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The Cost of Canada's Constitutional Monarchy: 2005

Commissioned by the Monarchist League of Canada
& a complete revision of a survey first issued in 1999

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Survey Highlights

- Canada's Royal Family and Vice-Regal officeholders undertake over 4000 engagements a year
- A visibly expanded Governor Generalcy that recalls Canada's history, reflects Canada's present and affirms Canada's distinct identity into the future, served Canada's Oct. 2004 population of 32,040,300 at a cost of \$1.28 per person.
- Lieutenant Governors' Offices were assisted in their service to the Crown, and so to Canada's Oct. 2004 population of 32,040,300, at a cost to the federal government of 25 cents per person.
- In the second edition of this study, undertaken in 2002, based on the official government Estimates, it was reported that the cost of the Canadian Crown for 2001-02 totaled \$34,127,653. Based on a July 1, 2001, population of 31,081,500, we calculated that the cost of the Crown was \$1.10 per Canadian. Since actual spending proved higher by \$3,624,321, the cost in reality was \$1.21 per Canadian.
- This third edition of *The Cost of Canada's Constitutional Monarchy*, based on the same official government Estimates, now calculates that the cost of the Canadian Crown for 2003-04 totaled \$49,275,867. Based on a StatsCan population estimate of 32,040,300 as of October 1, 2004, the cost of the Crown is \$1.54 per Canadian.
- By way of comparison, the Canadian Monarchy costs less than the Senate (\$2.52/Canadian), less than one half the budget of the Canadian Museum of Civilization (\$3.19/Canadian), and approximately the same as the Canadian Firearms Centre (\$1.55/Canadian).
- Overseas the Irish President's Establishment (similar to the Office of the Governor General) costs Irish taxpayers \$0.83 per head.
- \$1.40 is the cost per head of the Monarchy to residents of the United Kingdom, in return for which The Queen gives back the equivalent of \$6.69 to each subject in revenue from the Crown Estate which The Queen surrendered to the Treasury at the beginning of her Reign.

This survey, the third to be completed, is particularly pertinent given certain 'controversies' which emerged in the media since 2002, through various articles and reports focusing on the previous Governor General's spending. Almost all of these criticized the Rt. Hon. Adrienne Clarkson for squandering taxpayers' money on lavish "junkets" and society parties. Using this for political advantage, a number of politicians joined in the chorus against the sitting Governor General. However, in reality these reports and actions, as well as the ensuing anger they stirred up in the Canadian populace, only served to illustrate just how unaware Canadians and parliamentarians were about the roles and duties of the Governor General, how the office was funded, and who approved the budgets.

This report makes clear that Her Majesty's representatives in Canada carry out hundreds of community, ceremonial, and constitutional duties, representing both The Queen and Canadians at home and around the world. They do this with the assistance of many federal and provincial government departments and volunteers, and all at what is actually a very low cost to each Canadian.

Government accounts for the 2003-2004 fiscal year provide the most accurate information available. Thus, these figures, together with Statistics Canada's October 1, 2004, population numbers¹, are used as the basis of this report.

¹ Statistics Canada; Demographic Statistics;
www.statcan.ca



1— The Canadian Crown

In Canada, the principal responsibility of the Crown is to oversee the smooth and stable constitutional operation of the country's eleven sovereign governments. However, because Canada's Queen is a pan-national figure, being Monarch of sixteen separate nations, she cannot be in all of her Realms all of the time. Instead, The Queen operates out of offices in her main residence, Buckingham Palace. However, none of the associated costs, including those for the Household that assists Her Majesty, are borne by the Canadian taxpayer. Rather, these funds, known as the Civil List, are voted by the UK Parliament. This reimbursement of the Sovereign's expenses is, in fact, the return of a small portion of the revenue from the Crown Lands that are surrendered by the Monarch to Parliament at the beginning of each reign.

Because Her Majesty cannot be in all her Realms simultaneously, she assigns governors in each country outside of the United Kingdom, who perform the constitutional and ceremonial duties of the Crown on her behalf. (In Great Britain, Counsellors of State are appointed to act in The Queen's absence.) For Canada Her Majesty, on the advice of her Canadian Prime Minister, appoints a Governor General. The Prime Minister also nominates Lieutenant Governors who are appointed by the Governor General in Council. Together they exercise the powers of the Crown on a day-to-day basis, with the Governor General's authority stemming from the Letters Patent issued by His Late Majesty King George VI in 1947.

Only when the Sovereign is in Canada, or acting on behalf of Canada, does the federal government or any provincial government support Her Majesty in the performance of her duties. Otherwise, Her Majesty's Canadian governments pay only for the Governors in their exercising of the powers of the Crown on The Queen's behalf. This includes costs for items such as security, travel, residences, offices, and military and award ceremonies.

Thus, the cost of the Monarchy to Canadians does not include the provision of income or support to The Queen or the Royal Family; meaning Canada is a kingdom whose citizens pay nothing towards the general expenses of their Monarch. Rather, the costs incurred are on behalf of an institution, the structure of government called "constitutional monarchy," and to all those officers who execute the necessary functions of such a system.

This report outlines the cost of maintaining these officers, their households, offices and staff. In essence, it reveals the surprisingly small cost of what constitutes the bedrock of the Canadian system of government.

2— Regal and Vice-Regal Service



There are, of course, substantial demands placed on the Regal and Vice-Regal Officeholders. The number of engagements each undertakes in a year can attest to this. Also, the posts are no sinecure, nor a Monday through Friday, 9am to 5pm "job". Rather, engagements take place throughout the year, including weekends and evenings. It is important to keep this in mind when assessing the cost of Canada's Crown.

Though the members of the Royal Family and the Governors undertake a monumental number of engagements throughout the year, tallying the exact number is a difficult task. Between the provinces there is variation between the definition of the term "function". As well, some Lieutenant Governors keep accurate records of the number of functions attended, while other offices do not.

In this context, an "engagement" is any event attended by a member of the Royal Family or a Governor. Her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses, Excellencies or Honours may be the host or a guest, and may perform numerous tasks ranging from giving a short speech to presiding over a lengthy ceremony.

When the numbers are totaled, the sheer volume of Regal and Vice-Regal engagements attests to the significance and increased popularity of the Canadian Crown.

2.1— Engagements Undertaken by The Royal Family

The following list of Royal engagements outlines all of the Homecomings by members of the Royal Family over the past three and a half years, as well as engagements undertaken overseas. However, only some of these visits were official; that is, at the invitation of Her Majesty's federal government. The rest were "working visits," meaning they were initiated through partnership between several organizations such as the Duke of Edinburgh Awards, charities, Canadian Armed Forces regiments, and provincial governments.

While a very detailed itinerary is always issued for official visits, one which outlines all the public engagements for a member of the Royal Family, those who are organizing working visits will not necessarily do the same. Thus, the numbers listed below are probably slightly less than the actual number of engagements undertaken by members of Canada's Royal Family.

2002

- HM The Queen with HRH the Duke of Edinburgh: 36 in Nunavut, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and the National Capital
- HM The Queen: 5 in British Columbia, Ontario, and the National Capital
- HRH the Duke of Edinburgh: 9 in Nunavut, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario, New Brunswick, and the National Capital
- HRH the Earl of Wessex: 7 in Ontario
- HRH Prince Michael of Kent: 60 in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia

Total: 117

2003

- HRH the Princess Royal: 14 in Ontario
- HRH the Duke of York: 16 in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec
- HRH the Earl of Wessex: 23 in Saskatchewan
- HRH Prince Michael of Kent: 4 in Manitoba

Total: 57

2004

- HM The Queen: 1 in France
- HRH the Duke of Edinburgh: 1 in Ontario
- HRH the Prince of Wales: 1 in France
- HRH the Princess Royal: 27 in Saskatchewan, Ontario, and France
- HRH Prince Michael of Kent: 9 in Ontario

Total: 39

2005

- HM The Queen with HRH the Duke of Edinburgh: 22 in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the United Kingdom
- HM The Queen: 11 in Alberta and Saskatchewan
- HRH the Duke of Edinburgh: 7 in Alberta and Saskatchewan
- TRH the Earl and Countess of Wessex: 36 in Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland & Labrador, and the United Kingdom

Total: 76²

Table 1 – Engagements undertaken by Vice-Regal Officeholders			
	2002	2003	2004
Governor General of Canada	944	904	538
Lt. Gov. of Prince Edward Island	391	347	356
Lt. Gov. of Newfoundland & Labrador	N/A	275	410
Lt. Gov. of Nova Scotia	250	250	250
Lt. Gov. of New Brunswick	600	140*	700
Lt. Gov. of Quebec	500	400	400
Lt. Gov. of Ontario	435	332	326
Lt. Gov. of Manitoba	N/A	N/A	169**
Lt. Gov. of Saskatchewan	298	235	350
Lt. Gov. of Alberta	549	400	309
Lt. Gov. of British Columbia	324	345	357
Total	4291	3628	4165

* The current Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick was installed August 2003. Thus, the number for 2003 is only for the months of August to December.

** The current Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba was installed June 30, 2004. His Honour's Executive Assistant stated that records pertaining to the previous Lieutenant Governor were removed from their offices, and so could only provide the number of engagements from June to December 2004.

² The number of Royal engagements for these four years was tallied from various media and government sources.

2.2— Engagements Undertaken by Vice Regal Officeholders

Like the members of the Royal Family, the Governor General travels from coast to coast to participate in a vast number of events and engagements, from round-table discussions to ceremonies and games, in an effort to experience and learn about the lives of Canadians in every region, as well as to provide a link between them. As well, some Order of Canada investitures now take place in cities other than Ottawa.

The previous Governor General spent considerable time outside of her official residences, visiting communities around the country. The Governor General also hosted receptions and other gatherings, such as the Winter Levee and a summertime garden party at Rideau Hall, thus allowing the building and grounds to become a national gathering place.³

The Lieutenant Governors perform much the same tasks for their provinces, traveling around the province as well as hosting engagements at Government House or the Lieutenant Governor’s Suite (for example, over 23,000 people visit Her Majesty’s official residence in Nova Scotia each year).

The numbers in Table 1 illustrate the stable and continuing popularity of The Queen’s Canadian representatives across the country.⁴

2.2.1— Note: Vice-Regal service

The total for 2004 shows a significant decrease from the reported 5070 engagements undertaken by Vice-Regal Representatives in 2001. This can be attributed to two factors. Firstly, the former Governor General undertook only half of her usual 900 engagements in 2004 due to the expected (though never realised) end of her time in office, as well as a federal election that year. Secondly, the current Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba was installed in June of 2004, and thus the number reflects only half a year’s worth of engagements.

It should also be mentioned that the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario participated in 110 media interviews in 2004. This considerable media presence allowed for Mr. Bartleman’s concerns pertaining to social activism (encouragement of Aboriginal youth, reduction of stigmas about mental illness, and the Lieutenant Governor’s Book Program) to be brought directly into Ontarians’ homes. It also emphasised that the role of the Lieutenant Governor far exceeds merely ceremonial duties.

2.3— Regal and Vice-Regal Service Summary

Engagements undertaken by members of the Royal Family:	39
Engagements undertaken by Vice-Regal Officeholders:	4165
Total:	4204



Members of the Royal Family and Canadian Vice-Regal Officeholders undertook over 4000 engagements in their service to the Crown in 2004

³ From the Governor General’s website, www.gg.ca
⁴ The numbers of Vice-Regal engagements were provided by the Office of the Governor General and Offices of the Lieutenant Governors.



The Rt Hon Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada, with Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands, 2005

3— Official Royal Homecomings and Governor General’s State Visits



3.1— Official Royal Homecomings

As demonstrated above, members of the Royal Family participate in many engagements in Canada during official or working Homecomings. However, because official visits are at the invitation of the federal government, and organized in conjunction with Canadian Heritage, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the Department of National Defence, only they are paid for by federal funds. The costs of a working visit are covered by the host organization/s, and thus not drawn from government funds. The only expense to taxpayers is for security, as deemed necessary by the RCMP.


The following list outlines the expenditures for official Royal Homecomings.

2001
HRH the Prince of Wales traveled to Saskatchewan, and Yukon
Total federal expense: \$589,259
2002
HM The Queen and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh toured Canada for Her Majesty’s Golden Jubilee
Total federal expense: \$6,340,936 ⁵
2005
HM The Queen and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh traveled to Saskatchewan and Manitoba to celebrate their Centenaries in Confederation
Total estimated federal and provincial expense: \$5,300,000 ⁶

⁵ Canadian Heritage, Office of Ceremonial and Symbols Promotion
⁶ Tallied from totals given by the Govt. of Alberta, the Govt. of Saskatchewan, and Canadian Heritage

3.1.1— Official Royal Homecomings Expenditure Summary

2001	\$589,259
2002	\$6,340,936
2005	\$5,300,000
Total	\$12,230,195
Canadian population	÷31,465,708
	0.38868



Based on a median population since 2001 of 31,465,708, official Royal Visits from 2001 to 2005 cost Canadians 39 cents per person

3.2— Governor General’s State Visits and Other Foreign Travel

From time to time either a member of the Royal Family or the Governor General will undertake, at the invitation of Her Majesty’s Canadian ministers, a number of engagements abroad. This may be for an official State Visit; a call on Canadian troops, either at ceremonies or at their base camps; or attendance at various other types of observance.

2004 saw HM The Queen travel to France to participate in the Canadian commemoration of the 60th anniversary of the Normandy Landings, as well as HRH the Prince of Wales’ visit to the Canadian Cemetery at Bény-sur-Mer. Because Her Majesty and Prince Charles were already in France participating in other events on behalf of the United Kingdom, there was very little cost to the Canadian government for their attendance at events on behalf of Canada.

However, when the Governor General travels abroad, as Her Majesty’s representative, it is both at the request and at the expense of the Canadian federal government. Such trips are usually instigated by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, in close consultation with the Office of the Governor General and the Privy Council Office. A number of other departments and agencies are

also involved in the organization and execution of the trip, including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the Department of National Defence, and Canadian Heritage.

The amounts spent by the above mentioned departments on State Visits and other travel by the previous Governor General is included in the overall totals for each department listed later in this report. The following list outlines some of the Rt. Hon. Adrienne Clarkson's overseas trips on behalf of Canada over the past several years.

2002

- Visit to wounded Canadian troops in Germany
- Visit to the United Kingdom – HM The Queen Mother's funeral
- Visit to the United Kingdom – The Queen's dinner for Commonwealth Governors General, and attendance at Golden Jubilee events
- Visit to Canadian troops in the Persian Gulf

2003

- State Visit to Russia, Finland and Iceland
- Visit to Madrid, Spain – State Funeral for victims of the terrorist bombings
- Visit to Canadian troops in Kabul, Afghanistan

2004

- Visit to Normandy, France – 60th Anniversary of D-Day
- Visit to Italy – 60th Anniversary of the Italian Campaign
- Visit to Nairobi, Kenya –Summit for a Mine Free World
- Visit to Canadian troops in Kabul, Afghanistan

2005

- Visit to Kiev, Ukraine and the United Kingdom – Inauguration of Viktor Yushchenko as President of Ukraine, and audience of The Queen at Sandringham
- Visit to the United Kingdom – Service of Prayer and Dedication for TRH the Prince of Wales and the Duchess of Cornwall
- Visit to Vatican City – Coronation of Pope Benedict XVI
- Visit to Spain, Germany, the Netherlands, and Russia – Academic conference, opening of the Canadian Embassy in Berlin, 60th Anniversary of the liberation of the Netherlands, and 60th Anniversary of the end of World War II



Governor General Earl Grey (3rd from right) with Prime Minister Laurier (far left) at the ceremony marking the inauguration of Saskatchewan, 1904



Above: Governor General Georges Vanier walks with US President John F. Kennedy, 1961

Above right: Governor General Romeo LeBlanc with South African President Nelson Mandela, 1998

4— The Governor General



As stated earlier, the Governor General acts in the absence of Canada's Monarch, and thus her responsibilities are very similar to those of the Sovereign. Through the issuing of awards, on behalf of The Queen (who is the Fount of Honour), she draws attention to the achievements and bravery of outstanding Canadians, whether civilian or military. She also stirs up national pride and unity – “In the contemplation of our wholeness, lies the symbolic importance of the Governor General: the identification of this post with inclusiveness – the inclusiveness that lies at the core of Canadian society, at its best,” as the Rt. Hon. Adrienne Clarkson said. Or, as the late Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey put it, “to encourage the spirit of nationhood and warn against its neglect”.

The Governor General also performs ceremonial functions; oversees the constitutional functioning of the federal government; summons and dissolves Parliament; selects a Prime Minister; offers advice, encouragement and warning to the government; and exercises The Queen's reserve powers, should the need arise.

4.1— The Office of the Governor General

The federal government annually grants the Office of the Governor General a sum of money to enable The Queen's representative to perform her essential duties. In the Estimates for the year beginning in April of 2005, the Governor General's Office was granted \$13,694,000 as an operating budget. These funds provide “for the payment of the Governor General's salary, for the costs of the Governor General's annual program including visits within Canada and abroad, for citizen access and visitors' services program at Rideau Hall and the operation of the office and residences.”

The federal government also allocates monies to the Office of the Governor General for the Honours Program. This provides for “the administration of programs in the National Honours system,” which includes the Order of Canada, the Order of Military Merit, the Meritorious Service Decorations, Bravery Decorations, the Order of Merit of the Police Forces, and certain other recognitions to citizens, such as the Caring Canadians Award. For the year beginning in April 2005, this amount is set at \$5,001,000.

In addition, the 2004-2005 fiscal year saw \$365,000 granted for “expenditures in respect of the activities performed by former Governors General,” who are given offices and small budgets in support of their continuing public activities.⁷



⁷ Government of Canada 2005-2006 Estimates; Part II; Section 13; Pg. 3

Added up, these figures total \$19,060,000, which is comprised of the expenditures shown in the following tables. This number for 2005 is slightly less than the \$19,332,059 spent in 2004.

4.1.1— Estimates for the Office of the Governor General

2005-2006

Personnel	\$11,453,000
Transportation and Communication	\$1,956,000
Information	\$646,000
Professional and special services	\$1,808,000
Rentals	\$234,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$63,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$1,040,000
Construction and/or acquisition of machinery and equipment	\$1,495,000
Transfer payments	\$365,000
Total⁸	\$19,060,000

Another way of breaking down the budgetary allowance for the Governor General is as follows:

Program expenditures	\$16,702,000
Salary of the Governor General	\$114,000
Annuities payable under the Governor General's Act	\$354,000
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$1,890,000
Total⁹	\$19,060,000

2004-2005

Personnel	\$11,598,000
Transportation and Communication	\$1,914,000
Information	\$839,000
Professional and special services	\$2,401,000
Rentals	\$284,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$92,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$1,688,000
Transfer payments	\$365,000
Total¹⁰	\$19,181,000

Program expenditures	\$16,684,000
Salary of the Governor General	\$110,000
Annuities payable under the Governor General's Act	\$354,000
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$2,033,000
Total¹¹	\$19,181,000

4.1.2— Expenditures of the Office of the Governor General

2003-2004

Personnel	\$12,413,000
Transportation and Communication	\$1,493,000
Information	\$629,000
Professional and special services	\$2,067,000
Rentals	\$228,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$63,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$1,314,000
Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	\$861,000
Transfer payments	\$280,000
Other subsidies & Payments	(\$16,000)
Total Expenditure¹²	\$19,332,000

Program expenditures	\$17,062,782
Salary of the Governor General	\$110,126
Annuities payable under the Governor General's Act	\$280,259
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$1,878,500
Spending of proceeds from the disposal of Crown assets	\$392
Total¹³	\$19,332,059

⁸ Government of Canada 2005-2006 Estimates; Part II; Section 1; Pg. 42-43
⁹ Government of Canada 2005-2006 Estimates; Part II; Section 13; Pg. 2
¹⁰ Government of Canada 2004-2005 Estimates; Part II; Section 1; Pg. 30-31
¹¹ Government of Canada 2004-2005 Estimates; Part II; Section 11; Pg. 2
¹² Government of Canada 2004 Public Accounts of Canada; Vol. II; Table 3; Pg. 20
¹³ Government of Canada 2004 Public Accounts of Canada; Vol. II; Section 11; Pg. 237

2002-2003	
Personnel	\$11,681,000
Transportation and Communication	\$1,849,000
Information	\$846,000
Professional and special services	\$2,629,000
Rentals	\$284,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$92,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$1,544,000
Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	\$1,147,000
Transfer payments	\$316,000
Other subsidies	\$188,000
Total Expenditure ¹⁴	\$20,576,000

Program expenditures	\$18,265,356
Salary of the Governor General	\$108,100
Annuities payable under the Governor General's Act	\$315,721
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$1,880,523
Spending of proceeds from the disposal of Crown assets	\$6000
Total ¹⁵	\$20,575,700

2001-2002	
Personnel	\$8,645,000
Transportation and Communication	\$1,485,000
Information	\$924,000
Professional and special services	\$1,947,000
Rentals	\$184,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$19,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$1,385,000
Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	\$472,000
Transfer payments	\$255,000
Total Expenditure ¹⁶	\$15,316,000

Program expenditures	\$13,692,978
Salary of the Governor General	\$102,875
Annuities payable under the Governor General's Act	\$254,751
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$1,265,000
Total ¹⁷	\$15,315,604

To better gauge spending trends, it is helpful to examine the amount of funds recorded as necessary to maintain the Governor General beyond recent years. For the fiscal year 1990-1991, the public accounts recorded expenditures as follows:

1990-1991	
Personnel	\$7,321,000
Transportation and Communication	\$896,000
Information	\$428,000
Professional and special services	\$838,000
Rentals	\$135,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$43,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$1,120,000
Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	\$188,000
Transfer payments	\$12,000
Total Expenditure ¹⁸	\$10,981,000

Program expenditures	\$9,655,874
Salary of the Governor General	\$89,814
Annuities payable under the Governor General's Act	\$335,621
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$900,000
Total ¹⁹	\$10,981,309

4.3— Official Residences

4.3.1— Rideau Hall

Her Majesty’s official Canadian residence, the heritage property Rideau Hall, is not only where the offices of the Governor General are located, but also where visiting heads of state are welcomed, and awards and other ceremonies are

¹⁴ *Government of Canada 2003 Public Accounts of Canada*; Vol. II; Part I; Section 1; Table 3; Pg. 14

¹⁵ *Government of Canada 2003 Public Accounts of Canada*; Vol. II; Part I; Section 10; Pg. 3

¹⁶ *Government of Canada 2002 Public Accounts of Canada*; Vol. II; Part I; Section 1; Table 3; Pg. 14

¹⁷ *Government of Canada 2002 Public Accounts of Canada*; Vol. II; Part I; Section 10; Pg. 10

¹⁸ *Government of Canada 1991 Public Accounts of Canada*; Vol. II; Part I; Section 1; Table 3; Pg. 14

¹⁹ *Government of Canada 1991 Public Accounts of Canada*; Vol. II; Part I; Section 13; Pg. 3



The main facade of Rideau Hall



An overall view of La Citadelle

held. There is a very popular visitors’ program at Rideau Hall (the only Capital Region Official Residence open to the public) which welcomes some 150,000 visitors each year.

While expenses such as staff salaries, office requirements and the visitors’ centre, are covered by the budget for the Office of the Governor General, the property itself is maintained and upgraded by the National Capital Commission (NCC), a Crown Corporation which also cares for another five of the Official Residences of the federal government. The Hall itself is approximately 100,000 sq. ft., and sits on an 80 acre site along with 26 other structures.

In 1999 Treasury Board approved \$31,350,000 in capital expenditures for a six-year plan to upgrade Canada’s Official Residences managed by the NCC. For Rideau Hall this included expanding the visitors centre, work on greenhouses, replacement of chairs, as well as a \$4,400,000 project to repair the masonry and wrought-iron fence which surrounds the entire property. In 2003 the NCC also received permission to redirect a further \$5,500,000 to fund health and safety repairs throughout the Official Residences.

For 2003-2004, the total cost of Rideau Hall for the NCC was **\$9,887,000**.²⁰

Table 2 – National Capital Commission expenditures for Rideau Hall							
Expenditure	1998-99 Accounts	1999-00 Accounts	2000-01 Accounts	2001-02 Accounts	2002-03 Accounts	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Estimates
Operating	\$1,565,729	\$1,756,374	\$2,527,028	\$3,979,079	\$3,900,000	\$4,516,000	\$4,451,000
Capital	\$1,171,737	\$2,778,412	\$2,873,009	\$4,459,085	\$7,000,000	\$5,371,000	\$639,000
Total	\$2,737,466	\$4,534,786	\$5,400,037	\$8,438,164	\$10,900,000	\$9,887,000	\$5,090,000

Table 3 – Department of Public Works and Government Services expenditures for La Citadelle							
Expenditure	1998-99 Accounts	1999-00 Accounts	2000-01 Accounts	2001-02 Accounts	2002-03 Accounts	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Estimates
Total	\$440,547	\$515,919	\$504,074	\$707,194	\$912,617	\$1,228,000	\$828,174

4.3.2— La Citadelle

La Citadelle, constructed between 1820 and 1850, is the Official Residence of the Governor General in Quebec City. The fortress remains a working military base, home to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal 22e Régiment, but it has also been a Vice-Regal residence since Lord Dufferin converted and upgraded a section of the Officers’ Quarters in 1872. Since that date, all Governors General have resided there for at least a fortnight each year.²¹

The previous Vice-Regal couple used La Citadelle more often than any other Governor General. As with Rideau Hall, Her Honour also opened La Citadelle to the public, offering access to the grounds and free tours throughout the summer months.

This decision to open La Citadelle to the public involved modernizing, replacing, and repairing certain elements of the building, as well as initiating an expanded visitors’ centre and staff. For instance, 2004 and 2005 saw increased fire protection services, as well as an increase in security costs. These additions and improvements, combined with inflation, have of course resulted in an increased budget for the residence over the past five years.²²

The expenses incurred in maintaining and running La Citadelle are covered by the budget of the Department of Public Works and Government Services. For 2003-2004 the overall cost was **\$1,228,000**.²³

4.4— Security for the Governor General

The Governor General, as the representative of the Sovereign, is accorded the same security protection by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) as a head of state. Some RCMP officers, as well as members of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, are also assigned to guard both persons and property at Rideau Hall and La Citadelle.

Because the position of Governor General is not one which is a 9am to 5pm, five day a week, “job” (in essence, the Governor General’s responsibilities never cease until her time in office has ended), whoever occupies the post must be constantly protected with round-the-clock presence of RCMP officers, including while on holiday, or on official trips abroad. The RCMP

²¹ http://www.gg.ca/governor_general/citadelle-fs_e.asp

²² The Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates; *Second Report on the Governor General of Canada: Role, Duties and Funding for Activities*; Part IV; Section 5

²³ Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates; Edited Evidence No. 004; 0955

alone determines the appropriate staffing level and security arrangements for the Governor General.

The RCMP provides protection to the Governor General at an approximate annual cost of **\$3,500,000**, a figure which has remained constant since 2000. The majority of this amount is for the salaries of RCMP officers and members of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires.²⁴

4.5— Transportation and Ceremonial Guard

It is the responsibility of the Department of National Defence to provide secure transportation for the Governor General’s travels, both inside and outside of the country. Both the Challenger and Airbus jets are used for these purposes.

The Governor General’s Aides de Camp are also provided by the Department of National Defence. There are three such positions, filled by junior officers of the captain or navy lieutenant level, from each service in the Armed Forces. The department, when necessary, supplies other personnel such as doctors or logisticians.

The most visible role of the department, in relation to the Royal Family or the Governor General, is to perform ceremonial functions, such as providing guards of honour and gun salutes at major state occasions.

In the 2003-2004 fiscal year the Canadian Forces provided support for the Governor General in the amount of **\$2,618,559**.²⁵

4.6— Canadian Heritage

Though the Department of Canadian Heritage covers the costs of the installation of new Governors General, as well as the funerals of former Governors General, the department’s main involvement with the Canadian Crown is to organize official Royal Visits, assist the Governor General’s participation in state ceremonies, and to promote and execute programs surrounding special Royal occasions such as The Queen’s Golden Jubilee in 2002. Thus the expenses related to the Canadian Crown incurred by Canadian Heritage vary from year to year.

The Department of Canadian Heritage normally budgets \$30,000 per year to assist the Office of the Governor General.²⁶ However, actual expenses may be slightly more, or slightly less depending on the number of functions where the department must offer assistance. For example, the amount spent by Canadian Heritage in 2002-2003 was higher than other years because 2002 saw Canada celebrating Her Majesty’s Golden Jubilee. The total contributed that year by the Department was \$876,000. However this included \$800,000 for various events and awards attached to the Jubilee celebrations, such as for the 46,000 Golden Jubilee medals which were awarded across the country.²⁷

For 2004 Canadian Heritage contributed **\$113,000**²⁸ in respect of the Governor General, fe

²⁴ The Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates; *Second Report on the Governor General of Canada: Role, Duties and Funding for Activities*; Part IV; Section 2
²⁵ The Department of National Defence, Access to Information and Privacy
²⁶ Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates; Edited Evidence No. 004; 1020
²⁷ Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates; Edited Evidence No. 004; 0955

yet for fiscal 2004-05 the department has not allocated any funds.

4.7— Foreign Affairs

As Her Majesty’s representative, the Governor General sometimes represents Canada beyond the country’s borders. The Governor General receives incoming Ambassadors and High Commissioners, as well as visiting heads of state, and will travel abroad on behalf of Canada and her Queen. The Governor General is assisted in these matters, as well as being briefed on matters of foreign policy, by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (DFAIT).

When the Governor General has been asked by the Prime Minister to undertake a State Visit, the DFAIT Chief of Protocol brings together and chairs a committee consisting of representatives from all the departments involved. This group makes recommendations to the Governor General about the program of the visit, as well as administering and coordinating the budget using a cost-sharing formula. This may include contributions from Geographic, Cultural, or Trade branches of DFAIT, as well as the RCMP, Rideau Hall, etc. Because each trip and State Visit is unique, the formula and total cost is always different. Also, because some years the Governor General does not undertake State Visits, the amount spent by the DFAIT on the Governor General varies from year to year.²⁹

The Accounts for 2003-2004 show the DFAIT’s total financial support of the Office of the Governor General as **\$4,460,246**.³⁰ This amount is higher than the year previous because the costs of the Circumpolar State Visits fell into the Accounts for this year. The 2004-2005 amount of \$543,688 is much lower because the Governor General undertook no state visits during that fiscal year.


Table 4 – Overall federal expenditure in support of the Governor General				
	2001-02 Accounts	2002-03 Accounts	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Estimates
Federal totals for the Office of the Governor General	\$15,315,604	\$20,575,700	\$19,332,059	\$19,181,000
NCC expenses for Rideau Hall	\$5,400,037	\$10,900,000	\$9,887,000	\$5,090,000
Public Works expenses for La Citadelle	\$707,194	\$912,617	\$1,228,000	\$828,174
RCMP security expenses for the Governor General	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
DND expenses for the Governor General	\$1,905,539	\$2,137,882	\$2,618,559	\$1,946,469
Canadian Heritage expenses for the Gov. Gen.	\$130,646	\$76,602	\$113,000	0
DFAIT expenses for the Governor General	\$2,555,007	\$12,921	\$4,460,246	\$543,688
Annual total for the Governor General	\$29,514,027	\$38,115,722	\$41,138,864	\$31,089,331

Table 5 – Federal expenditure in support of the Office of the Governor General						
Expenditure	1990-91 Accounts	2001-02 Accounts	2002-03 Accounts	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Estimates	2005-06 Estimates
Total	\$10,981,309	\$15,315,604	\$20,576,700	\$19,332,059	\$19,181,000	19,060,000

²⁸ The Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates; *Second Report on the Governor General of Canada: Role, Duties and Funding for Activities*; Part IV; Section 6
²⁹ Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates; Edited Evidence No. 004; 0940
³⁰ *Government of Canada 2004 Public Accounts of Canada*; Vol. III; Section 12; Pg. 2

4.8— Governor General Expenditure Summary

Office of the Governor General:	\$19,332,059
Rideau Hall:	\$9,887,000
La Citadelle	\$1,228,000
Security	\$3,500,000
Transportation & Ceremonial Guard:	\$2,618.559
Canadian heritage:	\$113,000
Foreign Affairs:	\$4,460,246
Total:	\$41,138,864
Canadian population	÷32,040,300
	1.28397



A visibly expanded and enhanced Governor Generalcy served Canada’s October 2004 population of 32,040,300 at a cost of \$1.28 per person

4.8.1— Note: Expenditures for the Governor General

It should be stated that support of the Governor General from the DND, the RCMP, DFAIT, and the Department of Canadian Heritage has never been listed in the federal Accounts or Estimates.

The revelation of these amounts was the result of an inquiry by the Standing Committee on Government Operations and Estimates into the spending of the Office of the Governor General in 2004. Although the Committee made a number of recommendations, one ‘non-official’ result was greater transparency surrounding the spending of the Governor General. Thus, the amounts provided by the above mentioned departments can now be obtained by inquiry through the Access to Information Act.

However, in regards to the triennial *Surveys* by the Monarchist League of Canada, the inclusion of the spending by these departments in this report make it appear as though the Governor General's expenditure had significantly increased since 2002. In reality, this is only because the monies spent by the other departments were not included in the last report, but are reflected in the current survey.

Accounts and estimates show (Table 4) that expenditures reached a peak in 2003-2004 (approx. \$41,000,000) but then declined to approximately \$31,000,000 in 2004-2005; this represents a 17% overall decrease in one year.

The gradual climb was due to the evolution of the office combined with the extensive renovations and additions of visitors' programs at Rideau Hall and La Citadelle, which took place over the first three or four years of the new millennium. The sharp decline which followed was caused by the wrapping up of the major renovation projects. Also, in 2004 the Rt. Hon. Adrienne Clarkson undertook fewer engagements due to an expectation that her time in office would be ending, as well at the fact that a federal election campaign took place during that fiscal year.

When looking at the budget of the Office of the Governor General alone (Table 5 opposite), reflecting an average inflation rate of 1.8%, the \$19,332,059 expenditure for 2003-2004 was only about \$5.4 million more than the expenditure incurred 14 years ago, which in constant dollars for 2004, totaled \$13,883,512 (1990-1991).³¹ That is an average annual increase of just 2.8%. This is significant given that the Governor General is far more active today than in 1991.

The 2005-2006 estimates, moreover, totaling \$19,060,000, reveal a decline in spending. Thus, the constant dollar increase in the Governor General's funding over a five year period is 3.4% annually, a figure considerably less than the 4.3% increase in program spending by the federal government³² over the same time period.

Overall, the figures are remarkable, given the expansion of demands on the Governor General's office that include:

- Major renovations and restorations to Rideau Hall and La Citadelle (public, private, and office spaces)
- New visitors' programs at both Rideau Hall and La Citadelle

- Extended usage of Rideau Hall and its grounds for public and official entertaining
- Greatly expanded domestic travel with public levees, meetings, walks, and a more visible Vice-Regal presence in Canada in general
- Significant increases in foreign travel, giving Canada a more prominent place on the international stage
- Continuing expansion of the Canadian Honours system (a large part of the expenditures relates to the travel costs for those receiving recognition)

5— The Lieutenant Governors



The Lieutenant Governors, appointed by the Governor General in Council, in the name of The Queen, represent Her Majesty in the right of each province. They therefore award honours, promote national pride, engage in ceremonial events, oversee the constitutional functioning of the government, summon and dissolve the Legislature, select Premiers, and hold The Queen's reserve powers, each within their respective province. They too serve for a minimum of 5 years, though this time is very often extended.

The responsibility for funding the Lieutenant Governors is divided between the federal and provincial governments. The salaries and expenses for the exercise of their duties, both in and out of their capital cities, is provided by the federal government, whereas items such as residences, offices, cars, etc., are supplied and maintained by the provincial governments.

5.1— Federal Expenditures in Support of the Lieutenant Governors

Because the Lieutenant Governors represent The Queen, and are appointed by the Governor General in Council, the federal government's responsibilities extend to embrace the Lieutenant Governors of the provinces as well. The 2003-2004 Accounts show that Ottawa spent **\$1,826,110** to underwrite the salaries and some of the expenses of the Lieutenant Governors. In the 2004-2005 Estimates, the federal government anticipated spending a total of \$1,866,080.³³

Salaries comprise the largest part of these



Iona Campagnolo, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, visiting HMCS Quadra in 2003



HM The Queen in audience with Lieutenant Governor of Alberta Norman Kwong, and his wife Mary, May 2005

grants, each Lieutenant Governor receiving \$104,300. However, unlike the Governor General, Lieutenant Governors' salaries are fully taxable.

The remainder is allocated to the Lieutenant Governors for the purpose of "defraying the costs incurred in the exercise of their duties."³⁴ However, how this amount is distributed has changed. This amount used to be divided into two segments, "In Capital City Expenses" and "Out of Capital City Expenses"; only the first of which was listed in the Estimates, the second being buried in a larger sum of federal expenditure. This made it difficult to calculate the true costs of the Lieutenant Governors to the federal government. Beginning in the 2004-2005 fiscal year, the two quantities were combined and listed clearly in the Estimates.

What must also be noted is that the government Accounts show payments made by Canadian Heritage under the Lieutenant Governors' Superannuation Act, as well as Supplementary Retirement Benefits. But, these amounts (\$654,862³⁵ and \$133,527³⁶, respectively, for 2004) should not be factored into overall costs of the Lieutenant Governors as these are not ex-gratia payments from public funds. Rather, they are furnished by deductions from the Lieutenant Governors' salaries while they are in office— 6% to the Superannuation, and 1% towards the Supplementary Benefit. These are collected in the general revenues of the federal government, but are paid back out by Canadian Heritage, and thus appear in their Accounts.

For numbers from the 2003-2004 Accounts see Table 6 (left). Of particular interest there is the larger amount given to the Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland and Labrador for Out of Capital City Expenses. This is due to His Honour's need to travel to many remote outport communities, both on the island and the mainland, by ship.

Table 6 – Federal expenditure on the Lieutenant Governors 2003-2004				
	Lt. Governor's Salary	In Capital City Expenses	Out of Capital City Expenses	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$104,300	\$45,600	\$153,008	\$302,908
Prince Edward Island	\$104,300	\$27,360	\$34,561	\$166,221
Nova Scotia	\$104,300	\$30,400	\$37,775	\$172,475
New Brunswick	\$104,300	\$30,400	\$17,951	\$152,651
Quebec	\$104,300	\$45,600	\$48,370	\$198,270
Ontario	\$104,300	\$45,600	\$38,353	\$188,253
Manitoba	\$104,300	\$38,000	\$15,343	\$157,643
Saskatchewan	\$104,300	\$38,000	\$4,853	\$147,153
Alberta	\$104,300	\$38,000	\$6,509	\$148,809
British Columbia	\$104,300	\$45,600	\$41,827	\$191,727

³¹ Inflation rate and constant dollar amount from: Bank of Canada Inflation Calculator, www.bankofcanada.ca
³² Calculated from the *Government of Canada Public Accounts of Canada*, 2000 to 2003 and the *Government of Canada 2004-05 Estimates*

³³ *Government of Canada 2004-2005 Estimates*; Part II; Section 5, Pg. 2, 6
³⁴ *Government of Canada 2005-2006 Estimates*; Part II; Section 5; Pg. 6

³⁵ *Government of Canada 2005-2006 Estimates*; Part II; Section 5; Pg. 2
³⁶ *Government of Canada 2005-2006 Estimates*; Part II; Section 5; Pg. 2

5.11— Lieutenant Governors’ Federal Expenditure Summary

Newfoundland and Labrador:	\$302,908
Prince Edward Island:	\$166,221
Nova Scotia:	\$172,475
New Brunswick:	\$152,651
Quebec:	\$198,270
Ontario:	\$188,253
Manitoba:	\$157,643
Saskatchewan:	\$147,153
Alberta:	\$148,809
British Columbia:	\$191,727
Total:	\$1,826,110

5.12– Note: Federal Expenditure in Support of the Lieutenant Governors

Table 7 – Federal expenditure in support of the Lieutenant Governors						
Expenditure	1999-00 Accounts	2000-01 Accounts	2001-02 Accounts	2002-03 Accounts	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Estimates
Total	\$1,620,091	\$1,600,580	\$1,678,739	\$1,716,469	\$1,826,110	\$1,866,080

Those figures in Table 7 above which appeared in the 2002 edition of this report (1999-2000 Accounts and 2000-2001 Accounts) have been reduced because the amounts for the Superannuation and Retirement Benefit for those years were previously included in the total federal expenditures towards the Lieutenant Governors, making the numbers higher than they should have been. The deduction of these amounts resulted in a considerable average reduction of \$650,000 per year.

Still, overall the chart shows that federal spending on the Lieutenant Governors began to rise in 2002. This gradual increase was the result of renegotiated Grants for “Out of Capital City Expenses”, as mentioned in the last version of this survey.

5.2— Provincial Expenditures in Support of the Lieutenant Governors

Of course, the Offices of the Lieutenant Governors are not supported completely by the federal government. Because they perform essential constitutional functions as well as ceremonial duties within their respective province, the provincial governments actually pay the majority of their Lieutenant Governor’s expenses.

However, there is no uniformity amongst the provinces in providing this support, and even less in their manner of reporting the relevant expenditures. For instance, a look at the figures will reveal that the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia spent a total of \$1,384,000, while the Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island spent only \$478,893. Initially, one would suspect the difference in spending is linked to the difference in the size and population of the provinces. However, while these factors will influence the costs incurred by each Lieutenant Governor, the differences are mostly caused by the various facilities available to each Lieutenant Governor, as well as how they are used, which departments support them, and how the monies spent are revealed in Provincial Estimates.

One illustration of the differences among the provinces lies in the matter of official residences, which eight provide, while two do not. However, even this seemingly simple statistic is further complicated by the facts that three provinces offer a residence and a separate office, while

others have their offices located within Government House. As well, some houses are used not only by the Lieutenant Governor but also by other ministers, departments, or even for public rentals.

Another complicating factor is that each province’s bookkeeping operates distinctively in terms of which and how many expenditures are charged to the Office of its Lieutenant Governor. In some provinces, office facilities or transportation are absorbed within different departmental budgets, while in others every expense is charged directly to the Office. Two situations revealing such disparities are those of Alberta and British Columbia.

The amount spent by the Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Alberta appears to be the smallest in

the country. This is because very few charges are applied to the office’s budget, as the office shares many facilities, and resulting costs, with other departments of the government, primarily the Executive Council. Thus, the Alberta government budgets only for items such as the Office’s salaries, equipment and supplies, for the lease of the official car, and its fuel. Much of the transportation budget, also, is shared with other government personnel.

It is important to remember however, that this does not indicate a lack of financial support for the work of His Honour.

On the other hand, British Columbia’s practice is entirely different. There the province charges every related cost to the Lieutenant Governor’s budget, making it appear the largest of all the provinces’ Vice-Regal expenditures.

This is illustrated in the fact that the 1988-1989 Accounts show that the Lieutenant Governor’s Office spent \$366,404. However, in 2003-2004 the same Office spent \$1,384,000. While there have indeed been minor increases in costs, the real cause for the drastic change in the numbers over the past 15 years is the addition of the sub-heading “building occupancy charges,” an amount which used to be included in another department’s budget. Without being aware of this, one might assume a drastic increase in spending, when none really exists.

The most recent Public Accounts which are readily accessible across the country are for the 2003-2004 fiscal year. From those accounts the following expenditures and their breakdowns can be drawn:

Newfoundland and Labrador	
Salaries	\$481,200
Employee benefits	\$300
Transportation and communication	\$12,700
Supplies	\$41,600
Purchased services	\$51,200
Property, furnishing and equipment	\$2,100
Total ³⁷	\$589,100
Prince Edward Island	
Administration	\$26,232
Debt	\$339
Equipment	\$1,422
Materials, supplies and services	\$124,587
Professional contracts and services	\$42,785
Salaries	\$279,089
Travel & Training	\$4,439
Total ³⁸	\$478,893

Nova Scotia	
Salaries and benefits	\$342,000
Operating costs	\$68,000
Total ³⁹	\$410,000

New Brunswick	
Personal services	\$191,300
Other services	\$48,500
Materials and supplies	\$7,000
Property and equipment	\$1,200
Contributions, grants & subsidies	\$53,500
Total ⁴⁰	\$301,500

Quebec	
Remuneration	\$531,000
Operating expenses	\$495,000
Other	\$49,000
Transfer	\$4,000
Total ⁴¹	\$1,079,000

Ontario	
Salaries and wages	\$569,800
Employee benefits	\$9,200
Transportation and Communication	\$32,100
Services	\$229,400
Supplies and equipment	\$37,500
Discretionary allowance	\$120,800
Total ⁴²	\$998,800











Manitoba	
Salaries and employee benefits.....	\$171,400
Other expenditures.....	\$110,200
Total ⁴³	\$281,600

Saskatchewan	
Personal Services	\$272,000
Travel	\$64,000
Contract Services	\$41,000
Communications	\$16,000
Supplies and Services	\$78,000
Equipment	\$3,000
Total ⁴⁴	\$474,000

Alberta	
Total ⁴⁵	\$314,000

British Columbia	
Salaries	\$517,000
Employee benefits	\$93,000
Public servant travel	\$1,000
Professional services	\$134,000
Information systems	\$38,000
Office expenses	\$34,000
Operating equipment and vehicles	\$12,000
Building occupancy charges	\$538,000
Grants	\$77,000
Recoveries	(\$60,000)
Total ⁴⁶	\$1,384,000

³⁷ *Government of Newfoundland and Labrador Estimates 2004-05*; Executive Council; Pg. 13
³⁸ *2004 Public Accounts of the Province of Prince Edward Island*; Vol. II; Details of Ordinary Expenditures With Estimates; Department of Transportation and Public Works; Pg. 161
³⁹ *Estimates: Province of Nova Scotia, for the fiscal year 2004-2005*; Section 15; Pg. 23
⁴⁰ *Province of New Brunswick Public Accounts for the Fiscal Year ended 31 March, 2004*; Vol. 2 Supplementary Information; Executive Council Office; Pg. 132
⁴¹ *Government of Quebec 2003-2004 Public Accounts*; Vol. 2; Section 2; Pg. 50
⁴² *Government of Ontario: The Estimates, 2003-2004*; Office of the Lieutenant Governor; Pg. 3
⁴³ *Manitoba 2004 Estimates of Expenditure*; Part A Operating Expenditure; Pg. 138
⁴⁴ *Saskatchewan Public Accounts 2003-04*; Vol. 2 Details of Revenue and Expenditure; Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs; Pg. 100
⁴⁵ *Government of Alberta; Executive Council Annual Report 2003-2004*; Financial Statements; Pg. 29
⁴⁶ The Office of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia states that the Office’s budget has remained the same since 2001-02

Table 8 – Lieutenant Governors’ Household Summary ⁴⁷								
Province	Official Residence	# of rooms.	Staff at Residence	Can host for dinner	Can host At receptions	Office at Legislature	Office Staff	Cars
Newfoundland &Lab. 	Yes	19	7	22	200	No	4	2
Prince Edward Island 	Yes	29	3	24	600	No	2	1
Nova Scotia 	Yes	32	6	128	500	No	2	1
New Brunswick 	Yes**	16	3	40	300	No	3	1
Quebec 	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	70 at Suite	150 rue des Parlementaires	8	2
Ontario 	No*	N/A	N/A	40/80/120****	350	Yes	10	1
Manitoba 	Yes	34	3	22/80****	200	Yes	3	1
Saskatchewan 	Yes***	21 + offices	N/A	90	200	No****	5	2
Alberta 	Yes	8	1	12	85	Yes	2	1
British Columbia 	Yes**	102	5	42/325*****	350	No	6	1

* In the past, a hotel site has been made available if the Lieutenant Governor was not a Toronto resident. The current Lieutenant Governor lives in a government rented residence

** The residence is not for the exclusive use of the Lieutenant Governor; hospitality areas are used by the government with the permission of Her Honour

*** The Lieutenant Governor resides in a government owned condominium in Regina

**** Government House, the former official residence, is now a museum where the Lieutenant Governor’s office is also located

***** These numbers denote formal dinners, banquet dinners, and buffet dinners

⁴⁷ All household information provided by the Offices of the Lieutenant Governors

5.2.1— Lieutenant Governors’ Provincial Expenditure Summary


Newfoundland and Labrador:	\$589,100
Prince Edward Island:	\$478,893
Nova Scotia:	\$410,000
New Brunswick:	\$301,500
Quebec:	\$1,079,000
Ontario:	\$998,800
Manitoba:	\$281,600
Saskatchewan:	\$474,000
Alberta:	\$314,000
British Columbia:	\$1,384,000
<hr/>	
Total:	\$6,310,893

5.2.2— Note: Provincial Expenditure in Support of the Lieutenant Governors

- The Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland & Labrador served the province’s population of 516,578 at a cost of \$1.14 per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island served the province’s population of 137,744 at a cost of \$3.48 per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia served the province’s population of 938,134 at a cost of 44 cents per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick served the province’s population of 751,449 at a cost of \$0.40 per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec served the province’s population of 7,560,592 at a cost of 14 cents per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario served the province’s population of 12,439,755 at a cost of 8 cents per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba served the province’s population of 1,173,164 at a cost of 24 cents per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan served the province’s population of 996,194 at a cost of 48 cents per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of Alberta served the province’s population of 3,212,813 at a cost of 10 cents per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia served the province’s population of 4,209,856 at a cost of 33 cents per person⁴⁸

5.3— Lieutenant Governors’ overall expenditures summary

Federal assistance:	\$1,826,110
Provincial assistance:	\$6,310,893
<hr/>	
Total:	\$8,137,003
Canadian population	÷32,040,300
<hr/>	
	0.25396



The Lieutenant Governors’ Offices served Canada’s October 2004 population of 32,040,300 at an overall cost of 25 cents per person

⁴⁸ All population numbers from: Statistics Canada; Demographic Statistics; www.statscan.ca

5.3.1— Note: Lieutenant Governors' Overall Expenditure

The numbers in Table 10 (right) show a gradual increase in support for the Lieutenant Governors from both the federal and the provincial governments. With an average inflation rate of 2%, the \$7,034,614 spent in 2000-2001 equals, in constant dollars, \$7,616,953. This means the actual increase in spending for the Lieutenant Governors has been only \$569,873, an average annual increase of 1.6% since 2000. Again, this compares favourably with the average increase of 4.3% annually for overall federal government spending.

Given the number of engagements the Lieutenant Governors undertake in a year (some 3500 in total), these results are noteworthy.

5.3.2— Note: Commissioners of the Canadian Territories

While it may seem as though the territorial Commissioners are representatives of Her Majesty, and wield the same constitutional powers as the Governor General or Lieutenant Governors, this is not so.

Recent years may have shown some interesting examples where the Commissioners have exercised similar executive and reserve powers, drawing parallels between themselves and The Queen's representatives. However, it remains clear that they do not represent the Canadian Sovereign, as they do not preside over sovereign governments. The Commissioners are not appointed by Her Majesty, rather this is done by the Governor-in-Council on the advice of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Thus, expenditures for the offices of the territorial Commissioners do not fall within the ambit of this survey.

6— Volunteer Service to The Crown



It is important that this survey take into account the number of volunteer hours given by many individuals to the various Canadian Governors. Not only does such a gift of time and service reflect the Sovereign's own commitment to public duty, and shows great loyalty to the Crown, it also greatly reduces costs to Canadians.

All of the Vice-Regal Offices rely on volunteer service in order to continue operating to a high standard. These volunteers perform a wide variety of tasks, covering everything from gardening to serving as Aides de Camp.

When it comes to documenting volunteer hours, the various Offices of the Lieutenant Governors across the country are as varied as they are when reporting the support received from their respective provincial governments; some tally volunteer hours by the calendar year, whereas other do so by the fiscal year. Nonetheless, the numbers in this report cover one year, whether fiscal or calendar, to determine the approximate number of volunteers across Canada, and the amount of time they gave to the Crown in the course of 2004.

Aides de Camp (referred to as Honorary Aides de Camp in some provinces) assist the

Table 9 – Provincial expenditure in support of the Lieutenant Governors					
	2000-01 Accounts	2001-02 Accounts	2002-03 Accounts	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Estimates
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$493,962	\$580,500	\$570,500	\$589,100	\$529,200
Prince Edward Island	\$479,049	\$506,680	\$474,337	\$478,893	\$493,046
Nova Scotia	\$420,000	\$398,000	\$399,000	\$410,000	\$410,000
New Brunswick	\$283,823	\$279,700	\$308,200	\$301,500	\$316,000
Quebec	\$929,400	\$1,174,000	\$1,220,000	\$1,079,000	\$875,500
Ontario	\$678,000	\$777,900	\$993,300	\$998,800	\$1,077,100
Manitoba	\$285,000	\$249,800	\$254,700	\$281,600	\$291,900
Saskatchewan	\$281,000	\$390,000	\$414,000	\$474,000	\$444,000
Alberta	\$199,000	\$205,000	\$209,000	\$314,000	\$336,000
British Columbia	\$1,384,000	\$1,384,000	\$1,384,000	\$1,384,000	\$1,548,000
Total	\$5,433,234	\$5,945,580	\$6,227,037	\$6,310,893	\$6,320,746

Table 10 – Overall expenditure on the Lieutenant Governors					
	2000-01 Accounts	2001-02 Accounts	2002-03 Accounts	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Estimates
Total federal expenditure	\$1,600,580	\$1,678,739	\$1,716,469	\$1,826,110	\$1,866,080
Total provincial expenditure	\$5,433,234	\$5,945,580	\$6,227, 037	\$6,310,893	\$6,320,746
Overall total	\$7,033,814	\$7,624,319	\$7,943,506	\$8,137,003	\$8,186,826



His Honour James Bartleman, Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, pictured with his Aides de Camp



Newfoundland & Labrador Lieutenant Governor Edward Roberts with His Excellency Marco Colombo, Ambassador of Italy, 2003

Table 11 – Volunteer service to the Crown 2004			
	Aides de Camp	Other volunteers	Volunteer hours
Rideau Hall	Not volunteer*	35	450
Newfoundland & Labrador	20	10	1,300
Prince Edward Island	11	27	1,559
Nova Scotia	29	350**	4,000
New Brunswick	36	200**	1,200
Quebec	70	10	N/A
Ontario	49	15	1,603
Manitoba	14	150	2,302***
Saskatchewan	23	N/A****	1,100
Alberta	20	0	1,450
British Columbia	36	244*****	17,000*****
Total	308	1041	31,964

* Rideau Hall uses five full-time Aides supplied by HM's Canadian Forces

** Nova Scotia and New Brunswick's large pool of volunteers relates to these provinces' counting large volunteer groups - such as musicians, or Scouts - in their totals. Other provinces use such volunteers, but limit their record-keeping to individual volunteers who assist on a recurring basis. Some keep no records. The anomaly goes to the discrepancies detailed earlier in respect of the difficulty of making comparisons amongst the Vice-Regal Offices. In any event, the total number of volunteers nationally is doubtless substantially understated

*** The number for Manitoba only reflects hours donated since His Honour was appointed in June 2004

****As Saskatchewan's Government House is also a Museum, a substantial number of volunteers assist the work of the Government House Historical Society

*****The incredible number of volunteers in the establishment of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia is largely due to the impressive, 36-acre garden maintained at Government House. Most of these volunteers belong to the "Friends of Government House Gardens Society".




HM The Queen, during her Centennial Homecoming to Saskatchewan in Regina, with three of Her Lieutenant Governors, (left to right) Lynda Haverstock (Saskatchewan), James Bartleman (Ontario) and Lise Thibault (Quebec), 2005

Governors on a rotating basis at virtually all Vice-Regal functions. They guide the Governor through events, assist with protocol, and even carry extra supplies or gifts given to Their Excellencies or Honours at these events.

Though some are civilian, they are usually drawn from a wide variety of government organizations. The various branches of the Canadian Forces provide most aides, but so do the RCMP, the Ontario Provincial Police, and St. John's Ambulance. Where applicable, these Aides retain their regular salary paid by the force to which they belong during their time serving the Vice-Regal Office. Thus, the work they carry out for the Lieutenant Governors' offices is not charged to those offices. Their essential functions would otherwise have to be paid for by the Vice-Regal Offices and would dramatically impact their budgets.

As mentioned in Section 4.5, the Governor General's Aides de Camp are provided by the Department of National Defence. They serve on a different basis to those who work with the Lieutenant Governors, given the national dimensions of the Governor General's mandate and the complex operation at Rideau Hall. Five Aides de Camp are seconded to Government House, each for a period of two years, and, unlike the provincial Aides de Camp, work full time for the establishment.⁴⁹



Some 1,300 volunteers donated over 30,000 hours to assist the Vice-Regal Officeholders carry out their duties, thus saving extra costs for salaries

Table 12 – Overall Spending on the Canadian Crown				
	2001-02 Accounts	2002-03 Accounts	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Estimates
Official Royal Homecomings	\$589,259	\$6,340,935	0	0
Federal totals for the Office of the Governor General	\$15,315,604	\$20,575,700	\$19,332,059	\$19,181,000
NCC expenses for Rideau Hall	\$5,400,037	\$10,900,000	\$9,887,000	\$5,090,000
Public Works expenses for La Citadelle	\$707,194	\$912,617	\$1,228,000	\$828,174
RCMP security expenses for the Governor General	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
DND expenses for the Governor General	\$1,905,539	\$2,137,882	\$2,618,559	\$1,946,469
Can. Heritage expenses for the Governor General	\$130,646	\$76,602	\$113,000	0
DFAIT expenses for the Governor General	\$2,555,007	\$12,921	\$4,460,246	\$543,688
Federal expenditures for Lieutenant Governors	\$1,678,739	\$1,716,469	\$1,826,110	\$1,866,080
Provincial expenditures for Lieutenant Governors	\$5,945,530	\$6,227,037	\$6,310,893	\$6,320,746
Annual total for the Canadian Crown	\$37,751,974	\$52,400,163	\$49,275,867	\$39,276,157

⁴⁹ All Aide de Camp, volunteer, and volunteer hours information provided by the Offices of the Lieutenant Governors


7—Overall Summary



The exact cost of Canada's Constitutional Monarchy is a number that is not easily calculated. The search for accounts and estimates is a complex and far-reaching one, incorporating many government departments and agencies from coast to coast. There are also additional expenditures for events such as the occasional conference of Lieutenant Governors' Private Secretaries. Given these considerations along with the variety of requirements, facilities, and expenses incurred by the Vice-Regal Officeholders across the country; the inconsistencies in recording practices; as well as the vagaries of governmental organization and accounting across this vast land, it becomes clear that any total amount for the cost of the Crown is at best an approximation.

However, by adding the numbers which are available, including the costs of the Office of the Governor General, the Official Residences of the Governor General, the federal and provincial expenditures on behalf of the Lieutenant Governors, and the cost of Homecomings to Canada by members of The Royal Family, the total cost of maintaining the Canadian Crown in 2004 can be determined.

Official Royal Homecomings:	0
Office of the Governor General:	\$19,332,059
Rideau Hall:	\$9,887,000
La Citadelle:	\$1,228,000
Security for Governor General:	\$3,500,000
National Defense:	\$2,618,559
Canadian Heritage:	\$113,000
Foreign Affairs:	\$4,460,246
Federal expenditures for Lt. Governors:	\$1,826,110
Provincial expenditures for Lt. Governors:	\$6,310,893
<hr/>	
Total:	\$49,275,867
Canadian population	÷32,040,300
<hr/>	
	1.53793



Canada's Crown served the nation's October 2004 population of 32,040,300 at an annual cost of \$1.54 per person

The second edition of this study in 2002 concluded that the cost of the Canadian Crown at that time was \$34,127,653. Based on a July 1, 2001, population of 31,081,900, this worked out to \$1.10 per Canadian. However, because the payments made under the Lieutenant Governor's Superannuation Act were included in this total, and the amounts for the RCMP, DFAIT, Heritage Canada, etc., were not included, actual spending proved to be higher by \$3,624,321, making the cost actually \$37,751,974, or \$1.21 per Canadian. This translates to \$39,789,180, or \$1.28 per Canadian, in today's dollars.

A look at the numbers in the chart at left shows that, after the increase in 2002-2003, spending for the Crown is now decreasing to numbers closer to what was spent four years ago. This fact is significant given the substantial number of duties undertaken by Canada's Royal Family and Vice-Regal Officeholders.

The increases since 2002 were almost entirely due to the greatly reinvigorated program undertaken by the previous Governor General, both in Canada and abroad; to the NCC's capital works program of refurbishment of the infrastructure of the historic buildings and grounds of Rideau Hall; the Department of Public Works' renovation and upgrading of La Citadelle in Quebec City; and increased funding from the federal government for the Lieutenant Governors to undertake their programs. Also there was the added cost of Her Majesty's Golden Jubilee celebrations in 2002, along with the Golden Jubilee Medal program associated with that event. However, costs, especially in regards to the Office of the Governor General, have shown a definite declining trend as major projects are completed and new routines are put in place.

7.1— Comparisons

7.1.1— National comparisons

What do Canadians pay for some other national icons, institutions, and routine expenses of government?

- The federal government's 2003-2004 Accounts show that \$102,193,802 (\$3.19/Canadian) was spent for the Canadian Museum of Civilization, the National Gallery of Canada spent \$44,982,050 (\$1.40/Canadian), and the National Battlefields Commission received \$8,911,311 (28 cents/Canadian).
- The 2004-2005 Main Estimates show that the federal government planned to spend \$600,000,000 (\$18.73/Canadian) for contributions to public service employee benefit plans.
- The 2005-2006 Main Estimates show \$49,564,000 (\$1.55/Canadian) budgeted for the Canadian Firearms Centre.

What do the other components of Parliament cost?

• The Senate:	\$80,606,000
• The House of Commons:	\$383,221,000
• The Library of Parliament:	\$32,105,000
• Office of the Ethics Commissioner:	\$4,675,000
<hr/>	
Total:	\$500,607,000 (\$15.62/Can) ⁴⁹

7.1.2— International comparisons

In the United Kingdom the 2003-2004 total Head of State Expenses were approximately \$83,000,000, or \$1.40 per UK citizen. However, The Queen returned \$398,600,000 (\$6.69 per person) to the UK population from the revenue surplus of the Crown Estate, surrendered by Her Majesty to the Treasury at the beginning of her reign.⁵⁰

The Republic of Ireland 2004 Accounts show \$3,260,000 allocated for the President's Establishment. This works out to approximately \$0.83 per Irish citizen (based on a 2002 population), but this total does not include costs for the president's security, travel, or maintenance of Áras an Uachtaráin, the official presidential residence.⁵¹ It would be appropriate



HM King George VI gives Royal Assent to Bills with HM Queen Elizabeth at his side in the Canadian Senate, 1939

to compare this figure to the budget of the Office of the Governor General of Canada (\$19,332,059, or \$0.60 per Canadian for 2004).

The Budget 2004 Ajusté of Belgium reveals that approximately \$16,300,925 is allocated for the Belgian Royal Family, including the Liste Civile (Civil List) which covers household expenses, salaries, pensions, and the like. However, this does not include expenses for travel and security. With a 2004 population of 10,348,276, each Belgian pays \$1.58 for the maintenance of their monarchy.⁵³

Overall, the cost of Canada's Sovereign and eleven Governors is comparable to the monarchies and presidencies of other Western nations.

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HM Queen Elizabeth II reads a speech from the Throne in the Alberta Legislature, 2005

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The Monarchist League of Canada is a non-profit, federally incorporated fellowship of Canadians who believe that the Constitutional Monarchy is a useful and fundamental aspect of Canadian identity, history and culture. As the recognized source of responsible information about the Canadian Crown, the League promotes a full and creative use of the monarchy's role in modern Canadian society, and responds to misunderstanding and criticism of the Monarchy in its frequent media appearances, through its web site and via its periodical, *Canadian Monarchist News*. It also operates an on-line Bulletin Board for members to exchange views on the Crown, and organizes members into Contact Groups and Branches as interest and the availability of volunteers permit.

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Additional copies of this Survey are available on request (post-paid large-sized envelope appreciated) to the Dominion Secretary - see above contact information.

⁴⁹ All numbers from *Government of Canada 2005-2006 Estimates*; Part II; Section 23; Pg. 2

⁵⁰ www.royal.gov.uk

⁵² 2004 *Government of Ireland Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure for the Year Ending 31 December, 2004*; Table 1: Total Receipts and Expenditure, Note 3.

⁵³ *Government of Belgium Budget 2004 Ajusté*; Budget Général des Dépenses; Section 01 – Dotations; Pg. 232; Division 31