

Canada - Europe  
Parliamentary Association



Association parlementaire  
Canada - Europe

**Report of the Canadian Parliamentary Delegation  
to the Meeting of the Committee on Economic Affairs and  
Development with Representatives of the Organization for  
Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the  
Third Part of the 2007 Ordinary Session of the Parliamentary  
Assembly of the Council of Europe**

**Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association**

**Paris and Strasbourg, France  
June 22 to 29, 2007**

# Report

## I

### **Meeting of the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development with Representatives of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**

A delegation of two parliamentarians from the Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association travelled to Paris, France, to participate in the annual meeting of the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE) with representatives of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The delegation was led by Association vice-president Francine Lalonde, M.P., and included from the Senate the Hon. Frank Mahovlich. They were accompanied by association secretary Philippe Méla and advisor Marcus Pistor.

The purpose of the Committee's meeting in Paris was to provide parliamentarians with an overview of the OECD, recent changes and developments at the Organization resulting from the Ministerial Council Meeting in May,<sup>(i)</sup> and the state of the world economy in preparation for the enlarged PACE debate, which will be held during the fourth part of the Assembly's annual session in early October. This debate is unusual in that it allows delegations from non-member OECD countries, such as Canada, Japan, Mexico, and South Korea,<sup>(ii)</sup> full participation and voting rights – hence “enlarged” debate. It is therefore an important opportunity for Canadian parliamentarians to participate in international discussions of global economic affairs and to contribute to the parliamentary oversight of the OECD.

#### **Briefing by Canadian Officials**

Meetings with representatives of the OECD were preceded by a briefing by Ambassador Paul-Henri Lapointe, Permanent Representative of Canada to the OECD, and Angela Nembavlakis, First Secretary at the Permanent Canadian Delegation to the OECD. The first part of the briefing focused on the outcome of the Ministerial Council Meeting in May,<sup>(iii)</sup> where OECD member governments had agreed to open discussions on accession with five countries – Chile, Estonia, Israel, the Russian Federation, and Slovenia – and to offer closer cooperation with five other countries – Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa – “through enhanced engagement programs with a view to possible membership.”<sup>(iv)</sup> While the Council had decided to open discussions on accession with several countries at the same time, Ambassador Lapointe pointed out that the accession process is an individual process and that the OECD will now have to put in place a road map with conditions for membership for each of the five candidate countries. The Ambassador emphasized the importance of the decisions on enlargement and enhanced engagement, which are expected to bring more divergent views into the Organization and to make the OECD more relevant at a time when emerging economies are responsible for an ever increasing share of output, trade and investment. In this context, it should also be noted that the OECD agreed in 2006 on a

new governance structure,<sup>(v)</sup> which for the first time introduces majority decision-making in some areas.

Following Ambassador Lapointe's introductory remarks, Mme Lalonde raised several questions. With respect to Canada's good reputation and influence in the areas of fiscal and monetary policy, she asked about the OECD's views on the social costs of Canada's monetary and fiscal policies of the past decade or so. Ambassador Lapointe noted that the Organization views a sound fiscal and monetary situation as key to enabling governments to address social problems. Also, the OECD is playing a key role in research and policy development with respect to the impact of globalization on social programs. Responding to a question about cooperation between the OECD and international financial institutions (IFIs), in particular the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, he noted that the Organization is mostly active in areas where the IFIs are not involved, such as education or social programs. Also, unlike the IFI's, it has no power to impose its views on member countries and is therefore not seen as a threat by them.

The discussion then turned to the OECD's work in the area of good governance and the fight against corruption. Ambassador Lapointe noted the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions,<sup>(vi)</sup> which is open to non-member countries, and explained the implementation and management of the convention. Responding to a question on the OECD's work on environmental issue and sustainable development, the Ambassador referred to the work of the OECD Environment Policy Committee and the International Energy Agency, and noted that the OECD is conducting research into the most efficient ways of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Other topics touched on briefly during the discussion included the impact of China and India's emergence on climate change, the implications of hedge funds and private equity firms in corporate governance, and the most recent Peer Review of Canada's development co-operation programmes and policies, conducted by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), which is scheduled for release on 10 October 2007.<sup>(vii)</sup>

### **Committee Meeting with OECD Officials on the OECD and the World Economy**

Presentations by OECD experts and subsequent discussions with Committee members focused on a report and draft resolution prepared in advance by Mrs. Antigoni Papadopoulos, Cyprus, of the Alliance of Liberals and Democrats for Europe, who serves this year as the Committee's rapporteur on the OECD. Her report examines prospects for the world economy, in particular the global rebalancing that appeared to be underway last summer, the impact of high energy and commodity prices, the state of and prospects for financial and property markets, and the need for consolidation and reform. The report then provides a brief overview of the situation in key economies and looks at key future challenges, including climate change, energy, household debt in several key economies, fragility in financial markets, prospects for multilateral trade negotiations, progress of international development aid, imbalances of globalisation with regard to rural development, and the need to tackle international corruption and promoting good governance. Finally, Mrs. Papadopoulos' report discusses the OECD's 'Going for Growth' initiative, the Organization's institutional reform and enlargement

issue. Mrs. Papadopoulos' report was provisionally adopted by the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development during the afternoon meeting on 24 June. The draft resolution will be voted on by the enlarged meeting of the Committee, where Canadian and other non-European parliamentarians from OECD countries will have fully voting rights, on 2 October 2007.<sup>(viii)</sup>

Detailed information on the topics addressed by the presenters and in the discussion that followed each presentation is available on the OECD website: <http://www.oecd.org>.

Program

9:30	Welcome by Chairs	<i>Konstantinos Vrettos</i> , Chair of the PACE Committee on Economic Affairs and Development; and <i>Pier Carlo Padoan</i> , OECD Deputy Secretary-General
9:40	General presentation of MCM and OECD enlargement/enhanced engagement	<i>Pier Carlo Padoan</i> , OECD Deputy Secretary-General
10:00	Economic outlook and Going for Growth	<i>Mike Kennedy</i> , Head of the OECD General Economic Assessment Division, Economics Department ( <a href="http://www.oecd.org/eco">http://www.oecd.org/eco</a> )
10:30	Energy: a major policy challenge	<i>Noé van Hulst</i> , Director, Office of Long-term Co-operation and Policy Analysis, International Energy Agency ( <a href="http://www.iea.org">http://www.iea.org</a> )
11:15	Development aid and poverty reduction	<i>Simon Scott</i> , Acting Head of the OECD Statistics and Monitoring Division, Development Co-operation Directorate ( <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac">http://www.oecd.org/dac</a> )
11:45	The fight against international corruption	<i>Carolyn Ervin</i> , OECD Director for Financial and Enterprise Affairs ( <a href="http://www.oecd.org/daf">http://www.oecd.org/daf</a> )
12:15	The future of the multilateral trading system	<i>Anthony Kleitz</i> , Senior OECD Trade Counsellor and Head of the Trade Liberalisation and Regulatory Issues Division ( <a href="http://www.oecd.org/tad">http://www.oecd.org/tad</a> )
13:00	Lunch, CCI, Restaurant, 21 bis rue la Pérouse	Hosted by <i>Pier Carlo Padoan</i> , OECD Deputy Secretary-General
14:30	Meeting of the PACE Committee on Economic Affairs and Development  The OECD and the world economy 2007 (discussion of	Chaired by <i>Konstantinos Vrettos</i> , Chair of the PACE Committee on Economic Affairs and Development

	<p>draft report and Preliminary draft resolution)</p> <p>Europe's social dimension: full implementation of the revised European Social Charter and evaluation of new labour regulations and minimum wages (approval of draft opinion)</p> <p>Other business</p>	
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## **Summary of Canadian Interventions and Responses by OECD Officials**

Following the presentation by Mike Kennedy, Head of the OECD General Economic Assessment Division at the OECD Economics Department, Mme Lalonde raised the issue of recent confrontations between OECD and emerging economies, specifically with regard to efforts to reduce – or limit the growth of – greenhouse gas emissions. She asked whether the OECD integrates efforts to address these conflicts into its risk analysis. Mr. Kennedy's response focused on the role the OECD and its member countries can play in helping emerging economies cope with the effects of international climate change cooperation and other global developments, specifically with respect to developing social and related policy responses to help people most affected by these developments. Mr. Kennedy also pointed to Canada as an example of a country where a sustained fiscal balance has increased the capacity of government to respond to the impact of global developments with needed social policies.

In the discussion on "Energy: a major policy challenge," Mme Lalonde asked Mr. van Hulst, Director of the Office of Long-term Co-operation and Policy Analysis at the International Energy Agency (IEA) to comment on Canada's oil sands, with regard to both the problem of high greenhouse gas emissions and the role they might play in alleviating global oil supply pressures. In his response, Mr. van Hulst noted that Canadian oil sands make up a very large share of non-traditional oil supplies – i.e., oil that is not extracted by traditional oil wells – and that they represent one of the few major oil deposits still accessible to oil companies. At the same time, the high energy and CO<sub>2</sub> intensity of current extraction methods raise serious concerns about the environmental impact of extracting oil from oil sands. He noted that oil sands development has contributed to Canada not being able to meet its Kyoto targets.

Following his presentation on development aid and poverty reduction, Mme Lalonde asked Simon Scott, Acting Head of the OECD Statistics and Monitoring Division in the Development Co-operation Directorate, about the major obstacles preventing people from getting out of poverty. Mr. Scott acknowledged the importance of armed conflict and international trade barriers, specifically in the agriculture sector, but argued that poor infrastructure and a weak investment climate are the key obstacles to fighting poverty in developing countries. Finally, in the discussion with the Senior OECD Trade Counsellor and Head of the Trade Liberalisation and Regulatory Issues Division, Anthony Kleitz, Mme Lalonde asked about the stalled global trade talks under the WTO's Doha Development Round, specifically with regard to subsidies in developed countries.

## II

### **Third Part of the 2007 Ordinary Session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe Strasbourg, France, 25-29 June 2007**

A delegation of three parliamentarians from the Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association travelled to Strasbourg to participate in the summer session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE), in which Canada enjoys observer status along with Israel and Mexico. The delegation was led by Association vice-president Francine Lalonde, M.P., and included from the Senate the Hon. Frank Mahovlich and from the House of Commons Association vice-president the Hon. Roy Cullen, M.P. The delegation was accompanied by association secretary Philippe Méla and advisor Marcus Pistor, and was joined in Strasbourg by Ambassador Laurette Glasgow, Canada's Permanent Observer to the Council of Europe, François LaRoche, her deputy, and Jarrett Reckseidler, Political Attaché at the Canadian Embassy in Belgium.

#### **Overview**

The summer session featured a full order of business<sup>(ix)</sup> with a wide range of topics being debated in committees,<sup>(x)</sup> political groups,<sup>(xi)</sup> and in the Assembly.<sup>(xii)</sup> The Assembly held regular debates on the following topics:

- Euro-Mediterranean agricultural and rural policy;
- Progress report of the Bureau of the Assembly and the Standing Committee, including Observation of the parliamentary elections in Armenia (12 May 2007);
- The image of women in advertising;
- The feminisation of poverty;
- Europe's social dimension: full implementation of the revised European Social Charter and evaluation of new labour regulations and minimum wages;
- The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): focus on eastern and south-eastern Europe;
- Promotion by Council of Europe member states of an international moratorium on the death penalty;
- Secret detentions and illegal transfers of detainees involving Council of Europe member states: second report;
- Combating anti-Semitism in Europe;



- Situation of longstanding refugees and displaced persons in South-East Europe;
- Prosecution of offences falling within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY);
- Honouring of obligations and commitments by Monaco;
- Iran's nuclear programme: the need for an international response;
- Intercultural and inter-religious dialogue: (a) State, religion, secularity and human right, and (b) Blasphemy, religious insults and hate speech against persons on grounds of their religion.

The Assembly convened a debate under urgent procedure<sup>(xiii)</sup> on how to prevent cyber-crime against state institutions in member and observer states; and it heard from several political leaders and senior officials:

- Mr. René van der Linden, President of the Parliamentary Assembly;
- Mr. Alfred Gusenbauer, Federal Chancellor of Austria;
- Mr. Hans-Gert Pöttering, President of the European Parliament;
- Mr. Jean Lemierre, President of the EBRD;
- Rabbi Arthur Schneier, Founder and President of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation;
- Mr. António Guterres, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
- Mrs. Carla Del Ponte, Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY); and
- Mr. Vuk Jeremic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Serbia, in his capacity as Chairperson of the Committee of Ministers.

Transcripts and summaries of the debates, the reports discussed, and the resolutions and recommendations adopted are available on the Parliamentary Assembly's website: <http://assembly.coe.int/>.

### **Canadian Activities During the Session**

Canadian delegates participated actively in meetings of committees – including Political Affairs and Economic Affairs and Development – and political groups – the Socialist Group (SOC) and the Liberal, Democratic and Reformers Group (ALDE). The Canadian delegation was briefed by Ambassador Laurette Glasgow, Canada's Permanent Observer to the Council of Europe, François LaRoche, her deputy, on the summer PACE session, recent developments at

the Council of Europe, as well as on Canada's involvement. Delegates held their regular meeting with the Mexican observer delegation and, together with Mexican delegates, met with Terry Davis, Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The Secretary General informed them of changes to the Council of Europe external relations office which are to give the office an expanded role as a result of closer relations between the Council and the European Union. He asked delegates about the respective political situations in Canada and Mexico, commented on the benefits to observer countries and parliamentarians of their work with the Council, and asked about ways of further enhancing opportunities for observers' to be involved.

Canadian delegates also met with Mr. David Wilshire (United Kingdom), rapporteur of the Political Affairs Committee for a report on "Compliance by observer countries with the standards of the Council of Europe," and Mr. Pavel Chevchenko, Secretary of the Committee. The purpose of the meeting was to provide Mr. Wilshire with information about the involvement of Canadian parliamentarians in the Assembly over the past several years, both before and since obtaining observer status at PACE; to discuss how Canadian MPs and Senators have benefited from their involvement; to increase his awareness about obstacles to more effective involvement, especially when PACE committees study issues of direct relevance to Canada, such as the seal hunt; and to discuss the preliminary draft memorandum prepared by the rapporteur.

Finally, Canadian delegates used the opportunity to meet with delegates from other countries and Council of Europe staff to discuss a range of issues of common interest.

Canadian delegates made interventions in two Assembly debates. Speaking in the debate on "Secret detentions and illegal transfers of detainees involving Council of Europe member states: second report," Mme Lalonde congratulated Mr. Marty, the rapporteur, for his "courage and tenacity" and noted that his report allows Quebeckers and Canadians to better understand what had happened to Maher Arar. She recounted the details of this case, as they had been uncovered by the Commission of Inquiry into the Actions of Canadian Officials in Relation to Maher Arar, headed by Justice Dennis O'Connor, and emphasized the need for similar commissions in Europe as the only way of finding out the truth in similar cases in Europe. Mme Lalonde also noted that the United States had refused to participate in the inquiry, as well as to remove Mr. Arar from its security watch list, despite Justice O'Connor's conclusion: "I am able to say categorically that there is no evidence to indicate that Mr. Arar has committed any offence or that his activities constitute a threat to the security of Canada."<sup>(xiv)</sup>

Mr. Cullen intervened in the debate on "The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD): focus on eastern and south-eastern Europe." He welcomed the report as an "important contribution to the ongoing debate about the implementation of the EBRD's new strategic directions that were agreed to in May 2006," but argued that there was insufficient attention to the political mandate of the EBRD, namely to foster "the transition to democratically governed market economies." Elaborating on this issue, Mr. Cullen argued that "there is a

strong, positive relationship between progress in economic transition and the establishment of strong, democratic institutions,” and that the Assembly’s experience and expertise in the areas of human rights, good governance and democracy should be the basis for its ongoing engagement with the Bank. Mr. Cullen then turned his attention to the importance of small business and micro-credit programmes in transition countries and called on the EBRD to make these a focus of the Bank’s activities in countries of operation. Finally, he noted the challenge posed by corruption to economic and democratic development and called on Assembly members to join the fight against corruption and money laundering, both at the Council of Europe and by working with the Global Organisation of Parliamentarians Against Corruption (GOPAC).<sup>(xv)</sup>

The complete texts of the Canadian interventions are available at:  
<http://assembly.coe.int/>.

Respectfully submitted,

Hon. Frank Mahovlich, Senator  
Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association

### III

#### **Background: The Council of Europe**

The Council of Europe is an intergovernmental organisation which aims:

- to protect human rights, pluralist democracy and the rule of law;
- to promote awareness and encourage the development of Europe's cultural identity and diversity;
- to find common solutions to the challenges facing European society: such as discrimination against minorities, xenophobia, intolerance, bioethics and cloning, terrorism, trafficking in human beings, organised crime and corruption, cybercrime, violence against children; and
- to consolidate democratic stability in Europe by backing political, legislative and constitutional reform.<sup>(xvi)</sup>

Founded in 1949, the Council of Europe has now reached a membership of 47 countries from the Azores to Azerbaijan, and from Iceland to Cyprus, with Montenegro joining as its newest member in May 2007. The Council's main objective is to promote and defend democratic development and human rights, and to hold member governments accountable for their performance in these areas. However, it is also very active in fostering international cooperation and policy coordination in a number of other areas, including legal cooperation, education, culture, heritage, environmental protection, health care, and social cohesion. The Council of Europe is responsible for the development of 200 legally binding European treaties or conventions, many of which are open to non-member states, in policy areas such as human rights, the fight against organised crime, the prevention of torture, data protection, and cultural co-operation.<sup>(xvii)</sup> The Council's main institutions are the Committee of Ministers (the CoE's decision-making body, composed of member states' foreign ministers or their deputies), the Parliamentary Assembly, the Commissioner for Human Rights, the European Human Rights Court, and the Congress of Local and Regional Authorities.

The Parliamentary Assembly consists of 636 members (318 representatives and 318 substitutes), who are elected or appointed by the national parliaments of the 47 Council of Europe member states from among their members. The parliaments of Canada, Israel and Mexico currently hold observer status with PACE. The special guest status of Belarus, which had applied for membership in the Council of Europe in 1993, was suspended in January 1997 in the wake of the adoption of a new constitution in Belarus, which was widely seen as undemocratic.

The Assembly elects the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, the judges of the European Court of Human Rights and the Council's Commissioner for Human Rights. It is consulted on all new international treaties drafted by the

Council, holds the Council and member governments accountable, engages in studies of a range of issues of common interest to Europeans, and provides a forum for debate for national parliamentarians. The Assembly has played an important role in the process of democratization in Central and Eastern Europe and actively monitors developments in member countries, including national elections. It meets four times a year in Strasbourg, with committee meetings taking place more frequently.<sup>(xviii)</sup> Council and Assembly decisions and debates are often reported widely in the European media.

The Council of Europe and its Parliamentary Assembly bring together policy – and decision-makers from a range of politically, culturally, and geographically diverse countries. Together, the Council and Assembly provide the primary forum for the formation of a trans European political community committed to democracy and human rights. The Parliamentary Assembly also provides parliamentary oversight functions for several key international organizations, including the OECD, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This wide ranging role in international policy-making and in the promotion and protection of democracy and human rights makes the Council and Assembly an important venue for pursuing and advancing Canada’s multilateral and bilateral engagement in Europe.

Canada is an observer to both the Committee of Ministers, where it has participated actively in a number of policy areas (the other observers are the Holy See, Japan, Mexico, and the United States), and the Parliamentary Assembly (where the other observers are Israel and Mexico).<sup>(xix)</sup>

- (i) For more information about this meeting, see OECD “Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level 2007 – Innovation: Advancing the OECD Agenda for Growth and Equity,”  
<http://www.oecd.org/mcm2007>.
- (ii) Of the OECD countries that are not members of the Council of Europe, these are the four that send delegations to the enlarged debate on a regular basis. Legislators from the United States do not normally attend.
- (iii) For more information about this meeting, see OECD “Meeting of the OECD Council at Ministerial Level 2007 – Innovation: Advancing the OECD Agenda for Growth and Equity,”  
<http://www.oecd.org/mcm2007>.
- (iv) OECD, “Resolution on Enlargement and Enhanced Engagement,” Adopted by Council at Ministerial Level on 16 May 2007.
- (v) OECD, “Resolution of the Council on a New Governance Structure for the Organisation,” adopted by the Council on 11 May 2006.
- (vi) For more information, see: <http://www.oecd.org/corruption>.
- (vii) See: <http://www.oecd.org/dac>.
- (viii) “The OECD and the world economy 2007,” Provisional report, Doc. 11357 prov., 19 July 2007,  
<http://assembly.coe.int/Documents/WorkingDocs/Doc07/EDOC11357.htm>.
- (ix) The Order of Business is available at:  
[http://assembly.coe.int/Sessions/2007/Agenda/ECALSES2007\\_3.PDF](http://assembly.coe.int/Sessions/2007/Agenda/ECALSES2007_3.PDF).
- (x) There are 10 committees dealing with substantive matters: the Political Affairs Committee; the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights; the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development; the Social, Health and Family Affairs Committee; the Committee on Migration, Refugees and Demography; the Committee on Culture, Science and Education; the Committee on the Environment, Agriculture and Local and Regional Affairs; the Committee on Equal Opportunities for Women and Men; the Committee on Rules of Procedure and Immunities; and the Committee on the Honouring of Obligations and Commitments by Member States of the Council of Europe.
- (xi) A political group is the equivalent of a parliamentary party or caucus. There are five political groups in PACE: the Socialist Group (SOC), the Group of the European People’s Party (EPP/CD), the European Democratic Group (EDG), the Liberal, Democratic and Reformers Group (ALDE), and the Group of the Unified European Left (UEL).
- (xii) Regular Assembly debates focus on a draft resolution (a decision or statement by the Assembly) and/or recommendation (a proposal addressed to the Committee of Ministers), as well as an explanatory memorandum, which are prepared by a rapporteur for the relevant standing committee. The committee adopts – and usually amends – the

resolution prior to the Assembly debate. Assembly debates open with a statement from the rapporteur(s), followed by statements from representatives of the five political groups, after which the debate is opened to other speakers. Speakers have to register in advance. Speakers unable to participate in the debate due to time constraints can submit their intervention in writing, so it becomes part of the official record.

“*Recommendations* contain proposals addressed to the Committee of Ministers, the implementation of which is within the competence of governments.” “*Resolutions* embody decisions by the Assembly on questions, which it is empowered to put into effect or expressions of view, for which it alone is responsible,”

[http://assembly.coe.int/ASP/Doc/DocumentGuide\\_E.asp](http://assembly.coe.int/ASP/Doc/DocumentGuide_E.asp).

(xiii) “At the request of the Committee of Ministers, of the committee concerned, or of twenty or more Representatives or Substitutes, a debate may be held on an item which has not been placed on the Agenda of the Assembly” (*Rules of Procedure of the Assembly*, Rule 50, [http://assembly.coe.int/RulesofProcedure/2006/APCERules\\_1.pdf](http://assembly.coe.int/RulesofProcedure/2006/APCERules_1.pdf)).

(xiv) Quoted from the *Report of the Events Relating to Maher Arar – Analysis and Recommendations*, Commission of Inquiry into the Actions of Canadian Officials in Relation to Maher Arar, page 64. Mme. Lalonde’s speech is available on the PACE website: 2007 Ordinary Session (Third part), Report, Twenty third sitting Wednesday 27 June 2007 at 10 a.m.,

<http://www.assembly.coe.int/documents/records/2007/f/0706271000f.htm>. For an English summary of the intervention, see:

<http://www.assembly.coe.int/documents/records/2007/e/0706271000e.htm>

(xv) 2007 Ordinary Session (Third part), Report, Twenty second sitting, Tuesday 26 June 2007 at 3 p.m.,

<http://www.assembly.coe.int/documents/records/2007/e/0706261500e.htm> For a French summary of the intervention, see:

<http://www.assembly.coe.int/documents/records/2007/f/0706261500f.htm>.

(xvi) Council of Europe website: [http://www.coe.int/T/E/Com/About\\_COE/](http://www.coe.int/T/E/Com/About_COE/). For a detailed discussion of the Council’s history and role, see *The Council of Europe, 800 million Europeans*, available on that website.

(xvii) For a complete list of the Council of Europe’s treaties, see:

<http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/Commun/ListeTraites.asp?CM=8&CL=ENG>.

(xviii) “The Assembly in brief,”

<http://assembly.coe.int/Communication/Brochure/Bro01-e.pdf>.

(xix) Canadian officials from several federal government departments and agencies and from one provincial government participate in more than 20 meetings annually of committees, expert groups, and steering committees of the Council of Europe.

Canadian parliamentarians attend all four parts of the annual session of the Parliamentary Assembly, as well as parliamentary committee meetings at the EBRD in London and the OECD in Paris.

## Travel Costs

<b>ASSOCIATION</b>	Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	Meeting of the Committee on Economic Affairs and Development with Representatives of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Third Part of the 2007 Ordinary Session of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe
<b>DESTINATION</b>	Paris and Strasbourg, France
<b>DATES</b>	June 22 to 29, 2007
<b>DELEGATION</b>	
SENATE	Hon. Frank Mahovich
HOUSE OF COMMONS	Ms Francine Lalonde, M.P. Hon. Roy Cullen, M.P. (Strasbourg only)
STAFF	Mr. Philippe Méla, Association Secretary Dr. Marcus Pistor, Analyst
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	<b>\$24,765.64</b>
<b>ACCOMMODATION</b>	<b>\$ 8,352.17</b>
<b>HOSPITALITY</b>	<b>\$</b>
<b>PER DIEMS</b>	<b>\$ 3,051.79</b>
<b>OFFICIAL GIFTS</b>	<b>\$ 147.24</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS / REGISTRATION FEES</b>	<b>\$ 24.25</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$36,341.09</b>