

**REPORT ON THE
SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES (C), 2022–23**

Standing Senate Committee on National Finance

TENTH REPORT

**The Honourable Percy Mockler, Chair
The Honourable Éric Forest, Deputy Chair
The Honourable Clément Gignac
The Honourable Larry Smith**

May 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE	1
ORDER OF REFERENCE	2
OBSERVATIONS	3
INTRODUCTION	4
1 DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE	6
Committee Observations	6
1.1 Estimates Overview	6
1.2 Military Support to Ukraine	7
1.3 Defence Policy Review	7
1.4 Special and Professional Services	7
1.5 North American Aerospace Defense Command	8
1.6 Culture Change	8
2 GLOBAL AFFAIRS CANADA	9
Committee Observations	9
2.1 Estimates Overview	9
2.2 Funding to Address the Impact of Climate Change	9
2.3 Funding for International Pandemic Prevention Efforts	10
2.4 Canada's Support to Ukraine	10
3 INDIGENOUS SERVICES CANADA	11
Committee Observations	11
3.1 Estimates Overview	11
3.2 Income Support for On-reserve Residents and Status Indians in the Yukon Territory	11
3.3 Funding to Support Child and Family Services in Indigenous Communities	12
3.4 Funding for First Nations Emergency Management	12
APPENDIX – BREAKDOWN OF CANADA'S SUPPORT TO UKRAINE	13
WITNESSES	15

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Honourable Percy Mockler, Chair
The Honourable Éric Forest, Deputy Chair
The Honourable Clément Gignac
The Honourable Larry Smith
The Honourable Peter M. Boehm
The Honourable Patricia Bovey
The Honourable Jean-Guy Dagenais
The Honourable Pat Duncan
The Honourable Rosa Galvez
The Honourable Tony Loffreda
The Honourable Elizabeth Marshall
The Honourable Kim Pate

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS:

The Honourable Marc Gold, P.C. (or Raymonde Gagné)
The Honourable Donald Neil Plett (or Yonah Martin)

OTHER SENATORS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE STUDY:

The Honourable Senator Lucie Moncion

PARLIAMENTARY INFORMATION, EDUCATION AND RESEARCH SERVICES:

Shaowei Pu, Analyst
Sylvain Fleury, Analyst

COMMITTEES DIRECTORATE:

Mireille K. Aubé, Clerk of the Committee
Tracy Amendola, Administrative Assistant of the Committee

ORDER OF REFERENCE

Extract from the Journals of the Senate of Tuesday, March 7, 2023:

The Honourable Senator Gagné moved, seconded by the Honourable Senator LaBoucane-Benson:

That the Standing Senate Committee on National Finance be authorized to examine and report upon the expenditures set out in the Supplementary Estimates (C) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023; and

That, for the purpose of this study, the committee have the power to meet, even though the Senate may then be sitting or adjourned, and that rules 12-18(1) and 12-18(2) be suspended in relation thereto.

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

Gérald Lafrenière
Clerk of the Senate

OBSERVATIONS

The committee's observations from issues raised during the meeting include:

1. As the Canadian Armed Forces and the Department of National Defence work to support Ukraine, the Committee calls on the Government of Canada to ensure that better measures for transparency, accountability and reporting are in place regarding the use of public funds.
2. Given that the current Defence Policy is outdated, the Department of National Defence should release a new policy as soon as possible, including its investment plan to ensure transparency and accountability, as well as to provide a clear understanding of the department's priorities and how they will be achieved.
3. Global Affairs Canada is involved in multiple critical policy areas, particularly regarding climate change, foreign aid and support to Ukraine. Due to the importance of these subject matters and large amount of funding requested, GAC should provide timely and detailed reporting on the use of the requested funds and on the achievement of policy objectives in these areas.
4. Indigenous Services Canada should provide greater clarity on the funding provided through the Department, including the distribution of the funding and a more fulsome explanation of programs throughout the country. This will provide the Committee and Canadians with a clearer understanding of the relationship with Indigenous partners and enable the identification of any gaps, shortcomings or oversights in programming.

INTRODUCTION

The Standing Senate Committee on National Finance has an important role to play on behalf of Parliament and Canadians in examining the federal government's spending plans, as outlined in the main and supplementary estimates. The committee reviews and presents reports on the government's proposed spending in order to examine whether it is reasonable, takes into account value-for-money, will be effective in achieving the government's objectives and allows parliamentarians to follow the money.

As the main estimates do not contain all the government's spending needs for the year, the government also presents supplementary estimates to Parliament for approval, usually in the spring, fall and winter. In fiscal year 2022-2023, the committee has considered the following estimate documents, a summary of which is shown in Table 1.

Specifically, the *Main Estimates 2022–23* were tabled in the Senate on March 1, 2022 and were referred to the committee on March 3, 2022. The *Main Estimates 2022–23* set out \$190.31 billion in voted budgetary expenditures and \$207.26 billion in statutory forecasts, for total budgetary expenditures of \$397.58 billion.

The *Supplementary Estimates (A), 2022–23* were tabled in the Senate on May 31, 2022 and referred to the Standing Senate Committee on National Finance on June 1, 2022. These supplementary estimates request \$8.8 billion in voted budgetary appropriations and forecast an increase of \$860 million in statutory expenditures. The committee tabled a [report](#) on the *Supplementary Estimates (A), 2022–23* on June 20, 2022.

The *Supplementary Estimates (B), 2022–23* were tabled in the Senate on November 17, 2022 and referred to our committee on November 22, 2022. These supplementary estimates request \$20.8 billion in voted budgetary appropriations and present an increase of \$4.99 billion in statutory expenditures. The committee tabled a [report](#) on the *Supplementary Estimates (B), 2022–23* on December 14, 2022.

The *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23* were tabled in the Senate on February 16, 2023 and were referred to the committee on March 7, 2023. These supplementary estimates request Parliament's approval for an additional \$4.7 billion in voted expenditures and increase forecasted statutory expenditures by \$5.6 billion, for total budgetary expenditures of \$10.3 billion.

Table 1. Supplementary Estimates as part of total Estimates, 2022–23 Estimates (dollars)

	Main Estimates	Supplementary Estimates (A)	Supplementary Estimates (B)	Supplementary Estimates (C)	Total
Budgetary					
Voted	190,312,584,394	8,795,403,218	20,796,964,176	4,680,112,624	224,585,064,412
Statutory	207,262,949,827	859,623,605	4,985,356,119	5,592,269,446	218,700,198,997
Total Budgetary	397,575,534,221	9,655,026,823	25,782,320,295	10,272,382,070	443,285,263,408
Non-Budgetary					
Voted	227,703,003	0	0	0	227,703,003
Statutory	138,973,821	0	1,950,000,000	-2,951,205	2,086,022,616
Total Non-Budgetary	366,676,824	0	1,950,000,000	-2,951,205	2,313,725,619

Sources: Table prepared using data obtained from Treasury Board of Canada Secretariat, Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23, pp. 1-1.

In order to examine the *Supplementary Estimates (C) 2022-2023*, the committee held one meeting, on March 8, 2023, and questioned the Department of National Defence, Global Affairs Canada and Indigenous Services Canada, which are requesting a total of \$2.25 billion in voted appropriations, representing 48% of the total voted amount requested in the supplementary estimates.

In total, through the estimates process for the fiscal year 2022-2023, which included the Main Estimate and three supplementary estimates, \$224,585,064,412 were requested in voted budgetary appropriations and \$218,700,198,997 were reported as budgetary statutory expenditures.

This report highlights issues discussed during the examination of the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*.

1 DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The Canadian Armed Forces and the Department of National Defence stand ready to support a vision in which Canada is strong at home, secure in North America, and engaged in the world, with the Canadian Armed Forces doing its part in Canada's contributions to a more stable, peaceful world. The *National Defence Act* establishes the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces as separate entities, operating within the integrated National Defence Headquarters, as they pursue their primary responsibility of defending Canada and Canadians.

Committee Observations

As the Canadian Armed Forces and the Department of National Defence work to support Ukraine, the Committee calls on the Government of Canada to ensure that better measures for transparency, accountability and reporting are in place regarding the use of public funds.

Given that the current Defence Policy is outdated, the Department should release a new policy as soon as possible, including its investment plan to ensure transparency and accountability, as well as to provide a clear understanding of the department's priorities and how they will be achieved.

1.1 Estimates Overview

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*, the Department of National Defence is requesting additional voted appropriations of \$897,676,257, for various spending items including:

- \$500,000,000 to provide military aid to Ukraine;
- \$167,818,797 for Canada's military contribution to the Global Coalition to counter Daesh in the Middle East (Operation IMPACT); North Atlantic Treaty Organization assurance and deterrence measures in Central and Eastern Europe (Operation REASSURANCE); and United Nations peace support operations in Africa (Operation PRESENCE);
- \$57,118,245 for the North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD) command modernization and Canadian Armed Forces communications capabilities as announced in Budget 2021;
- \$56,498,008 for Canada's military mission in Ukraine (Operation UNIFIER) as announced in Budget 2022;
- \$55,000,000 for a number of capital investments previously approved and funded through the capital investment fund;
- \$15,700,000 for Counter terrorism and Maritime security operations in the Middle East (Operation ARTEMIS) as announced in Budget 2022;
- \$15,607,597 for the extension of the Interim Auxiliary Oiler replenishment vessel contract;
- \$12,179,192 to support improved health services for women and diverse members of the Canadian Armed Forces as announced in Budget 2022;
- \$8,769,026 to support culture change in the Canadian Armed Forces as announced in Budget 2022; and
- \$2,073,065 to support the North Warning System as announced in Budget 2021.

When transfers are included, this represents an increase of 3.5% compared to the Department of National Defence's total voted authorities to date of \$26,736,471,974.

Forecasted statutory expenditures for the Department of National Defence are increasing by \$36,832,247 due to contributions to employee benefit plans. The Department of National Defence's total proposed authorities to date, including voted and statutory expenditures and transfers, are \$28,432,845,730.

1.2 Military Support to Ukraine

On Canada's role in Ukraine, officials from the Department of National Defence stated that Canada has been committed to supporting Ukraine since 2015, providing training to over 30,000 members of the Ukrainian Armed Forces. They explained that the training has evolved from a skills perspective to a leadership development perspective since Russia's invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 and that the Canadian Armed Forces are also involved in basic training for Ukrainian soldiers in the United Kingdom, as well as providing tank engineering training and engineering support training.

According to the officials, the decisions regarding assistance for Ukraine are informed by listening to the Ukrainians in order to determine their requirements for both lethal and non-lethal support. They explained that the Canadian Armed Forces are involved in a broader international effort to coordinate equipment requirements for Ukraine and that from a Canadian Armed Forces perspective, the efforts have been toward working with our allies to best support Ukraine's needs, including funding of lethal and non-lethal equipment through the \$1.2 billion that the Government of Canada has provided.

The Canadian Armed Forces officials said that the requests made by Ukraine have evolved and changed over time, and while they have included request for winter clothing and equipment, fire power, ammunition and lethal aid remains a top priority due to the prolonged conflict.

1.3 Defence Policy Review

Officials from the Department of National Defence were asked about the updated defence policy that was announced in Budget 2022. The officials stated that they have been working on it diligently and that the results will be made public soon but they could not provide a specific timeline. The Committee notes that the current Defence Policy is outdated. The Department should release a new policy as soon as possible, including an investment plan, to ensure transparency and accountability, as well as to provide a clear understanding of the department's priorities and how they will be achieved.

1.4 Special and Professional Services

The committee raised questions about the Department of National Defence's spending on special and professional services, which amounted to \$5 billion in 2022-2023, including \$373 million in the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*. The officials explained that, due to a coding mechanism, of the funding requested in the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*, about \$250 million is for supporting Ukraine and that the coding mechanism used to report this transaction has made it appear as if the spending for special and professional services category was higher than it really is. The Committee considers that this is not acceptable as a standard practice and asks that the department correct its financial coding as soon as possible in order to provide accurate and useful information to Parliament and Canadians on its use of public funds.

In terms of the expenses for special and professional services by the department in 2022-23, the officials explained that this category includes a diverse range of activities such as payment services to accountants, lawyers, architects, engineers and scientific analysts.

1.5 North American Aerospace Defense Command

Regarding the \$57,118,245 and the \$2,073,065 funding requested in the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022-23* for the North American Aerospace Defense (NORAD) command modernization and Canadian Armed Forces communications capabilities, and for the North Warning System respectively, the representatives from the Department of National Defence explained that the funds are intended for the maintenance of the North Warning System, which is the current system that provides the surveillance and warnings to NORAD, particularly in the Arctic.

The officials indicated that the government made a commitment in 2022 to spend \$87 billion over the next 20 years to invest in initiatives related to NORAD, specifically investments that will improve surveillance and communication to stay on top of what is happening in the Arctic.

According to the officials, there is a need to develop our capacity to detect threats at greater distances as these threats become more lethal to Canada from a greater distance. The Committee was told that previously, it was necessary to be closer to the threat to deliver lethal effect but now that is no longer the case. As such, the officials emphasized the importance of improving our detection capabilities to continue to ensure the security and safety of Canada.

1.6 Culture Change

The officials were asked about the culture change in the military, particularly with regard to harassment and misconduct in the workplace. Officials stated that it is an issue that is at the heart of our effectiveness as a military. They emphasized that creating a sense of belonging among military personnel is crucial for the effectiveness of the Canadian Armed Forces. They explained that this involves both attracting new talent and ensuring that current members feel like they are part of a team. The officials noted that several activities and external reports have provided recommendations for improving the culture within the military, including addressing issues related to sexual misconduct. They underscored that while strategic plans and policies are important for driving long-term change, small-scale initiatives are also necessary to help people feel that progress is being made. Finally, the officials drew attention to recent initiatives aimed at driving change, including the establishment of leadership support teams and the revision of the Canadian Armed Forces Ethos: Trusted to Serve, which outlines the values and ethics that all Canadian Armed Forces members are expected to uphold.

2 GLOBAL AFFAIRS CANADA

Global Affairs Canada (GAC) is responsible for conducting Canada's international relations, including international development, consular services for Canadians and the Government of Canada's global network of missions.

Committee Observations

Global Affairs Canada is involved in multiple critical policy areas, particularly regarding climate change, foreign aid and support to Ukraine. Due to the importance of these subject matters and large amount of funding requested, GAC should provide timely and detailed reporting on the use of the requested funds and on the achievement of policy objectives in these areas.

2.1 Estimates Overview

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–2023*, GAC is requesting additional voted appropriations of \$589,123,302 for various items, including:

- \$370,000,000 to help developing countries address the impact of climate change;
- \$65,830,701 for Canada's Middle East Strategy (horizontal item);
- \$50,000,000 in support of a financial intermediary fund for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response;
- \$41,250,000 for humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan;
- \$18,000,000 for the provision of non-lethal military equipment to Ukraine, as announced in Budget 2022; and
- \$10,149,649 for increased costs related to foreign service allowances and payments of assessed contributions.

When transfers are included, the requested voted appropriations represent an increase of 7.0% compared to GAC's total voted authorities to date of \$9,041,291,151.

GAC's forecasted statutory expenditures are expected to increase by \$6,609,568, primarily because of contributions to employee benefit plans (\$4,029,568) and direct payments of \$2,580,000 to [international financial institutions](#), as required under the [International Development \(Financial Institutions\) Assistance Act](#). The department's total proposed budgetary authorities, which include both voted and statutory expenditures as well as transfers, amount to \$9,511,127,537.

2.2 Funding to Address the Impact of Climate Change

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*, Global Affairs Canada is requesting additional voted appropriations of \$370,000,000 to help developing countries address the impact of climate change.

Officials from GAC stated that \$250 million of the requested funding is to support the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)'s green economy transition initiative for developing countries while another amount of \$120 million is for the Climate Investment Funds Accelerated Coal Transition Investment Program. Officials explained that they are improving their coordination with other donor nations to achieve the objectives of the funds since both the EBRD and the Climate Investment Funds are multi-

donor funds. Specifically, for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) which are unable to take on more debt, there is a grant portion of the funding through bilateral channels that are accessible to them.

Additionally, commenting on Canada's commitment under the Paris Agreement, officials from GAC explained that their funding is 100% aligned with the Paris Agreement. It includes a \$5.3 billion commitment under the overarching framework of the Feminist International Assistance Policy and the Paris Agreement. In their written follow-up response, they detailed that Canada's climate finance commitment includes three public policy targets: to allocate at least 40% of funding to climate adaptation projects, at least 20% to projects that leverage nature-based climate solutions and projects that contribute biodiversity co-benefits, and to ensure that at least 80% of projects integrate gender equality. Officials added that while the federal government has already started accepting proposals under programs such as the Climate Finance Initiative, other programs are still under negotiation, including Canada's share of contributions to the loss and damage fund. The negotiations, led by Environment and Climate Change Canada, are being conducted by a working group. An update on the matter may be forthcoming at COP 28 in November 2023.

2.3 Funding for International Pandemic Prevention Efforts

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*, Global Affairs Canada is requesting additional voted appropriations of \$50,000,000 in support of “a financial intermediary fund for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response.”

Officials from GAC told us that the Financial Intermediary Fund for Pandemic Prevention, Preparedness and Response is a World Bank initiative with \$1.6 billion in total resources from a coalition of donors, of which Canada is an inaugural donor. Officials explained that Canada's contribution will support improved national disease surveillance, expanded laboratory and testing capacity, strengthened data-sharing platform, and enhanced community-level health system resilience. Officials added that the funding will be allocated through a series of calls for proposals, with the priority given to applications from developing countries that partner with international agencies such as United Nations or World Bank entities.

2.4 Canada's Support to Ukraine

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*, Global Affairs Canada is requesting additional voted appropriations of \$18,000,000 for the provision of non-lethal military equipment to Ukraine, as announced in Budget 2022.

During their appearance before the committee, officials from GAC stated that, since the start of the war in February 2022, the total funding to support Ukraine has exceeded \$5.3 billion across all relevant departments, including the Department of National Defence, Finance Canada and Global Affairs Canada as well as Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada with its domestic expenditures. After their appearance, in their written follow-up response, they provided an updated breakdown of Canada's support to Ukraine by area of support and specific programs. The more up-to-date figures shows that, as of March 15, 2023, Canada has committed over \$5.48 billion in total support of Ukraine, including \$2.6 billion in “Economic Aid”, \$1.3 billion in “Military Assistance and Defence” and \$1 billion in “Immigration Measures.” The breakdown of the costs is included in the Annex of this report.

Additionally, officials noted the efforts by communities across Canada to support Ukraine, including organizations such as the Ukrainian Canadian Congress. Officials said they are in regular contact with these organizations, which are conducting a variety of support programs on their own, but it is not possible for GAC to track all individual efforts.

3 INDIGENOUS SERVICES CANADA

Indigenous Services Canada (ISC) works with First Nations, Inuit and Métis to provide them access to various services, including primary health care, education, water and wastewater systems, housing, community infrastructure, social programs, and emergency management.

Committee Observations

Indigenous Services Canada should provide greater clarity on the funding provided through the Department, including the distribution of the funding and a more fulsome explanation of programs throughout the country. This will provide the Committee and Canadians with a clearer understanding of the relationship with Indigenous partners and enable the identification of any gaps, shortcomings or oversights in programming.

3.1 Estimates Overview

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–2023*, the ISC is requesting additional voted appropriations of \$764,123,013 for various spending items, including:

- \$271,058,012 to reimburse First Nations and emergency management service providers for on-reserve response and recovery activities;
- \$170,867,900 for the continued implementation of Jordan's Principle;
- \$90,000,000 for First Nations Child and Family Services Program;
- \$69,623,880 to advance adult education for First Nations;
- \$49,851,700 for the implementation of the regional education agreement with the First Nations Education Council in Quebec as announced in Budget 2022;
- \$33,561,322 for the Urban Programming for Indigenous Peoples Program; and
- \$33,400,000 to strengthen employment and skills for youth.

When transfers are included, these requested voted appropriations of \$764,123,013 represent an increase of 1.8% compared to ISC's total voted authorities to date of \$44,698,302,615. Forecasted statutory expenditures for the department are increasing by \$1,818,158 due to contributions to employee benefit plans. The department's total proposed budgetary authorities to date, including voted and statutory expenditures and transfers, are \$44,849,894,957.

3.2 Income Support for On-reserve Residents and Status Indians in the Yukon Territory

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022-23*, Indigenous Services Canada is requesting an additional \$3,000,000, in grants for a total of \$20,000,000, and an additional \$43,400,000 in contributions for a total of \$1,301,328,089. These funds are identified as grants and contributions "to provide income support to on-reserve residents and Status Indians in the Yukon Territory." The Committee requested further information on these funds and were provided with a written response from Indigenous Services Canada.

In their written follow-up response, officials from ISC explained in detail the differences between grants and contributions. Specifically, a grant is a transfer payment subject to pre-established eligibility and other entitlement criteria while a contribution is a transfer payment subject to performance conditions specified in a funding agreement. In terms of accountability, a grant is not subject to being accounted for by a recipient nor normally subject to audit by the department, although the recipient may be required to report on results achieved. On the other hand, a contribution is to be accounted for and is subject to audit.

At a subsequent meeting prior to the completion of this report, ISC apologized for a misunderstanding and the confusion in the way the line item is described in the table as it gives the impression that all the funds are directed toward the Yukon. Officials further explained that these funds, when all regrouped together, are not all going to the Yukon. It is the total funding for income supports throughout the country.

3.3 Funding to Support Child and Family Services in Indigenous Communities

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*, Indigenous Services Canada is requesting multiple funding items for Indigenous children and family services, including \$170 million for the continued implementation of Jordan's Principle; \$90 million for First Nations Child and Family Services Program; and \$8 million to advance the implementation and operationalization of Indigenous children and family services' laws.

Officials from ISC stated that Child and Family Services program is undergoing a reform following the adoption of Bill C-92, which aims to transfer accountability and ownership of Child and Family Services to the communities. In the meantime, the existing First Nations and Child and Family Services program will continue to be funded separately. Additionally, ISC also requests funds for the continued implementation of Jordan's Principle. Officials said they have the legal obligation to bridge the gaps within their programs by reimbursing the cost-of-service claims from agencies on reserve. To fulfil this obligation, ISC makes requests for additional funds based on the demand for services every year.

3.4 Funding for First Nations Emergency Management

In the *Supplementary Estimates (C), 2022–23*, Indigenous Services Canada is requesting \$271,058,012 to reimburse First Nations and emergency management service providers for on-reserve response and recovery activities.

On this matter, officials from ISC explained that emergency management is generally a provincial responsibility but, in the case of on-reserve communities, the Minister of Indigenous Services has accepted that responsibility. Specifically, this requested funding is for response and recovery, as well as prevention and preparedness. A portion of the funding will be used to partner with implicated organizations to collect more information so that they can be more proactive and have better mitigation measures when emergencies occur.

APPENDIX – BREAKDOWN OF CANADA’S SUPPORT TO UKRAINE

Canada's Support to Ukraine as of March 15,2023	
Area of Support	Committed (CAD)
Cultural Protection	\$4,800,000
· UNESCO to protect Ukraine’s heritage sites	\$4,800,000
Development Assistance	\$96,000,000
· Funding for Emerging Priorities	\$35,000,000
· United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support those impacted by Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV)	\$7,000,000
· Dairy processing plant in western Ukraine	\$2,000,000
· Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to support the procurement of grain storage and lab equipment	\$52,000,000
Economic Aid	\$2,615,000,000
· Loan Resources through the IMF Administered Account for Ukraine (FIN)	\$1,450,000,000
· Bilateral Loans through <i>Bretton Woods and Related Agreements Act</i> (FIN)	\$500,000,000
· A loan guarantee* to enable, together with others, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to provide a EUR 300 million loan to Naftogaz, Ukraine’s state-owned gas company, to help keep the heat and lights on in Ukraine this winter.	\$50,000,000
· Ukraine Sovereignty Bonds, the equivalent proceeds of which were channeled to Ukraine through the IMF Administered Account (FIN)	\$500,000,000
· Removal of tariffs on imports from Ukraine for one year	
· Revocation of Most-Favoured-Nation tariff status from Russia and Belarus	
· Tariff revenues collected on imports from Russia and Belarus to repair Kyiv’s power grid.**	\$115,000,000
Humanitarian Assistance***	\$320,000,000
Immigration Measures (2022-23 - 2031-22)	\$1,025,500,000
· Immigration, Refugees and Citizenship Canada Other Government Departments	\$914,800,000
· Forgone revenue	\$65,600,000
· Other Government Departments	\$45,100,000
Military Assistance and Defence	\$1,338,000,000
· Military Assistance (DND)	\$1,075,000,000
· Other Security/Defence Sector Assistance (Operation UNIFIER)	\$263,000,000
Security and Stabilization Support	\$81,116,000
· New funding for mine action	\$3,000,000
· PSOP police stabilization and accountability project	\$4,800,000
· Contribution to Prevention and Response to CRSV Trust Fund	\$4,500,000
· Additional contribution to Rescue and Resilience Ukrainian civil society	\$3,000,000
· Integrating standards to address CRSV	\$136,000
· OSCE Support Program for Ukraine - Promoting Access to Criminal Justice in Ukraine	\$830,000
· International Commission of Missing Persons project	\$1,800,000
· Deployments through Justice Rapid Response - Ukraine	\$1,400,000
· Deployments through UN Women - Ukraine	\$600,000
· Allocation to the International Criminal Court (ICC)	\$2,000,000
· PSOP Additional Allocation	\$10,000,000
· PSOP Additional Security Sector Programming	\$3,850,000
· PSOP Countering Disinformation	\$3,000,000
· PSOP Mine Action	\$7,500,000
· Weapons Threat Reduction Program - CBRN	\$12,200,000
· Weapons Threat Reduction Program – Demining Equipment****	\$22,500,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	\$5,480,416,000
*The loan guarantee is for EUR 36.5 million; \$50M CAD is an approximate. If the guarantee is called, the ultimate fiscal impact in CAD would be subject to the exchange rate at the time the guarantee is paid out, and will be absorbed by the fiscal framework. There is no disbursement with the loan guarantee; FIN would only disburse if something goes wrong, which is the nature of a guarantee.	
**In making this commitment to Ukraine through the World Bank’s Ukraine Relief, Recovery, Reconstruction and Reform Multi-Donor Trust Fund (URTF), Canada became the first G7 country to meet the June 2022 G7 Leaders’	

commitment to explore opportunities to use revenues collected through tariff measures against Russia to assist Ukraine.

*** Includes the most-recent allocation of \$10M to the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to procure and distribute generators (as announced by the Minister of International Development).

**** Includes \$7,500,000 from the Ukraine Resilience & Recovery Submission, and \$15,000,000 from the International Assistance Envelope Crisis Pool.

Acronyms and initialisms:

CBRN	Chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear
CRSV	Conflict-Related Sexual Violence
DND	Department of National Defence
FIN	Department of Finance Canada
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
PSOP	Peace and Stabilization Operations Program
UNESCO	The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

WITNESSES

March 8, 2022

Global Affairs Canada

- Anick Ouellette, Assistant Deputy Minister and Chief Financial Officer, Corporate Planning, Finance and Information
- Annie Boyer, Director General and Deputy Chief Financial Officer
- Kati Csaba, Executive Director, Ukraine Bureau
- Cam Do, Director General, Innovative and Climate Finance Bureau
- Jess Dutton, Director General, Middle East
- Peter Lundy, Director General, Indo-Pacific Strategy Secretariat
- Joshua Tabah, Director General, Health and Nutrition

Indigenous Services Canada

- Marc Geoffrion, Deputy Chief Financial Officer
- Sylvain Souligny, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister, Regional Operations
- Ian Kenney, Acting Assistant Deputy Minister, Education and Social Development Programs and Partnership Sector
- Stephen Traynor, Director General, Lands and Environmental Management Branch

Department of National Defence and the Canadian Armed Forces

- Lieutenant-General Frances Allen, Vice Chief of the Defence Staff
- Troy Crosby, Assistant Deputy Minister (Materiel)
- Cheri Crosby, Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance) and Chief Financial Officer