charges du gouvernement et qu'ils ne varient généralement pas de façon isolée. Autrement dit, des taux d'intérêt plus élevés procureraient au gouvernement certains avantages compensateurs, notamment :

- une hausse des revenus tirés des actifs portant intérêt du gouvernement et des revenus d'intérêts et de pénalités perçus sur la dette fiscale, qui sont comptabilisés dans les autres revenus;
- les rajustements à la baisse correspondants faisant réduire l'évaluation des obligations au titre des régimes de retraite et des avantages du personnel, qui ne font pas partie du tableau ci-dessus;
- une augmentation des revenus fiscaux du gouvernement si les augmentations des taux d'intérêt étaient attribuables à une croissance économique plus vigoureuse (dont le tableau ci-dessus ne tient pas compte non plus).

Même dans l'éventualité d'une augmentation de 1 % des taux d'intérêt, les frais de la dette publique demeureraient viables et près des creux historiques en proportion du PIB.

Mesures stratégiques prises depuis l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023

Depuis 2016, le gouvernement fournit un aperçu transparent de toutes les mesures stratégiques prises entre les budgets et les mises à jour. Ces mesures, énumérées dans le tableau A1.16, font en sorte que la population canadienne est bien servie sans interruption par les programmes sur lesquels elle compte et que les activités du gouvernement se poursuivent.

Tableau A1.16

Mesures stratégiques prises depuis l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023
en millions de dollars

	Ministère	2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
Croissance, changements climatiques et innovation		153	73	88	117	22	22
Prolongation du Programme d'aide au secteur du vin ¹	AAC	0	59	59	59	0	0
Rajustements au Programme d'approvisionnement de combustibles à faible teneur en carbone ²	SCT	-10	0	0	0	0	0
Mesures d'intervention d'urgence face aux feux de forêt ¹	APC	38	0	0	0	0	0
Financement du projet du pont international Gordie-Howe ¹	APWD	178	0	5	9	9	9
<i>Moins : Fonds affectés précédemment dans le cadre financier</i>		-178	-5	-10	0	0	0
<i>Report de fonds d'une année sur l'autre</i>		125	0	-1	-2	-2	-2
Soutien pour la voie maritime du Saint-Laurent ¹	TC	0	73	89	106	15	15
<i>Moins : Fonds affectés précédemment dans le cadre financier</i>		0	-55	-54	-55	0	0
Communautés et réconciliation		758	58	76	27	26	24
Supplément d'urgence pour Vers un chez-soi : la stratégie canadienne de lutte contre l'itinérance ¹	INFC	100	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes</i>		-101	0	0	0	0	0
Supplément pour l'Allocation canadienne pour le logement ^{1,3}	SCHL	99	0	0	0	0	0
Programme d'aide au logement provisoire ¹	IRCC	362	0	0	0	0	0
Conseil jeunesse du premier ministre	PCH	1	1	1	0	0	0
Monument commémoratif national de guerre de Terre-Neuve et Tombe du Soldat inconnu ¹	ACC	3	1	0	0	0	0
Rajustements d'Anciens Combattants Canada pour des variations de coûts non discrétionnaires ¹	ACC	1	1	1	0	0	0
Médailles et honneurs pour marquer la passation de la couronne	BSGG	0	3	0	0	0	0
Aménagement d'une installation de contre-mesures médicales ⁴	ASPC	32	33	33	33	33	33
<i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources existantes</i>		-60	-61	-65	-65	-66	-67

		2023-	2024-	2025-	2026-	2027-	2028-
	Ministère	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029
Fourniture de biens et de services essentiels dans les établissements correctionnels fédéraux ¹	SCC	20	58	58	58	58	58
Programme des services de police contractuels de la GRC ¹	GRC	171	22	22	1	1	0
Remboursement des coûts de sécurité pour la COP15 ¹	SP, GRC	91	0	0	0	0	0
Bonification du Programme d'entrepreneuriat autochtone ¹	SAC	9	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Loi sur l'eau propre des Premières Nations</i> <i>Moins : Fonds affectés précédemment dans le cadre financier</i>	SAC	0	25	25	0	0	0
		-25	-25	0	0	0	0
Enseignement primaire et secondaire des Premières Nations ¹	SAC	55	0	0	0	0	0
Le Canada dans le monde		127	261	159	160	144	144
Aide humanitaire supplémentaire à Gaza ¹ <i>Moins : Fonds provenant du Compte de crise de l'enveloppe de l'aide internationale</i>	AMC	40	0	0	0	0	0
		-40	0	0	0	0	0
Contribution aux efforts internationaux d'assistance à la sécurité en Haïti ¹ <i>Moins : Fonds provenant des ressources ministérielles existantes et du Fonds pour les priorités stratégiques de l'enveloppe de l'aide internationale</i>	Multiplés	19	104	0	0	0	0
		-19	-33	0	0	0	0
Rajustements d'Affaires mondiales Canada pour des variations de coûts non discrétionnaires ^{1,5}	AMC	127	140	149	144	144	144
Soutien additionnel pour la paix et la sécurité en Ukraine ¹	Multiplés	0	50	10	16	0	0
Musée national du génocide de l'Holodomor à Kyïv ¹ <i>Moins : Fonds provenant du Fonds pour les priorités stratégiques de l'enveloppe de l'aide internationale</i>	AMC	0	15	0	0	0	0
		0	-15	0	0	0	0
Gouvernement efficace et équité fiscale		392	150	176	151	165	166
Rajustement de 2023-2024 de la subvention pour l'Accord Canada-Québec relatif à l'immigration ¹	IRCC	48	0	0	0	0	0
Rajustement des prix du loyer d'Emploi et Développement social Canada ⁶ <i>Moins : Fonds du compte du Régime de pensions du Canada</i>	EDSC	0	9	9	9	9	9
		0	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2
Financement de l'enquête publique sur l'ingérence étrangère dans les processus électoraux fédéraux ¹	BCP, JUS	3	15	0	0	0	0
Frais d'affranchissement et coûts des services bancaires du gouvernement	SPAC	0	6	13	21	36	36

		2023- 2024	2024- 2025	2025- 2026	2026- 2027	2027- 2028	2028- 2029
	Ministère						
Obligations au titre des régimes d'avantages sociaux des employés du secteur public fédéral ^{1,7}	SCT	179	0	0	0	0	0
Protection des prix et du volume pour les biens immobiliers fédéraux	SPAC	0	21	21	21	21	21
Préservation du programme de passeports du Canada ¹	IRCC	143	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Moins : Fonds affectés précédemment dans le cadre financier</i>		-118	0	0	0	0	0
Mise en œuvre de la Loi sur la participation électorale ⁸	Élections Canada	0	4	34	4	4	4
Pressions liées au coût des carburants pour le transport maritime ¹	MPO	30	20	20	20	20	20
Modifications des plafonds de déduction des frais d'automobile ¹	—	0	3	2	3	3	4
Financement pour soutenir l'administration par Revenu Québec du système de TPS/TVH au Québec ¹	ARC	270	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Moins : Fonds affectés précédemment dans le cadre financier</i>		-164	0	0	0	0	0
Allègement des droits d'accise sur l'alcool en appui aux entreprises canadiennes ¹	—	0	74	79	74	74	74
Incidence budgétaire (nette) des mesures non annoncées ⁹		1 840	-279	-842	-743	518	345
Incidence budgétaire nette – Total des mesures stratégiques prises depuis l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023		3 271	263	-344	-288	876	701

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

¹ Mesure annoncée précédemment ou incluse dans le Budget supplémentaire des dépenses (C), 2023-2024.

² Comme l'indique le Plan ministériel du Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada 2024-2025, le gouvernement a actualisé la valeur du Programme d'approvisionnement de combustibles à faible teneur en carbone pour l'établir à 134,9 millions de dollars sur huit ans, à compter de 2024-2025. Le financement non affecté en 2023-2024 sera retourné dans le cadre financier. Pour que le programme puisse mieux atteindre les objectifs climatiques fixés, une plus grande latitude est prévue dans l'approvisionnement pour inclure les services d'élimination du dioxyde de carbone.

³ Financement pour fournir un soutien supplémentaire aux locataires à faible revenu par l'intermédiaire de programmes provinciaux et territoriaux.

⁴ Financement destiné à la construction d'une nouvelle installation de contre-mesures médicales précliniques et cliniques en vue de soutenir la recherche et la préparation en cours à l'égard de nouvelles menaces pour la santé publique. Les réductions découlent de la réévaluation du financement nécessaire pour remplir cet engagement.

⁵ Les augmentations de coûts non discrétionnaires découlent de plusieurs facteurs qui ont une incidence sur les missions à l'étranger, comme les variations des taux de change et l'inflation.

⁶ Mesure partiellement remboursée par la hausse des cotisations d'assurance-emploi.

⁷ Financement non discrétionnaire des coûts payés par l'employeur pour les programmes d'assurance du personnel, notamment les soins de santé, les soins dentaires et l'assurance invalidité.

⁸ Le calendrier des coûts estimatifs est théorique et dépendrait du moment auquel se tiennent les élections fédérales.

⁹ L'incidence budgétaire nette des mesures non annoncées est présentée de manière agrégée et comprend les provisions pour les décisions attendues du Cabinet qui n'ont pas encore été prises (y compris le recours à de telles provisions découlant de mises à jour ou de budgets antérieurs) et pour des décisions de financement concernant des questions de sécurité nationale, des négociations de conventions, des litiges et des informations délicates sur le plan commercial.

Glossaire des titres abrégés

AAC	Agriculture et Agroalimentaire Canada
ACC	Anciens Combattants Canada
ACIA	Agence canadienne d'inspection des aliments
ACSTA	Administration canadienne de la sûreté du transport aérien
AMC	Affaires mondiales Canada
APC	Agence Parcs Canada
ARC	Agence du revenu du Canada
APECA	Agence de promotion économique du Canada atlantique
APWD	Autorité du pont Windsor-Détroit
ASC	Agence spatiale canadienne
ASFC	Agence des services frontaliers du Canada
ASPC	Agence de la santé publique du Canada
BCP	Bureau du Conseil privé
BEC	Bureau de l'enquêteur correctionnel
BSGG	Bureau du secrétaire du gouverneur général
BST	Bureau de la sécurité des transports du Canada
CanNor	Agence canadienne de développement économique du Nord
CCDP	Commission canadienne des droits de la personne
CCN	Conseil canadien des normes
CFP	Commission de la fonction publique
CISR	Commission de l'immigration et du statut de réfugié du Canada
CNA	Centre national des Arts
CNRC	Conseil national de recherches du Canada
CPSNR	Comité des parlementaires sur la sécurité nationale et le renseignement
CPVP	Commissariat à la protection de la vie privée du Canada
CST	Centre de la sécurité des télécommunications
DEC	Développement économique Canada pour les régions du Québec
ECCC	Environnement et Changement climatique Canada
EDSC	Emploi et Développement social Canada
FedDev	Agence fédérale de développement économique pour le Sud de l'Ontario
FedNor	Agence fédérale de développement économique pour le Nord de l'Ontario
FIN	Ministère des Finances Canada
GRC	Gendarmerie royale du Canada
INFC	Infrastructure Canada
IRCC	Immigration, Réfugiés et Citoyenneté Canada
IRSC	Instituts de recherche en santé du Canada
ISDE	Innovation, Sciences et Développement économique Canada
ISPC	Commissariat à l'intégrité du secteur public du Canada
JUS	Ministère de la Justice Canada
MDN	Défense nationale
MPO	Pêches et Océans Canada
ONF	Office national du film
OSSNR	Office de surveillance des activités en matière de sécurité nationale et de renseignement
PacifiCan	Développement économique Canada pour le Pacifique
PCH	Patrimoine canadien
PrairiesCan	Développement économique Canada pour les Prairies
RCAANC	Relations Couronne-Autochtones et Affaires du Nord Canada
RNCan	Ressources naturelles Canada
SAC	Services aux Autochtones Canada
SC	Santé Canada
SCC	Service correctionnel Canada

SCHL	Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement
SCRS	Service canadien du renseignement de sécurité
SCT	Secrétariat du Conseil du Trésor du Canada
SP	Sécurité publique Canada
SPAC	Services publics et Approvisionnement Canada
SPC	Services partagés Canada
StatCan	Statistique Canada
TC	Transports Canada

Annexe 2

Stratégie de gestion de la dette

Introduction

La *Stratégie de gestion de la dette de 2024-2025* énonce les objectifs, la stratégie et les plans d'emprunt du gouvernement du Canada au chapitre de son programme d'emprunt sur le marché intérieur et extérieur, et de la gestion de ses réserves officielles de liquidités internationales.

Aux termes de la *Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques* (LGFP), la ministre des Finances doit déposer devant chaque chambre du Parlement un rapport faisant état, d'une part, des emprunts qu'elle prévoit contracter au cours de l'exercice en question et de l'utilisation qu'elle compte faire des fonds empruntés, et, d'autre part, de la gestion de la dette publique dans les 30 jours de séance suivant le début de l'exercice. La *Stratégie de gestion de la dette de 2024-2025* répond à cette exigence.

Objectifs

Les objectifs fondamentaux de la gestion de la dette consistent à obtenir un financement stable à faible coût permettant de combler les besoins financiers du gouvernement du Canada et de maintenir le bon fonctionnement du marché de ses titres.

Le gouvernement est déterminé à administrer le programme de gestion de la dette de manière prudente pour assurer une structure équilibrée de la dette, ce qui contribue au maintien de la stabilité des frais de la dette et à la réduction du risque du portefeuille d'emprunts.

L'accès à un marché des titres du gouvernement qui fonctionne bien contribue à réduire les coûts et l'instabilité des prix pour le gouvernement, ce qui lui permet d'obtenir des fonds de façon efficiente au fil du temps et de répondre à ses besoins financiers.

La Stratégie de gestion de la dette assure la transparence des plans d'emprunt du gouvernement pour maintenir la liquidité et le bon fonctionnement du marché de ses titres et garantit la durabilité à long terme de son programme d'emprunt.

Le gouvernement surveille de près les marchés financiers et rajustera si nécessaire les émissions afin de réagir de façon appropriée à l'évolution de la demande du marché ou de ses besoins financiers.

Perspectives concernant la dette du gouvernement du Canada

Grâce à la gestion financière responsable du gouvernement, le Canada est toujours dans une position enviable par rapport à ses pairs internationaux pour ce qui est de sa situation budgétaire et de son niveau d'endettement. Parmi les membres du G7, le Canada devrait afficher au cours des cinq prochaines années le ratio de la dette nette au PIB le plus bas et des résultats budgétaires robustes. Les agences de notation indiquent que l'efficacité, la stabilité et la prévisibilité du processus décisionnel et des institutions politiques du Canada, ainsi que la diversité et la résilience de son économie, ses marchés financiers bien réglementés et sa marge de manœuvre monétaire et budgétaire contribuent à la forte cote de crédit actuelle du pays. Voici ce que les agences de notation ont accordé au Canada : Moody's – Aaa, S&P – AAA, DBRS – AAA et Fitch – AA+.

Opérations d'emprunt prévues en 2024-2025

Les sources et les utilisations projetées des emprunts pour l'exercice 2024-2025 sont présentées au tableau A2.1. La comparaison des sources et des utilisations des emprunts, en données réelles, avec les projections pour la même période, sera présentée dans le *Rapport sur la gestion de la dette de 2024-2025*. Ce document sera publié peu après la parution des *Comptes publics du Canada de 2025*, lesquels fourniront des renseignements comptables détaillés sur la dette portant intérêt du gouvernement.

Sources des emprunts

Le montant total du principal que le gouvernement empruntera en 2024-2025 devrait s'établir à 508 milliards de dollars, dont 83 % représentent la portion qui sera utilisée pour refinancer la dette qui arrive à échéance. Ce niveau d'emprunt est conforme au montant maximal d'emprunt actuel de 1 831 milliards de dollars prévu par la loi et énoncé dans la *Loi autorisant certains emprunts*. Le gouverneur en conseil a approuvé un plafond d'emprunt annuel du même ordre en 2024-2025. Le gouvernement propose de présenter des modifications à la *Loi autorisant certains emprunts* qui augmenteront sa limite totale d'emprunt afin d'assurer que la population canadienne continue de recevoir les prestations et les services de première importance auxquels elle a droit.

Utilisations des emprunts

Pour l'exercice 2024-2025, la taille des émissions brutes d'obligations sur le marché intérieur et de bons du Trésor (soit le programme d'emprunt sur le marché intérieur) s'élève à 500 milliards de dollars. Ce montant tient compte des besoins en refinancement de 414 milliards de dollars pour la dette qui arrive à échéance, des besoins financiers projetés de 102 milliards de dollars, incluant la somme de 30 milliards de dollars pour financer l'achat d'Obligations hypothécaires du Canada, ainsi que d'une réduction de 16 milliards de dollars des soldes de trésorerie. Le gouvernement a aussi l'intention d'emprunter l'équivalent de 8 milliards de dollars en devises, uniquement dans le but de financer ses réserves officielles de liquidités internationales (voir les détails ci-dessous).

Les emprunts réels pour l'exercice pourraient différer des projections en raison de l'incertitude liée aux projections économiques et budgétaires, du moment particulier où seront effectuées les opérations de trésorerie, ainsi que d'autres facteurs, notamment la variation des besoins au titre des réserves de change et des emprunts des sociétés d'État. En réponse à ces changements imprévus des besoins financiers, l'émission de titres de créance pourrait être modifiée au cours de l'année, modification qui, habituellement, touche d'abord l'émission de bons du Trésor. Le gouvernement pourrait également rajuster l'émission d'obligations en fonction de changements plus importants ou d'une évolution de la demande du marché.

Tableau A2.1

Sources et utilisations prévues et réelles des emprunts en 2024-2025
en milliards de dollars

Sources des emprunts	
À payer en dollars canadiens	
Bons du Trésor ¹	272
Obligations	228
Total à payer en dollars canadiens	500
À payer en devises	8
Total – Sources des emprunts	508
Utilisation des emprunts	
Besoins en refinancement	
À payer en dollars canadiens	
Bons du Trésor	267
Obligations	147
Titres sur le marché de détail	0
Total à payer en dollars canadiens	414
À payer en devises	7
Total – Besoins en refinancement	421
Besoins financiers	
Solde budgétaire	40
Opérations non budgétaires	
Régimes de retraite et autres comptes	-6
Actifs non financiers	5
Prêts, placements et avances	
Dont :	
Prêts à des sociétés d'État	42
Autres	6
Autres opérations ²	16
Total – Besoins financiers	102
Total – Utilisation des emprunts	523
Augmentation ou diminution (-) nette de l'encaisse	-16
Autres opérations de la dette non échue ³	0

Source : Calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué. Les utilisations des emprunts de valeur négative correspondent à des ressources financières.

¹ Les bons du Trésor sont reconduits ou refinancés un certain nombre de fois durant l'exercice. Le montant des nouvelles émissions au cours d'un exercice est donc supérieur à l'encours à la fin de l'exercice, tel qu'il est présenté dans le tableau.

² Les autres opérations comprennent principalement la conversion des opérations selon la comptabilité d'exercice en rentrées et en sorties de fonds au titre des impôts et des taxes à recevoir et des autres comptes débiteurs, des accords de perception fiscale conclus avec les provinces et les territoires, des montants à verser aux contribuables et des autres passifs, ainsi que des variations des comptes d'opérations de change.

³ Ces opérations comprennent les escomptes non amortis sur les émissions de titres, les intérêts courus, les obligations découlant de contrats de location-acquisition et d'autres dettes non échues.

Programme d'emprunt 2024-2025

En 2024-2025, les besoins en emprunts devraient demeurer élevés pour financer la dette arrivant à échéance et les besoins financiers, notamment l'achat d'Obligations hypothécaires du Canada. Compte tenu de l'imprévisibilité des taux d'intérêt, le programme d'emprunt de l'exercice 2024-2025 se concentre principalement sur la diminution du risque de refinancement, ainsi que sur la réduction dans la mesure du possible de la volatilité des frais de la dette publique pendant la période de rajustement des taux, qui devrait se produire au cours des prochaines années.

Dans ce contexte, le gouvernement prévoit réduire l'émission de bons du Trésor à 54 % du total des émissions de titres intérieurs, par rapport à 57 % l'an dernier. De plus, il procède à une augmentation de ses émissions, qui passent à 60 milliards de dollars pour ses titres à 10 ans, et à 16 milliards de dollars pour ses titres à 30 ans. Pendant les consultations sur la gestion de la dette de l'automne dernier, les participants au marché ont clairement fait état de la nécessité d'augmenter les émissions de titres de créance à long terme. Le gouvernement continuera de surveiller le fonctionnement de ce secteur et pourrait choisir de rajuster ses émissions, si un changement en fonction de la conjoncture s'avère nécessaire.

Composition de la dette contractée sur les marchés

L'encours total de la dette contractée sur les marchés devrait atteindre 1 441 milliards de dollars à la fin de l'exercice 2024-2025 (tableau A2.2).

Tableau A2.2

Variation de la composition de la dette contractée sur les marchés

en milliards de dollars, en fin d'exercice

	Données réelles 2020-2021	Données réelles 2021-2022	Données réelles 2022-2023	Données réelles 2023-2024	Projections 2024-2025
Obligations sur le marché intérieur ¹	875	1 031	1 038	1 086	1 146
Bons du Trésor	219	187	202	267	272
Dette extérieure	15	14	16	22	23
Total – Dette contractée sur les marchés	1 109	1 232	1 256	1 375	1 441

Sources : Banque du Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

¹ Comprend la dette supplémentaire qui s'est accumulée au cours de l'exercice à la suite des rajustements de la valeur des obligations à rendement réel en fonction de l'inflation.

Tableau A2.3

Émissions brutes d'obligations et de bons projetées en 2024-2025

en milliards de dollars, en fin d'exercice

	Données réelles 2022-2023	Données réelles 2023-2024	Prévisions 2024-2025
Bons du Trésor	202	267	272
2 ans	67	86	88
3 ans	20	6	0
5 ans	31	47	60
10 ans	52	47	60
30 ans	14	14	16
Obligations vertes	-	4	4
Total – Obligations	185	204	228
Total – Émissions brutes	387	471	500
Part des obligations à long terme (10 ans ou plus) par rapport au total des obligations	36 %	30 %	33 %
Part des bons du Trésor par rapport au total des émissions de bons	52 %	57 %	54 %

Nota – Les chiffres ayant été arrondis, leur somme peut ne pas correspondre au total indiqué.

¹ Émission sous réserve des dépenses disponibles et des conditions du marché.

² Le total des émissions comprend les obligations à rendement réel, les obligations à très longue échéance et les obligations de souveraineté de l'Ukraine.

Sources : Banque du Canada; calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Programme des bons du Trésor

En mai, le gouvernement du Canada émettra un bon du Trésor à 1 mois, en tant que titre à nouvelle échéance dans le cadre du programme d'emprunt sur le marché intérieur. Cette émission vise à soutenir la transition des acceptations bancaires qui seront retirées du marché monétaire canadien, quand le taux CDOR (« Canadian Dollar Offered Rate ») cessera d'être publié, en juin 2024. Refinitiv Benchmark Services (UK) Limited, qui publie encore le taux CDOR, cessera de le faire à cette date.

Comme on peut le lire dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023*, les participants au marché se sont montrés intéressés par le bon du Trésor à 1 mois, du moins temporairement, pour soutenir le marché monétaire canadien pendant la transition.

Le bon du Trésor à 1 mois sera émis de façon temporaire. Son émission continue sera évaluée et déterminée en fonction de facteurs comme les besoins du marché et son efficacité à titre d'outil de financement pour le gouvernement du Canada.

Programme des obligations de 2024-2025

La valeur annuelle des émissions brutes d'obligations devrait s'établir à 228 milliards de dollars en 2024-2025. Les émissions ont augmenté sur l'ensemble de la courbe de rendement, plus particulièrement dans le segment à long terme (à 10 ans et à 30 ans). La proportion d'émissions dans ce segment devrait atteindre 33 %, par rapport à 30 % en 2023-2024.

Les émissions ont augmenté dans les segments à 10 ans et à 30 ans pour répondre à la demande des participants au marché, comme il a été souligné lors des dernières consultations sur la Stratégie de gestion de la dette. Le gouvernement demeure déterminé à soutenir la liquidité dans tous les segments d'obligations et à promouvoir un marché efficace dans tous les segments de la courbe de rendement.

Perspectives sur les frais de la dette publique

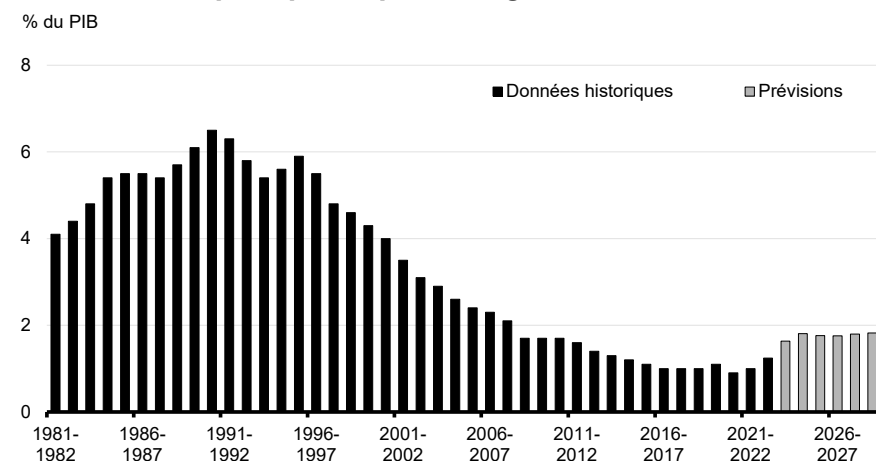
Le gouvernement continuera de surveiller les frais de la dette publique et se fait un devoir de maintenir les frais de service de la dette stables et bas. Selon ses projections, le gouvernement prévoit maintenant que les frais de la dette publique s'élèveront à 54,1 milliards de dollars en 2024-2025, soit 1,8 % du PIB. Au cours des cinq prochaines années, le gouvernement anticipe que les frais de la dette demeureront stables, soit à environ 1,8 % du PIB.

Malgré la montée des taux d'intérêt depuis 2022, les frais de la dette du gouvernement, en proportion du PIB, n'ont affiché qu'une légère augmentation par rapport aux derniers creux historiques et demeurent bien en dessous de la moyenne historique des 40 dernières années (graphique A2.1).

La stabilité des frais de la dette en pourcentage du PIB témoigne des efforts que le gouvernement a déployés au cours des dernières années pour assurer une gestion prudente du programme de la dette en vue de réduire au minimum les frais de service de la dette.

Graphique A2.1

Frais de la dette publique, en pourcentage du PIB, de 1981 à 2029



Source : Ministère des Finances Canada

Dates d'échéance et fourchettes cibles des obligations de référence

Pour l'exercice 2024-2025, sous l'effet de niveaux d'émissions plus faibles en ce qui a trait aux bons du Trésor et plus élevés en ce qui a trait aux obligations, la taille cible des émissions de référence dans les segments de 5 ans et de 10 ans est plus élevée que les niveaux annoncés dans l'Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023 (tableau A2.4).

Tableau A2.4

Profils des échéances et fourchettes des obligations de référence¹

en milliards de dollars

	Févr.	Mars	Avr.	Mai	Juin	Août	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Déc.
2 ans	18-26			18-26		18-26			18-26	
5 ans		26-34					26-34			
10 ans					26-34					26-34
30 ans										20-30

Source : Calculs du ministère des Finances Canada

Nota – Ces montants ne comprennent pas les versements de coupons.

¹ L'émission annuelle réelle peut varier.

Calendrier des adjudications d'obligations

En 2024-2025, il y aura des adjudications régulières d'obligations à 2 ans, à 5 ans, à 10 ans et à 30 ans. Le nombre d'adjudications par segment est indiqué au tableau A2.5. Le nombre réel des adjudications peut différer de leur nombre prévu en raison de variations imprévues des besoins en emprunts ou de l'évolution de la demande du marché.

Tableau A2.5

Nombre d'adjudications d'obligations prévues en 2024-2025

Segment	Adjudications prévues
2 ans	16
5 ans	12
10 ans	12
30 ans	8

Source : Ministère des Finances Canada

Les dates des adjudications continueront d'être annoncées dans le Calendrier trimestriel des obligations que la Banque du Canada affiche sur son site Web avant le début de chaque trimestre.

Programme d'obligations vertes

Afin d'appuyer la croissance du marché du financement durable au Canada, le gouvernement a lancé le programme fédéral d'obligations vertes en mars 2022.

Le 27 février 2024, le gouvernement du Canada a émis avec succès une série d'obligations vertes à 10 ans d'une valeur de 4 milliards de dollars. Il s'agissait de sa deuxième série d'obligations vertes et la première selon son Cadre des obligations vertes actualisé, dans lequel figurent certaines dépenses liées à l'énergie nucléaire. Le Canada est le premier emprunteur souverain à émettre une obligation verte englobant certaines dépenses liées à l'énergie nucléaire, ce qui témoigne de son engagement à devenir un chef de file mondial de l'énergie nucléaire.

Cette deuxième offre d'obligations vertes a suscité une forte demande de la part des investisseurs écologiquement et socialement responsables qui représentaient la majorité des preneurs (soit 66 %), et de la part des investisseurs étrangers, qui constituaient plus de 33 % du bassin des investisseurs. La valeur du carnet de commandes final s'élevait à plus de 7,4 milliards de dollars.

Le programme d'obligations vertes du Canada soutient la croissance du marché de la finance durable au Canada et ailleurs dans le monde, et stimule les investissements dans la croissance propre, l'énergie renouvelable, la lutte contre les changements climatiques et la protection de l'environnement au Canada. Le gouvernement demeure résolu à émettre régulièrement des obligations vertes.

Propositions législatives pour soutenir le programme des Obligations hypothécaires du Canada

Afin de stimuler la construction de logements dans tout le pays, le gouvernement du Canada a annoncé dans l'*Énoncé économique de l'automne de 2023* qu'il procéderait chaque année à l'achat d'Obligations hypothécaires du Canada (OHC) jusqu'à un montant pouvant atteindre 30 milliards de dollars. Le gouvernement a officiellement effectué le premier de ces achats le 14 février 2024, et acheté des OHC totalisant 7,5 milliards de dollars en février et en mars 2024.

Pour soutenir ces achats, deux modifications législatives sont proposées par l'intermédiaire du budget de 2024.

À l'automne 2023, le gouvernement a fait passer la limite annuelle des Obligations hypothécaires du Canada de 40 milliards de dollars à 60 milliards de dollars, afin de débloquer du financement à faible coût pour la construction d'immeubles à logements locatifs et de faciliter la construction de 30 000 appartements locatifs supplémentaires par an. Pour faciliter cette augmentation et s'assurer que la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL) peut continuer à soutenir la construction d'immeubles collectifs locatifs, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de faire passer les plafonds législatifs applicables aux assurances et aux garanties en vigueur en vertu de la *Loi nationale sur l'habitation* à 800 milliards de dollars.

La *Loi autorisant certains emprunts* précise un montant maximal des emprunts pouvant être effectués par le gouvernement du Canada et les sociétés d'État mandataires. En vertu de la loi, tant les OHC garanties par le gouvernement du Canada par l'intermédiaire de la SCHL que les titres émis par le gouvernement du Canada pour acheter ces OHC sont pris en compte dans le montant maximum d'emprunt prévu par la loi. Cette façon de faire donne lieu à un double comptage de cette exposition.

Pour remédier à ce problème, dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la *Loi autorisant certains emprunts* afin que le montant emprunté au moyen des émissions et des ventes d'Obligations hypothécaires du Canada garanties par la SCHL et achetées par la ministre des Finances, au nom du gouvernement du Canada, soit déduit du calcul du montant total indiqué à l'article 4.

Gestion des réserves officielles de liquidités internationales du Canada

Le Compte du fonds des changes, géré par la ministre des Finances au nom du gouvernement du Canada, représente la plus importante composante des réserves officielles de liquidités internationales du Canada. Il s'agit d'un portefeuille des réserves officielles de liquidités internationales du Canada et des droits de tirage spéciaux (DTS) pouvant servir à favoriser le contrôle et la protection de la valeur externe du dollar canadien et à fournir une source de liquidité au gouvernement, au besoin. Outre les réserves conservées dans le Compte du fonds des changes, les réserves officielles internationales du Canada comprennent la position de réserve du Canada au Fonds monétaire international.

Le gouvernement effectue des emprunts afin d'investir dans des réserves liquides, qui sont maintenues à un taux minimal de 3 % du PIB nominal. Les besoins en financement estimés pour 2024-2025 seront d'environ 11 milliards de dollars américains; ce montant pourrait toutefois varier sous l'effet des fluctuations des taux d'intérêt à l'étranger et des taux de change.

La combinaison de sources utilisées dans le but de répondre aux besoins en financement nets pour l'année dépendra d'un certain nombre de considérations, notamment le coût relatif et la conjoncture. Les sources comprennent l'émission d'effets à court terme libellés en dollars américains (bons du Canada) et de billets à moyen terme, ainsi que la conclusion de swaps de devises, qui permettent d'accroître les réserves de liquidités, de même que l'émission d'obligations multimarchés.

Le Canada a recours à l'émission de titres d'emprunt libellés en devises exclusivement pour financer ses réserves officielles internationales.

De plus amples renseignements sur le financement en devises et les actifs des réserves de change se trouvent dans le *Rapport sur la gestion des réserves officielles internationales du Canada* ainsi que dans *La revue financière*.

Programmes de rachat d'obligations

En novembre 2022, le gouvernement a annoncé la reprise du Programme de rachat d'obligations aux fins de gestion de la trésorerie. Cette opération de gestion vise à gérer efficacement les flux de trésorerie du gouvernement du Canada avant les échéances d'obligations importantes.

Le gouvernement entend poursuivre le rachat d'obligations aux fins de gestion de la trésorerie en 2024-2025.

Gestion de la trésorerie

L'objectif fondamental de la gestion de la trésorerie consiste à faire en sorte que le gouvernement dispose en tout temps d'une encaisse suffisante pour répondre à ses besoins opérationnels.

Le 21 février 2024, pour gérer avec efficacité ses soldes de trésorerie, le gouvernement du Canada a rétabli les séances du matin pour l'adjudication des soldes de trésorerie du Receveur général.

À l'heure actuelle, la trésorerie du gouvernement est en dépôt auprès de la Banque du Canada, y compris les soldes opérationnels et les soldes détenus aux fins de la liquidité prudentielle. Des mises à jour périodiques de la position de liquidité sont présentées dans *La revue financière*.

Liquidité prudentielle

Le gouvernement détient des actifs financiers liquides prenant la forme de dépôts en dollars canadiens et de réserves de change afin d'être en mesure de respecter ses obligations de paiement, dans l'éventualité où l'accès normal aux marchés financiers serait perturbé ou retardé. Les niveaux globaux de liquidité du gouvernement sont gérés de manière à couvrir normalement au moins un mois des flux de trésorerie nets projetés, y compris les versements de coupons et les besoins en refinancement de la dette.

Annexe 3

Mesures législatives

La présente annexe comprend un certain nombre de mesures (autres que des mesures fiscales) qui seraient mises en œuvre au moyen d'une loi.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Construire des logements sur des terrains publics	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de présenter, au besoin, un projet de loi visant à faciliter l'acquisition et l'utilisation de terrains publics pour le logement, en partenariat avec d'autres ordres de gouvernement.
Interdire l'achat de logements au Canada par des étrangers	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi n° 1 d'exécution du budget de 2022</i> afin de prolonger jusqu'en 2027 les restrictions sur l'investissement étranger dans les logements canadiens établies en vertu de la <i>Loi sur l'interdiction d'achat d'immeubles résidentiels par des non-Canadiens</i> , selon l'annonce faite en février 2024.
Établir la prestation canadienne pour les personnes handicapées	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi sur la Cour canadienne de l'impôt</i> , à la <i>Loi sur le ministère de l'Emploi et du Développement social</i> et à la <i>Loi sur les Cours fédérales</i> afin d'établir un mécanisme d'appel pour la future prestation canadienne pour personnes handicapées.
Lancer un programme national d'alimentation scolaire	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'établir une autorisation de crédit législatif dans la <i>Loi d'exécution du budget</i> qui permettra à la ministre de la Famille, des Enfants et du Développement social de signer des ententes bilatérales et de transférer des fonds aux provinces et aux territoires pour appuyer le programme national d'alimentation scolaire pour l'année scolaire 2024-2025.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Aider les parents à épargner pour les études de leurs enfants	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi canadienne sur l'épargne-études</i> afin d'instaurer l'inscription automatique au Bon d'études canadien pour les enfants admissibles dont les familles n'ouvrent pas de régime enregistré d'épargne-études et de faire passer de 20 à 30 ans l'âge pour demander rétroactivement le Bon d'études canadien.
Renforcer le Régime de pensions du Canada	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier le <i>Régime de pensions du Canada</i> afin d'offrir un supplément à la prestation de décès pour certaines personnes, de bonifier la prestation pour enfants et de mettre fin à l'admissibilité à la prestation de survivant à la suite d'un partage des crédits du RPC.
Rendre plus abordables les services Internet et de téléphonie résidentielle et cellulaire	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi sur les télécommunications</i> afin d'interdire aux fournisseurs de services de facturer des frais de transfert aux consommatrices et aux consommateurs. Ces modifications exigeraient également que ces derniers disposent d'un mécanisme de libre-service pour annuler ou modifier leurs plans auprès de leur fournisseur de services existant. Les fournisseurs de services devront également aviser les consommatrices et les consommateurs avant l'expiration de leur contrat et leur fournir des renseignements sur les forfaits disponibles sur le marché.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Des services bancaires pour les gens	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de présenter un projet de loi pour instaurer un cadre des services bancaires axé sur la clientèle. Ce cadre comprendrait des modifications qui seraient apportées à la <i>Loi sur les banques</i> et à la <i>Loi sur l'Agence de la consommation en matière financière du Canada</i> pour élargir le mandat de l'Agence, ainsi que des éléments fondamentaux liés à la portée, à la participation au système, aux mesures de protection de l'intégrité et de la sécurité, et aux règles communes en matière de protection de la vie privée, de responsabilité et de sécurité.
En faire plus pour sévir contre les prêts à des conditions abusives	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier l'article 347 du <i>Code criminel</i> afin d'y ajouter l'interdiction d'offrir un taux d'intérêt criminel ou d'en faire la publicité, et de supprimer l'obligation d'obtenir le consentement du procureur général avant d'engager des poursuites, prévue au paragraphe 347(7).
Augmenter le soutien à la recherche	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de présenter un projet de loi visant à moderniser le système fédéral de soutien à la recherche.
Réaliser de grands projets	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact</i> afin de la rendre conforme à la décision de la Cour suprême du Canada dans l'affaire du Renvoi relatif à la <i>Loi sur l'évaluation d'impact</i> et d'apporter des modifications ciblées en matière d'efficacité.
Réduire les formalités administratives pour stimuler l'innovation	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur la réduction de la paperasse</i> afin de donner à toutes et à tous les ministres le pouvoir de permettre la mise en place de bacs à sable réglementaires. Les ministres pourraient ainsi accorder des exemptions temporaires à des lois ou à des règlements afin de faciliter la mise à l'essai de produits, de services, de processus ou de nouvelles approches réglementaires.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Faciliter et uniformiser la publication de renseignements sur les régimes de pensions	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi de 1985 sur les normes de prestation de pension</i> afin de permettre au Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières de publier des renseignements sur les placements des grands régimes de pension sous réglementation fédérale et d'exiger qu'il le fasse. Le gouvernement propose aussi de modifier la <i>Loi sur les régimes de pension agréés collectifs</i> afin de s'assurer que toutes les participantes et tous les participants d'un régime de pension agréé collectif reçoivent des renseignements semblables.
Ouvrir la voie à de nouvelles opportunités grâce aux sociétés d'État à vocation financière	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications ciblées à la <i>Loi sur le développement des exportations</i> afin de réduire la limite globale de la valeur des opérations du Compte du Canada de 115 milliards de dollars à 100 milliards de dollars. Le gouvernement propose également de modifier la <i>Loi sur Financement agricole Canada</i> afin d'exiger des examens législatifs réguliers pour garantir que les activités de Financement agricole Canada correspondent aux besoins du secteur.
Prolonger le soutien temporaire offert aux travailleurs saisonniers	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur l'assurance-emploi</i> afin de prolonger de deux ans la mesure qui prévoit cinq semaines supplémentaires pour les travailleurs saisonniers dans les régions ciblées.
Moderniser la <i>Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur l'équité en matière d'emploi</i> afin de la moderniser, notamment en élargissant les groupes désignés aux fins de l'équité en matière d'emploi.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Apporter des modifications techniques au <i>Code canadien du travail</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier le <i>Code canadien du travail</i> afin de permettre le recouvrement des indemnités de cessation d'emploi et de départ non payées, d'accorder le pouvoir réglementaire habilitant requis pour l'article 13 du <i>Règlement sur les comités d'orientation, les comités locaux et les représentants en matière de santé et de sécurité</i> et de modifier l'alinéa 145(1)a) de la version anglaise du Code pour remplacer le terme « officer » par « Head ».
Établir un droit à la déconnexion	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier le <i>Code canadien du travail</i> afin d'exiger des employeurs des secteurs sous réglementation fédérale qu'ils établissent une politique sur le droit à la déconnexion limitant les communications liées au travail en dehors des heures de travail prévues.
Sévir contre les vols d'automobiles en modifiant le <i>Code criminel</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications au <i>Code criminel</i> afin d'instaurer de nouvelles infractions liées au vol d'automobile impliquant le recours à la violence ou des liens avec le crime organisé, à la possession ou à la distribution d'un appareil électronique ou numérique aux fins de vol d'automobile et au recyclage de produits de la criminalité au profit d'une organisation criminelle. Les modifications créeraient également un nouveau facteur aggravant applicable à la détermination de la peine lorsqu'il est prouvé que la personne délinquante s'est servie d'une ou d'un jeune pour perpétrer une infraction au <i>Code criminel</i> ou l'y a fait participer.
Sévir contre les vols d'automobiles en modifiant la <i>Loi sur la radiocommunication</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi sur la radiocommunication</i> pour donner au ministre de l'Innovation, des Sciences et de l'Industrie le pouvoir d'émettre des ordonnances afin d'interdire ou de restreindre la vente, la distribution et l'importation de certains appareils radio que l'on croit servir à intercepter les communications dans le cadre d'activités criminelles, comme le vol d'automobile.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Accroître le nombre de juges pour offrir un accès plus rapide à la justice	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi sur les juges</i> pour que les postes de juges actuellement réservés aux tribunaux unifiés de la famille puissent être utilisés pour des postes ordinaires aux cours supérieures.
Échanger des renseignements à l'égard de la redevance sur les combustibles	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur la tarification de la pollution causée par les gaz</i> pour conférer aux fonctionnaires fédéraux le pouvoir législatif de communiquer à d'autres fonctionnaires fédéraux certains renseignements à l'égard d'une Couronne provinciale ou d'un mandataire de cette Couronne provinciale, dans l'objectif d'évaluer une possible action relativement à sa non-conformité, stipulée ou réelle, à la redevance sur les combustibles. Le gouvernement propose également de modifier la <i>Loi sur la tarification de la pollution causée par les gaz</i> pour permettre la divulgation publique de certains renseignements par le ministre du Revenu national à l'égard d'une Couronne provinciale ou d'un mandataire de cette Couronne provinciale, qui ne respecte pas ses obligations ou qui a déclaré publiquement son intention de ne pas se conformer à la redevance sur les combustibles, par souci de transparence.
Accroître la main-d'œuvre en santé et services sociaux dans les milieux ruraux	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi fédérale sur l'aide financière aux étudiants</i> et la <i>Loi fédérale sur les prêts aux étudiants</i> pour élargir de façon permanente la portée du programme d'exonération du remboursement des prêts d'études au personnel éducatif de la petite enfance, aux dentistes, aux hygiénistes dentaires, aux pharmaciennes et pharmaciens, aux sages-femmes, au personnel enseignant, aux travailleuses sociales et travailleurs sociaux, aux psychologues, au personnel des services de soutien à la personne et aux physiothérapeutes qui choisissent de travailler dans des communautés rurales et éloignées.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Protéger les droits en matière de langues officielles	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi visant l'égalité réelle entre les langues officielles du Canada</i> (projet de loi C-13) afin de corriger une erreur technique qui empêcherait les personnes salariées, éventuelles et anciennes, de porter plainte auprès du commissaire aux langues officielles une fois que la <i>Loi sur l'usage du français au sein des entreprises privées de compétence fédérale</i> commencera à s'appliquer aux régions situées à l'extérieur du Québec qui ont une forte présence francophone.
Faire progresser le projet de train à grande fréquence	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de présenter un projet de loi pour transformer la société d'État qui fait progresser le projet de train à grande fréquence en une société d'État mandataire.
Accroître la capacité des centres de surveillance de l'immigration	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi sur le système correctionnel et la mise en liberté sous condition</i> et à la <i>Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés</i> afin de permettre l'utilisation d'établissements correctionnels fédéraux à des fins de détention liée à l'immigration à risque élevé.
Lancer le Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de présenter un projet de loi afin de permettre à une nouvelle filiale en propriété exclusive de la Corporation de développement des investissements du Canada d'émettre des garanties de prêts au titre du Programme de garantie de prêts pour les Autochtones et de les administrer.
Mettre en place le système d'alerte Robe rouge	Dans le budget de 2024, dans le but de soutenir la mise au point d'un projet pilote pour le système d'alerte Robe rouge, le gouvernement propose d'établir un crédit législatif qui permettra de verser directement des paiements aux entités ou aux personnes participantes.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Protéger la population contre les crimes financiers	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi sur le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes (LRPCFAT)</i> , au <i>Code criminel</i> , à la <i>Loi de l'impôt sur le revenu</i> et à la <i>Loi sur la taxe d'accise</i> , et d'apporter des modifications corrélatives et de coordination à d'autres lois, afin de renforcer les outils de supervision, d'application et d'échange de renseignements du cadre canadien de lutte contre le recyclage des produits de la criminalité et le financement des activités terroristes.
Apporter un soutien inébranlable à l'Ukraine	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi sur les accords de Bretton Woods et des accords connexes</i> afin d'accroître l'aide financière maximale qui peut être fournie aux États étrangers.
Éliminer le travail forcé des chaînes d'approvisionnement canadiennes	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de présenter, d'ici la fin de 2024, un projet de loi visant à éliminer le travail forcé des chaînes d'approvisionnement canadiennes et à renforcer l'interdiction d'importation de biens produits par le travail forcé.
Promouvoir des approches novatrices en matière d'aide internationale	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi sur l'aide financière internationale</i> pour doter Affaires mondiales Canada d'une souplesse supplémentaire pour verser des paiements et continuer à facturer le Trésor pour les pertes nettes en devises fortes réalisées en application de la Loi.
Moderniser les institutions financières internationales	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi sur l'Accord portant création de la Banque européenne pour la reconstruction et le développement</i> et à la <i>Loi d'aide au développement international (institutions financières)</i> afin d'accorder les pouvoirs d'acheter des capitaux hybrides, de fournir des garanties ou d'utiliser d'autres instruments financiers novateurs qui peuvent être créés de temps à autre pour soutenir des initiatives futures de banques multilatérales de développement régionales. En

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
	<p>outre, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les accords de Bretton Woods et des accords connexes</i> afin d'augmenter le montant que le Canada est autorisé à verser au Fonds monétaire international pour les quotes-parts souscrites.</p>
<p>Assurer l'intégrité et la stabilité du système d'octroi de l'asile</p>	<p>Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi sur l'immigration et la protection des réfugiés</i> qui aideraient à simplifier l'admission, le traitement et le règlement des demandes d'asile.</p>
<p>Proposer des modifications législatives en faveur du programme des Obligations hypothécaires du Canada</p>	<p>Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi nationale sur l'habitation</i> afin d'augmenter de façon permanente les limites en vigueur pour les garanties émises par la Société canadienne d'hypothèques et de logement (SCHL) en ce qui concerne les titres adossés à des prêts hypothécaires et les Obligations hypothécaires du Canada, ainsi que l'assurance prêt hypothécaire de la SCHL, pour les faire passer de 750 milliards de dollars à 800 milliards de dollars. De plus, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi autorisant certains emprunts</i> pour veiller à ce que les obligations hypothécaires du Canada achetées par le gouvernement ne soient pas prises en compte dans le calcul du plafond des emprunts.</p>
<p>Reporter la date fixée par la disposition de temporisation dans les lois sur les institutions financières</p>	<p>Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi sur les banques</i>, à la <i>Loi sur les sociétés d'assurances</i> et à la <i>Loi sur les sociétés de fiducie et de prêt</i> (les lois sur les institutions financières) afin de reporter la date limite (au-delà de laquelle les institutions financières ne peuvent plus exercer leurs activités) du 30 juin 2025, soit la date limite actuelle, au 30 juin 2026.</p>
<p>Adapter les lois sur les institutions financières aux exigences de divulgation de la diversité</p>	<p>Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives aux lois sur les institutions financières afin d'adapter le modèle de divulgation de la diversité de la <i>Loi canadienne sur les sociétés par actions</i> (LCSA) pour qu'il s'applique aux institutions financières sous réglementation fédérale (IFRF). Le modèle de la</p>

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
	LCSA exige la divulgation annuelle de la diversité au sein des conseils d'administration et de la haute direction.
Adapter les lois sur les institutions financières aux exigences d'envoi de documents de gouvernance par voie électronique	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives aux lois sur les institutions financières afin de moderniser la façon dont les IFRF peuvent fournir des documents de gouvernance à leurs propriétaires en instaurant une méthode de livraison « avis et accès », tout en conservant le droit des propriétaires de demander des copies papier.
Adapter les lois sur les institutions financières aux exigences d'interdiction des effets payables au porteur	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier les lois sur les institutions financières afin d'interdire aux IFRF la diffusion de documents qui attestent des privilèges, des options ou des droits de conversion pour acquérir un titre au porteur.
Modifier la <i>Loi sur les banques</i> pour appuyer la transition du taux CDOR vers le taux CORRA	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi sur les banques</i> afin de clarifier les définitions des instruments de type dépôt et des billets à capital protégé, de sorte que les dépôts à terme émis en fonction de taux d'intérêt de référence comme le taux canadien moyen des opérations de pension à un jour (taux CORRA) soient des instruments de type dépôt. Cette façon de faire favorise la poursuite des activités à la suite de l'élimination progressive du taux CDOR (« Canadian Dollar Offered Rate ») en date du 28 juin 2024.
Accroître la flexibilité d'emprunt de liquidités du BSIF	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur le Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières</i> afin de faire passer de 40 millions de dollars à 100 millions de dollars le plafond des prélèvements sur le Trésor pour le paiement des activités du Bureau du surintendant des institutions financières.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Modifier la <i>Loi sur la Banque du Canada</i> en vue de l'intégration du Service canadien de gestion des garanties	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur la Banque du Canada</i> afin de s'assurer que la Banque du Canada continue d'être autorisée à effectuer des opérations de pension aux fins de mise en œuvre de la politique monétaire une fois qu'elle se sera jointe au Service canadien de gestion des garanties, qui est la nouvelle norme pour effectuer des opérations de pension tripartite au Canada.
Apporter des modifications techniques à la <i>Loi canadienne sur les sociétés par actions</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi canadienne sur les sociétés par actions</i> afin d'assurer la cohérence de ses dispositions sur les pénalités relatives à la transparence des sociétés qui ont été apportées dans le projet de loi C-42.
Modifier la <i>Loi autorisant certains emprunts</i> et la <i>Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi autorisant certains emprunts</i> afin d'augmenter le montant maximal des emprunts pouvant être effectués par le gouvernement – ce montant figure à l'article 4 de la Loi. Dans le cadre de cette mesure, des modifications techniques à la <i>Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques</i> seront également proposées pour clarifier l'exemption des marchés de biens et de services liés à la gestion de la dette publique et l'emprunt d'argent découlant des restrictions à l'approvisionnement imposées en vertu de la <i>Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques</i> .
Identifier les paiements du gouvernement fédéral à la population canadienne	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques</i> afin d'autoriser l'établissement de règlements dans le but de prescrire les exigences d'identification par les institutions financières pour les paiements du gouvernement acceptés comme dépôts dans les états de compte de la clientèle et les dossiers bancaires en ligne.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Renforcer la sécurité nationale	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications techniques à la <i>Loi sur la gestion des finances publiques</i> afin d'harmoniser les pouvoirs d'approvisionnement du Centre de la sécurité des télécommunications avec les pouvoirs similaires d'autres partenaires de la sécurité nationale.
Modifier la <i>Loi sur les poids et mesures</i> et la <i>Loi sur l'inspection de l'électricité et du gaz</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les poids et mesures</i> et la <i>Loi sur l'inspection de l'électricité et du gaz</i> , principalement pour s'assurer que le ministre de l'Innovation, des Sciences et de l'Industrie a le pouvoir d'établir des normes et des dispositions relatives à l'étalonnage, à l'inspection, aux entrepreneurs et à la certification.
Modifier la <i>Loi sur la Corporation d'innovation du Canada</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications législatives à la <i>Loi sur la Corporation d'innovation du Canada</i> afin de permettre la création de la Corporation d'innovation du Canada d'ici 2026-2027.
Clarifier la méthode de calcul des prestations des membres de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada et des personnes ayant servi dans les forces armées	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications techniques à la <i>Loi sur les pensions</i> et à la <i>Loi sur le ministère des Anciens Combattants</i> afin de clarifier la méthode utilisée pour calculer les prestations des personnes ayant servi dans les forces armées et des membres actifs et à la retraite de la Gendarmerie royale du Canada.
Mettre en œuvre la garantie d'augmentation de 5 % du Transfert canadien en matière de santé	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les arrangements fiscaux entre le gouvernement fédéral et les provinces</i> afin de mettre en œuvre la garantie d'augmentation de 5 % du Transfert canadien en matière de santé pour cinq ans, à compter de 2023-2024, pour les provinces et les territoires admissibles, selon l'annonce faite dans le plan Travailler ensemble pour améliorer les soins de santé pour les Canadiens.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
<p>Modifier la <i>Loi sur la Cour canadienne de l'impôt</i> pour autoriser l'autoreprésentation</p>	<p>Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi sur la Cour canadienne de l'impôt</i> afin de permettre à la Cour d'accorder une autorisation dans des circonstances spéciales à une société, ou à une autre association ou entité non constituée en société, pour qu'elle soit représentée par l'un de ses dirigeants, administrateurs, employés, membres ou associés. À l'heure actuelle, les sociétés ne peuvent être représentées que par un membre du barreau à la Cour canadienne de l'impôt (sauf dans les appels régis par la procédure informelle).</p>
<p>Pouvoir d'exempter des produits de santé de certaines exigences de la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i></p>	<p>Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i> afin de donner au ministre de la Santé le pouvoir d'exempter une personne ou un produit de certaines exigences de la Loi ou de ses règlements connexes par arrêté ministériel. Cette modification permettrait d'améliorer la transparence lorsque le ministre choisit d'exempter des produits de santé, comme les préparations pour nourrissons, de certaines exigences canadiennes afin d'accroître l'offre en cas de pénurie.</p>
<p>Élargir la réglementation sur les pénuries pour inclure les aliments destinés à un usage alimentaire spécial</p>	<p>Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i> afin d'élargir le pouvoir de réglementation du gouverneur en conseil en ce qui a trait aux pénuries de médicaments et d'instruments médicaux pour y inclure les aliments destinés à un usage alimentaire spécial, comme les préparations pour nourrissons et les fortifiants pour lait humain.</p>
<p>Améliorer la réglementation sur les produits de santé</p>	<p>Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i> afin de donner au ministre de la Santé le pouvoir de s'appuyer sur l'information ou les décisions de certaines autorités de réglementation étrangères dans certains cas précis pour satisfaire aux exigences de la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i> ou de ses règlements connexes.</p>

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Apporter des modifications techniques à la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i> afin de rendre le processus de mise à jour de documents sur les normes de rendement liés à la remise de frais plus efficace et moins exigeante en ce qui a trait à la main-d'œuvre, en s'assurant que la Loi renvoie toujours à la dernière version des documents sur les normes de rendement incorporés par renvoi, plutôt qu'à des documents statiques qui n'entrent en vigueur qu'à une certaine date.
Corriger une incohérence dans une définition de la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i> afin de remédier à une incohérence entre les définitions anglaise et française des termes <i>drug</i> et <i>drogue</i> .
Prévenir les utilisations non prévues de produits thérapeutiques	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur les aliments et drogues</i> afin de s'attaquer à la question des utilisations non prévues et nocives de produits thérapeutiques et de les prévenir, notamment en empêchant la commercialisation de thérapies de remplacement de la nicotine qui créent une dépendance chez les jeunes.
Mettre en œuvre un cadre de recouvrement des coûts liés au tabac	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier la <i>Loi sur le tabac et les produits de vapotage</i> afin de permettre l'échange d'information entre les ministères pour assurer l'administration et l'application efficaces du cadre de recouvrement des coûts liés au tabac à venir.
Modifier la <i>Loi réglementant certaines drogues et autres substances</i> pour simplifier le processus d'autorisation	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi réglementant certaines drogues et autres substances</i> afin de simplifier le processus d'autorisation des sites de consommation supervisée et des services de contrôle des drogues.
Renforcer la surveillance des agents pathogènes humains et des toxines	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier et de moderniser la <i>Loi sur les agents pathogènes humains et les toxines</i> afin de renforcer la surveillance des agents pathogènes humains et des toxines.

Objet de la mesure	Mesure législative proposée
Protéger les travailleurs à la demande dans les secteurs sous réglementation fédérale	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose de modifier le <i>Code canadien du travail</i> afin d'améliorer la protection de la main-d'œuvre à la demande dans les secteurs sous réglementation fédérale en renforçant les interdictions de classification erronée des effectifs.
Modifier la <i>Loi sur l'Office d'investissement des régimes de pensions du secteur public</i>	Dans le budget de 2024, le gouvernement propose d'apporter des modifications à la <i>Loi sur l'Office d'investissement des régimes de pensions du secteur public</i> afin de faciliter le transfert de fonds entre l'Office d'investissement des régimes de pensions du secteur public et les comptes de pension des employées et employés du gouvernement.

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MENU



**Not close enough for comfort:
Inflation drops, but most continue to
struggle with grocery, rental costs**



Seven-in-10 renters say they can't afford to buy a home yet (30%) or have given up on ownership (41%)

October 21, 2024 – As Canadians absorb the implications of another change in the inflation rate – down to 1.6 per cent – many are beginning to wonder what it will mean for their financial futures and pursuits of home ownership. For some, however, relief is lagging behind this key macroeconomic indicator.

Data from the non-profit Angus Reid Institute finds persistently **high grocery and rental costs**, which have bucked the overall downward trajectory of broader inflation, continue to put immense pressure on lower-income households. Overall, 51 per cent of Canadians say it remains a challenge to keep up with their household food needs, a proportion that has remained relatively consistent since it rose to this level in late 2021. Among those whose

annual household incomes are lower than \$50,000, the number having a difficult time rises to two-thirds (65%).

Overall, on the Angus Reid Institute's Economic Stress Index, the largest proportion of Canadians are still categorized as Struggling. This, based on a measure of their self-professed financial outlook, as well as their debt, housing, and food costs. One-in-three (33%) are in this group, the same number as were in June. Smaller groups are Thriving (23%), Comfortable (22%), or Uncomfortable (22%).

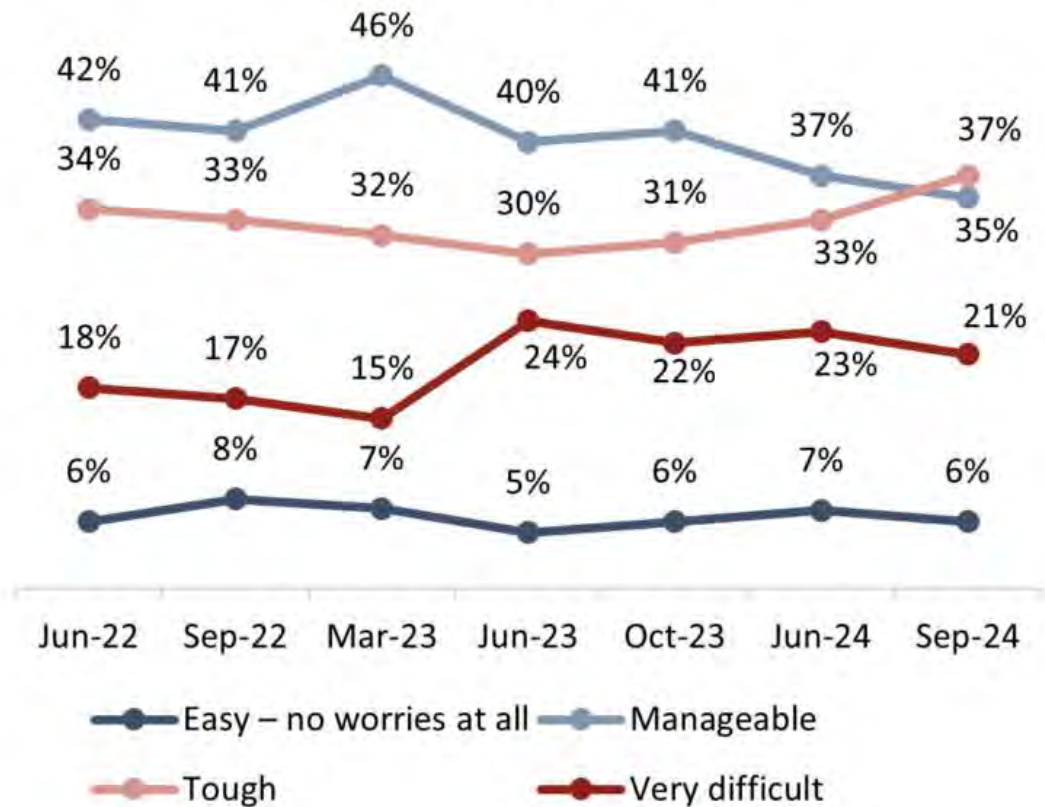
There is some cause for optimism. The proportion of those saying they're worse off now than they were 12 months ago has dropped seven points compared to last September. The number who expect to be worse off 12 months from now is also down five points compared to last year at this time.

Changes in housing prices have been a mixed bag as interest rates have begun to drop. While rental costs **are up overall** nationwide by nearly nine per cent year-over-year, they have **reportedly fallen** in some key markets. Renters, themselves, continue to have a difficult time, with three-in-five saying their monthly payment is tough or very difficult to keep up. With interest rates falling, some home-seekers are feeling energized, but for renters this is less the case. Three-in-10 say they'd like to own a home but can't afford it yet, while two-in-five (41%) have given up on ever owning a home. The most likely group to be looking now or waiting for rates to drop are notably those who already own multiple properties. Nearing one-in-five in this group (17%) are active now or expect to be soon, compared to 12 per cent within the group who do not own a home.

More Key Findings:

- Overall, six per cent of Canadians say they're actively in the housing market now (whether this is for a first home or an additional property). Younger people (18-34) are most likely to

"Your rent" - would you say the financial aspect of this is:



say this, with one-in-10 among both men and women reporting it.

- The same number of Canadians (6%) and in each 18- to 34-year-old gender group (11% male, 9% female) say they're waiting for mortgage rates to drop further before they engage in earnest with the home buying market.

- **One-in-five Canadians expect their finances to improve over the next 12 months (20%), while 30 per cent expect the opposite. The rest expect no change (40%) or are unsure (10%).**

About ARI

The Angus Reid Institute (ARI) was founded in October 2014 by pollster and sociologist, Dr. Angus Reid. ARI is a national, not-for-profit, non-partisan public opinion research foundation established to advance education by commissioning, conducting and disseminating to the public accessible and impartial statistical data, research and policy analysis on economics, political science, philanthropy, public administration, domestic and international affairs and other socio-economic issues of importance to Canada and its world.

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Part One: Economic well-being in Canada

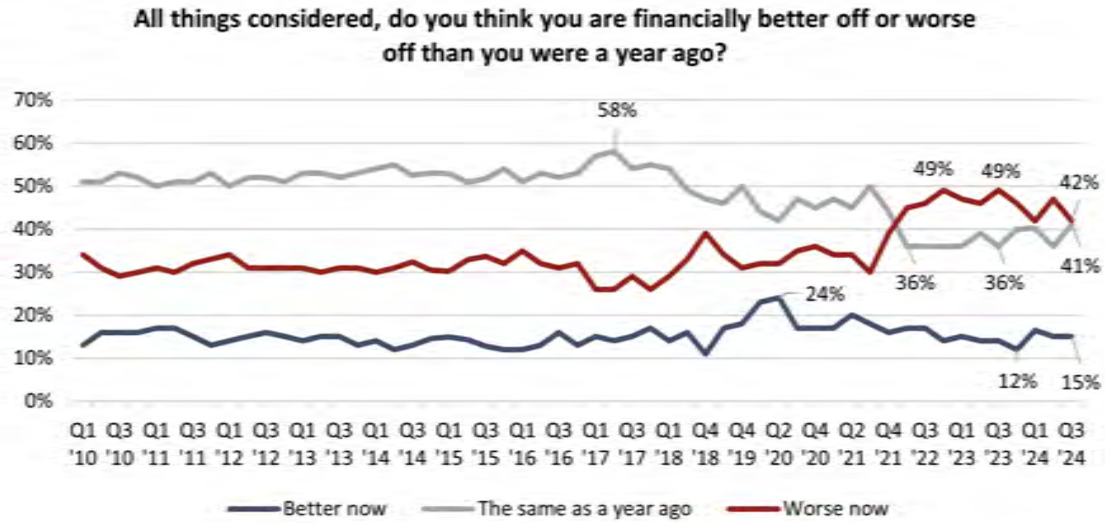
Economic improvement a blip or the start of a trend?

The high inflation plaguing Canadians post pandemic **appears to have passed**, however, Canadians are still feeling its effects. The high cost of living continues to be one of the most pressing issues the country is facing, **according to a majority of Canadians**. Food prices have continued to grow at a faster rate than the headline inflation rate of 1.6 per cent **in September** and rent prices have increased by more than eight per cent year over year.

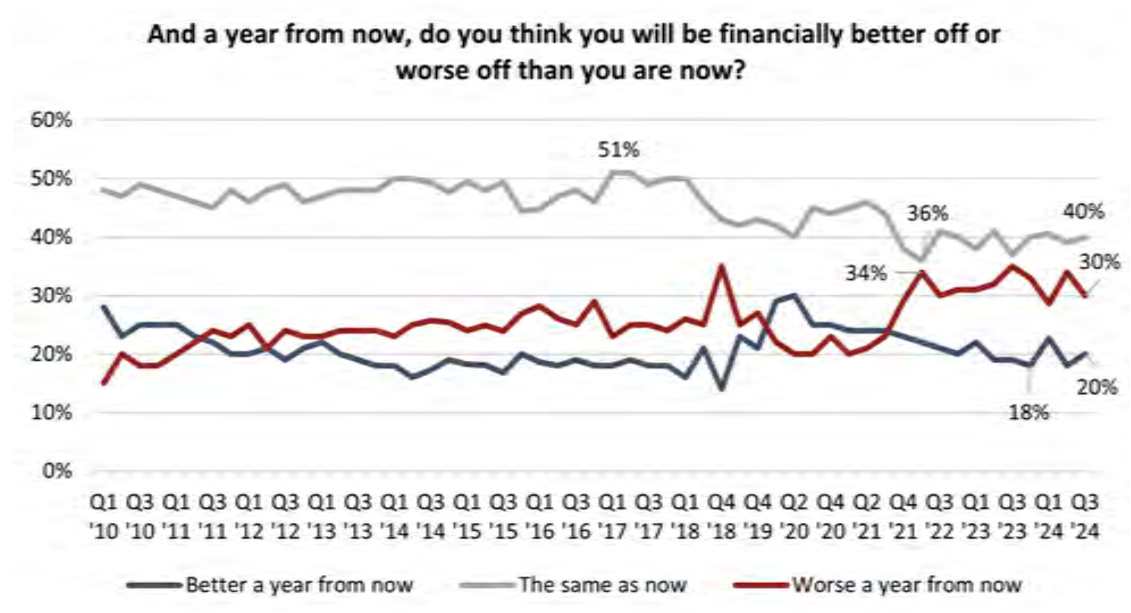
Canadian households face other concerns as inflation fades. High interest rates are pressuring Canadians holding various types of debts, including mortgages, though the Bank of Canada is expected to follow this period of cooled inflation with **a series of rate cuts**. The pace of cuts may be determined by Canada's concerning levels of economic growth, as well as **rising unemployment levels**. Joblessness is a **rising concern for younger Canadians**, who face much higher unemployment rates **than other demographics**.

As these economic winds swirl around them, on balance, Canadians are more likely to feel like they are sinking than treading water when it comes to their own personal finances. Two-in-five (42%) say they are worse off financially than they were a year ago. However, that figure has declined by seven points from the proportion of Canadians who said so a year ago (49%), suggesting the financial malaise that gripped Canadians in the middle of the inflation crisis has abated somewhat.

Two-in-five (41%) believe they are in the same position financially as they were a year ago, while the smallest group of one-in-six (15%) say they are better off, both a higher proportion than who said so a year ago (36% and 12% respectively):



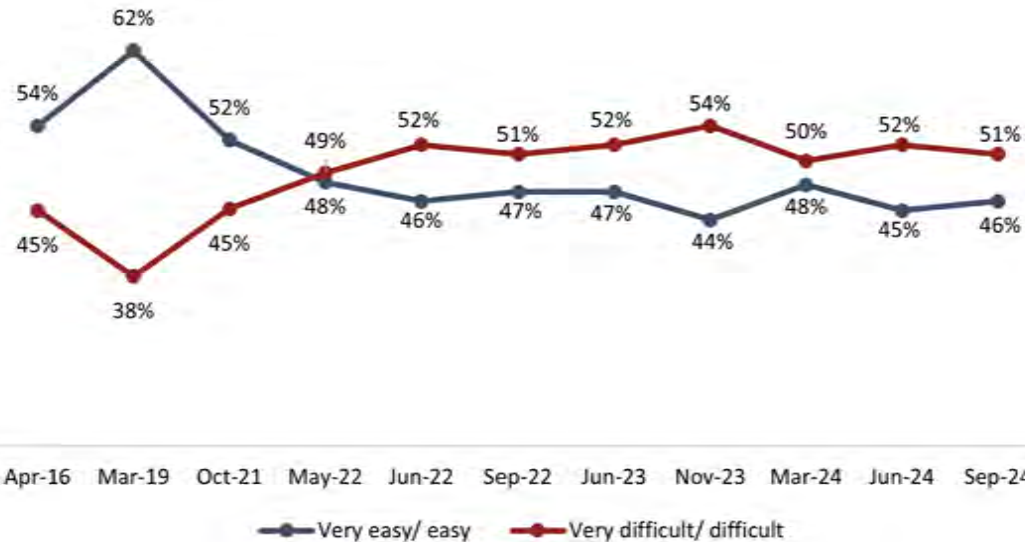
Despite lower levels of inflation, and the prospect of rate cuts on the horizon, there is still a relatively high level of economic pessimism. Three-in-ten (30%) Canadians say they expect to be worse off financially in 12 months time, a figure higher than at any point between 2010 and late 2018. Two-in-five (40%) say they expect to be in a similar position, while one-in-five (20%) expect to better their financial standing:



Grocery costs remain a challenge

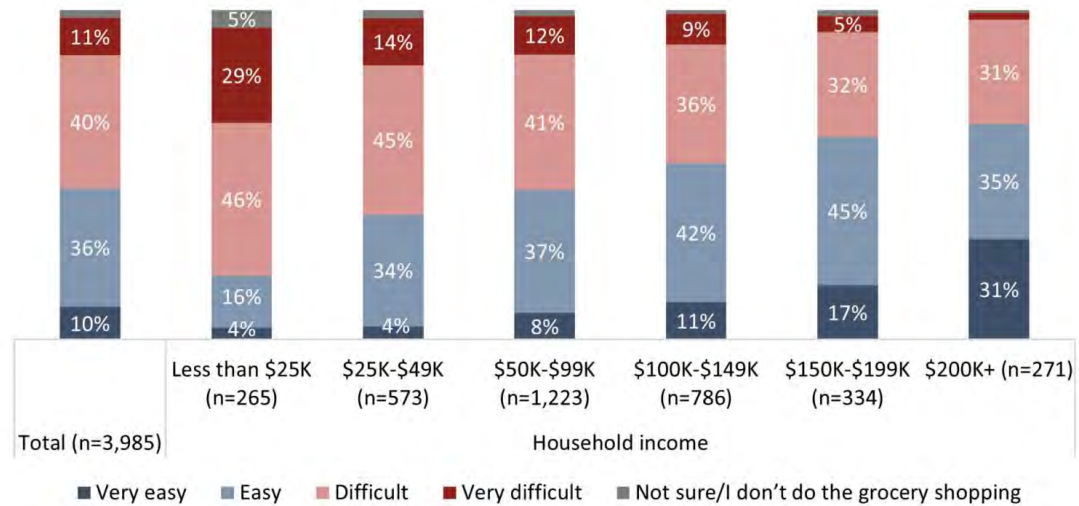
According to **Statistics Canada**, while inflation as an overall marker has declined, specific elements of the Consumer Price Index remain relatively high, **including the cost of groceries**. This has been a defining featuring of the post-COVID-19 environment, as half of Canadians continue to say that this aspect of their household finances causes them consternation:

Thinking about grocery shopping and your household's food budget today, how easy or difficult would you say it is to feed your household?



Higher grocery costs impact all groups across the household income spectrum, but the demarcation for majority level struggle appears to be the \$100,000 per year cut off. Below this mark at least 53 per cent in each income group have a difficult time feeding their households:

Thinking about grocery shopping and your household's food budget today, how easy or difficult would you say it is to feed your household?

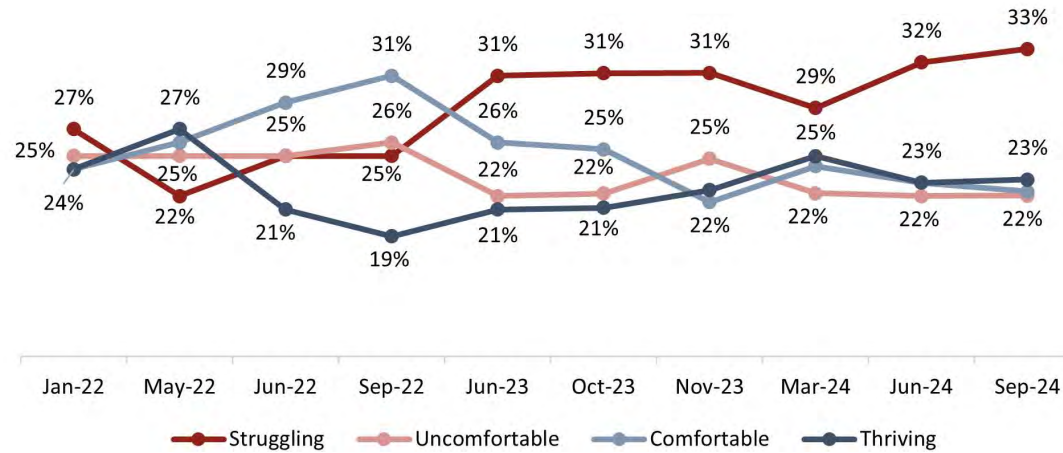


Economic Stress Index

The Angus Reid Institute developed the Economic Stress Index in January 2022 to analyze Canadians' financial stress through questions on housing and grocery costs, concerns over debt, and the above measures of economic self-appraisal, optimism and pessimism. (See the index scoring here).

As Canadians dealt with high levels of inflation, the proportion of those struggling according to the index rose from 27 per cent to 32 per cent now. That continues to be the largest group of Canadians, with fewer than one-quarter making up each of the Uncomfortable, Comfortable and the Thriving:

Economic Stress Index over time



Since May 2022 the proportion of those Struggling on the Economic Stress Index has risen from 22 to 33 per cent. Those with lower incomes were suffering earlier than others, but they have been joined by larger numbers of higher income individuals. Consider that the nine per cent of those with incomes above \$200 thousand has grown to 25 per cent:

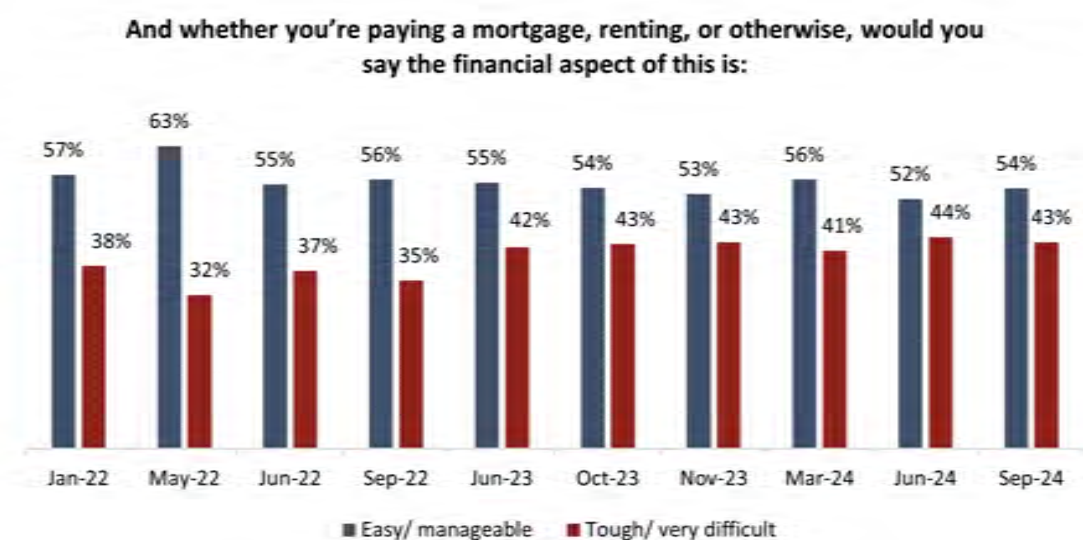
Change in number of Canadians "Struggling" since May 2022							
	Total	Household income level					
		<\$50K	\$50K- <\$100K	\$100K+	\$100K- <\$150K	\$150K- <\$200K	\$200K+
May-22	22%	32%	35%	13%	14%	13%	9%
Sep-22	25%	36%	27%	14%	16%	13%	10%
Jun-23	30%	37%	32%	24%	27%	21%	17%
Nov-23	31%	43%	29%	24%	26%	19%	23%
Mar-24	29%	35%	30%	22%	25%	18%	20%
Jun-24	32%	42%	34%	25%	24%	26%	28%
Sep-24	33%	40%	32%	26%	27%	23%	25%

Part Two: Housing

There has been mixed news on the housing front for many Canadians in recent months. Rent is declining in **some of the country's most expensive markets**, with some crediting the federal government's rules to curb the **number of international students in the country**. That said, the overall trend has prices up **8.2 per cent year-over-year** in the rental market.

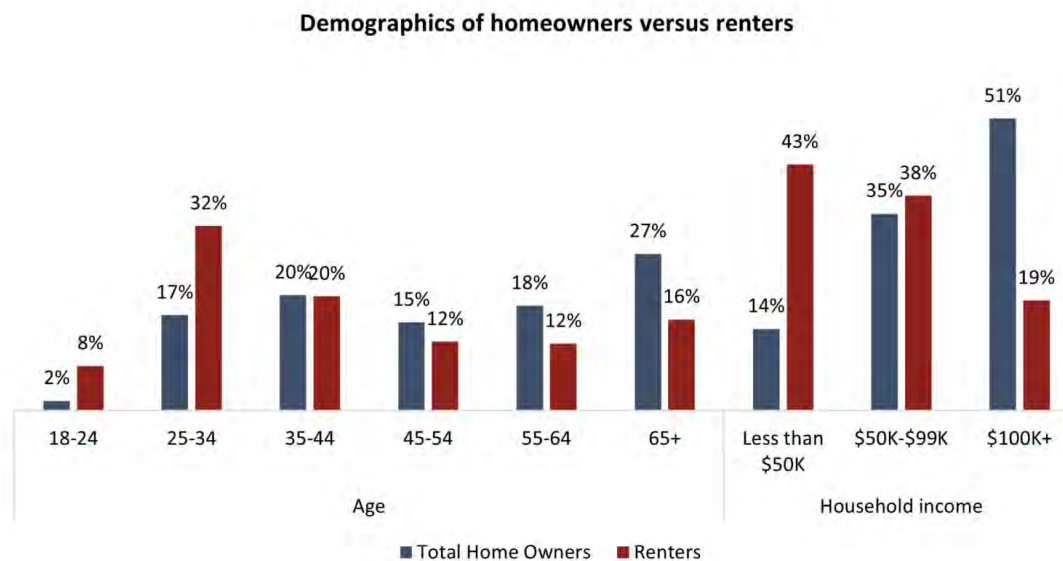
For mortgage holders, **economists are anticipating further rate cuts from the Bank of Canada are on the horizon**, providing potential relief for those on variable rates. However, **the cost of homes is still climbing** in all but Ontario and British Columbia, putting ownership out of reach for many in the country.

As Canadians watch for improvements in the housing market, both renters and owners alike are still showing signs of elevated challenges. 2022 was the last time fewer than two-in-five Canadians said their housing payments were tough or very difficult to handle each month:



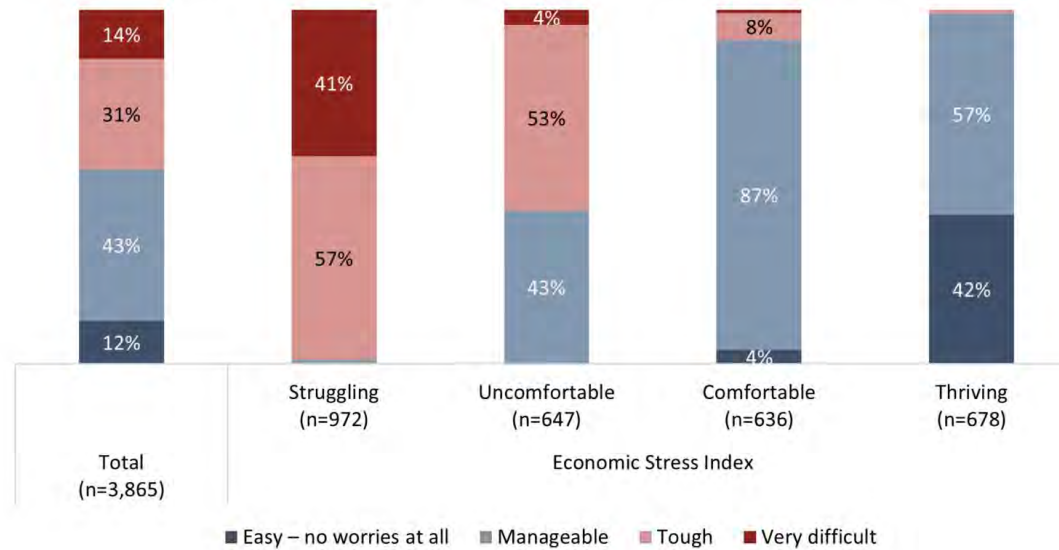
Elevated challenges for renters

The population of renters is growing in Canada, with recent data denoting that **one-in-three Canadians** now rent their home, a record high. Note that within this survey, 29 per cent of respondents identified as renting. And while the rental market is in flux in some regions, most who fit this definition are still having a tough or very difficult time. Some of this is due to the relatively lower income levels and younger population who tend to be renters.



Difficulty with the cost of rents and mortgages plays a significant role in Canadians' financial stress. Those who are Struggling are much more likely to report finding their monthly payments for housing "tough" or "very difficult", while those who are Thriving are much more likely to say they have "no worries" about the financial aspect of putting a roof over their heads:

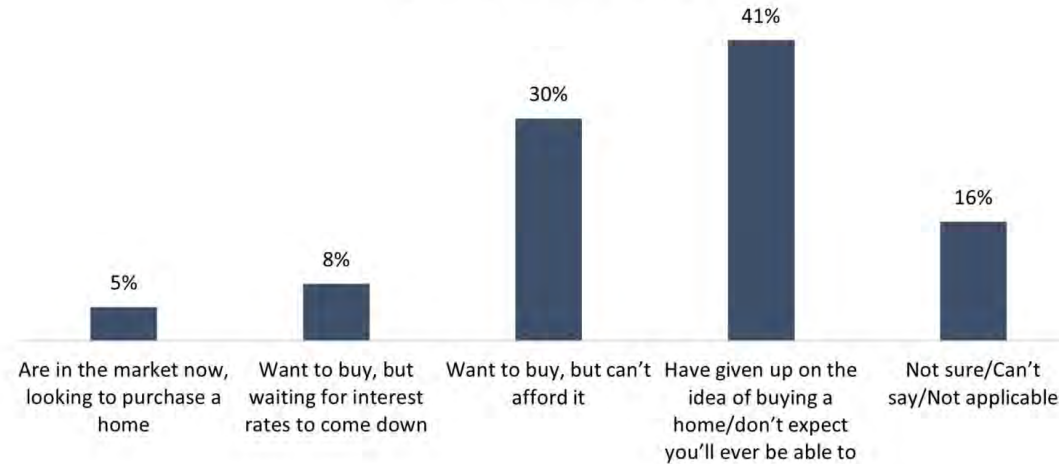
And when it comes to your current living situation, whether you're paying a mortgage, renting, or otherwise, would you say the financial aspect of this is:



Will they ever own?

Among Canadian renters, three-in-ten (30%) say they want to buy a house but cannot afford it, while a further two-in-five (41%) say they have given up on the idea of buying a home. That leaves one-in-20 renters who are currently in the market to buy, while one-in-12 (8%) are currently on the sidelines waiting for further Bank of Canada rate cuts:

**Which of the following statements most closely reflects your own situation when it comes to home ownership?
(Among renters, n=1,133)**

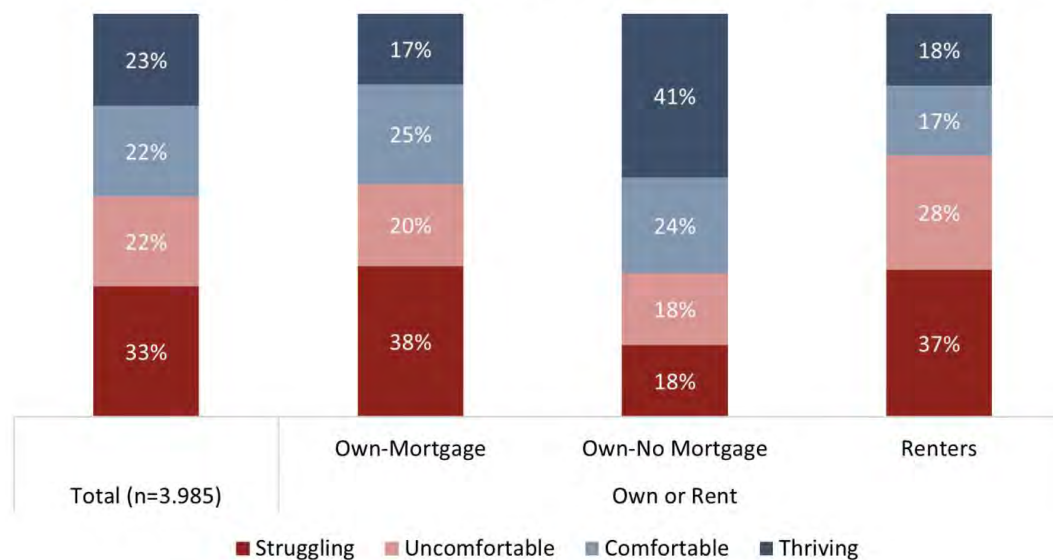


Mortgage holders struggle with stress

While relief is potentially on the way for mortgage holders, difficulties are still being felt by many.

As an overall measure, the Economic Stress Index finds those with mortgages and those who are paying rent showing elevated signs of stress, while those who have paid off their mortgage are more than twice as likely as each group to be Thriving:

Economic Stress Index by Home Ownership



Checking on the housing market

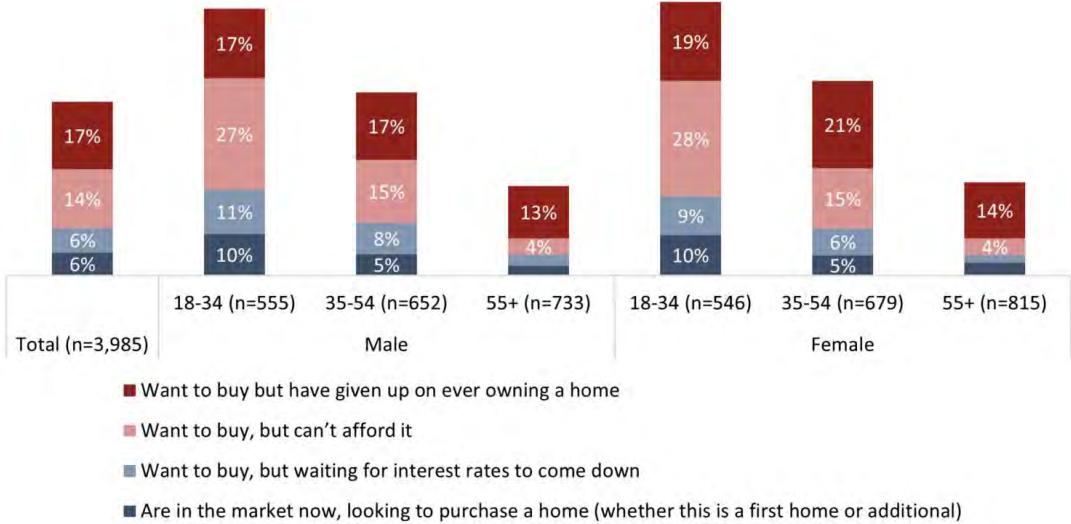
The economic conditions may be improving but the landscape is still a difficult one for those on the outside of the housing market. The growth of housing prices has far outpaced income in Canada this century. The average home price was about six times the average Canadian income in 2003, but **now it is close to 11 times that amount.**

Among Canadians, one-in-20 (6%) say they are actively looking to purchase a home, either their first or another one for their portfolio. A similar amount (6%) say they are currently on the sidelines while they await the expected interest rates from the Bank of Canada. A larger group of 14 per cent say they would buy a home, but they can't afford one, while an even larger group of 17 per cent of Canadians believe they will never be able to buy a home.

Two-in-five of those under 35 fall into those latter two categories as many young Canadians feel the home ownership dream is out of reach because of

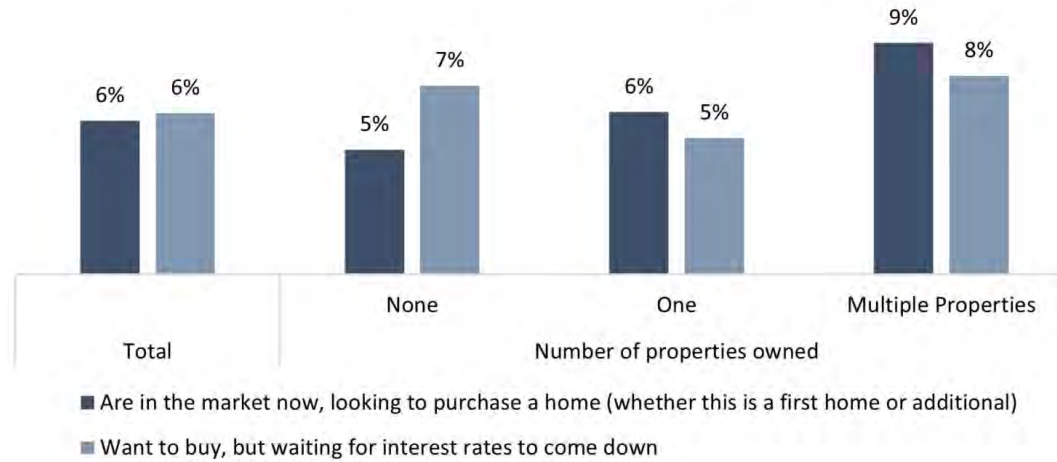
housing affordability crisis:

Which of the following statements most closely reflects your own situation when it comes to home ownership?

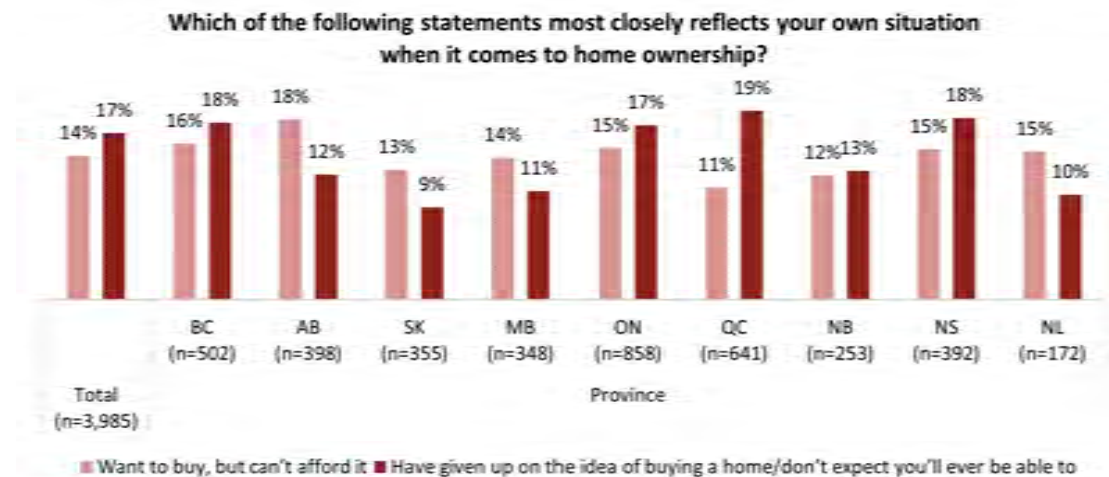


Those who own multiple properties are most likely to a combination of active or monitoring rates before jumping into the market again. Approaching one-in-five (17%) multiple property owners say this compared to 11 per cent who own a single property and 12 per cent who own none:

Which of the following statements most closely reflects your own situation when it comes to home ownership?



Across the country, the proportion of Canadians who feel like they can't afford a house in their community or have given up on the idea varies. B.C. (34% combined), Ontario (32%) and Nova Scotia (33%) lead the way, with one-third in those provinces saying they either want to but can't afford to buy or they don't expect they will ever be able to buy a house. Those in Saskatchewan (22%) are least likely to feel priced out of the housing market:



Survey Methodology

The Angus Reid Institute conducted an online survey from Sept. 12-18, 2024 among a representative randomized sample of 3,985 Canadian adults who are members of Angus Reid Forum. For comparison purposes only, a probability sample of this size would carry a margin of error of +/- 2 percentage points, 19 times out of 20. Discrepancies in or between totals are due to rounding. The survey was self-commissioned and paid for by ARI. Detailed tables are found at the end of this release.

For detailed results by age, gender, region, education, and other demographics, [click here](#).

For the full release including methodology, [click here](#).

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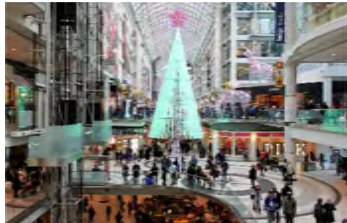
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Reforms to the Superior Courts Judicial Appointments Process

News Release

The Government of Canada is committed to ensuring that the process for appointing judges to superior courts is transparent and accountable to Canadians, and promotes greater diversity on the bench.

To deliver on this commitment, the Government will immediately implement measures aimed at strengthening the role of Judicial Advisory Committees (JACs) in the judicial appointments process and making the process more transparent and accountable.

Increasing the effectiveness and independence of Judicial Advisory Committees

JACs play a fundamental role by assessing applicants for judicial office against published assessment criteria. There is at least one committee in each province and territory. The following measures will be taken to increase the effectiveness and independence of the JACs:

- Reintroduce the “highly recommended” category to enable JACs to highlight truly outstanding candidates;

- Rebalance the size and composition of provincial and territorial JACs (i.e., membership will no longer include a representative of the law enforcement community); and
- Recognize the importance of judicial input by restoring voting rights to judicial members of JACs.

Improving public confidence in JACs

In order to ensure that JACs have the public confidence necessary to carry out their important task, current committees will be disbanded, and membership will be reconstituted through a standardized process. To this end:

- Entities responsible for nominating individuals to serve as members of JACs will be asked to take into account the need to ensure that JACs are representative of the diversity of Canada;
- All members will be provided with training on diversity, unconscious bias, and assessment of merit; and
- Members who are representatives of the general public will be selected through an open application process that will seek to ensure JACs are representative of the diversity of Canada ([hyperlink to backgrounder on JACs](#)).

Increasing transparency and rigour

To increase transparency and rigour in the appointments process, the following measures will be taken:

- The Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs (CFJA) will collect and publish statistical information on judicial applicants and appointees;

- For those applicants who self-identify as having bilingual capacity, the CFJA, if deemed necessary, will develop a means of objectively assessing their second language capacity; and
- All applicants, including those who are sitting judges from provincial and territorial courts, must apply and be assessed based on the same rigorous and detailed Questionnaire.

Promoting Diversity

To promote diversity, the new JACs will be mandated with identifying outstanding jurists from a wide range of backgrounds and practice areas, with a view to having a judiciary that reflects the diversity of Canadian society. JACs will be supported in this task by the diversity-related training provided to members noted above. The collection and publication of statistical data on judicial applicants and appointees will provide transparency and enhance accountability with respect to progress towards a more diverse bench.

Current and New Applicants for judicial office

Individuals interested in applying for federal judicial appointment, including those who may have applied and been assessed under the previous process, are invited to submit a Questionnaire and any necessary supporting documents. The Questionnaire and additional information are available on the [CFJA website](#).

Additional information can be found on the CFJA website, as can more general information on the [process to appoint superior court judges](#).

Search for related information by keyword

Hon. Jody Wilson-Raybould

Justice Canada

Law

Date modified:

2016-10-20



Réformes au processus de nomination des juges des cours supérieures

Communiqué de presse

Le gouvernement du Canada s'est engagé à faire en sorte que le processus de nomination des juges des cours supérieures soit transparent et responsable devant les Canadiens, et qu'il favorise une plus grande diversité dans la magistrature.

Afin de respecter cet engagement, le gouvernement mettra immédiatement en œuvre des mesures visant à renforcer le rôle des comités consultatifs sur les nominations à la magistrature et à rendre le processus plus transparent et plus responsable devant la population.

Accroître l'efficacité et l'indépendance des comités consultatifs sur les nominations à la magistrature

Les comités consultatifs sur les nominations à la magistrature jouent un rôle fondamental en évaluant les candidats à la magistrature en fonction des critères d'évaluation publiés. Il y a au moins un comité consultatif sur les nominations à la magistrature dans chaque province et territoire. Les

mesures suivantes seront prises pour accroître l'efficacité et l'indépendance des comités consultatifs sur les nominations à la magistrature :

- Réintroduire la catégorie « fortement recommandé » pour permettre aux comités de mettre en évidence les candidats exceptionnels;
- Rééquilibrer la taille et la composition des comités provinciaux et territoriaux (les comités ne compteront plus un membre des services de police);
- Reconnaître l'importance de l'avis des juges en redonnant le droit de vote aux juges qui sont membres des comités.

Accroître la confiance du public envers les comités consultatifs sur les nominations à la magistrature

Pour que les comités consultatifs sur les nominations à la magistrature aient la confiance du public nécessaire pour remplir leur important mandat, les comités actuels seront dissouts, et les comités seront reconstitués dans le cadre d'un processus normalisé. À cette fin :

- Les entités responsables de la nomination des membres des comités consultatifs sur les nominations à la magistrature devront veiller à ce que ces comités soient représentatifs de la diversité du Canada;
- Tous les membres recevront une formation sur la diversité, les préjugés inconscients et l'évaluation du mérite;
- Des membres représentatifs du public seront choisis au moyen d'un processus de candidature ouvert qui visera à faire en sorte que la composition des comités soit représentative de la diversité du Canada ([hyperlien au document d'information sur les comités](#)).

Accroître la transparence et la rigueur

Pour accroître la transparence et la rigueur du processus de nomination, les mesures suivantes seront prises :

- Le Bureau du commissaire à la magistrature fédérale recueillera et publiera des renseignements statistiques sur les candidats et les nominations à la magistrature.
- Pour les candidats qui affirment être bilingues, le Bureau du commissaire à la magistrature fédérale élaborera un moyen d'évaluer leur compétence en langue seconde si nécessaire;
- Tous les candidats, y compris les juges siégeant aux tribunaux provinciaux et territoriaux, devront poser leur candidature et être évalués au moyen du même questionnaire rigoureux et détaillé.

Promouvoir la diversité

Pour promouvoir la diversité, les nouveaux comités auront pour mandat de trouver des juristes exceptionnels de milieux et de domaines de pratique très variés, en ayant comme objectif d'assurer une magistrature qui reflète la diversité de la société canadienne. Pour s'acquitter de cette tâche, les membres des comités recevront la formation susmentionnée sur la diversité. La collecte et la publication de données statistiques sur les candidats et les nominations à la magistrature permettront d'assurer la transparence et renforceront la responsabilité à l'égard des progrès réalisés vers une plus grande diversité dans la magistrature.

Candidats actuels et nouveaux à la magistrature

Les personnes qui désirent poser leur candidature à la magistrature fédérale, y compris celles qui l'ont déjà fait et qui ont été évaluées dans le cadre du processus précédent, sont invitées à présenter un questionnaire et toute documentation à l'appui. Le questionnaire et des renseignements supplémentaires se trouvent sur le site Web du [Bureau du commissaire à la magistrature fédérale](#).

On peut obtenir sur le site Web du Bureau du commissaire à la magistrature fédérale des renseignements supplémentaires sur le [processus de nomination des juges des cours supérieures](#).

-30-

20 Octobre 2016

Ministère de la Justice Canada

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Justice Canada

Droit

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