



Government
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Bulletin

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Access to
Information Act

Privacy Act

Number 22
June 1999

Canada

Bulletin

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Information Act

Privacy Act

Treasury Board Secretariat

**Number 22
June 1999**

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Note: This Bulletin is in large print to assist persons with visual disabilities.

**STATISTICAL
TABLES
1998-1999
ACCESS TO
INFORMATION**

Access to Information – 1998-1999
Disposition of Requests

Requests received		14,340
Requests completed	100.0%	14,340
(Includes requests brought forward from previous year)		
Disposition of requests completed:		
All disclosed	39.8%	5,713
Some disclosed	33.7%	4,837
No records disclosed – excluded	0.3%	47
No records disclosed – exempted	2.7%	379
Transferred	1.6%	226
Treated informally	2.7%	389
Could not be processed	19.2%	2,749
(Reasons include insufficient information provided by applicant, no records exist and abandonment by applicant)		

Access to Information – 1998-1999
Source of Requests

Requests received	100.0%	14,340
Public	43.6%	6,259
Business	33.5%	4,785
Organizations	11.3%	1,622
Media	9.8%	1,409
Academics	1.8%	265

Access to Information – 1998-1999
Ten Institutions Receiving Most Requests

Requests received by all institutions	100.0%	14,340
Citizenship and Immigration	19.3%	2,770
National Archives	13.7%	1,970
National Defence	7.2%	1,031
Health	6.8%	972
Public Works and Government Services	4.7%	676
Royal Canadian Mounted Police	4.0%	575
Human Resources Development	3.7%	531
Revenue	3.4%	482
Indian and Northern Affairs	2.9%	419
Foreign Affairs and International Trade	2.7%	385
Other Departments	31.6%	4,529

Access to Information – 1998-1999
Time Required to Complete Requests

Requests completed	100.0%	14,340
0 – 30 days	53.7%	7,699
31 – 60 days	18.6%	2,662
61 + days	27.7%	3,979

Access to Information – 1998-1999
Exemptions

Total exemptions	100.0%	11,457
Section 19 – Personal information	29.3%	3,371
Section 20 – Third party information	24.4%	2,798
Section 21 – Operations of government	15.9%	1,825
Section 16 – Law enforcement and investigations	7.9%	906
Section 13 – Information obtained in confidence	5.6%	640
Section 23 – Solicitor-client privilege	5.4%	619
Section 15 – International affairs and defence	5.3%	604
Section 14 – Federal-provincial affairs	2.5%	286
Section 18 – Economic interests of Canada	1.9%	220

Section 24 – Statutory prohibitions	0.5%	53
Section 17 – Safety of individuals	0.5%	52
Section 22 – Testing procedures	0.4%	42
Section 26 – Information to be published	0.4%	41

Access to Information – 1998-1999

Costs and Fees for Operations

Requests completed	14,340
Cost of operations	\$14,297,387
Cost per request completed	\$997
Fees collected	\$289,788
Fees collected per request completed	\$20.21
Fees waived	\$115,067
Fees waived per request completed	\$8.02

**STATISTICAL
TABLES
1998-1999
PRIVACY**

Privacy – 1998-1999
Disposition of Requests

Requests received		34,670
Requests completed	100.0%	36,133
(Includes requests brought forward from previous year)		
Disposition of requests completed:		
All disclosed	50.6%	18,306
Some disclosed	35.3%	12,741
No records disclosed - excluded	0.0%	8
No records disclosed - exempted	1.0%	345
Could not be processed	13.1%	4,733
(Reasons include insufficient information provided by applicant, no records exist and abandonment by applicant)		

Privacy – 1998-1999

Five Institutions Receiving Most Requests

Requests received by all institutions	100.0%	34,670
National Defence	26.0%	9,031
Correctional Service	16.4%	5,676
Human Resources Development	14.1%	4,909
National Archives	12.0%	4,138
Citizenship and Immigration	11.6%	4,029
Other Departments	19.9%	6,887

Privacy – 1998-1999

Time Required to Complete Requests

Requests completed	100.0%	36,133
0 – 30 days	55.4%	20,040
31 – 60 days	14.0%	5,034
61 + days	30.6%	11,059

Privacy – 1998-1999
Exemptions

Total exemptions	100.0%	17,095
Section 26 – Information about another individual	66.5%	11,375
Section 22 – Law enforcement and investigation	18.8%	3,221
Section 19 – Personal information obtained in confidence	7.6%	1,294
Section 24 – Individuals sentenced for an offence	2.4%	414
Section 27 – Solicitor-client privilege	2.1%	353
Section 21 – International Affairs and defence	1.8%	312
Section 23 – Security clearances	0.3%	56
Section 25 – Safety of individuals	0.2%	29
Section 18 – Exempt banks	0.2%	26
Section 28 – Medical records	0.1%	13
Section 20 – Federal-provincial affairs	0.0%	2

Privacy – 1998-1999
Costs and Fees for Operations

Requests completed	36,133
Cost of operations	\$9,186,184
Cost per request completed	\$254

**STATISTICAL
TABLES
1983-1999
ACCESS TO
INFORMATION**

Access to Information – 1983-1999
Disposition of Requests

Requests received		145,814
Requests completed	100.0%	141,572
(Includes requests brought forward from previous year)		
Disposition of requests completed:		
All disclosed	34.0%	48,128
Some disclosed	35.1%	49,664
No records disclosed – excluded	0.6%	924
No records disclosed – exempted	3.3%	4,659
Transferred	2.1%	2,931
Treated informally	5.6%	7,985
Could not be processed	19.3%	27,281
(Reasons include insufficient information provided by applicant, no records exist and abandonment by applicant)		

Access to Information – 1983-1999
Time Required to Complete Requests

Requests completed	100.0%	141,572
0 – 30 days	56.8%	80,381
31 – 60 days	18.1%	25,588
61 + days	25.1%	35,603

Access to Information – 1983-1999
Costs and Fees for Operations

Requests completed	141,572
Cost of operations	\$125,213,889
Cost per request completed	\$884
Fees collected	\$2,092,241
Fees collected per request completed	\$14.78
Fees waived	\$731,141
Fees waived per request completed	\$5.16

**STATISTICAL
TABLES
1983-1999
PRIVACY**

Privacy – 1983-1999
Disposition of Requests

Requests received		664,000
Requests completed	100.0%	657,143
(Includes requests brought forward from previous year)		
Disposition of requests completed:		
All disclosed	61.4%	403,634
Some disclosed	24.4%	160,479
No records disclosed – excluded	0.1%	112
No records disclosed – exempted	0.8%	5,702
Could not be processed	13.3%	87,216
(Reasons include insufficient information provided by applicant, no records exist and abandonment by applicant)		

Privacy – 1983-1999

Time Required to Complete Requests

Requests completed	100.0%	657,143
0 – 30 days	60.0%	392,548
31– 60 days	22.0%	142,226
61 + days	18.0%	122,369

Privacy – 1983-1999

Costs and Fees for Operations

Requests completed	657,143
Cost of operations	\$107,402,262
Cost per request completed	\$163

FEDERAL COURT CASES

*Prepared by the
Information Law and Privacy Section,
Department of Justice*

**RAHMAN V. MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION
INDEXED AS: RAHMAN V. CANADA
(MINISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND IMMIGRATION)**

File No.: IMM-2078-93

References: [1994] F.C.J. No. 2041 (QL)
(F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: June 10, 1994

Before: Denault J. (F.C.T.D.)

Section(s) of ATIA / PA: S. 8(2)(a) *Privacy Act (PA)*

Abstract

- Immigration
- Authority to collect information relating to admissibility and Convention refugee claim
- Disclosure of border documents to Convention Refugee Determination Division within para. 8(2)(a) of the *Privacy Act*

Issue

Whether the border documents were inadmissible on the grounds that their disclosure to the Convention Refugee Determination Division contravened the *Privacy Act*.

Facts

This was an application for judicial review of a decision made by the Convention Refugee Determination Division of the Immigration and Refugee Board (hereinafter the “CRDD”)

which dismissed the applicant's claim for refugee status on the ground that his testimony generally lacked credibility. In reaching its decision, the CCRD relied on border documents, specifically on the "examination sheet" of an immigration officer who examined the applicant at the port of entry. A comparison of the applicant's oral testimony with this documentary evidence led the CCRD to conclude that the applicant gave totally different, mutually exclusive, reasons for his departure from Bangladesh and that, therefore, he lacked credibility.

The applicant submitted, among other things, that the border documents were inadmissible because they were protected by the *Privacy Act*. More particularly, the applicant argued that a determination of admissibility is unrelated to a Convention refugee determination and that, therefore, the immigration officer had no authority to collect information relating to the applicant's refugee claim. The applicant further argued that the proper procedure for their disclosure pursuant to the *Access to Information Act* had not been followed.

Decision

The application for judicial review was dismissed. (With respect to the issue of whether the CCRD's determination was arbitrary and capricious, see the text of the decision.)

Reasons

The immigration officer had authority, under subs. 12(1) of the *Immigration Act*, to collect information to determine whether the applicant should be admitted into Canada. It was also within his authority, under subs. 44(1) of that Act, to collect the information that the applicant was seeking a determination of a refugee claim and any other information relevant to that claim. The border documents to which the CCRD referred contained information relevant to both his admissibility and his refugee claim.

The purpose for which the information was collected may be expressed as general immigration purposes or, more specifically, as admissibility and refugee determination purposes. Under either interpretation, the use by the Convention Refugee Determination Division of the information for the purpose of determining whether the applicant was a Convention refugee may be considered for the same purpose for which it was obtained or, in the alternative, a consistent purpose pursuant to para. 8(2)(a) of the *Privacy Act*.

Since neither para. 8(2)(a) nor the *Privacy Act* or the *Access to Information Act* mandate a particular procedure for disclosure, it would be unreasonable to impose an intervening process, other than timely disclosure to the applicant, between the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission (the institution who collected the information) and the Immigration and Refugee Board.

**IGBINOSUN V. MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION
INDEXED AS: IGBINOSUN V. CANADA
(MINISTER OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION)**

File No.: IMM-7410-93

References: [1994] F.C.J. No. 1705 (QL)
(F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: November 17, 1994

Before: McGillis J. (F.C.T.D.)

Section(s) of ATIA / PA: S. 8(2)(a) *Privacy Act (PA)*

Abstract

- Immigration
- Convention refugee claim
- Allegation of improper disclosure of personal information to Nigerian police officials
- Consistent use within meaning of para. 8(2)(a) of the *Privacy Act*

Issue

Whether disclosure, if any, of personal information to Nigerian police officials without the individual's consent contravened the *Privacy Act*.

Facts

This is an application for judicial review of the decision of the Immigration Refugee Board rejecting the refugee claim of the applicant on the ground that he lacked credibility. The applicant, a citizen from Nigeria, signed two personal information forms which differed in content. In one of the forms, the applicant stated that he had been charged with murder and released on bail in Nigeria. Information obtained from the Nigerian police through Canadian diplomatic channels revealed that the applicant had not been charged with murder. In reaching its decision, the Board admitted into evidence the telex from the Canadian High Commission in Lagos which confirmed that information.

The applicant submitted that the admission into evidence of the telex violated his rights under the *Privacy Act*. He argued that the confidential statements in the personal information form had been improperly disclosed by officials of the Canadian government.

Decision

The application for judicial review was dismissed. (With respect to the issue of whether the Board exercised its discretion properly, see the text of the decision.)

Reasons

There was no evidence to indicate that any confidential information given by the applicant in his personal information form had been disclosed. Alternatively, even if Canadian officials had provided confidential information to the Nigerian police, the disclosure was made for the purpose of permitting the Minister to formulate an opinion as to whether the applicant's claim raised a matter which fell within one of the Articles of the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. Since the applicant provided the information for immigration purposes, its use, if any, by the Minister or his representatives was clearly "for a use consistent with that purpose" within the meaning of para. 8(2)(a) of the *Privacy Act*. The Court referred to *Rahman v. Canada (Minister of Employment and Immigration)*, decision dated June 10, 1994, F.C.T.D., No. IMM-2078-93.

**SINCLAIR STEVENS V. PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA
INDEXED AS: STEVENS V. CANADA (PRIME MINISTER)**

File No.: T-2419-93

References: [1997] F.C.J. No. 467 (QL)
(F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: April 2, 1997

Before: Rothstein J.

Section(s) of *ATIA* / *PA*: Ss. 23, 53 *Access to Information Act (ATIA)*

Abstract

- Award of costs under s. 53 *ATIA*
- Application for judicial review of decision not to release solicitor's accounts dismissed
- No important new principles raised
- Considerations relevant in award of costs under *ATIA*

Issues

- (1) Whether the application for judicial review raised important new principles in relation to the *ATIA* so that the Court must award costs to the applicant;
- (2) If not, whether the Court should nevertheless exercise its discretion under subs. 53(1) to award costs to the applicant.

Facts

This is an application by the applicant, the Hon. Sinclair Stevens, for costs under s. 53 of the *Access to Information Act*. The Federal Court, Trial Division dismissed Mr. Stevens' application for judicial review of the refusal by the Privy Council Office to release the billing accounts and the supporting documents of the Commission counsel ((1997), 144 D.L.R. (4th) 553).

The issues raised in the course of the application for review were the following: whether solicitors' accounts are subject to solicitor-client privilege, whether there was a waiver of that privilege and whether the head of a government institution, in deciding whether or not to disclose information that is subject to solicitor-client privilege under s. 23 of the Act, had regard to the relevant considerations for the exercise of discretion under the section.

Decision

The application for costs was dismissed.

Reasons

Issue 1

The privilege and waiver principles arising in this case do not qualify as important new principles in relation to the Act. They are issues which will apply in other contexts as well as in the *ATIA* context.

In addition, there is no basis for construing solicitor-client privilege narrowly under the *ATIA* so as to exclude solicitors' accounts or portions of them from the privileged

categorization. Firstly, the Trial Division decision dismissed such an approach: “Solicitor-client privilege is a substantive rule of law, and its breadth is not meant to vary depending on whether it is invoked for the purposes of the *Access to Information Act* or in some other context.” Secondly, the fact that solicitor-client privilege is not affected by the subs. 2(1) principle that exemptions are to be interpreted narrowly does not constitute an important new principle in relation to the Act.

Finally, the issue respecting the exercise of discretion under s. 23 of the *ATIA* did not raise a new important principle.

Issue 2

The applicant’s arguments in support of a discretionary award of costs were rejected. (1) Although the case was complex, complexity did not favour the applicant as opposed to the respondent; both had to contend with complex issues; (2) the amelioration of hardship is not a relevant consideration in the award of costs under the *ATIA*; (3) although the ambiguity of the respondent’s position regarding the identity of the client in the solicitor-client relationship would have been a factor to consider in reducing or eliminating an award to a successful party, it does not justify a discretionary award of costs to the unsuccessful party.

Comments

The applicant’s appeal from the Trial Division decision dismissing the s. 41 *ATIA* application for judicial review was dismissed (A-263-97, June 5, 1998).

**GRIMARD V. CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE
CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
INDEXED: GRIMARD V. CANADA
(CANADIAN HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION)**

File No.: A-642-94

References: [1998] F.C.J. No 685 (QL) (F.C.A.)

Date of Decision: May 11, 1998

Before: Denault, Desjardins and Décary

Section(s) of *ATIA* / *PA*: S. 19 *Access to Information Act*
(*ATIA*)

Abstract

- Personal information
- Consent
- S. 48 *Canadian Human Rights Act*
- Out-of-court settlement and non-disclosure clause
- Public interest

Issue

Is s. 19 of the *ATIA* applicable to a settlement approved by the Canadian Human Rights Commission?

Facts

This is an appeal from the decision of the Trial Division ((1994), 93 F.T.R. 251 (F.C.T.D.)) dismissing an application for review submitted under the authority of s. 41 of the *ATIA*.

The applicant had applied to the Access to Information Coordinator of the Canadian Human Rights Commission (the CHRC) for the text of an agreement approved on January 28, 1993 in *Tmychyshyn v. Canadian Pacific Ltd.*

This agreement was the result of a complaint submitted to the CHRC by a diabetic, Mr. Gregory Tmychyshyn, against his employer, Canadian Pacific Ltd. The claimant alleged that the employer's policy of refusing employment to diabetics who had to use insulin was based on a prohibited ground of discrimination pursuant to ss. 3 and 7 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* (the *CHRA*).

During the proceedings before the CHRC, but before the hearing began before a Human Rights Tribunal, the parties settled their dispute. Under subs. 48(1) of the *CHRA*, the parties had to refer the terms of the settlement to the CHRC for approval.

The applicant, a medical expert in health and safety, had been following Mr. Tymchyshyn's complaint closely and, after the January 1993 agreement was reached, he submitted a request for access to the record, in accordance with the *ATIA*. The applicant asked that the contents of the agreement be disclosed to him because the individual concerned gave his consent and the public interest required such disclosure. The CHRC refused to provide the record on the grounds that the agreement contained a non-disclosure clause and that subs. 19(1) of the *ATIA* prohibited it from disclosing the wording of the agreement. The applicant appealed from this decision to the Information Commissioner, where his application suffered the same fate.

The applicant appealed from the decision of the Commissioner to the Federal Court. The Federal Court Trial Division ruled (1) that the decisions by the CHRC and the Information Commissioner were in compliance, on the facts and at law, with the provisions of the *ATIA*; (2) that s. 48 of the *CHRA* protects the public interest; and (3) that a non-disclosure clause endorsed by the CHRC must be respected by both the Court and the public authorities.

Decision

The appeal is dismissed.

Reasons

In order to conclude that the appellant's argument has merit, the individual referred to in subs. 19(2) of the *ATIA* must have duly consented to disclosure. It is by no means a given that the letter in which the individual concerned stated that he had no objection to disclosure of the document, if authorized by the Court, constituted such consent. As counsel for the individual put it in the letter: "While Mr. [X] is prepared to abide by his agreement with [Y], if the Court orders disclosure of the settlement agreement, he has no personal objection to release of this information."

Furthermore, the Court sees no reason to intervene in the decision of the Trial Judge, who relied on s. 48 of the *Canadian Human Rights Act* to reject the argument that it was necessary to disclose the document for the sake of public interest.

Comments

We must compare this decision with *Canada (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation) v. Canada (National Capital Commission)*, dated May 19, 1998 (T-2200-97), in which it was held that a confidentiality clause does not take precedence over the *Access to Information Act*. The two cases are distinguishable because, in *Grimard*, the non-disclosure clause was endorsed by the Canadian Human Rights Commission.

**CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
V. NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION
INDEXED AS: CANADA (CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORP.)
V. CANADA (NATIONAL CAPITAL COMMISSION)**

File No.: T-2200-97

References: [1998] F.C.J. No. 676 (Q.L.)
(F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: May 19, 1998

Before: Teitelbaum J.

Section(s) of *ATIA* / *PA*: Ss. 2(1), 20(1)(c), (d), 44(1) *Access to Information Law (ATIA)*

Abstract

- Reasonable expectation of probable harm test
- Confidentiality clause

Issues

- (1) Should the Agreement be exempt from disclosure pursuant to paras. 20(1)(c) or 20(1)(d)?
- (2) What effect does the confidentiality clause in the Agreement have on the application of the *ATIA*?

Facts

This was a s. 44 *ATIA* application for review of the decision by the National Capital Commission (“NCC”) to disclose an Agreement between themselves and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (“CBC”).

The CBC and the NCC entered into an Agreement in 1996 to produce and broadcast Canada Day shows for 1996 and 1997. The Agreement contained all the terms and conditions pursuant to which the parties agreed to produce and broadcast the shows. Article 7.14 of the Agreement contained a confidentiality clause between the parties and required the prior written consent of the other party before making any reference to the Agreement’s terms. The confidentiality clause also noted that the NCC is subject to the *ATIA*, and that the “NCC recognizes that the CBC is exempt from the provisions of the *ATIA* and that this exemption supersedes the foregoing”.

On July 31, 1997 the NCC received a request under the *ATIA* pertaining to the Agreement. On September 24, 1997 the NCC indicated that they would be disclosing the Agreement. On October 10, 1997 the CBC filed an originating notice of motion for review of the decision to disclose.

Decision

The application for judicial review was dismissed.

Reasons

Issue 1

Teitelbaum J. first outlined the test which the applicant would have to meet in relation to paras. 20(1)(c) and (d). He referred to *Canada Packers Inc. v. Canada (Minister of Agriculture)*, [1989] 1 F.C. 47 (C.A.) at page 60 where the Court held that exceptions to access in paras. 20(1)(c) and (d) require a reasonable expectation of probable harm. Teitelbaum J. also noted *Canada (Information Commissioner) v. Canada (Prime Minister)*, [1993] 1 F.C. 427 (T.D.) in reference to how the statute places a “heavy burden” upon the party attempting to prevent disclosure. Finally, he reiterated the standard of proof as being the balance of probabilities (*Tridel Corp. v. Canada (Canada Mortgage and Housing Corp.)* (1996), 115 F.T.R. 185 (F.C.T.D.) at pages 196 and 201).

In reference to para. 20(1)(c), Teitelbaum J. applied *SNC-Lavalin v. Canada (Minister of Public Works)* (1994), 79 F.T.R. 113 (F.C.T.D.) at page 217 where the Court held that an applicant cannot merely affirm by affidavit that disclosure would cause the harm discussed in para. 20(1)(c) of the Act. The Court stated that these affirmations are the very findings that the Court must make and so further evidence establishing harm is necessary.

On these facts, Teitelbaum held that the affidavits merely confirmed the probability of harm without giving any evidence of the reasonable expectation of probable harm to the applicant if the information was divulged. Evidence was necessary as the reasonable expectation of probable harm was not self-evident.

In reference to para. 20(1)(d), Teitelbaum J. relied on *Canada (Information Commissioner) v. Canada (Minister of External Affairs)*, [1990] 3 F.C. 665 (T.D.) at pages 682-683 where the Court held that para. 20(1)(d) requires proof of a reasonable expectation that actual contractual negotiations other than daily business operations of the applicant will be obstructed by disclosure. Evidence of the possible effect of disclosure on other contracts generally and hypothetical problems are insufficient to qualify under the exemption. Also noted was *Société Gamma Inc. v. Canada (Secretary of State)* (1994), 79 F.T.R. 42 (F.C.T.D.) where the Court stated that para. 20(1)(d) must refer to an obstruction in negotiations rather than merely the heightening of competition which might flow from disclosure.

On these facts, because of the lack of evidence about the effect on actual contractual negotiations, the applicant failed to satisfy the requirements of para. 20(1)(d) of the *ATIA*.

Issue 2

The confidentiality clause in the Agreement will not prevent the Court from granting access to the terms of the Agreement if disclosure does not contravene paras. 20(1)(c) and (d) of the Act. It may affect the relationship of the contracting parties, but will not affect any third party making an access request pursuant to the law.

MISLAN V. MINISTER OF REVENUE CANADA
INDEXED AS: MISLAN V. CANADA (MINISTER OF REVENUE)

File No.: T-2790-96

References: [1998] F.C.J. No. 70 (QL) (F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: May 22, 1998

Before: Rothstein J.

Section(s) of ATIA / PA: Ss. 3, 8, 12, 26 *Privacy Act (PA)*

Abstract

- Refusal to disclose information about the applicant and another in a sexual harassment report
- Information about another individual (s. 26 *PA*)
- Paramountcy of s. 26 over right to one's personal information
- Role of Court where discretionary exemptions at issue

Issues

- (1) Whether views provided by a person in a sexual harassment complaint in which he or she is involved constitute "personal information" or are "views given in the course of employment" under subpara. 3 (j)(v) of the *Privacy Act*;
- (2) Whether "personal information" about both the applicant and another person must be disclosed to the applicant under the *Privacy Act*.

Facts

The information at issue was personal information about both the applicant and another individual in a sexual harassment report. Pursuant to a *Privacy Act* request, the applicant obtained the report. However, certain portions were expurgated on the basis that it was personal information about an individual other than the applicant. The information at issue was personal information about both the applicant and another individual in the sexual harassment report. While the applicant was not referred to directly, there was no doubt the information related to him and the other person. The applicant sought access to the information that had not been disclosed.

Decision

The application is dismissed.

Reasons

The Court held that views of a person respecting a sexual harassment complaint in which he or she is involved clearly qualify as personal information and cannot be viewed as views “given in the course of employment” under subpara. 3 (j)(v) of the *Privacy Act*. The Court also held that the applicant’s right to personal information about himself was not paramount to the discretionary exception conferred on the head of the government institution under s. 26 of the *Privacy Act*. Specifically, when the information is about both the person making the request and another person, the head of the government institution has the discretion to exempt from disclosure the other person’s personal information.

The Court adopted the standard expressed in *Kelly v. Canada (Solicitor General)* (1992), 53 F.T.R. 147 (F.C.T.D.), aff'd (1993), 154 N.R. 319 (F.C.A.), that exemptions require two decisions by the head of an institution: first, a factual determination as to whether the material comes within the description of material potentially subject to being withheld from disclosure; and second, a discretionary decision as to whether that material should nevertheless be disclosed. As to the first determination, the Court was satisfied that the personal information was about the applicant and another individual. As to the second determination, the Court found that the decision was purely discretionary and properly exercised.

**THE HONOURABLE SINCLAIR M. STEVENS V. THE PRIME
MINISTER OF CANADA (THE PRIVY COUNCIL)
INDEXED AS: STEVENS V. CANADA (PRIME MINISTER)**

File No.: A-263-97

References: [1998] F.C.J. No. 793 (Q.L.)
(F.C.A.)

Date of Decision: June 5, 1998

Before: Stone, Linden and Robertson

Section(s) of *ATIA / PA*: Ss. 23, 25 *Access to Information
Act (ATIA)*

Abstract

- Solicitor-client privilege
- Solicitor's bills of accounts
- Act done by counsel or mere statement of fact exception to privilege
- Severance and waiver of the privilege

Issues

- (1) Whether and to what extent the billing accounts of a lawyer are protected by the solicitor-client privilege from disclosure under the *Access to Information Act*? (Yes);
- (2) Whether the Trial Division Judge erred in his decision? (No).

Facts

In 1992, Mr. Stevens made a complaint under the *Access to Information Act* for disclosure by the Privy Council Office (“PCO”) of the billing accounts and the supporting documents of the Commission counsel. The request sought all legal accounts submitted by and cheque requisitions or authorizations, subsequent to February 15, 1987, until the present relating to the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Conflict of Interest Concerning the Honourable Sinclair M. Stevens. The request was partially successful, Mr. Stevens being provided with approximately 336 pages of legal accounts, receipts and other related documents. However, the narrative portions on 73 pages of the disclosed accounts were expurgated on the basis of s. 23 *ATIA*. The Commissioner wrote Mr. Stevens that the expurgated material was properly withheld from disclosure.

Mr. Stevens filed a s. 41 application to the Federal Court (Trial Division). Rothstein J. ((1997), 144 D.L.R. (4th) 553) dismissed the application ruling that the material was protected by the solicitor-client privilege, as it was “directly related to the seeking, formulating or giving of legal advice or assistance”. He also found that disclosure to the PCO did not constitute disclosure to a third party, as the PCO is simply another department of government; therefore, there was no waiver of the privilege. Even in the event that the PCO were a third party, disclosure to that Office still would not amount to waiver, as the disclosure was compulsory pursuant to Order in Council P.C. 1986-1139. As well, the disclosure of some material did not amount to waiver as this disclosure was inadvertent. Likewise, he held that disclosure of part of the

records, in the context of the Act, did not amount to waiver of the privilege attaching to the expurgated material. Finally, Rothstein J. found that there was nothing improper about the discretionary decision and that there was no duty to give reasons for that decision.

This is an appeal from Rothstein J.'s decision.

Decision

The appeal is dismissed with costs.

Reasons

Issue 1

A solicitor's bills of accounts (also known as a statement of account, legal bills, legal account, solicitor's account or billing accounts) is protected by the solicitor-client privilege. Any communications between a lawyer and a client in the course of obtaining, formulating or giving legal advice is privileged and may not be disclosed without the client's consent. The bills of account presented pursuant to that arrangement are merely a necessary extension of those negotiations. This is the basic rule as it applies in Canadian law today. An exception to the privilege relates to that information which is not a communication but is rather evidence of an act done by counsel or is a mere statement of fact. This prevents a stifling of the discovery process which would take place if a client could, by merely communicating a fact to his or her lawyer, prevent the discovery of that fact.

Just as obtaining legal aid is part of obtaining legal advice, so too is the negotiation of financial terms of the relationship with a solicitor. However, Linden J.A. did rule that lawyer's trust accounts and other accounting records (like a lawyer's trust account, money held in trust for a client, trust account ledgers, general ledgers, bank reconciliation ledgers, execution of an agreement for the purchase or sale of property) are not so privileged.

The expenses of government bodies, pertaining to legal fees or otherwise, are always of interest to the public. It is public money that is being spent. In so far as the intent of the Act is generally to promote the transparency of government activity, the incorporation of the common law doctrine of solicitor-client privilege indicates that it was meant to be excluded from the operation of the Act. This same privilege, when considered by Parliament in the context of the *Income Tax Act*, led to a recognition that in the interests of collecting revenue, the privilege that might otherwise protect some solicitor's financial records was dispensable. Parliament did not make that same determination in enacting this Act.

Though the appellant contends that the information which he seeks relates only to acts of counsel and therefore should not be privileged, Linden J.A. was satisfied that the narrative portions of the bills of account are indeed communications. This is not analogous to a situation where a lawyer sells a piece of property for the client or otherwise acts on the client's behalf. The research of a subject or the writing of an opinion or any other matter of that type are directly related to the giving of advice. Despite the fact that the appellant is

content to have the specific topic of research remain privileged, those other portions of the bills of account still constitute communications for the purpose of obtaining legal advice. In those circumstances the lawyer is not merely a witness to an objective state of affairs, but is in the process of forming a legal opinion. This is true whether the lawyer is conducting research (either academic or empirical), interviewing witnesses or other third parties, drafting letters or memoranda, or any of the other myriad tasks that a lawyer performs in the course of his or her job. It is true that interviewing a witness is an act of counsel, and that a statement to that effect on a bill of account is a statement of fact, but these are all acts and statements of fact that relate directly to the seeking, formulating or giving of legal advice. And when these facts or acts are communicated to the client they are privileged. This is so whether they are communicated verbally, by written correspondence, or by statement of account.

Issue 2

Linden J.A. was satisfied that the Trial Division Judge's analysis of the waiver and discretion issues was correct. The question of whether or not people have waived their right to privilege, absent explicit waiver, is one which must be judged according to all the circumstances.

With respect to the release of portions of the records, a similar view has been adopted in British Columbia. In *Lowry v. Canadian Mountain Holidays Ltd.* (1984), 59 B.C.L.R. 137, at p. 143, Finch J. emphasized that all the circumstances must be taken into consideration and that the conduct of the party

and the presence of an intent to mislead the court or another litigant is of primary importance. Linden J.A. stated that this approach is appropriate in this case, particularly in light of s. 25 of the Act, which allows the disclosure of portions of privileged information. This is an attempt to balance the rights of individuals to access to information, on the one hand, while maintaining confidentiality where other persons are entitled to that confidentiality on the other hand. It would be a perverse result, he said, if the operation of s. 25 of the Act were thereby to abrogate the discretionary power given to the government head under s. 23 of the Act.

Linden J.A. also stated that with respect to the release of portions of the records, that the Government has released more information than was legally necessary. The itemized disbursements and general statements of account detailing the amount of time spent by Commission counsel and the amounts charged for that time are all privileged. But it is the Government *qua* client which enjoys the privilege; the Government may choose to waive it, if it wishes, or it may refuse to do so. By disclosing portions of the accounts the Government was merely exercising its discretion in that regard.

**HOOGERS V. MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS;
STEINHOFF V. MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS
INDEXED AS: HOOGERS V. CANADA
(MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS)**

File Nos.:	T-2587-93, T-265-94, T-595-95
References:	[1998] F.C.J. No. 834 (QL) (F.C.T.D.)
Date of Decision:	June 11, 1998
Before:	McKeown J.
Section(s) of <i>ATIA</i> / <i>PA</i> :	Ss. 2(1), 13(1), 15(1), 16(1), (3), 19(1), 31, 49, 50 <i>Access to Information Act (ATIA)</i>

Abstract

- Judicial review under s. 41 *ATIA*
- Exemptions under ss. 13(1) (information obtained in confidence from other governments), 15(1) (international affairs), 16(1) (law enforcement and investigations) and 19(1) (personal information) *ATIA*
- Role of Court under ss. 49 and 50 *ATIA*

Issue

Whether the respondent Minister of Communications properly applied the exemptions set out in subss. 13(1), 15(1), 16(1) and 19(1) of the *ATIA*.

Facts

The applicants made requests to the National Archives of Canada under the *ATIA* for all records of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police relating to the National Office and the Vancouver Local of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers covering the years 1965 to 1992. The respondent, the Minister of Communications, refused to release some of the documents on the basis of the exemptions set out in subss. 13(1), 15(1), 16(1) and 19(1) of the *ATIA*. The Information Commissioner investigated the applicants' complaints and reported that the information that continued to be withheld was properly exempted under the specified sections of the Act. The applicants sought judicial review under s. 41 of the *ATIA* of the refusal to disclose the records.

Decision

The application for judicial review was dismissed.

Reasons

In interpreting the exemption provisions, the Court must keep in mind the purposes of the *ATIA* as stated in subs. 2(1), which are that government information should be made available to the public and exemptions should be limited and specific. As to the role of the Court under s. 49, where disclosure was refused based on ss. 13(1), 19(1) or para. 16(1)(a), the Court must determine that the head of the institution was not authorized to refuse disclosure. This is a factual determination based on a review of the material and a

comparison with the provisions of the *ATIA*. In contrast, under s. 50, where either s. 15 or para. 16(1)(c) is applied to refuse disclose, the Court must determine that the head of the institution did not have reasonable grounds to refuse to disclose before it can intervene.

With respect to s. 13, the Court must determine whether the information was received in confidence, and must be satisfied that it was so stipulated. It must also be satisfied that the parties supplying the information had been requested to consent to the release and that such consent had been denied.

With respect to para. 16(1)(c), the Court must determine whether there was a reasonable expectation of injury at the time the applications for request were made and be satisfied that the records sought were in connection with a lawful investigation.

As to the interpretation of para. 16(1)(c), the Court relied on the Federal Court of Appeal's ruling in *Rubin v. Canada (Minister of Transport)* (1997), 221 N.R. 145 to the effect that the words "conduct of lawful investigations" in para. 16(1)(c) relate to a particular investigation and not to some unknown future investigation.

The Court found, after a review of the material, that (1) where s. 49 was applicable, the head of the institution was authorized to refuse disclosure; and (2) where s. 50 was applicable, there was no instance where the head of the institution did not have reasonable grounds on which to refuse disclosure.

**LAVIGNE V. OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
AND PRIVACY COMMISSIONER OF CANADA
INDEXED AS: LAVIGNE V. CANADA
(OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES)**

File No.: T-909-97

References: Federal Court (Trial Division).
Not reported.

Date of Decision: October 16, 1998

Before: Dubé J.

Section(s) of *ATIA / PA*: Ss.3(g) and 22(1)(b) *Privacy Act*
(*PA*) and s. 60, 72, 73 and 74
Official Languages Act

Abstract

- Personal information (definition) – Opinions or views about another individual (para. 3(g)) *PA*
- Personal information collected in the course of a lawful investigation (para. 22(1)(b)) *Privacy Act* – Injury test under this exemption
- Statutory obligation under the *Official Languages Act* to keep the information confidential (sections 60, 72, 73 and 74)

Issues

1. Is the information requested by the applicant “personal information” as defined by the *PA*? Yes
2. Was the relevant “non personal information” (included in the information requested by the applicant) which was not disclosed to the applicant properly severed in accordance with the *PA*? Yes
3. Was the “personal information” requested by the applicant and not disclosed to him by the respondent properly exempted under para. 22(1)(b) of the *PA* or any other applicable exemptions? No
4. What impact do sections 60, 72, 73 and 74 of the *Official Languages Act* have upon the applicant’s request for information? None

Facts

The Applicant (Robert Lavigne) alleges that he was forced to use the French language at work when he was employed in the Montreal office of the Department of Health and Welfare (now called HRDC). He filed 4 complaints with the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages (“OCOL”) which investigated. During the investigation, OCOL conducted a number of interviews including interviews with individuals who worked with the applicant on a daily basis. OCOL issued its report which concluded that the applicant’s four complaints were well founded. Following OCOL’s report, the applicant applied to the Federal Court for a remedy against Health and Welfare in accordance with the provisions of Part X of the *Official Languages Act*.

In the course of the review before the Federal Court, HRDC filed a number of affidavits, including those of three individuals (Chartrand, Doyon and Dubé). The applicant launched the present application to obtain the information contained in the notes taken by OCOL's investigators in the course of these interviews. The Applicant was given parts of the interviews in question and is now attempting to obtain the remainder of the requested material. OCOL is still reluctant to release the answers provided by Mr. Chartrand, Mrs. Doyon and Mrs. Dubé.

Section 60 *Official Languages Act* ("OLA") stipulates that every investigation by the Commissioner of Official Languages shall be conducted in private. Section 72 states that the latter and his officials shall not disclose any information that comes to their knowledge in the performance of their duties. Section 73 provides that the Commissioner may disclose information in the course of proceedings before the Federal Court of Canada under Part X or any appeal therefrom. The Commissioner did not release the information because of para. 22 (1)(b) *PA* on the basis that disclosure would be injurious to the enforcement of the *Official Languages Act* and because the Commissioner is abiding by sections 60, 72, 73 *OLA* dealing with the confidentiality of information obtained during an investigation.

Decision

Pursuant to section 49 of the *PA*, this Court allowed the application and ordered the respondent to disclose all the "personal information" requested by the applicant. Costs were awarded to the applicant.

Reasons

Subsection 60(2) of the *Official Languages Act* provides that the Commissioner of Official Languages shall, before completing his investigation, “take every reasonable measure to give to that individual or institution a full and ample opportunity to answer any adverse allegation or criticism, and to be assisted or represented by counsel for that purpose”. The Court stated that the non-disclosure provision in section 72 of the *Official Languages Act* is specifically made subject to “this [Privacy] Act” including, of course, the above subsection 60(2) and section 73 of the *Official Languages Act*. Again, subsection 60(2) provides that the individual be given full and ample opportunity to answer any adverse allegation or criticism, and section 73 stipulates that the Commissioner of Official Languages may disclose information in the course of proceedings before the Federal Court of Canada under Part X or an appeal therefrom.

The purposive clause in section 2 of the *PA* states in clear terms that “the purpose of this Act is to extend the present laws of Canada” both to “protect the privacy of individuals with respect to personal information about themselves” and to provide them “with a right of access to that information”.

The message is clear: disclosure is the rule and exemption is the exception. In this case, the exemption invoked by the respondent falls under para. 22(1)(b) of the *PA* to the effect that the release of the information will be injurious to the conduct of lawful investigations. A similar exemption appears under para. 16(1)(c) *ATIA*. The latter exemption was defined by the Federal Court of Appeal in *Rubin v. Canada* as being a

limited and specific exemption relating to the ongoing investigation and not to other investigations in the future. In the instant case, the investigation was over.

In Justice Dubé's view, the applicant is entitled to receive the "personal information" he seeks. That information, he says, is not exempt from disclosure under para. 22(1)(b) of the *PA*. The respondent has not established that there is a reasonable expectation of probable harm to the conduct of its investigations from such a disclosure. Witnesses to investigations ought to be informed in advance that their testimony about an individual may be disclosed to him. They will be very careful what they say. Proper circumspection will protect the integrity of the investigative process and the right of the individual concerned to be fully informed of the case against him. Promises of confidentiality are not essential as the respondent has the power to issue subpoenas, if necessary. The "personal information" to which the applicant is entitled is defined under section 3 of the *PA*, that is information about himself that is recorded in any form and includes (under subs. 3(g)) views or opinions of other individuals about him. Under the *PA*, the applicant is not entitled to information other than "personal information".

**OCCAM MARINE TECHNOLOGIES LIMITED V. NATIONAL
RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA
INDEXED AS: OCCAM MARINE TECHNOLOGIES LTD. V.
CANADA (NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL)**

File No.: T-146-98

References: [1998] F.C.J. No. 1502 (QL)
(F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: October 19, 1998

Before: MacKay J.

Section(s) of *ATIA / PA*: Ss. 20 (1)(b), (c) *Access to
Information Act (ATIA)*;
s. 8(2)(a) *Access to Information
Regulations*

Abstract

- Funding proposals relating to research and development activities
- Documents withheld pursuant to paras. 20(1)(b) and (c)
- Policy regarding confidentiality of information
- General financial success not relevant factor under para. 20(1)(c)
- Blacked out portion of document, although readable, not constituting disclosure under access law
- Interpretation of para. 8(2)(a) *Access to Information Regulations*

Issues

- (1) Use of the exemption under para. 20(1)(b) to exempt the information sought from disclosure although the third parties were not contacted.
- (2) Use of the exemption under para. 20(1)(c) to exempt the information sought from disclosure when the information deals with a third party which has great financial success.
- (3) Refusal to give access to original document pursuant to para. 8(2)(a) of the Regulations.

Facts

The applicant is involved in research and development activities and has forwarded various proposals for funding to the Industrial Research Assistance Program (IRAP), which is administered by the respondent. Part of the mandate under IRAP is to provide funding for project designed to enhance a company's technical capability. In assessing funding requests, the respondent relies on information forwarded by the applicants regarding their proposed projects. The director and owner of Occam filed an access request with the respondent for Minutes # 78 of an IRAP meeting at which two other companies' proposals were considered.

These Minutes, consisting of two pages were given to the applicant after page one had been severed because it contained third party information pursuant to paras. 20(1)(b) and (c) of the *ATIA*.

The applicant filed a second access request for Minutes # 77 where further proposals were examined. Most of the four pages of Minutes # 77 were severed and the exemptions under paras. 20(1)(b) and (c) were relied upon. In the course of responding to this second request, and to satisfy the applicant that the first request met the requirement of the Act, the Access Bureau of the respondent gave another copy of page one of Minutes # 78 with exempted third party information severed by blacking out portions of the document. This copy had more information severed by blacking out than had earlier copies. Furthermore, the applicant was able to read the entire document by holding it up to light.

The applicant complained to the Information Commissioner (the Commissioner) pursuant to the *ATIA*.

The Commissioner concluded that the withheld information qualified for exemption under paras. 20(1)(b) and (c) of the *ATIA* and that, although the applicant had been able to read through the blacked out portion of part of the document, it had not been disclosed pursuant to the access law. Therefore, the exemption relied upon for that specific part is still available to the government institution.

Decision

The application for review is dismissed. The information severed from the copy provided to the applicant of Minutes # 78, by covering portions of that record using black ink, is information included within paras. 20(1)(b) and 20(1)(c) of the *ATIA* which, in accord with the *ATIA*, shall not be disclosed.

The Court will not intervene in relation to the decision by the respondent to refuse to release or to permit access for examination to the source document requested, namely page one of Minutes # 78 because this reasonable decision was within the discretion of the respondent.

Reasons

Issue 1

The Court relied upon the criteria set out in *Air Atonabee Ltd. v. Canada (Minister of Transport)* (1989), 27 F.T.R. 194 (F.C.T.D.) to conclude that the information exempted met all four elements, namely:

1. financial, commercial, scientific or technical information, given dictionary definitions of “financial”, “commercial”, “scientific” and “technical”;
2. information determined to be confidential given an objective assessment of its content, its purposes and the conditions under which it was prepared and communicated;
3. supplied to a government institution by a third party; and
4. treated consistently in a confidential manner by the third party.

That the respondent did not seek assurance that the third parties consistently treated the information as confidential before refusing to disclose the information under para. 20(1)(b) did not undermine the respondent’s grounds for considering that the confidential regime applicable by its policy, from the

time the information was received would continue to be applicable and relied upon by third parties concerned, unless they were to advise otherwise.

The Court held that although the applicant was able to discern the contents of page one of Minutes # 78 that were intended to be severed but were inadequately obliterated does not relieve the respondent from its obligations under the *ATIA*. This information is exempt from disclosure pursuant to para. 20 (1)(b).

Issue 2

The Court concludes that the general financial success or lack of it, of any third party has no significance in relation to the decision to refuse to disclose requested information. Further, the decision of the respondent to exempt this information pursuant to para. 20(1)(c) and to refuse to release the information, was not unreasonable. The Court relied on *Canada Packers Inc. v. Canada (Minister of Agriculture)*, [1989] 1 F.C. 47 (C.A.).

Issue 3

The Court held that para. 8(2)(a) of the Regulations did not depend upon the extent of information severed from a record. Rather it provides for the head of the institution to refuse access to a record, while providing access to a copy containing disclosable information, where disclosure of part of the record, the original, may be refused under the *ATIA* and that part cannot reasonably be severed for examination of the balance. The respondent exercised its discretion under para. 8(2)(a) of the Regulations reasonably in refusing to give access to the source document from which the copies were made and the Court will not intervene.

**DESJARDINS, DUCHARME, STEIN, MONAST V.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE OF CANADA
INDEXED: DESJARDINS, DUCHARME, STEIN, MONAST V.
CANADA (DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE)**

File No.: T-912-98

Reference(s): [1998] F.C.J. No. 1745
(QL) (F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: November 20, 1998

Before: Nadon J.

Section(s) of *ATIA* / *PA*: Ss. 4, 20, 23, 44 and 48 *Access
to Information Act (ATIA)*

Abstract

- Statement of concurrence of bill of costs
- Motion to dismiss
- Interest required by a department under s. 44 *ATIA*
- Meaning of “under the control” of s. 4 *ATIA*
- Solicitor-client privilege

Issues

1. Are the records in question under the control of the Department of Finance within the meaning of subs. 4(1) *ATIA*? Yes.
2. Does s. 20 (third party information) apply to exempt the information requested? Since no argument was presented under s. 20 *ATIA*, the section therefore does not apply.

3. Does s. 23 (solicitor-client privilege) apply to exempt the information requested? No.
4. Is the motion by Desjardins, Ducharme to dismiss the Department's memorandum of fact and law well founded? (Desjardins, Ducharme argue that the rule restricting the right of intervention of administrative tribunals, the decisions of which are challenged in court, to jurisdictional issues only is applicable in this case. Consequently, according to Desjardins, Ducharme, the Department could not, in its memorandum, defend its decision to disclose the records requested by the intervener). No.

Facts

Objection under s. 44 *ATIA* of the decision of the Coordinator to disclose the statements of concurrence concerning the bills of costs of Me André Joli-Coeur, the *amicus curiae* designated by the Supreme Court of Canada for the purposes of the hearing of the *Reference re Secession of Quebec*. Me Gauthier of the firm Desjardins, Ducharme was required to certify the accuracy of the costs submitted by Me Joli-Coeur and to send them to the Department of Finance so that Me Joli-Coeur could be paid.

A few days before the hearing of its application for review, the applicant filed a motion to dismiss the Department of Finance's memorandum of fact and law.

Decision

- (1) The applicant's application for review is dismissed (i.e. the information requested under the *ATIA* will have to be disclosed at the appropriate time and place). The Coordinator is ordered not to disclose Me Gauthier's statements of concurrence until the time for the appeal of the decision has expired. In the event that the applicant decides to appeal the decision, the Coordinator shall not disclose the statements of concurrence until the Court of Appeal has disposed of the appeal.
- (2) The motion to dismiss is denied.

Reasons

Issue 1

Me Gauthier's statements of concurrence are records under the control of a government institution, namely, the Department of Finance. These statements were sent to the defendant so that it could exercise the responsibility conferred on it by subs. 53(7) of the *Supreme Court Act*. Given the decision of the Federal Court of Appeal in *Canada Post Corp. v. Canada (Minister of Public Works)*, [1995] 2 F.C. 110 (C.A.), the simple material possession of records by the defendant is sufficient under the terms of subs. 4(1) *ATIA* to require it to disclose the information requested. Along the same lines, Nadon J. cited Strayer J. in *Ottawa Football Club v. Canada (Minister of Fitness and Amateur Sports)*, [1989] 2 F.C. 480 (T.D.).

Issue 2

The applicant did not invoke, and therefore did not demonstrate, any of the exemptions provided in subs. 20(1) *ATIA* to justify a refusal to disclose the records requested by the intervener.

Issue 3

Nadon J. was of the opinion that s. 23 did not apply. The relationship between Me Joli-Coeur and the Supreme Court was not a solicitor-client relationship within the meaning of s. 23 *ATIA*. Even if solicitor-client privilege did exist, this exemption does not apply to Me Gauthier's statements of concurrence. The letter from the Assistant Deputy Minister to Me Joli-Coeur clearly states that the [Translation] "detail of the professional acts will be considered by all parties as protected by solicitor-client privilege". The Court found that "only the detail of Me Joli-Coeur's professional acts were deemed to be confidential".

Issue 4

The motion to dismiss is denied. The rule restricting the right of intervention of administrative tribunals to questions of jurisdiction only does not apply in this instance since the nature of the recourse set out in the *ATIA* is *de novo* recourse (*Air Atonabee Ltd. v. Canada (Minister of Transport)* (1989), 27 F.T.R. 194 (F.C.T.D.) is cited to this effect). Nadon J. concurred with the statement of the Department of Finance that

[Translation] It flows from the very essence and structure of the *ATIA* that the government institution in possession of records the disclosure of which is requested is a fully-fledged party to the judicial review process provided for

in this Act and that it can therefore inform the Court of its position with respect to the disclosure of the record at issue; such is its capacity whether it objects to disclosure, in which case the ATIA imposes on it the explicit burden of justifying its position, or whether the objection comes from a third party, as is the case in this instance.

The judge went on to comment that, in his opinion, ss. 44 and 48 *ATIA* leave no doubt that a government institution may participate fully in the discussions concerning disclosure or non-disclosure of the information requested. Section 48 explicitly states that a government institution that refuses to disclose has the burden of demonstrating the validity of its refusal. Consequently, s. 48 allows the government institution to be part of the discussion. The judge states that, when a government institution agrees to disclose, it is s. 44 that applies. Under such circumstances, the government institution may participate fully in the discussion. It would be illogical to allow the government institution to participate fully only when it refuses disclosure.

Comments

The judge's comments concerning the motion to dismiss clarify the nature of the recourse under s. 44 (*de novo* hearing) and the right of a department to appear before the Court to defend its decision.

**DON B. ROGERS V. COMMISSIONER
OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES
INDEXED AS: ROGERS V. CANADA
(COMMISSIONER OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES)**

File No.: T-2634-97

References: [1998] F.C.J. No. 1909 (QL)
(F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: December 30, 1998

Before: Wetston J. (F.C.T.D.)

Section(s) of ATIA / PA: S. 41 *Privacy Act (PA)*

Abstract

- Personal information
- Draft document
- Retention under *Privacy Regulations*
- Criteria: Personal information substantially identical (or not) to later version

Issue

Whether a federal government institution has the obligation to retain draft documents containing personal information for a period of two years in accordance with the *Privacy Regulations*.

Facts

This is an application under s. 41 of the *Privacy Act* against the decision of the Commissioner of Official Languages (the “respondent”) for failing to release two documents which do not exist in the file. The respondent refused the applicant’s request for a draft working document (the “preliminary report”), not filed and now destroyed, and for a document (the “fax”) which the respondent alleges does not exist or may never have existed and, therefore, was also not filed.

The documents at issue pertain to a complaint submitted to the Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages (“OCOL”) against the designation of a position as bilingual CCC-imperative. OCOL’s principal investigator phoned the applicant to inform him of his preliminary findings to the effect that the CCC level of the position was justified, but that the imperative designation of the position was not justified and should be changed to non-imperative. However, the final report, which was issued under the supervisor’s signature, concluded that the designation of the position as bilingual imperative CCC was warranted.

The applicant submits that the respondent’s policies indicate that the following should not be in a file: duplication and drafts of no archival or legal value. The applicant argues that the preliminary report communicated to him by phone (1) was not a duplicate of the final report released to him as it was penned by a different author and reached an opposite conclusion and (2) was of archival and legal value because it was communicated to him. With respect to the fax, the applicant submits that the respondent had either withheld it purposely or destroyed it deliberately or negligently.

The respondent explained that when a draft is provided to a superior for comments or approval, the supervisor will write his comments on the draft itself and return the file to the investigator. The draft on the investigator's computer is thereupon modified and reprinted by the investigator, and so on until the final approved version of the document is signed. The respondent further explained that the signed version is always kept on file while the earlier draft versions may neither be physically placed on file nor saved as several drafts.

The respondent submits that it did not have a duty to keep the preliminary report on file for two years in accordance with the *Privacy Act* for the following reasons: (1) most of the information in the preliminary report was analysis; (2) the personal information contained in the final report would have been the same or would have been contained in the preliminary report; (3) the personal information contained in the preliminary report was contained in the documents already provided to the applicant. With respect to the fax, it is the respondent's submission that even if that document did exist, it would contain the same information about the applicant as was contained in the final report.

Decision

The s. 41 application was dismissed.

Reasons

The Commissioner of Official Languages is bound by the Treasury Board policies with respect to how federal institutions should implement the *Privacy Act*.

The Court cannot, with any degree of certainty, determine if the preliminary report contained any personal information whatsoever. In these circumstances, the best it can do is infer whether the reports may have likely been different with respect to the personal information contained therein.

The Court was of the view that a preliminary report or draft report that contains personal information must be retained for two years pursuant to the *Privacy Regulations* if the personal information contained in such a document is different from, or not substantially identical to, later versions of the same document. Conversely, if the personal information is substantially identical the draft need not be retained on file.

In the case at bar, the Court found that there was no reasonable basis to conclude that the personal information in the preliminary report, despite the different conclusion contained in the final report, was substantially different than the personal information contained in the final report.

Finally, the Court refused to draw the inferences advanced by the applicant regarding the deliberate destruction of the fax as such inferences, in light of the evidence, would have been unreasonable.

**IN THE MATTER OF THE *Privacy Act* AND
SECTION 108 OF THE *Customs Act*
INDEXED AS: CANADA (PRIVACY COMMISSIONER) (RE)**

File No.: T-864-98

References: [1999] F.C.J. No. 89 (QL) (F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: January 29, 1999

Before: Tremblay-Lamer J. (F.C.T.D.)

Section(s) of ATIA / PA: S. 8(2)(b) *Privacy Act* (PA)

Abstract

- Disclosure of information on Customs Traveller Declaration Card to Canada Employment Insurance Commission
- Purpose: to identify claimants in receipt of employment insurance benefits during unreported absences from Canada
- Question of validity of disclosure under para. 8(2)(b) *Privacy Act* and para. 108(1)(b) *Customs Act*
- Construction of statutes
- Datamatch and para. 8(2)(b) of the *Privacy Act*
- Exercise of ministerial discretion under para. 108(1)(b) *Customs Act*

Issue

Is the disclosure of personal information by the Department of National Revenue to the Canada Employment Insurance Commission pursuant to the Ancillary Memorandum of

Understanding for data capture and release of customs information on travellers authorized by s. 8 of the *Privacy Act* and s. 108 of the *Customs Act*?

Facts

This is an application by way of a special case stated for opinion of this Court, pursuant to para. 17(3)(b) of the *Federal Court Act*.

Recipients of benefits under the *Employment Insurance Act* have an obligation, while receiving benefits, to search for work at all times while claiming benefits and to report any absences from Canada immediately. The Canada Employment Insurance Commission (the “Commission”) and Customs Canada undertook a datamatch program to identify employment insurance claimants who fail to report they were outside Canada while receiving benefits, and to recover any resulting overpayments and, where appropriate, to impose penalties. Customs agreed to disclose to the Commission certain information contained on the Traveller Declaration Card (the E-311 Card) which would be used solely for the purposes of the *Employment Insurance Act*. Customs concluded that the information could be released to the Commission under para. 108(1)(b) of the *Customs Act*, without offending the *Privacy Act*. The disclosure to the Commission was done pursuant to a blanket authorization issued by the Minister of National Revenue in 1991 under para. 108(1)(b). That authorization allows for the disclosure of information obtained for the purpose of the *Customs Act* when, *inter alia*, the information is required for the administration or enforcement of a law of Canada or of a province.

The information made available by Customs consists of the traveller's name, date of birth, postal code, purpose of travel and dates of departure from and return to Canada.

The Commission conducts the match by comparing both sources of information to produce what is commonly referred to as "hits" – names of persons who appear as out of the country and are receiving employment insurance benefits. The Commission then undertakes a number of further steps to identify claimants who received employment insurance benefits during unreported absences from Canada. Those claimants are then contacted and asked to provide information or an explanation in respect of the evidence that they had received employment insurance benefits during an unreported absence from Canada.

Decision

The disclosure of personal information by the Department of National Revenue to the Canada Employment Insurance Commission pursuant to the Ancillary Memorandum of Understanding for data capture and release of customs information on travellers is not authorized by s. 8 of the *Privacy Act* and s. 108 of the *Customs Act*.

Reasons

This case was based on statutory interpretation. When ascertaining the meaning of a statute, the courts are to apply a contextual approach: the words of the statute are to be given their ordinary grammatical sense and read harmoniously with the scheme of the Act.

Disclosure under para. 8(2)(b) of the *Privacy Act*

Under subs. 8(1) of the *Privacy Act*, personal information shall not be disclosed by a government institution unless the individual has consented to its disclosure or unless the disclosure falls under one of the exceptions set out in subs. 8(2). One of those exceptions, para. 8(2)(b), is very broad. It authorizes the disclosure of personal information for any purpose in accordance with any Act of Parliament that authorizes its disclosure. In reaching that conclusion, the Court rejected the Privacy Commissioner's argument that the use of the pronoun "its" in para. 8(2)(b) reflects Parliament's intention that the disclosure of personal information must be specifically authorized by an Act of Parliament. The *Privacy Act* deals only with personal information; the use of the possessive pronoun "its" is simply indicative of the limited scope of the Act.

Disclosure under para. 108(1)(b) of the *Customs Act*

On the issue of whether para. 108(1)(b) of the *Customs Act* excludes personal information, the Court found that an ordinary and normal construction of the words of that provision leads to the conclusion that any information, whether personal or not, may be disclosed where authorized by the Minister.

The issue under the *Customs Act* revolved around the exercise of the Minister of National Revenue's discretion under para. 108(1)(b) of that Act. The Court found that the authorization issued by the Minister was an invalid exercise of discretion for the following reasons:

(1) in exercising his or her discretion, a Minister is required to rely on considerations which are relevant to the purposes of the Act in question. In this case, the Act in question is the *Customs Act*; (2) by issuing a blanket authorization, the Minister has fettered his discretion.

In reaching its conclusions, the Court relied on the Federal Court of Appeal's decision in *Glaxo Wellcome PLC v. Canada (Minister of National Revenue)*, [1998] F.C.J. No. 874 (QL) (F.C.A.) which reiterated the test enunciated in *Maple Lodge Farms v. Government of Canada*, [1982] 2 S.C.R. 2 respecting the exercise of a discretion by a Minister. The Court stated in *Glaxo* that "...a reviewing court is restricted to considering whether the Minister exercised his or her discretion in good faith, in accordance with the principles of natural justice and whether he or she relied on considerations which are relevant to the Act's purposes".

The purpose of ss. 107 and 108, as stated in *Glaxo*, is "to preserve the confidentiality of information gathered in the administration of the Act and to disclose it only in limited circumstances". The condition specified in the blanket authorization that information be communicated if required for the administration or the enforcement of "any law of Canada or a province", and not simply the *Customs Act*, does not constitute limited circumstances. In addition, to determine disclosure based on an assessment of whether or not the information is required to administer or enforce a law of Canada or a province indicates a reliance upon considerations extraneous to the statutory objective of the *Customs Act*, as set out in *Glaxo*.

Secondly, the Minister has fettered his discretion by not examining the particular circumstances of the matter. As stated in *Glaxo*, “the essence of discretion requires nevertheless that each matter be examined on its own merits and in relation to its own particular facts and circumstances”. At the very least, the Minister himself ought to have considered the Program as a whole. Instead, the Minister’s sweeping authorization undermines the entire purpose of para. 108(1)(b).

Comments

This case is under appeal.

**ALIMENTS PRINCE FOODS INC. V. DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD
INDEXED AS: ALIMENTS PRINCE FOODS INC. V. CANADA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD)**

File No.: T-1817-98

References: [1999] F.C.J. No. 247 (QL)
(F.C.T.D.)

Date of Decision: February 19, 1999

Before: Dubé J. (F.C.T.D.)

Section(s) of *ATIA* / *PA*: S. 44 of the *Access to
Information Act (ATIA)*

Abstract

- Motion for dismissal based on s. 55 of the *Quebec Code of Civil Procedure*
- Challenge as to the Department's standing to act as defendant
- Distinction between s. 44 of the *ATIA* and an application under s. 18.1 of the *Federal Court Act*
- Sufficient interest to act given the *de novo* nature of the application described in s. 44

Issue

Does a government institution have the standing to act as defendant in a judicial review of its decision to release third party records?

Facts

This concerns a motion for dismissal based on s. 55 of the *Quebec Code of Civil Procedure*. The motion, filed by Aliments Prince Foods (hereinafter the “plaintiff”), seeks a declaration from the Court that the Department of Agriculture and Agri-Food (hereinafter the “defendant”) does not have sufficient interest to act. The defendant released records about the plaintiff in response to an access request by a Radio-Canada reporter concerning Aliments Prince Foods. Following this disclosure, the plaintiff made an application for judicial review under s. 18.1 of the *Federal Court Act* and s. 44 of the *ATIA*. The Department is named as defendant in the application. However, the plaintiff challenges this designation on the following grounds: (1) the *ATIA* does not give a government institution that has released records the standing to be a party in an action and defend its decision; (2) the principal person concerned is the one who made the access request, and the Department does not have sufficient interest since it has already rendered its decision and, consequently, it no longer needs to defend the decision unless its jurisdiction is challenged.

Decision

The motion for dismissal is denied.

Reasons

The proceedings under s. 44 of the *ATIA* differ from those provided in s. 18.1 of the *Federal Court Act*. Section 44 specifies a *de novo* application. As defendant, the government institution must appear in court upon notice of the third party's application, to present the reasons for its decision.

In addition, according to s. 18.5 of the *Federal Court Act*, when provision is expressly made by an Act for an appeal to the Federal Court from a decision of a federal board, commission or other tribunal, that decision is not subject to review except in accordance with that Act. In the case at bar, the appropriate remedy is provided by s. 44: see *Canada Post Corp. v. Canada (Minister of Public Works)* (1993), 68 F.T.R. 235 (F.C.T.D.).

Comments

This decision is under appeal.

**INFORMATION COMMISSIONER V.
MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE
INDEXED AS: CANADA (INFORMATION COMMISSIONER) V.
CANADA (MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE)**

File No.: A-785-96

References: [1999] F.C.J. No. 522 (QL) (F.C.A.)

Date of Decision: April 19, 1999

Before: Desjardins, Décary and Noël
J.J.A. (F.C.A.)

Section(s) of *ATIA* / *PA*: Ss. 7, 9, 10, 35, 36, 37, 41, 42
Access to Information Act (ATIA)

Abstract

- Deemed refusal and true refusal
- Failure to respond within the time limit prescribed by *ATIA*
- Alleged loss of right to invoke discretionary exemptions
- Requirement of ss. 41 and 42 that the investigation of the merits of the exemptions be completed before the Court hears an application for judicial review
- Investigation and powers of the Information Commissioner

Issues

- (1) Did the Trial Division err in finding that the proceeding instituted by the Information Commissioner under s. 42 was premature?

- (2) Can a government institution still invoke discretionary exemptions once a judicial review application has been filed before the Federal Court?
- (3) Did the Trial Division err in holding that a party which claims that its right to a full cross-examination on the affidavits of the adverse party's witnesses has been breached cannot raise this during the hearing of the review application, but must do so by interlocutory motion under Federal Court Rule 332.1 (now Rules 83, 84 and 85)?

Facts

In 1994, the Department of National Defence (hereinafter "DND") received a request for access seeking the disclosure of a report. DND notified the person seeking access that it would invoke the extension of time provisions of s. 9 *ATIA*. At the expiration of this time limit, the person seeking access made two complaints to the Information Commissioner alleging failure to meet the deadline. The Commissioner investigated and considered the complaints to be resolved given DND's commitment to inform the complainant, by a specified deadline, whether access would be given to all the records or a part thereof. When DND failed to respond by the deadline (DND had still not disclosed 155 of the 1,204 pages of the report), the Commissioner initiated two new complaints pursuant to subs. 30(3) *ATIA*. The Commissioner negotiated with DND further extensions of time to respond but the institution did not comply within them. In 1995, the Commissioner filed a notice of application for judicial review in the Federal Court pursuant to para. 42(1)(a) *ATIA*. Twenty days

after the application was filed, DND informed the complainant of its final decision refusing to disclose 22 pages of the requested record. The Commissioner asked the Trial Division:

...[to] order the Minister of National Defence, on the conditions it considers appropriate, to give written notice to the applicant as to whether or not access to each of the requested records or a part thereof will be given.

The Commissioner also argued as follows:

It [the institution] is barred from raising discretionary exemptions, however with respect to the mandatory exemptions set out in the Act, our position before you is that we are not claiming it is barred from raising those exemptions.

The Trial Division ((1996), 120 F.T.R. 207) dismissed the review application on the ground that it was premature. The Court held that DND's decision did not constitute a deemed refusal to disclose based on the government institution's continuing failure to give access, but rather a final disclosure after deadline. According to the Court, a disclosure after deadline does not necessarily nullify the government institution's right to avail itself of the exemptions provided by the Act because the Commissioner still had the opportunity to consider the merits of the exemptions and to solicit the comments of the government institution.

The Commissioner appealed from this decision. He argued that the Trial Judge erred because, according to the Commissioner, he had conducted the investigation required by s. 42 *ATIA*, thereby fulfilling all the conditions precedent to instituting the proceeding provided in subs. 42(1) *ATIA*.

Decision

The Federal Court of Appeal, in a unanimous decision, dismissed the appeal, thereby affirming the Trial Division's decision that the application for judicial review made by the Commissioner was premature.

Reasons

Issue 1

The Federal Court cannot hear an application for judicial review under s. 41 until the Commissioner has completed his investigation of the refusal to disclose records. However, in the instant case, the first part of the Commissioner's investigation was limited to obtaining the institution's response to the question of whether or not access to each of the requested records or a part thereof would be given by DND. "There was never", states the Court, "any question of considering the merits of the refusal, and the Commissioner's recommendation dealt with the answer to be given, not at all with access to the record". According to the Court, it was clear that the Commissioner could not do what he did, i.e. file a complaint and decide on it immediately, without even giving the institution the chance to respond. The Court rejected the Commissioner's argument that the effect of the deemed refusal was to prevent the institution from subsequently

invoking the exemptions set out in the Act and consequently that the Commissioner's initial investigation allowed him to decide on the merits of the complaint. In the Court's opinion, by applying to the Federal Court, the Commissioner skipped a step. He acted as if he had investigated the merits of what until that time had been a deemed refusal, although he had not yet done so.

As the second part of the investigation concerning the merits of the refusal to give access had still not been undertaken at the time of the hearing at trial and therefore had not yet been investigated, it necessarily followed that the Court could not grant the Commissioner's request "[to] order the Minister of National Defence... to [give] access...". This application was therefore premature.

The investigation that the Commissioner must conduct is the cornerstone of the access to information system. It represents an informal method of resolving disputes in which the Commissioner is vested not with the power to make decisions, but instead with the power to make recommendations to the institution involved. The fact that the Commissioner's investigation constitutes a condition precedent to the exercise of the power of review, as provided in ss. 41 and 42 of the Act, attests to the importance of this investigation. The Commissioner could not therefore properly apply to the Trial Division of this Court for review as he had not fulfilled the condition precedent required in para. 42(1)(a), namely, that the investigation of the merits of the exemptions applied by the institution be complete.

The Court of Appeal explained the procedure to be followed by the Commissioner where a federal institution fails to disclose a record within the time limit prescribed by the Act. In these cases, under the terms of subs. 10(3) *ATIA*, there is a deemed refusal to give access, with the result that the government institution, the complainant and the Commissioner are placed in the same position as if there had been a refusal within the meaning of s. 7 and subs. 10(1) *ATIA*. The Commissioner may then initiate a complaint under s. 30 *ATIA* and notify the head of the institution (s. 32). He conducts the investigation, in the course of which the institution is given a reasonable opportunity to make representations (subs. 35(2)) and for the purposes of which the Commissioner has the powers prescribed by ss. 36 and 37 *ATIA*. According to the Court, in the instant case, as soon as the institution failed to comply within the time limit, the Commissioner could have initiated his investigation as if there had been a true refusal. The Commissioner's powers to investigate are such that he may, at the beginning of an investigation, compel the institution to explain the reasons for its refusal.

Issue 2

The Federal Court of Appeal reaffirmed the principles it enunciated in *Davidson v. Canada (Solicitor General)*, [1989] 2 F.C. 341, that hold that a government institution cannot invoke discretionary exemptions after the Commissioner's investigation is complete because to do so would deprive the complainant of the benefit of this investigation, which constitutes the first of two safeguards, the second being

judicial review. In the instant case, as this first step had not yet been undertaken, if the government institution intends to invoke any discretionary exemptions, it must do so during the Commissioner's investigation.

Issue 3

The Court concluded that the Trial Judge had properly exercised his discretion on this issue and that the Commissioner had had all the time required between the cross-examination of respondent's witness on February 27, 1996, and the hearing of the review application on September 23, 1996, to file an interlocutory motion.

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**Historic Sites and Monuments
Board of Canada**

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**Human Resources
Development Canada**

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140 Promenade du Portage, 2nd Floor
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Fax: (819) 953-0659

Immigration and Refugee Board

Sergio Poggione
344 Slater Street, 14th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K1

Tel: (613) 995-3514
Fax: (613) 996-9305

Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Diane Leroux
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North Tower
10 Wellington Street, Room 517
Hull, Quebec K1A 0H4

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Fax: (819) 953-5492

Industry Canada

Marilyn Eades
C.D. Howe Building, 6th Floor West
235 Queen Street, Room 643D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H5

Tel: (613) 954-2753
Fax: (613) 941-3085

**International Centre for Human Rights
and Democratic Development**

Raymond Bourgeois
63 De Brésolles, 1st Floor
Montréal, Quebec H2E 2R7

Tel: (514) 283-6073
Fax: (514) 283-3792

**International Development
Research Centre**

Chantal Schryer
250 Albert Street
P.O. Box 8500
Ottawa, Ontario K1G 3H9

Tel: (613) 236-6163, Ext: 2598
Fax: (613) 235-6391

**Jacques Cartier and Champlain
Bridges Incorporated**

Lorraine Versailles
Complexe Bienville
1010 de Sérigny, Room 700
Longueuil, Quebec J4K 5G7

Tel: (450) 651-8771 Ext: 231
Fax: (450) 677-6912

Justice Canada

see Department of Justice Canada

Laurentian Pilotage Authority Canada

Nicole Sabourin
Stock Exchange Tower
715 Victoria Square, 6th Floor
P.O. Box 680
Montréal, Quebec H2Y 2H7

Tel: (514) 283-6320 Ext: 213
Fax: (514) 496-2409

Law Commission of Canada

Cathy Halessey
Trebla Building
473 Albert Street, 11th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H8

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Fax: (613) 946-8988

Leadership Network

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122 Bank Street
P.O. Box 3431, Station D
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1H3

Tel: (613) 943-9313
Fax: (613) 943-5205

**Medical Research Council
of Canada**

Guy D'Aloisio
Holland Cross, Tower B
1600 Scott Street, 5th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0W9

Tel: (613) 954-1946
Fax: (613) 954-1800

**Merchant Seamen
Compensation Board**
see Human Resources
Development Canada

Millennium Bureau of Canada

Tom Volk
255 Albert Street, 10th Floor
P.O. Box 2000
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 1E5

Tel: (613) 995-5444
Fax: (613) 943-3226

National Archives of Canada

Francoise Houle
395 Wellington Street, Room 128
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N3

Tel: (613) 996-7241
Fax: (613) 995-0919

National Arts Centre

Danielle Robinson
P.O. Box 1534, Station B
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5W1

Tel: (613) 947-7000 Ext: 542
Fax: (613) 943-1402

National Battlefields Commission

Michel Leullier
390 de Bernières Avenue
Québec, Quebec G1R 2L7

Tel: (418) 648-3506
Fax: (418) 648-3638

National Capital Commission

Ginette Grenier
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National Defence

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National Energy Board

Denis Tremblay
444 – Seventh Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 0X8

Tel: (403) 299-2717
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National Farm Products Council

Lise Leduc
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270 Albert Street, 13th Floor
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Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6L4

Tel: (613) 995-1411
Fax: (613) 995-2097

National Film Board of Canada

Geneviève Cousineau
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Montréal, Quebec H3C 3H5

Tel: (514) 283-9028
Fax: (514) 496-1646

National Gallery of Canada

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380 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9N4

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Fax: (613) 993-9163

National Library of Canada

Paul McCormick
395 Wellington Street, Room 199
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0N4

Tel: (613) 996-2892
Fax: (613) 996-3573

**National Museum of Science
and Technology**

Graham Parsons
2421 Lancaster Road
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Ottawa, Ontario K1G 5A3

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Fax: (613) 990-3635

National Parole Board

John Vandoremalen
340 Laurier Avenue West, 9th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R1

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Fax: (613) 957-3241

National Research Council Canada

Huguette Brunet
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Building M-58, Room W-314
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0R6

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**National Round Table on the
Environment and the Economy**

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Ottawa, Ontario K1R 7Y3

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Fax: (613) 992-7385

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Research Council of Canada**

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Fax: (613) 992-5337

Northern Pipeline Agency Canada

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Lester B. Pearson Building
125 Sussex Drive
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

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Fax: (613) 998-8787

Northwest Territories Water Board

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Yellowknife, Northwest Territories
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**Office of the Auditor
General of Canada**

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Fax: (613) 947-9556

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Patricia Hassard

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Fax: (613) 993-5880

**Office of the Commissioner
of Official Languages**

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Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T8

Tel: (613) 947-5598
Fax: (613) 993-5082

Office of the Comptroller General
see Treasury Board of Canada
Secretariat**Office of the Inspector General
of the Canadian Security
Intelligence Service**

Martin Somberg
Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building
340 Laurier Avenue West, 8th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P8

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**Office of the Superintendent of
Financial Institutions Canada**

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Pacific Pilotage Authority Canada

Bruce Chadwick
1199 West Hastings Street, Suite 300
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Tel: (604) 666-6771
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**Patented Medicines Prices
Review Board**

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P.O. Box L40
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Pension Appeals Board

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Tel: (613) 995-0612
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Petroleum Monitoring Agency Canada

see Natural Resources Canada

**Prairie Farm Rehabilitation
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Privy Council Office

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85 Sparks Street, Room 400
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**Procurement Review
Board of Canada**

see Canadian International Trade
Tribunal

**Public Service Commission
of Canada**

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Public Service Staff Relations Board

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**Regional Development
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Revenue Canada

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**Seaway International Bridge
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Fax: (902) 368-0496

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see Veterans Affairs Canada

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Yukon Territory Water Board

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REFERENCE CANADA AND THE CANADA SITE

Reference Canada

Reference Canada is the federal government's bilingual, toll-free general information and referral service.

You may contact Reference Canada at the following telephone numbers:

Toll-free1 800 O-Canada (1 800 622-6232)
TTY1 800 465-7735
Manitoba1 800 282-8060
TTY(204) 945-4796
Quebec1 800 363-1363
TTY1 800 361-9596

Canada Site

The Canada Site provides Internet users with a single electronic access point to general information about Canada, the federal government and its programs and services. The Internet address for this site is www.Canada.gc.ca.

DEPOSITORY SERVICES PROGRAM

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The DSP, established in 1927, ensures that departments and agencies have a way of making their conventional, electronic and alternative media publications available to the public. Without the DSP, Canadians would have difficulty gaining timely access to federal government information.

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For further information, contact Depository Services Personnel at the address below:

Depository Services Program

PWGSC

350 Albert Street, 4th Floor
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0S5

Phone: (613) 993-1325

Fax: (613) 941-2410

Website: <http://dsp-psd.pwgsc.gc.ca>

Depository Libraries

Note: “Full” depository libraries are indicated by an asterisk (*).

Alberta

Airdrie Municipal Library
Airdrie, Alberta

Athabasca University Library
Technical Services and Systems
Athabasca, Alberta

Augustana University College Library
Camrose, Alberta

Banff Public Library
Banff, Alberta

Bonnyville Municipal Library
Bonnyville, Alberta

Calgary Public Library
Government Documents
Acquisitions Department
Calgary, Alberta

Camrose Public Library
Camrose, Alberta

Cardston Public Library
Cardston, Alberta

Chinook Arch Regional Library
Lethbridge, Alberta

Cold Lake Public Library
North Branch
Cold Lake, Alberta

Concordia University
College of Alberta
Library
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Public Library
Calder Branch
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Public Library
Capilano Branch
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Public Library
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Public Library
Highlands Branch
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Public Library
Idylwylde Branch
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Public Library*
Information Division
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Public Library
Jasper Place Branch
Edmonton, Alberta

Edmonton Public Library
Southgate Branch
Edmonton, Alberta

Edson and District Public Library
Edson, Alberta

Fort McMurray Public Library
Fort McMurray, Alberta

Grand Centre Public Library
Cold Lake, Alberta

Grande Prairie Public Library
Grande Prairie, Alberta

Grande Prairie Regional
College Library
Grande Prairie, Alberta

Grant MacEwan Community College
Technical Services
Edmonton, Alberta

High River Centennial Library
High River, Alberta

Keyano College Library
Fort McMurray, Alberta

Lakeland College Library
Vermilion Campus
Vermilion, Alberta

Leduc Public Library
Leduc, Alberta

Legislature Library*
Government Documents
Edmonton, Alberta

Lethbridge Community College
Buchanan Library
Lethbridge, Alberta

Lloydminster Public Library
Lloydminster, Alberta

Medicine Hat College Library
Medicine Hat, Alberta

Medicine Hat Public Library
Medicine Hat, Alberta

Mount Royal College Library
Serials Department
Calgary, Alberta

Northern Alberta Institute
of Technology
McNally Library
Edmonton, Alberta

Olds College
Library, acquisitions
Olds, Alberta

Parkland Regional Library
Lacombe, Alberta

RCMP Century Library
Beaverlodge, Alberta

Red Deer College
Learning Resources Centre
Red Deer, Alberta

Red Deer Public Library
Red Deer, Alberta

Southern Alberta Institute
of Technology
Learning Resources Center
Calgary, Alberta

St. Albert Public Library
St. Albert Place
St. Albert, Alberta

University of Alberta
Bibliothèque – Faculté Saint-Jean
Edmonton, Alberta

University of Alberta
John A. Weir Memorial Law Library
Law Centre
Government Documents Section
Edmonton, Alberta

University of Alberta*
Humanities and Social
Sciences Library
Edmonton, Alberta

University of Alberta Library
Winspear Business Reference Room
Edmonton, Alberta

University of Calgary
Health Sciences Library
Calgary, Alberta

University of Calgary Library*
Government Documents
Calgary, Alberta

University of Lethbridge Library
Government Documents
Lethbridge, Alberta

Vegreville Public Library
Vegreville, Alberta

Wetaskiwin Public Library
Wetaskiwin, Alberta

Yellowhead Regional Library
Spruce Grove, Alberta

British Columbia
Alert Bay Public Library
Alert Bay, British Columbia

British Columbia Institute
of Technology
Library
Burnaby, British Columbia

Burnaby Public Library
Bob Prittie Metrotown Branch
Burnaby, British Columbia

Burns Lake Public Library
Burns Lake, British Columbia

Camosun College Library
Government Documents
Victoria, British Columbia

Capilano College Library
North Vancouver, British Columbia

Cariboo College Library
Kamloops, British Columbia

Cariboo-Thompson Nicola
Library System
Merritt Branch
Merritt, British Columbia

Castlegar and District
Public Library
Castlegar, British Columbia

Chilliwack Public Library
Fraser Valley Regional Library System
Chilliwack, British Columbia

College of New Caledonia
Library
Prince George, British Columbia

College of the Rockies
Cranbrook, British Columbia

Coquitlam Public Library
Coquitlam, British Columbia

Cranbrook Public Library
Cranbrook, British Columbia

Dawson Creek Municipal
Public Library
Dawson Creek, British Columbia

Delta Pioneer Ladner Library
Delta, British Columbia

Douglas College Library
New Westminster, British Columbia

Elkford Public Library
Elkford, British Columbia

Fernie Public Library
Fernie, British Columbia

Fort St. James Centennial Library
Fort St. James, British Columbia

Fort St. John Public Library
Fort St. John, British Columbia

Fraser Valley Regional Library
Clearbrook Branch
Abbotsford, British Columbia

George Mackie Library
Delta, British Columbia

Grand Forks Public Library
Grand Forks, British Columbia

Greater Victoria Public Library
Victoria, British Columbia

Houston Public Library Association
Goold "Pioneer" Memorial Library
Houston, British Columbia

Kimberley Public Library
Kimberley, British Columbia

Kitimat Public Library
Kitimat, British Columbia

Kwantlen University College
Library
Technical Services – Serials
Surrey, British Columbia

Langara College Library
Vancouver, British Columbia

Langley Centennial Library
Fraser Valley Regional Library System
Langley, British Columbia

Legislative Library*
Government Publications Division
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, British Columbia

Library Services Branch
Victoria, British Columbia

MacKenzie Public Library
MacKenzie, British Columbia

Malaspina College
Learning Resource Centre
Nanaimo, British Columbia

Maple Ridge Library
Maple Ridge, British Columbia

Mission Centennial Library
Fraser Valley Regional System
Mission, British Columbia

Nelson Municipal Library
Nelson, British Columbia

New Westminster Public Library
New Westminster, British Columbia

North Vancouver City Library
North Vancouver, British Columbia

North Vancouver District Library
North Vancouver, British Columbia

Northern Lights College Library
Dawson Creek, British Columbia

Northwest Community College
Learning Resource Centre
Terrace, British Columbia

Okanagan Regional Library
Acquisitions
Kelowna, British Columbia

Okanagan Regional Library
Vernon Branch
Vernon, British Columbia

Okanagan University College Library
Kelowna, British Columbia

Pacific Vocational Institute
Burnaby Campus
Library and Learning Resource Centre
Burnaby, British Columbia

Penticton Public Library
Penticton, British Columbia

Port Moody Public Library
Port Moody, British Columbia

Powell River District Public Library
Powell River, British Columbia

Prince George Public Library
Prince George, British Columbia

Prince Rupert Library
Prince Rupert, British Columbia

Quesnel Public Library
Cariboo Library Network
Quesnel, British Columbia

Richmond Public Library
Richmond, British Columbia

Selkirk College Library
Castlegar, British Columbia

Simon Fraser University*
W.A.C. Bennett Library
Serials Division
Burnaby, British Columbia

South Delta Library
Fraser Valley Regional Library
Delta, British Columbia

Sparwood Public Library
Sparwood, British Columbia

Surrey Public Library
Guildford Branch,
Surrey, British Columbia

Terrace Public Library
Terrace, British Columbia

Terry Fox Library
Fraser Valley Regional Library System
Port Coquitlam, British Columbia

Thompson-Nicola Regional District
Library System
Kamloops Library
Kamloops, British Columbia

Trail and District Public Library
Trail, British Columbia

Trinity Western University
Norma Marion Alloway Library
Langley, British Columbia

University College of the Fraser Valley
Learning Resource Centre
Chilliwack, British Columbia

University of British Columbia
Faculty of Commerce and
Business Administration
David Lam Management
Research Library
Vancouver, British Columbia

University of British Columbia*
The Walter C. Koerner Library
Government Publications
Vancouver, British Columbia

University of British Columbia
Vancouver, British Columbia

University of Northern British Columbia
Library, Acquisitions Dept.
Prince George, British Columbia

University of Victoria
Diana M. Priestly Law Library
Victoria, British Columbia

University of Victoria*
Government Publications
McPherson Library
Victoria, British Columbia

Vancouver Community College
King Edward Campus Library
Vancouver, British Columbia

Vancouver Island Regional Library
Nanaimo, British Columbia

Vancouver Public Library*
Serials Section (Acq.)
Vancouver, British Columbia

Vanderhoof Public Library
Vanderhoof, British Columbia

West Vancouver Memorial Library
West Vancouver, British Columbia

White Rock Library
Fraser Valley Regional Library
White Rock, British Columbia

Williams Lake Public Library
Cariboo Library Network
Williams Lake, British Columbia

Manitoba

Assiniboine Community College
Library
Brandon, Manitoba

Bibliothèque de Saint-Boniface
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Boissevain and Morton
Regional Library
Boissevain, Manitoba

Boyne Regional Library
Carman, Manitoba

Brandon University
John E. Robbins Library
Brandon, Manitoba

Evergreen Regional Library
Gimli Branch
Gimli, Manitoba

Flin Flon Public Library
Flin Flon, Manitoba

Jolys Regional Library
St-Pierre Jolys, Manitoba

Keewatin Community College Library
The Pas, Manitoba

Legislative Library*
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Public Library Services
Brandon, Manitoba

Red River Community College Library
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Regional Library
Killarney, Manitoba

Selkirk and St. Andrews
Regional Library
Selkirk, Manitoba

South Central Regional Library
Morden Branch
Morden, Manitoba

South Central Regional Library
Winkler Branch
Winkler, Manitoba

South Interlake Regional Library
Stonewall, Manitoba

Southwestern Manitoba
Regional Library
Melita, Manitoba

St. Paul's College Library
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Steinbach Public Library
Steinbach, Manitoba

The Pas Public Library
The Pas, Manitoba

University of Manitoba
E.K. Williams Law Library
Winnipeg, Manitoba

University of Manitoba*
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Winnipeg, Manitoba

University of Winnipeg Library
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Western Manitoba Regional Library
Brandon, Manitoba

Western Manitoba Regional Library
Carberry / North Cypress Branch
Carberry, Manitoba

Western Manitoba Regional Library
Neepawa Branch
Neepawa, Manitoba

Winnipeg Public Library
Winnipeg, Manitoba

New Brunswick
Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency
Library
Moncton, New Brunswick

Bibliothèque Le Cormoran
Centre Samuel de Champlain
Saint-Jean, New Brunswick

Bibliothèque régionale
d'Albert-Westmorland-Kent
Richibucto, New Brunswick

Bibliothèque régionale de Chaleur
Campbellton, New Brunswick

Bibliothèque régionale
du Haut-Saint-Jean
Edmundston, New Brunswick

Centre universitaire de Shippegan
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Centre universitaire Saint Louis Maillet
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Collège communautaire du
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Collège communautaire
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Campus d'Edmunston
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Kennebecasis Public Library
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Moncton Public Library
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New Brunswick Community College
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Région de Bibliothèques Chaleur
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Bathurst, New Brunswick

Saint John Regional Library
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Saint John, New Brunswick

St. Croix Public Library
St. Stephen, New Brunswick

University of New Brunswick
Gerard V. LaForest Law Library
Fredericton, New Brunswick

University of New Brunswick
Ward Chipman Library
Saint John, New Brunswick

York Regional Library
Fredericton, New Brunswick

Newfoundland

College of the North Atlantic Library
St. John's, Newfoundland

Corner Brook City Library
Corner Brook, Newfoundland

Fisheries and Marine Institute Library
St. John's, Newfoundland

Gander Regional Library
Gander, Newfoundland

Legislative Library
Confederation Building
St. John's, Newfoundland

Memorial University*
Queen Elizabeth II Library
Government Documents
St. John's, Newfoundland

Memorial University of Newfoundland
Sir Wilfred Grenfell College Library
Corner Brook, Newfoundland

Provincial Information and
Library Resources Board
Provincial Resource Library
Arts and Culture Centre
Government Documents
St. John's, Newfoundland

Provincial Library Services
West Newfoundland and
Labrador Division
Corner Brook, Newfoundland

Provincial Public Library Board
Central Division
Gander, Newfoundland

Westviking College Library
Stephenville, Newfoundland

Northwest Territories

Aurora College
Thebacha Campus Library
Fort Smith, Northwest Territories

Inuvik Centennial Library
Inuvik, Northwest Territories

Legislative Assembly Building*
Legislative Library
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Yellowknife Public Library
Yellowknife, Northwest Territories

Nova Scotia

Acadia University Library*
Wolfville, Nova Scotia

Annapolis Valley Regional Library
Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

Cape Breton Regional Library
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Colchester-East Hants
Regional Library
Truro, Nova Scotia

Dalhousie University
Faculty of Law Library
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Dalhousie University*
Killam Memorial Library
Government Documents
Halifax, Nova Scotia

DalTech Library
DalTech
Dalhousie University
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Eastern Counties Regional Library
Mulgrave, Nova Scotia

Fisheries and Oceans
Bedford Institute of Oceanography
Library
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

Halifax Regional Library
Lower Sackville, Nova Scotia

Mount Saint Vincent University
Library
Serials Department
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Agricultural College
MacRae Library
Truro, Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia College of Art
Library
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Legislative Library
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Provincial Library
User Services
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia Teachers College
Learning Resources Centre
Truro, Nova Scotia

Pictou-Antigonish Regional Library
New Glasgow, Nova Scotia

South Shore Regional Library
Bridgewater, Nova Scotia

St. Francis Xavier University
Angus L. MacDonald Library
Government Documents Department
Antigonish, Nova Scotia

St. Mary's University
Patrick Power Library
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Université Saint-Anne
Bibliothèque Louis R. Comeau
Church Point, Nova Scotia

University College of Cape Breton
Library
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Western Counties Regional Library
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia

Nunavut

Nunavut Arctic College
Nunatta Campus Library
Iqaluit, Nunavut

Nunavut Legislative Library
Iqaluit, Nunavut

Ontario

Advocacy Resource Center for
the Handicapped
Toronto, Ontario

Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Ajax Public Library
Ajax, Ontario

Algoma University College
Arthur A. Wishart Library
Government Documents
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Algonquin College of Applied Arts
and Technology
Library
Woodroffe Campus
Nepean, Ontario

Algonquin College of Applied Arts
and Technology
Resource Center
School of Renfrew County
Pembroke, Ontario

Algonquin College of Applied Arts
and Technology
Rideau Campus
Resource Centre
Ottawa, Ontario

Algonquin College of Applied Arts
and Technology
School of Lanark County
Resource Center
Perth, Ontario

Ancaster Public Library
Ancaster, Ontario

Arnprior Public Library
Arnprior, Ontario

Atikokan Public Library
Atikokan, Ontario

Atomic Energy Control Board Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Atomic Energy of Canada
Limited Research
Main Library
Chalk River Laboratories
Chalk River, Ontario

Aurora Public Library
Aurora, Ontario

Bancroft Public Library
Bancroft, Ontario

Barrie Public Library
Barrie, Ontario

Base Borden Public and
Military Library
CFB Borden, Ontario

Bathurst Clack Library
Thornhill, Ontario

Belleville Public Library
Belleville, Ontario

Bibliothèque publique de Bourget
Bourget, Ontario

Bibliothèque publique de Hawkesbury
Hawkesbury, Ontario

Bibliothèque publique de Vanier
Vanier, Ontario

Bracebridge Public Library
Bracebridge, Ontario

Bradford West Gwillimbury
Public Libraries
Bradford, Ontario

Brampton Public Library
Chinguacousy Branch
Government Publications
Brampton, Ontario

Brantford Public Library
Brantford, Ontario

Brock University Library
Documents Department
St. Catharines, Ontario

Brockville Public Library
Brockville, Ontario

Bruce County Public Library
Port Elgin, Ontario

Burlington Public Library
Reference Department
Government Documents
Burlington, Ontario

Cambrian College
Library Services
Sudbury, Ontario

Cambridge Public Library
Central Library
Cambridge, Ontario

Canada Mortgage and
Housing Corporation
Canadian Housing Information Centre
Ottawa, Ontario

Canadian Centre for Management
Development
Information Services
Ottawa, Ontario

Canadian Human Rights Commission
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Canadian Museum of Nature
Library and Archives
Ottawa, Ontario

Canadian Police College Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Canadore College
Education Centre Library
North Bay, Ontario

Carleton Place Public Library
Carleton Place, Ontario

Carleton University
MacAdrum Library
Maps, Data and Government
Information Centre (MADGIC)
Ottawa, Ontario

Centennial College of Applied
Arts and Technology
Scarborough, Ontario

Chapleau Public Library
Chapleau, Ontario

Chatham-Kent Public Library
Chatham, Ontario

Chatham-Kent Public Library
Wallaceburg Branch
Wallaceburg, Ontario

Chief Electoral Officer of Canada
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

City of Nanticoke Public Library
Selkirk Branch
Selkirk, Ontario

City of Nanticoke Public Library
Waterford Branch
Waterford, Ontario

City of York Public Library
Evelyn Gregory Branch
City of York, Ontario

City of York Public Library
Mount Dennis Branch
City of York, Ontario

Clarington Public Library
Bowmanville Branch
Bowmanville, Ontario

Clarington Public Library
Clarke Branch
Orono, Ontario

Clearview Public Library
Stayner, Ontario

Cobourg Public Library
Cobourg, Ontario

Cochrane Public Library
Cochrane, Ontario

Collège Boréal
Centre de ressources
Sudbury, Ontario

Collège universitaire de Hearst
Bibliothèque Maurice Saulnier
Hearst, Ontario

Collingwood Public Library
Collingwood, Ontario

Commissioner of Official Languages
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Confederation College of Applied Arts
and Technology
Challis Resource Centre
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Cornwall Public Library
Simon Fraser Centennial Library
Cornwall, Ontario

County of Prince Edward
Public Library
Picton Branch
Picton, Ontario

County of Simcoe Library Co-operative
Administration Centre
Midhurst, Ontario

Delhi Township Public Library
Delhi, Ontario

Department of Finance and
Treasury Board Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Department of Justice
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Dundas Public Library
Dundas, Ontario

Dunnville Public Library
Dunnville, Ontario

Durham College of Applied Arts and
Technology
Library Resource Centre
Oshawa, Ontario

Durham Public Library
Durham, Ontario

Ear Falls Public Library
Ear Falls, Ontario

East Gwillimbury Public Library
Holland Landing, Ontario

East York Public Library
Leaside Branch
Toronto, Ontario

East York Public Library
Thorncliffe Branch
Toronto, Ontario

Elliot Lake Public Library
Algo Centre Mall
Elliot Lake, Ontario

Englehart Public Library
Englehart, Ontario

Environment Canada
Department Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Espanola Public Library
Espanola, Ontario

Essex County Public Library
Essex, Ontario

Etobicoke Public Library
Albion Branch
Etobicoke, Ontario

Etobicoke Public Library
Brentwood Public Library
Etobicoke, Ontario

Etobicoke Public Library
Eatonville Branch
Etobicoke, Ontario

Etobicoke Public Library
Long Branch
Etobicoke, Ontario

Etobicoke Public Library
New Toronto Library
Etobicoke, Ontario

Etobicoke Public Library
Richview Branch
Etobicoke, Ontario

Export Development Corporation
Library and Information Services
Ottawa, Ontario

External Affairs and International
Trade Canada
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Fanshawe College Library
London, Ontario

Fisheries and Oceans Canada Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Fort Erie Public Library
Centennial Branch
Fort Erie, Ontario

Fort Frances Public Library
Fort Frances, Ontario

Frontenac County Library
Kingston, Ontario

Gananoque Public Library
Gananoque, Ontario

Georgian College of Applied Arts
and Technology
Learning Resource Centre
Barrie, Ontario

Georgina Public Library
Keswick Branch
Keswick, Ontario

Glendon College
Leslie Frost Library
Government Documents
Toronto, Ontario

Gloucester Public Library
Blossom Park Branch
Gloucester, Ontario

Gloucester Public Library
Gloucester, Ontario

Goulbourn Township Public Library
Stittsville, Ontario

Gravenhurst Public Library
Gravenhurst, Ontario

Greely Public Library
Greely, Ontario

Guelph Public Library
Guelph, Ontario

Haileybury Public Library
Haileybury, Ontario

Haliburton County Public Library
Haliburton, Ontario

Halton Hills Public Libraries
Acton Branch
Acton, Ontario

Halton Hills Public Libraries
Georgetown Branch
Georgetown, Ontario

Hamilton Public Library*
Government Documents
Hamilton, Ontario

Hanover Public Library
Hanover, Ontario

Health Canada
Santé Canada
Departmental Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Humber College of Applied Arts and
Technology
Learning Resource Centre
Etobicoke, Ontario

Huntsville Public Library
Huntsville, Ontario

Huron College
Silcox Memorial Library
London, Ontario

Huron County Library
Clinton, Ontario

Industry Canada
Journal Tower South Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Industry Canada
Library Services
Ottawa, Ontario

Kanata Public Library
Hazeldean Branch
Kanata, Ontario

Kent County Public Library
Tilbury Branch
Tilbury, Ontario

King Township Public Library
King City, Ontario

King's College
The Lester A. Wemple Library
London, Ontario

Kingston Public Library
Kingston, Ontario

Kitchener Public Library
Business and Government
Publications
Kitchener, Ontario

La cité collégiale
Centre de documentation B105
Ottawa, Ontario

Lakefield Public Library
Lakefield, Ontario

Lakehead University
Faculty of Education Library
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Lakehead University*
Chancellor Paterson Library
Government Documents
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Lambton College of Applied Arts and
Technology
Resource Centre
Sarnia, Ontario

Lambton County Library
Sarnia Branch
Sarnia, Ontario

Laurentian University*
J.N.Desmarais Library
Access Services Department
Sudbury, Ontario

Leamington Public Library
Leamington, Ontario

Legislative Library*
Parliament Buildings
Collection Development
Toronto, Ontario

Lennox and Addington
County Public Library
Napanee Branch
Napanee, Ontario

Library of Parliament*
Official publications
Ottawa, Ontario

Lincoln Public Library
Beamsville, Ontario

Lindsay Public Library
Lindsay, Ontario

London Public Libraries
Government Documents
London, Ontario

Loyalist College of Applied Arts and
Technology
Library
Belleville, Ontario

Manitouwadge Public Library
Community Center
Manitouwadge, Ontario

McMaster University*
Mills Memorial Library
Government Documents
Hamilton, Ontario

Metro Urban Affairs Library
Toronto, Ontario

Metropolitan Toronto Reference
Library*
Government Documents
Collection Development and
Acquisitions
Toronto, Ontario

Metropolitan Toronto
Reference Library
Toronto, Ontario

Middlesex County Library
Ailsa Craig Branch
Ailsa Craig, Ontario

Middlesex County Library
Arva, Ontario

Middlesex County Library
Dorchester Branch
Dorchester, Ontario

Middlesex County Library
Glencoe Branch
Glencoe, Ontario

Middlesex County Library
Lucan Public Branch
Lucan, Ontario

Middlesex County Library
Parkhill, Ontario

Midland Public Library
Midland, Ontario

Milton Public Library
Milton, Ontario

Mississauga Library System
Mississauga, Ontario

Mohawk College
Brant Elgin Campus
Library Resource Centre
Brantford, Ontario

Mohawk College of Applied Arts and
Technology Library
Hamilton, Ontario

National defence of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

National Library of Canada
Official Publications Division
Ottawa, Ontario

National Library of Canada*
Canadian Acquisitions
Government Documents
Ottawa, Ontario

National Research Council
Canada Institute for STI
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Natural Resources Canada
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Nepean Public Library
Centennial Branch
Nepean, Ontario

Nepean Public Library
Nepean Civic Square Building
Nepean, Ontario

Nepean Public Library
Ruth E. Dickinson Branch
Walter Baker Sports Centre
Nepean, Ontario

New Tecumseth Public Library
Alliston, Ontario

Newmarket Public Library
Newmarket, Ontario

Niagara College of Applied Arts and
Technology
Learning Resource Centre
Welland, Ontario

Niagara Falls Public Library
Niagara Falls, Ontario

Niagara-on-the-Lake Public Library
Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario

Nickel Center Public Library
Coniston Branch
Coniston, Ontario

Nickel Centre Public Library
Garson Branch
Garson, Ontario

Nipigon Public Library
Nipigon, Ontario

North Bay Public Library
Reference Department
North Bay, Ontario

North York Public Library
Barbara Frum Branch
North York, Ontario

North York Public Library
Business and Urban Affairs
North York, Ontario

North York Public Library
Don Mills Regional Branch
North York, Ontario

North York Public Library
Fairview Branch
North York, Ontario

North York Public Library
North York, Ontario

North York Public Library
York Woods Regional Branch
North York, Ontario

Northern College
Kirkland Lake Campus
Library Resource Center
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

Northern College
Porcupine Campus Library
Timmins, Ontario

Northern Miner Library
North York, Ontario

Oakville Public Library
Central Branch
Oakville, Ontario

Office of the Auditor General
Information and Library Services
Ottawa, Ontario

Office of the Superintendent of
Financial Institutions
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Offices of the Information and
Privacy Commissioners
Canada Library (OOIPC)
Ottawa, Ontario

Ontario Institute for Studies in
Education
R.W.B. Jackson Library
Toronto, Ontario

Ontario Library Service
North West Office
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Orangeville Public Library
Orangeville, Ontario

Orillia Public Library
Orillia, Ontario

Oshawa Public Library
Oshawa, Ontario

Ottawa Public Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Ottawa University
Law Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Ottawa University
René Lamoureux Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Owen Sound Public Library
Owen Sound, Ontario

Oxford County Library Headquarters
Ingersoll, Ontario

Oxford County Library
Ingersoll Branch
Ingersoll, Ontario

Paris Public Library
Paris, Ontario

Parry Sound Public Library
Parry Sound, Ontario

Pelham Public Library
Fonthill, Ontario

Pembroke Public Library
Pembroke, Ontario

Penetanguishene Public Library
Penetanguishene, Ontario

Perth Public Library
Perth, Ontario

Peterborough Public Library
Peterborough, Ontario

Port Colborne Public Library
Port Colborne, Ontario

Powassan and District Union
Public Library
Powassan, Ontario

Prescott Public Library
Prescott, Ontario

Privy Council Office
Information & Research Center
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Public Service Commission of Canada
Library
Acquisitions
Ottawa, Ontario

Queen's University*
Joseph S. Stauffer Library
Documents Unit
Kingston, Ontario

Queen's University
William R. Lederman Law Library
Kingston, Ontario

Rayside Balfour Public Library
Librarian
Chelmsford, Ontario

Red Lake Public Library
Red Lake, Ontario

Revenue Canada
Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Richmond Hill Public Library
Richmond Hill, Ontario

Ridgetown College of Agricultural
Technology Library
Ridgetown, Ontario

Royal Military College
Massey Library
Kingston, Ontario

Ryerson Polytechnical Institute
Library Technical Services
Toronto, Ontario

Sault College of Applied Arts and
Technology
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Sault Ste. Marie Public Library
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario

Scarborough Public Library Board
Scarborough, Ontario

Scugog Memorial Public Library
Port Perry, Ontario

Seneca College of Applied Arts and
Technology
Newnham Campus
Learning Resource Centre
North York, Ontario

Shelburne Public Library
Shelburne, Ontario

Sheridan College
Davis Campus Library
Brampton, Ontario

Sheridan College
Trafalgar Road Campus Library
Oakville, Ontario

Simcoe Public Library
Simcoe, Ontario

Sioux Lookout Public Library
Sioux Lookout, Ontario

Sir Sandford Fleming College
Frost Campus Library
Lindsay, Ontario

Sir Sandford Fleming College
Sutherland Campus Library
Peterborough, Ontario

Smiths Falls Public Library
Smiths Falls, Ontario

Solicitor General Canada
Library and Reference Centre
Ottawa, Ontario

South River-Machar Union Public
Library
South River, Ontario

St. Catharines Public Library
St. Catharines, Ontario

St. Clair College
Library Resource Centre
Windsor, Ontario

St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts
and Technology
Learning Resource Centre
Cornwall, Ontario

St. Lawrence College of Applied Arts
and Technology
Learning Resource Centre
Kingston, Ontario

St. Lawrence College
Information Commons
Brockville, Ontario

St. Thomas Public Library
St. Thomas, Ontario

Statistics Canada
Library
Acquisitions Department
Ottawa, Ontario

Stirling Public Library
Stirling, Ontario

Stoney-Creek Public Library
Stoney-Creek, Ontario

Stormont Dundas and Glengarry
County Library
Finch, Ontario

Stratford Public Library
Stratford, Ontario

Strathroy Public Library
Strathroy, Ontario

Sudbury Public Library
Information Services
Sudbury, Ontario

Supreme Court of Canada Library
Ottawa, Ontario

Teck Centennial Library
Kirkland Lake, Ontario

Thorneloe College
Laurentien University
Sudbury, Ontario

Thorold Public Library
Thorold, Ontario

Thunder Bay Public Library
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Thunder Bay Public Library*
Government Documents
Thunder Bay, Ontario

Tillsonburg Public Library
Tillsonburg, Ontario

Timmins Public Library
Timmins, Ontario

Toronto Public Library
Jane Dundas Branch
Toronto, Ontario

Toronto Public Library
Maria A. Shchuka Library
Toronto, Ontario

Toronto Public Library
S. Walter Stewart Branch
Toronto, Ontario

Toronto Public Library
Toronto, Ontario

Toronto Public Library
Weston Branch
Toronto, Ontario

Town of Caledon Library
Albion Bolton Branch
Bolton, Ontario

Town of Haldimand Public Libraries
Caledonia, Ontario

Town of Markham Public Libraries
Technical Services Department
Markham, Ontario

Town of Pickering Public Library
Central Library
Pickering, Ontario

Transport Canada
Library and Research Services (AFK)
Ottawa, Ontario

Trent University
Thomas J. Bata Library
Government Documents Section
Peterborough, Ontario

Trenton Memorial Public Library
Trenton, Ontario

Trinity College Library
Toronto, Ontario

University of Guelph Library*
Government Documents
Guelph, Ontario

University of Ottawa*
Morisset Library
Ottawa, Ontario

University of Toronto
Bora Laskin Law Library
Toronto, Ontario

University of Toronto
Faculty of Information Studies
Inforum
Toronto, Ontario

University of Toronto
Faculty of Management
Business Information Centre
Library
Toronto, Ontario

University of Toronto
Sunnybrook Health Science Centre
Dr. R. Ian MacDonald Library
Toronto, Ontario

University of Toronto*
Robarts Library
Government Documents
Toronto, Ontario

University of Toronto at Scarborough
V.W. Bladen Library
Scarborough, Ontario

University of Toronto in Mississauga
Erindale Campus Library
Mississauga, Ontario

University of Waterloo*
Dana Porter Arts Library
Government Documents
Waterloo, Ontario

University of Western Ontario
Business Library and Information
Centre
London, Ontario

University of Western Ontario*
D.B. Weldon Library
Government Documents
London, Ontario

University of Western Ontario
Law Library
London, Ontario

University of Windsor
Curriculum Resource Centre
Windsor, Ontario

University of Windsor
Leddy Library
Documents Department
Windsor, Ontario

University of Windsor
Paul Martin Law Library
Windsor, Ontario

Uxbridge Township Public Library
Uxbridge, Ontario

Valley East Public Library
Hanmer, Ontario

Victoria County Public Library
Lindsay, Ontario

Victoria University Library
Toronto, Ontario

Wainfleet Township Public Library
Wainfleet, Ontario

Walden Public Library
Lively, Ontario

Waterloo Public Library
Waterloo, Ontario

Waterloo Regional Library
Waterloo, Ontario

Welland Public Library
Welland, Ontario

Wellington County Public Library
Fergus, Ontario

Wentworth Libraries
Hamilton, Ontario

Whitby Public Library
Whitby, Ontario

Whitchurch-Stouffville Public Library
Whitchurch Branch
Stouffville, Ontario

Wilfrid Laurier University
Government Documents
Library
Waterloo, Ontario

Windsor Public Library*
Government Documents
Windsor, Ontario

Woodstock Public Library
Woodstock, Ontario

York University
Law Library
Toronto, Ontario

York University*
Scott Library
Government Documents
North York, Ontario

York University
Steacie Science Library
Downsview, Ontario

Prince Edward Island

Confederation Centre Public Library
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Government Services Library*

Government Documents
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Holland College Library

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Provincial Library Service

Morell, Prince Edward Island

Rotary Regional Library

Summerside, Prince Edward Island

University of Prince Edward Island

Robertson Library
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Veterans Affairs Library

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Quebec

Atwater Library
Bibliothèque Atwater
Montréal, Quebec

Beaconsfield Public Library

Beaconsfield, Quebec

Bibliothèque Adélarde-Berger

Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec

Bibliothèque administrative

Québec, Quebec

Bibliothèque centrale de Montréal*

Département des sciences sociales
Montréal, Quebec

Bibliothèque centrale de prêt

de la Côte Nord
Sept-Îles, Quebec

Bibliothèque centrale de prêt

Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine
Cap-Chat, Quebec

Bibliothèque commémorative

Desautels
Mariville, Quebec

Bibliothèque d'Anjou

Anjou, Quebec

Bibliothèque de Coaticook

Coaticook, Quebec

Bibliothèque de Dorval

Dorval, Quebec

Bibliothèque de l'Assemblée nationale*

Service des documents officiels
canadiens
Québec, Quebec

Bibliothèque de Longueuil

Longueuil, Quebec

Bibliothèque de Pointe-Claire
Pointe-Claire, Quebec

Bibliothèque de Québec
Québec, Quebec

Bibliothèque de St. Bruno
Saint-Bruno-de-Montarville, Quebec

Bibliothèque du cégep de
Lévis-Lauzon
Lauzon, Quebec

Bibliothèque Gatien-Lapointe
Trois-Rivières, Quebec

Bibliothèque intermunicipale
Pierrefonds-Dollard-des-Ormeaux
Pierrefonds, Quebec

Bibliothèque Jacques-le-Moyne-de
Sainte-Marie
Varenes, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale
commémorative de St-Lambert
St-Lambert, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale
Centres biblio-culturels
Montréal-Nord, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale d'Alma
Alma, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Amos
Amos, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Baie-Comeau
Baie-Comeau, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Beauport
Beauport, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Beloeil
Beloeil, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Candiac
Candiac, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Charlesbourg
Charlesbourg, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Chicoutimi
Chicoutimi, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Gatineau
Gatineau, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Granby
Granby, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Greenfield Park
Greenfield Park, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Jonquière
Ville de Jonquière, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de la Tuque
La Tuque, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Lachute
Lachute, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Loretteville
Loretteville, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Malartic
Malartic, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale
de Mascouche
Mascouche, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Matane
Matane, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Mont-Laurier
Mont-Laurier, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Montréal-Est
Montréal-Est, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Murdochville
Murdochville, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Port-Cartier
Port Cartier, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Repentigny
Repentigny, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Rivière-du-Loup
Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Rouyn-Noranda
Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Saint-Eustache
Saint-Eustache, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Saint-Laurent
Saint-Laurent, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Saint-Léonard
Saint-Léonard, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Saint-Luc
Saint-Luc, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Saint-Thérèse
Sainte-Thérèse, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Sainte-Foy
Sainte-Foy, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Sept-Îles
Sept-Îles, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Shawinigan
Shawinigan, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Sorel
Sorel, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de St-Hubert
St-Hubert, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de St-Jérôme
St-Jérôme, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Terrebonne
Terrebonne, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Tracy
Tracy, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Val d'Or
Val d'Or, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de Verdun
Verdun, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale de
St-Basile-le-Grand
St-Basile-le-Grand, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale
de ville de la Baie
Ville de la Baie, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale Maison
du Citoyen
Hull, Quebec

Bibliothèque municipale Saul Bellow
Lachine, Quebec

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
Montréal, Quebec

Bibliothèque nationale du Québec
Section des achats, dons et échanges
Montréal, Quebec

Bibliothèque publique
Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Quebec

Bibliothèque publique Côte Saint-Luc
Côte Saint-Luc, Quebec

Bibliothèque publique de Asbestos
Asbestos, Quebec

Bibliothèque publique de Pincourt
Pincourt, Quebec

Bibliothèque Reginald J.P. Dawson
Mont Royal, Quebec

Bibliothèque T.A. Saint-Germain
Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec

Bishop's University Library
Lennoxville, Quebec

Campus Notre-Dame-de-Foy
Centre des médias
St. Augustin-de-Desmaures, Quebec

Canadian Heritage
Department Library
Hull, Quebec

Canadian International Development
Agency
Development Information Centre
Hull, Quebec

Canadian Radio-television and
Telecommunications Commission
Library
Hull, Quebec

Cégep André-Laurendeau
Centre du documentation
Lasalle, Quebec

Cégep Beauce-Appalaches
Bibliothèque
St-Georges, Beauce, Quebec

Cégep d'Alma
Centre des ressources éducatives
Service des achats
Secteur documentation
Alma, Quebec

Cégep de Baie-Comeau
Hauterive, Quebec

Cégep de Chicoutimi
Bibliothèque
Département des périodiques
Chicoutimi, Quebec

Cégep de Drummondville
Service des périodiques
Drummondville, Quebec

Cégep de Gaspésie
Bibliothèque
Gaspé, Quebec

Cégep de Granby Haute-Yamaska
Service de la Bibliothèque
Granby, Quebec

Cégep de Jonquière
Centre des ressources éducatives
Jonquière, Quebec

Cégep de l'Abitibi-Témiscamingue
Bibliothèque
Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec

Cégep de la Pocatière
Bibliothèque François-Hertel
La Pocatière, Quebec

Cégep de la région l'Amiante
Bibliothèque
Thetford Mines, Quebec

Cégep de Limoilou
Bibliothèque
Québec, Quebec

Cégep de Maisonneuve
Centre de médias
Montréal, Quebec

Cégep de Matane
Centre de documentation
Matane, Quebec

Cégep de Rimouski
Bibliothèque
Rimouski, Quebec

Cégep de Rivière-du-Loup
Rivière-du-Loup, Quebec

Cégep de Rosemont
Bibliothèque
Montréal, Quebec

Cégep de Saint-Jérôme
Bibliothèque
Saint-Jérôme, Quebec

Cégep de Saint-Laurent
Bibliothèque
Saint-Laurent, Quebec

Cégep de Sept-Îles
Bibliothèque
Sept-Îles, Quebec

Cégep de Shawinigan
Bibliothèque
Shawinigan, Quebec

Cégep de Sorel-Tracy
Bibliothèque
Tracy, Quebec

Cégep de St-Hyacinthe
Centre de documentation
Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec

Cégep de St-Jean-sur Richelieu
Bibliothèque
St-Jean-sur Richelieu, Quebec

Cégep de Ste-Foy
Centre de média
Ste-Foy, Quebec

Cégep de Victoriaville
Centre de documentation
Victoriaville, Quebec

Cégep de Vieux Montréal
Centre de documentation
Acquisition
Montréal, Quebec

Cégep François-Xavier Garneau
Centre des médias
Québec, Quebec

Cégep John Abbott Collège
Library Technical Services
Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec

Cégep Joliette-de Lanaudière
Joliette, Quebec

Cégep Marie Victorin
Montréal, Quebec

Centre d'information documentaire
Côte-Saint-Germain
Drummondville, Quebec

Centre régional de service aux
bibliothèques publiques Québec
Chaudière Appalaches
Charny, Quebec

Centre régional de services aux
bibliothèques publiques de l'Outaouais
Gatineau, Quebec

Centre régional de services aux
bibliothèques publiques
de la Montérégie
La Prairie, Quebec

Champlain Regional College
Champlain-St. Lawrence Library
Ste-Foy, Quebec

Champlain Regional College
St. Lambert-Longueuil Campus
Resource Centre
Saint Lambert, Quebec

Collège Ahuntsic
Centre de diffusion
Montréal, Quebec

Collège André-Grasset
Centre des Ressources Didactiques
Montréal, Quebec

Collège de Bois-de-Boulogne
Montréal, Quebec

Collège de Bourget
Bibliothèque
Rigaud, Quebec

Collège de Jean Brébeuf
Bibliothèque du cours collégial
Montréal, Quebec

Collège de L'Assomption
Bibliothèque
L'Assomption, Quebec

Collège de l'Outaouais
Bibliothèque
Hull, Quebec

Collège de la Gaspésie et des Îles
Centre des Îles
Îles de la Madeleine, Quebec

Collège de Lévis
Bibliothèque
Lévis, Quebec

Collège de Sainte-Anne-de-la
Pocatière
Bibliothèque
La Pocatière, Quebec

Collège de Sherbrooke
Centre des médias
Sherbrooke, Quebec

Collège de Valleyfield
Bibliothèque
Valleyfield, Quebec

Collège Édouard-Montpetit
Bibliothèque
Longueuil, Quebec

Collège Jésus Marie
Bibliothèque
Québec, Quebec

Collège Lionel-Groulx
Bibliothèque
Sainte-Thérèse, Quebec

Collège Montmorency
Bibliothèque
Laval, Quebec

Concordia University Libraries*
Publications officielles
Montréal, Quebec

Concordia University
Vanier Library, Government
Publications
Loyola Campus
Montréal, Quebec

Dawson College Library
Periodicals Department
Westmount, Quebec

École des hautes études commerciales
Bibliothèque Myriam et
J.-Robert Ouimet
Montréal, Quebec

École nationale d'administration
publique
Bibliothèque
Sainte-Foy, Quebec

École nationale d'administration
publique
Centre de documentation
Montréal, Quebec

École Polytechnique de Montréal
Bibliothèque
Montréal, Quebec

Heritage College
Library
Hull, Quebec

Human Resources
Development Canada
Library
Hull, Quebec

Indian and Northern Affairs
Departmental Library
Hull, Quebec

Industry Canada
Library
Hull, Quebec

Information Division,
Translation Bureau
Translation Services Library
PWGSC
Hull, Quebec

Institut de Technologie agricole-
alimentaire de la Pocatière
Centre de documentation
La Pocatière, Quebec

Institut Nazareth et Louis-Braille
Bibliothèque
Longueuil, Quebec

Jewish Public Library
Montréal, Quebec

L'Octogone centre de la culture
LaSalle, Quebec

La bibliothèque de Roxboro
Roxboro, Quebec

Laterre de chez nous
Bibliothèque
Longueuil, Quebec

Marianopolis College Library
Montréal, Quebec

Mcdonald College of McGill University
Faculty of Agriculture and
Environmental Sciences
Library
Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue, Quebec

McGill University
Howard Ross Library of Management
Montréal, Quebec

McGill University
Nahum Gelber Law Library
Montréal, Quebec

McGill University Library*
Government Documents
Montréal, Quebec

Ministère des Relations avec les
citoyens et de l'Immigration
Communication-Québec
Service de la banque de
renseignements
Québec, Quebec

National Transportation
Agency of Canada
Library
Hull, Quebec

Pettes Memorial Library
Knowlton (Lac Brome), Quebec

Public Works and Government
Services Canada
Library
Hull, Quebec

Séminaire de Sherbrooke
Bibliothèque
Sherbrooke, Quebec

Service de la bibliothèque de Laval
Développement des collections
Laval, Quebec

Services documentaires multimédia*
Publications officielles fédérales
Montréal, Quebec

The Fraser-Hickson Institute
Library
Bibliothèque
Montréal, Quebec

Transportation Safety Board
of Canada Library
Hull, Quebec

Université de Laval
Faculté de droit #5124
Service de documentation JURID
Québec, Quebec

Université de Montréal
Bibliothèque de droit
Pavillon Maximilien Caron
Montréal, Quebec

Université de Montréal
Bibliothèque de médecine vétérinaire
Saint-Hyacinthe, Quebec

Université de Montréal*
Bibliothèque des sciences humaines
et sociales
Publications officielles
Montréal, Quebec

Université de Montréal
Bibliothèque Para-médicale
Montréal, Quebec

Université de Sherbrooke
Bibliothèque de Droit
Sherbrooke, Quebec

Université de Sherbrooke*
Bibliothèque générale
Publications gouvernementales
Sherbrooke, Quebec

Université du Québec à Chicoutimi
Services des publications officielles
Bibliothèque
Chicoutimi, Quebec

Université du Québec à Hull
Bibliothèque
Hull, Quebec

Université du Québec à Montréal*
Bibliothèque
Publications Gouvernementales
et internationales
Montréal, Quebec

Université du Québec à Rimouski
Rimouski, Quebec

Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières
Bibliothèque
Publications gouvernementales
Trois-Rivières, Quebec

Université du Québec en
Abitibi-Témiscamingue
Bibliothèque
Rouyn-Noranda, Quebec

Université Laval*
Bibliothèque générale
Section des acquisitions
Québec, Quebec

Vanier College Library
Saint Laurent, Quebec

Westmount Public Library
Westmount, Quebec

Saskatchewan

Chinook Regional Library
Swift Current Branch
Swift Current, Saskatchewan

College of Notre Dame
Lane Hall Memorial Library
Wilcox, Saskatchewan

Collège Mathieu
Bibliothèque
Gravelbourg, Saskatchewan

Estevan Public Library
Estevan, Saskatchewan

John M. Cuelenaere Library
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Lakeland Library Region
North Battleford, Saskatchewan

Moose Jaw Public Library
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Palliser Regional Library
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Parkland Regional Library
Yorkton, Saskatchewan

Regina Public Library
Government Documents
Regina, Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Institute of Applied
Science and Technology
Palliser Library
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Legislative Library*
234 Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Provincial Library
Government Documents
Regina, Saskatchewan

Saskatoon Public Library
Government Publications
Information Services
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

SIAST – Wascana Campus
Parkway Centre Library
Regina, Saskatchewan

Southeast Regional Library
Weyburn, Saskatchewan

St. Peter's Abbey and College Library
Muenster, Saskatchewan

University of Regina
Government Publications Section
Library
Regina, Saskatchewan

University of Saskatchewan Libraries*
Government Publications Department
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Wapiti Regional Library
Hudson Bay Branch
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Wapiti Regional Library
Humboldt Branch
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Wapiti Regional Library
Melfort Branch
Melfort, Saskatchewan

Wapiti Regional Library
Nipawin Branch
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Wapiti Regional Library
Tisdale Branch
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Western Producer
Managing editor
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

Weyburn Public Library
Weyburn, Saskatchewan

Yukon

Whitehorse Public Library
Whitehorse, Yukon

Yukon College Library
Whitehorse, Yukon

Australia

Australian National University
Menzies Library
Canberra, A.C.T., Australia

Flinders University of
South Australia Library
Adelaide, South Australia, Australia

National Library of Australia
Gift and Exchange Unit (D22/1)
Canberra, A.C.T., Australia

Parliament of Australia
Department of the
Parliamentary Library
Parliament House
Canberra, A.C.T., Australia

State Library of Queensland
South Brisbane
Queensland, Australia

State Library of Victoria
Melbourne, Victoria, Australia

Belgium

Ambassade du Canada
Centre Culturel et Information
Bibliothécaire
Bruxelles, Belgium

Bibliothèque du Parlement
Palais de la Nation
Bruxelles, Belgium

Bibliothèque Royale Albert 1er
Service des échanges internationaux
Bruxelles, Belgium

Université Catholique de Louvain
Centre général de documentation
Louvain-La-Neuve, Belgium

Université libre de Bruxelles
Centre de gestion des bibliothèques
Service des dons et des échanges
Bruxelles, Belgium

Brazil

Universidade de Saô Paulo
Biblioteca filosofia lettres cienci
Saô Paulo – S.P., Brazil

Bulgaria

Kiril i Metodi Narodna
Biblioteka
Sofia, Bulgaria

China

National Library of Beijing
International Exchange Section
Haiden District Beijing, China

Croatia

Nacionalna i Suericilisna Knjiznica
Biblioteka
Official Publications Collections
Zagreb, Croatia

Denmark

Arhus Universitet
Statsbiblioteket
Tidsskriftafdelingen
Arhus C, Denmark

Fiji

University of the South Pacific Library
Suva, Fiji

Finland

Eduskunna Kirjasto
Library of Parliament
Helsinki, Finland

France

Ambassade du Canada
Bibliothèque
Paris, France

Bibliothèque Nationale de France
Service des Échanges Internationaux
Paris, France

Chambre de Commerce France –
Canada
Bibliothèque
Paris, France

Université de Bordeaux I
Bibliothèque
Institut d'études Politiques
Centre d'études canadienne
en sciences sociales
Talence, France

Université de Bourgogne
Bibliothèque canadienne
Faculté des lettres
Dijon, France

Université de Caen
Bibliothèque des sciences de l'homme
Caen, France

Université de Grenoble
Bibliothèque universitaire
Centre d'Études Politiques
Institut d'Études Canadiennes
St. Martin Hères, France

Université de Lyon
Centre Jacques Cartier – Bibliothèque
Lyon, France

Université de Paris I
C.R.H.N.A.
Bibliothèque
Paris, France

Université de Poitiers
Bibliothèque universitaire
Section Droit-lettres
Poitiers, France

Université de Rouen
Institut pluridisciplinaire des
études canadiennes
Faculté des lettres et sciences
humaines
Mont Saint Aignan, France

Germany
Deutscher Bundestag Bibliothek
Bonn, Germany

Freie Universität Berlin
Universitätsbibliothek
Berlin, Germany

Philipps – Universität Marburg
Universitätsbibliothek
Zeitschriftenakzession
Marburg/Lahn, Germany

Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*
Publications officielles (Canada)
Preussischer Kulturbesitz Abteilung
Amtsdruckschriften und Tausch
Internationaler Amtlicher
Schriftentausch
Paketausgabe
Berlin, Germany

Universität Trier
Universitätsbibliothek
Trier, Germany

Universitätsbibliothek Augsburg
Augsburg, Germany

Zentralbibliothek der
Wirtschaftswissenschaften
Bibliothek des instituts für
Weltwirtschaft
Kiel, Germany

Great Britain
British Library*
Acquisition Unit
H & SS Overseas English
West Yorkshire, Great Britain

Cambridge University Library
Cambridge, Great Britain

Edinburgh University Library
Edinburgh, Scotland, Great Britain

Exeter University Library
Exeter, Great Britain

House of Commons Library
International Affairs
London
London, Great Britain

Oxford University
Rhodes House Library
Oxford, Great Britain

Queen's University of Belfast
Library (Humanities)
Government Publications Department
Belfast, Northern Ireland, Great Britain

University of Birmingham
Main Library
Birmingham, Great Britain

University of Leeds Library
Brotherton
Office Publications
Leeds, Great Britain

University of London
British Library of Political and
Economic Science
London, Great Britain

University of London
Institute of Commonwealth
Studies Library
London, Great Britain

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
Social and Environmental
Sciences Library
Newcastle Upon Tyne, Great Britain

University of Wales, Aberystwyth
Hugh Owen Library
Dyfed, Wales, Great Britain

Greece

Library of Chamber of Deputies
Athens, Greece

India

Gokhale Institute of Politics
and Economics
Library
Poona, India

National Library of India
Belvedere
Calcutta, India

Parliamentary Library Secretariat
New Delhi, India

Shastri Indo-Canadian Institute
Library
New Delhi, India

Indonesia

Perpustakaan Dewan Perwakilan
Senajan Pintu 8, Jakarta, Indonesia

Ireland

National University of
Maynooth Library
Maynooth, County Kildare, Ireland

Oireachtas Library
Dublin, Ireland

Israel

Library of the Knesset
Jerusalem, Israel

Italy

Camera dei Deputati
Biblioteca
Roma, Italy

Università di Bologna
Facoltà di economia e commercio
Biblioteca
Bologna, Italy

Jamaica

The University of the West Indies
Mona Campus Library
Kingston, Jamaica

Japan

Aoyama Gakuin University
School of International Politics,
Economics and Business
Foreign Books Section
Library
Tokyo, Japan

Hokkaido University Library
Sapporo, Japan

Keio University
Library and Information Centre
Tokyo, Japan

Kwansei Gakuin University Library
Hyâgo – Ken, Japan

National Diet Library*
Library Cooperation Department
Chiyoda-ku
Tokyo, Japan

Tsukuba University Library
Tsukuba-Shi, Ibaraki-ken, Japan

University of Tokyo
Center for American Studies
Library
Tokyo, Japan

Kenya

University of Nairobi
Library Foreign Documents
Gifts Section
Nairobi, Kenya

Korea

National Library of Korea
Planning & Cooperation Division
Seoul, Korea

Yonsei University

Centre for Canadian Studies
Institute of East-West Studies
Seoul, Korea

Malaysia

The National Library of Malaysia
Legal Deposit, Gifts and Exchange
Division
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Mexico

Biblioteca Nacional de Mexico
Director
Mexico DF, Mexico

New Zealand

Parliamentary Library
Wellington, New Zealand

University of Canterbury Library
Christchurch, New Zealand

Nigeria

National Library of Nigeria
Logos, Nigeria

Norway

Nasjonalbiblioteket
Oslo, Norway

Stortingsbiblioteket
Stortinget
Oslo, Norway

Poland

Biblioteka Sejmowa
Dzial Documentacji Parlamentarnej
Warszawa, Poland

Portugal

Biblioteca Nacional-Lisboa
Servicio Portugês Trocas
Lisboa, Portugal

Romania

Biblioteca Centrala de Stat
Servicul Schimb cu Stainstatea
Bucarest, Romania

Russia

Parlamentskaya
Biblioteka Rf
Moscow, Russia

Singapore

National University of Singapore
Library
Central Library
Serials Department
Singapore, Singapore

South Africa

The State Library
Foreign Official Publications
Pretoria, South Africa

Spain

Biblioteca Nacional
Departamento de Mantenimiento y
Desarrollo de las Colecciones
Madrid, Spain

Universidad Autonoma de Barcelona
Campus Universitario
Biblioteca General
Bellaterra, Spain

Sri Lanka

University of Sri Lanka Library
Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Sweden

Riksdagsbiblioteket
Stockholm, Sweden

Switzerland

Bureau International du Travail
Bibliothèque
Section des périodiques
Genève, Switzerland

ETH Bibliothek
Zürich, Switzerland

Office des Nations Unies à Genève
Palais des Nations
Bibliothèque
Genève, Switzerland

Université de Lausanne
Bibliothèque cantonale et universitaire
Lausanne, Switzerland

Tanzania

University of Dar Es Salaam
Library
Dar Essalaam, Tanzania

The Netherlands

Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit
Utrecht, The Netherlands

Bibliotheek der Rijksuniversiteit Leiden
Leiden, The Netherlands

State University of Groningen
Faculty of Arts Library
Groningen, The Netherlands

United States

Alaska State Library
Canadian Depository Librarian
Government Publications Services
Juneau, Alaska, U.S.A.

Boise State University
The Library Serials Department
Boise, Idaho, U.S.A.

Bridgewater State College
Clement C. Maxwell Library
Canadian Documents Department
Bridgewater, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

Brigham Young University
Harold B. Lee Library
Provo, Utah, U.S.A.

California State University, Sacramento
The Library
Sacramento, California, U.S.A.

Canadian Consulate General
Library
New York, New York, U.S.A.

Canadian Embassy Library
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Case Western Reserve University
Law School Library
Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Dartmouth College
Baker Memorial Library
Hanover, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

Duke University
William R. Perkins Library
Exchanges Division
Durham
North Carolina, U.S.A.

Harvard University
Widener Library
Government Documents
Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

John Hopkins University
School of Advanced
International Studies
Sydney R and Elsa W Mason Library
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Library of Congress*
Canadian Government Documents
Exchange and Gift Division
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Michigan State University
Main Library
Government Documents
East Lansing, Michigan, U.S.A.

Montana State University
Renne Library
Bozeman, Montana, U.S.A.

New York Public Library Division E
Grand Central Station
New York, New York, U.S.A.

New York State Library
State Education Department
Cultural Education Center
Government Documents Section
Albany, New York, U.S.A.

Northwestern University
Library
Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.

Pennsylvania State University
Pattee Library
University Park, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

St. Lawrence University
Owen D. Young Library
Canton, New York, U.S.A.

State Historical Society of Wisconsin
Government Publications Section
Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.A.

State University of New York at Buffalo
Lockwood Memorial Library
Acquisitions Dept./ Document
Processing
Buffalo, New York, U.S.A.

United Nations
Dag Hammarskjold Library
New York, New York, U.S.A.

University of Arizona Library
Tucson, Arizona, U.S.A.

University of California at Los Angeles
Henry J Bruman Library, Maps and
Government Information
University Research Library A4510
Los Angeles, U.S.A.

University of California
University Library
Government and Social Science
Information
Berkeley, California, U.S.A.

University of Chicago
The Joseph Regenstein Library
Document Processing
Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

University of Georgia Libraries
Government Documents Department
Athens, Georgia, U.S.A.

University of Illinois at Urbana-
Champaign
230 Documents library
Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.

University of Kentucky Libraries
Margaret I. King Library South
Lexington, Kentucky, U.S.A.

University of Maine
Raymond H. Fogler Library
Orono, Maine, U.S.A.

University of Massachusetts
at Amherst
Acquisition Department
Serials Section
University Library
Amherst, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

University of Michigan
Harlan Hatcher Graduate Library
Documents Center
Ann Arbor, Michigan, U.S.A.

University of Minnesota
Wilson Library
Government Publications
Minneapolis, Minnesota, U.S.A.

University of New Hampshire Library
Documents Department
Durham, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

University of New York State
College of Arts and Science
Benjamin F. Feinberg Library,
acquisitions
Plattsburgh, New York, U.S.A.

University of Oregon Library
Documents and Public Affairs Service
Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.

University of Pittsburgh
G-49 Hillman Library
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

University of Southern California
Doheny Memorial Library
Government Documents Department
Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.

University of Texas at Austin
Lyndon B. Johnson School
of Public Affairs
Edie and Lew Wasserman Public
Affairs Library (SRH3.243)
Austin, Texas, U.S.A.

University of Vermont
Bailey-Howe Memorial Library
Documents Department
Burlington, Vermont, U.S.A.

University of Virginia
Law Library
Charlottesville, Virginia, U.S.A.

University of Washington Libraries
Government Publications Division
Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.

Western Washington University
Wilson Library
Documents Division
Bellingham, Washington, U.S.A.

Yale University Library
Seeley G. Mudd Library
Government Documents Center
New Haven, Connecticut, U.S.A.

Uruguay

Biblioteca del Palacio Legislativo
Montevideo, Uruguay

Venezuela

Biblioteca Nacional
Division de canje y donaciones
Caracas, Venezuela

Zimbabwe

University of Zimbabwe
Library
Harare, Zimbabwe