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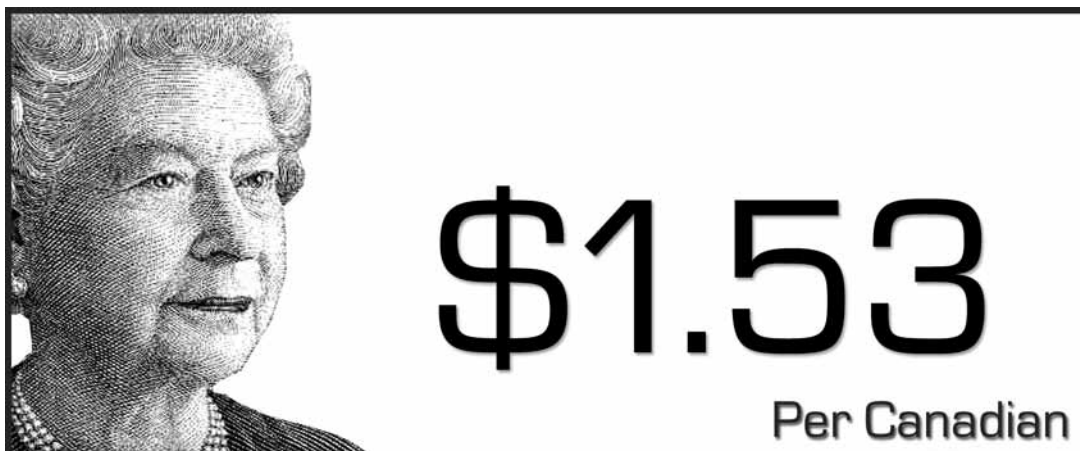
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THE COST OF CANADA'S CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

4th Edition: 2008-09

Commissioned by the Monarchist League of Canada
Complete revision of a survey issued triennially since 1999

SURVEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Canada's Royal Family and Vice-Regal officeholders together undertake significantly more than 4000 engagements a year.
- The Office of Governor General representing The Queen of Canada served this country's population of 32,871,400 (October, 2007) at an annual cost of \$1.24 per person, a slight reduction from the 2005 survey figure of \$1.28 per person, and a somewhat larger reduction when the effect of inflation is considered.
- The Lieutenant Governors' Offices were provided assistance by the federal government to support Their Honours' role as provincial representatives of The Queen at an annual cost of \$0.06 per person. These offices received assistance from the provincial governments at a total annual cost of \$0.23 per person. Thus the total annual cost of the Lieutenant Governors' service to The Queen is \$0.29 per person, compared to \$0.25 per person in the 2005 survey.
- This fourth edition of *The Cost of Canada's Constitutional Monarchy* calculates that the total cost of the Canadian Crown in 2006-2007 was \$50,146,896 or \$1.53 per Canadian. This is essentially unchanged from the total cost calculated in this survey's third edition, which revealed that the Canadian Crown in 2003-2004 cost \$1.54 per person.
- By way of comparison, the Canadian Monarchy costs Canadians less than the Senate (\$2.45 per person), about the same as the National Gallery of Canada (\$1.43 per person) and a little more than the Library of Parliament (\$1.02 per person).
- The Monarchy costs residents of the United Kingdom (a unitary state of compact size) a total of £38 million in 2007 (\$76.7 million, or \$1.26 per person). In return, The Queen gave back £201 million (\$406 million or \$6.68 per person), the surplus revenue from the Crown Estate which HM surrendered to the Treasury at the beginning of her Reign.

Introduction

The fourth study to be completed since the initiation of this project by the Monarchist League of Canada in 1999, this survey offers a comprehensive re-analysis of the operation of the Canadian Crown since the appointment of Michaëlle Jean as Governor General in 2005.

Since 2002, when controversies alleging excessive spending by Rideau Hall surfaced in Parliament and the media, many changes in reporting, operations and disclosure have been implemented, so allowing for a clearer picture of the cost of the Canadian Crown. These improvements, along with the updates contained in this report, serve to underscore the effectiveness of Canada's vice-regal representatives and the efficiency of their offices.

This survey makes clear that Her Majesty's representatives in Canada carry out hundreds of community, ceremonial, and constitutional duties, so representing The Queen of Canada both at home and abroad. This work is carried out with the assistance of many federal and provincial government departments and volunteers, and performed for what is in fact a moderate cost to each Canadian.

Government accounts for the 2006-2007 fiscal year provide the most comprehensive recent information available. Thus, these figures, together with Statistics Canada's population figures¹, are used as the basis of this survey.

Section 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. Canada's Queen is a pan-national figure, being Monarch of sixteen separate nations. The Queen performs the majority of her duties as Canada's Head of State 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 many of 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 HM George VI in 1947.

Financial support for The Queen's role from the federal and provincial governments is given only when the Sovereign is in Canada, or when she acts overseas on behalf of Canada above and beyond the routine, office-based performance of her duties (such as HM's presiding at the re-dedication of the Vimy Ridge Memorial in France, in 2007). 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; this means that 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 survey outlines the cost of maintaining these officeholders, their households, offices and staff. In essence, it reveals the surprisingly small cost of what constitutes the bedrock of the Canadian system of government.

Section 2: Regal & Vice Regal Service

Substantial demands are placed on the members of the Royal Family and Vice-Regal officeholders. The number of engagements each undertakes in a year attests to this fact. 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 considerable number of engagements throughout the year, tallying the exact number is a difficult task. Among the provinces there is variation as to the definition of the term "function". As well, some Lieutenant Governors keep

accurate records of the number of functions attended, while other offices either do not keep such records, or declined to release them for the purpose of this survey.

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.

However the numbers are totaled, the sheer volume of Regal and Vice-Regal engagements attests to the significance and visibility of the Crown throughout Canada.

2.1: Engagements undertaken by the Royal Family

The following list of Royal engagements outlines eight Homecomings by members of the Royal Family over the past three and a half years, as well as engagements undertaken overseas. Since the 2005 visit of the Queen and Prince Philip to Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Queen has performed her duties as Queen of Canada overseas. All subsequent visits to Canada by members of the Royal Family were by her children and grandchildren. 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 that they were initiated through partnership between several organizations such as the Duke of Edinburgh Award, charities, Canadian Armed Forces regiments, and provincial governments.

2005

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

2006

- TRH The Earl & Countess of Wessex: Alberta, Saskatchewan & British Columbia
- HRH The Duke of York: Ontario

2007

- TRH The Earl & Countess of Wessex: Montreal, Ottawa, PEI & Halifax
- HRH The Duke of York: Halifax & Ontario
- HRH The Princess Royal: Saskatchewan
- HRH Prince Harry, British Army training in Alberta

Royal Family homecomings to Canada during this period have been compiled from various media and government sources. While a precise 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 do not necessarily do the same. Thus, it is impossible to provide accurate statistics for Royal engagements in Canada beyond the record of homecomings, as detailed above.

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

2.2: Engagements Undertaken by Vice Regal Officeholders Regal Officeholders

In a trend accelerated by Mme Clarkson, and like the members of the Royal Family, the Governor General travels throughout Canada in order to participate in many events and engagements, from round-table discussions to community celebrations, ceremonies and athletic and cultural events, in an effort to experience and learn about the lives of Canadians in every region, as well as to provide a link amongst citizens. As well, some Order of Canada investitures now take place in cities other than Ottawa. The Governor General also traditionally hosts 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.²

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 continuing enthusiasm for the presence and participation in community events by The Queen's Canadian representatives across the country.

Despite the absence of precise engagement information from Rideau Hall and from the offices of the Lieutenant Governors of New Brunswick and Quebec, it is evident that The Queen's vice-regal representatives in Canada collectively undertake some 4700 engagements per year, a number that has grown by about 13% from the already-busy workload detailed in the previous triennial survey.

Table 1: Engagements undertaken by Vice-Regal Officeholders³

	2005	2006	2007
Governor General of Canada	500	800	800
Lt. Gov. of Prince Edward Island	350	350	350
Lt. Gov. of Newfoundland and Labrador	508	418	444
Lt. Gov. of Nova Scotia	382	289 ⁴	384
Lt. Gov. of New Brunswick	500	500	500
Lt. Gov. of Quebec	400	400	200
Lt. Gov. of Ontario	663	579	614
Lt. Gov. of Manitoba	323	334	284
Lt. Gov. of Saskatchewan	450	250 ⁵	450
Lt. Gov. of Alberta	350	328	280
Lt. Gov. of British Columbia	350	350	390
Total	4776	4598	4696

Section 3: Official Royal Homecomings & Governor General's State Visits

3.1: Official Royal Homecomings

As explained 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 such visits 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.

Since the 2005 Royal Homecoming, there have been several visits to Canada by a number of the Queen's children and grandchildren. The RCMP does not break down the costs of the individual visits but notes that the total expense since 2005 amounts to **\$462,859**.⁶

3.1.1: Official Royal Homecomings Expenditure Summary

Expenditure since 2005:

RCMP	\$462,859
Canadian Heritage:	\$994,047
Total:	\$1,456,906
Canadian population:	32,871,400
Cost per person:	\$0.04/Canadian



LEFT:

HM the Queen greets youth Delegates at the rededication of the Canadian National Vimy Monument, Vimy, April 2007.

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 engagements abroad at the request of the Prime Minister. These may include an official State Visit, a call on Canadian troops or attendance at various other types of observance in which Canada has an interest.

2007 saw HM The Queen travel to France to participate in the Canadian commemoration of the 90th anniversary of the Battle of Vimy Ridge. These costs are accounted for in the 2007-2008 fiscal year, and thus will appear in the next edition of this survey.

When the Governor General travels abroad, she does so at the expense of the Canadian federal government. Formally requested to travel by the Prime Minister, in practice 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 amount spent on State Visits by these entities is included in the overall totals for each department listed later in this survey. The following list outlines some of the Rt. Hon. Adrienne Clarkson's and the Rt. Hon. Michaëlle Jean's trips abroad.

2005 (Mme Clarkson)

- Visit to Kiev, Ukraine — Inauguration of Victor Yushchenko as President of Ukraine
- Audience with The Queen at Sandringham House
- 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 — Various events

2006 (Mme Jean)

- Visits to Algeria, Mali, Ghana, South Africa and Morocco — African Tour
- Attendance at the installation of Haitian President René Préval
- Visit to Canadian troops in Afghanistan as Commander-in-Chief of Canada
- Keynote Speech in Perugia, Italy at the University for Foreigners

2007 (Mme Jean)

- Argentina — Inauguration of President Christina Fernández de Kirchner
- Brazil — State Visit
- Afghanistan — Visit to Canadian troops, meet with Prime Minister Karzai and celebrate International Women's Day

²The Governor General's website, www.gg.ca

³The italicized figures are conservative estimates on the basis of media reports and of figures provided by the vice-regal offices concerned for past surveys. For this edition of the survey, Rideau Hall declined to provide "details for which we had no subsequent input on the content or its use," while the New Brunswick & Quebec vice-regal offices did not respond to requests for this information.

⁴2006 was a year of transition between Lieutenant Governors Freeman and Francis

⁵2006 was a year of transition between Lieutenant Governors Haverstock and Barnhart

⁶Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Access to Information Request, GA-3951-3-03776/08; released 17 October 2008

Section 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 observed. Or, as the late Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey put it, the vice-regal role is, "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

Parliament annually votes the Office of the Governor General a sum of money to enable The Queen's representative to perform her duties. For the fiscal year 2006/2007, the Governor General's Office was granted **\$19,149,541** 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. These expenses are also included in the Governor General's operating budget. As well, **\$420,224** is 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."

4.1.1: Estimates for the Office of the Governor General

2008 – 2009	
Personnel	\$ 13,480,000
Transportation and communications	\$ 1,574,000
Information	\$ 406,000
Professional and special services	\$ 1,421,000
Rentals	\$ 127,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$ 127,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$ 1,117,000
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	\$ 304,000
Transfer payments	\$ 424,000
Total⁸	\$ 18,980,000

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

Program expenditures	\$ 16,455,000
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$ 1,989,000
Salary of the Governor General	\$ 123,000
Annuities payable under the <i>Governor General's Act</i>	\$ 413,000
Total⁹	\$ 18,980,000

2007 – 2008	
Personnel	\$ 13,052,000
Transportation and communications	\$ 2,120,000
Information	\$ 407,000
Professional and special services	\$ 1,450,000
Rentals	\$ 111,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$ 56,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$ 1,166,000
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	\$ 268,000
Transfer payments	\$ 424,000
Total¹⁰	\$ 19,054,000

Program expenditures	\$ 16,503,000
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$ 2,019,000
Salary of the Governor General	\$ 119,000
Annuities payable under the <i>Governor General's Act</i>	\$ 413,000
Total¹¹	\$ 19,054,000

4.1.2: Expenditures for the Office of the Governor General

2006—2007		2005 — 2006		2004 — 2005	
Personnel	\$ 13,714,000	Personnel	\$ 13,661,000	Personnel	\$ 12,846,000
Transportation and communications	\$ 1,403,000	Transportation and communications	\$ 1,696,000	Transportation and communications	\$ 1,331,000
Information	\$ 462,000	Information	\$ 614,000	Information	\$ 670,000
Professional and special services	\$ 1,458,000	Professional and special services	\$ 1,808,000	Professional and special services	\$ 1,420,000
Rentals	\$ 148,000	Rentals	\$ 160,000	Rentals	\$ 121,000
Purchased repair and maintenance	\$ 113,000	Purchased repair and maintenance	\$ 14,000	Purchased repair and maintenance	\$ 52,000
Utilities, materials and supplies	\$ 1,029,000	Utilities, materials and supplies	\$ 1,099,000	Utilities, materials and supplies	\$ 1,037,000
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	\$ 402,000	Acquisition of machinery and equipment	\$ 938,000	Acquisition of machinery and equipment	\$ 525,000
Transfer payments	\$ 420,000	Transfer payments	\$ 353,000	Transfer payments	\$ 288,000
		Other subsidies and payments	-\$ 143,000	Other subsidies and payments	\$ 68,000
Total¹²	\$ 19,149,000	Total¹⁴	\$ 20,200,000	Total¹⁶	\$ 18,358,000
Program expenditures	\$ 16,689,825	Program expenditures	\$ 17,680,125	Program expenditures	\$ 16,060,915
Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$ 1,918,933	Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$ 2,051,740	Contributions to employee benefit plans	\$ 1,894,609
Annuities payable under the <i>Gov. Gen's Act</i>	\$ 420,224	Salary of the Governor General	\$ 114,725	Salary of the Governor General	\$ 111,700
Salary of the Governor General	\$ 117,950	Annuities payable under the <i>Gov. Gen's Act</i>	\$ 352,657	Annuities payable under the <i>Gov. Gen's Act</i>	\$ 288,350
Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	\$ 2,609	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	\$ 443	Spending of proceeds from the disposal of surplus Crown assets	\$ 2,819
Total¹³	\$ 19,149,541	Total¹⁵	\$ 20,199,690	Total¹⁷	\$ 18,358,393

⁷ Government of Canada 2006-2007 Accounts; Part II; Section 12; Pg.5

⁸ Government of Canada 2008-2009 Estimates; Part II; Section 1; Pg. 64-65.

⁹ Government of Canada 2009-2009 Estimates; Part II; Section 12; Pg. 2

¹⁰ Government of Canada 2007-2008 Estimates; Part II; Section 1; Pg. 60-61

¹¹ Government of Canada 2007-2008 Estimates; Part II; Section 12; Pg. 2

¹² Government of Canada 2006-2007 Public Accounts; Part II; Section 1; Table 3; Pg. 14

¹³ Government of Canada 2006-2007 Public Accounts; Part II; Section 12; Pg. 3

¹⁴ Government of Canada 2005-2006 Public Accounts; Part II; Section 1; Table 13; Pg. 16

¹⁵ Government of Canada 2005-2006 Public Accounts; Part II; Section 12; Pg. 3

¹⁶ Government of Canada 2004-2005 Public Accounts; Part II; Section 1; Table 3; Pg. 16

¹⁷ Government of Canada 2004-2005 Public Accounts; Part II; Section 13; Pg. 3

4.3: Official Residences

4.3.1: Rideau Hall

Her Majesty's official Canadian residence, the historic heritage property Rideau Hall, is not only the location of the offices of the Governor General and her Household, but also the site where visiting heads of state are welcomed, and awards and other ceremonies are held. In addition, a popular visitors' program at Rideau Hall (the only Capital Region Official Residence open to the public) welcomes some 150,000 visitors each year. Rideau Hall is approximately 100,000 sq. ft., and sits on an 80 acre site along with 26 other structures. 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 upgrades made, as necessary, by the National Capital Commission (NCC), a Crown corporation which also cares for five other Official Residences of the federal government.

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 2006-2007, the total cost of Rideau Hall for the NCC was **\$9,252,305**¹⁸

Table 2: NCC expenditure for Rideau Hall

Expenditure	2004-05 Accounts	2005-06 Accounts	2006-07 Accounts	2007-08 Estimates
Operating	\$ 3,881,987	\$ 2,148,236	\$ 4,627,088	\$ 4,900,840
Capital	\$ 499,351	\$ 484,612	\$ 4,625,217	\$ 6,008,000
Total	\$ 4,381,338	\$ 4,429,825	\$ 9,252,305	\$ 10,908,840

4.3.2: La Citadelle

La Citadelle, constructed between 1820 and 1850, is the Official Residence of the Governor General in the Old Capital, 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.¹⁹

During Mme Clarkson's time in office, the Vice-Regal couple used La Citadelle more often than any previous Governor General. As was already true of Rideau Hall, Her Excellency decided to open La Citadelle to the public, offering access to the grounds and free tours throughout the summer months. This decision 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.²⁰ With the completion of these upgrades, the operating costs of La Citadelle have decreased. A May, 2008 report by the Auditor General's office recommended improvements and rehabilitation works at La Rédoute in La Citadelle, and this accounts for the projected increased costs of the building in 2007-2008 fiscal years.

The expenses incurred in maintaining and running La Citadelle are covered by the budget of the Department of Public Works and Government Services. For 2006-2007 the overall cost was **\$1,096,430**.²¹

Table 3: Department of Public Works and Government Services expenditure for La Citadelle

Expenditure	2004-05 Accounts	2005-06 Accounts	2006-07 Accounts	2007-08 Estimates
Total	\$ 828,174	\$ 779,862	\$ 1,096,430	\$ 1,474,864

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 as a head of state. Some RCMP officers, as well as members of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires, are 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 9 am to 5 pm, 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 a round-the-clock presence of RCMP officers, including while Her Excellency is on holiday, or undertaking official trips abroad. The RCMP alone determines the appropriate staffing level and security arrangements for the Governor General. Following on the Parliamentary hearings on the expenditure of the office of the Governor General towards the end of Mme Clarkson's time at Rideau Hall, the RCMP has completed more detailed accounting of its costs related to the office. In 2006-2007, it provided security services to the Governor General at a cost of **\$4,673,706**. This figure has risen in proportion to rising salaries within the RCMP and the constantly-reviewed security requirements for the vice-regal couple. The majority of the spending is dedicated to salaries for officers and members of the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires.²²

RIGHT: Her Excellency inspects the guard of honour on Parliament Hill, Canada Day, July, 2008.

4.5: Transportation & 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. The federal government's 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 rank of Captain or Naval Lieutenant from each service in the Armed Forces. When required, DND also supplies other personnel such as doctors or logisticians.

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

In the 2006-2007 fiscal year the Canadian Forces provided support for the Governor General in the amount of **\$4,862,930**.²³



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 and the Centennials of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 2005. Thus, expenses related to the Canadian Crown incurred by Canadian Heritage vary significantly from year to year.

The Department of Canadian Heritage normally budgets \$30,000 per year to assist the Office of the Governor General. 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. Following the installation of Madame Jean as the Governor General in 2005, Canadian Heritage spent \$26,360 for various expenses related to Mme Jean and her family's visit to the United Kingdom to meet with Her Majesty The Queen. Subsequent expenses have remained at roughly the \$30,000 annual estimate, although those costs were expected to more than double in 2007-2008 as Rideau Hall commenced a new project to re-create Canada's historical flags. These are one-time project costs for professional services, and will not be carried over into future years.

For 2006-2007 Canadian Heritage contributed **\$20,000** in respect of the cost of the Governor General's operations, and it expected to spend **\$77,024** in fiscal 2007-2008.²⁴

¹⁸National Capital Commission; Access to Information Request, A-2008/09-0023; released 23 September 2008

¹⁹http://www.gg.ca/citadelle/histor_e.asp#1

²⁰The Standing Public Committee on Government Operations and Estimates; Second Report on the Governor General of Canada: Role, Duties and Funding for Activities; Part IV; Section 5.

²¹Department of Public Works and Government Services, Access to Information Request, A-2008-00232/MJB; released 16 September 2008

²²Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Access to Information Request, GA-3951-3-03776/08; released 17 October 2008

²³Department of National Defence, Access to Information Request, A-2008-00904/Team 6-2; released 1 November 2008

²⁴Department of Canadian Heritage, Access to Information Request, 232-AT1-08/09-117; released 6 March 2009

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 travels abroad on behalf of Canada and her Queen. The Governor General is assisted in these undertakings, 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, and other government stakeholders. 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.

The Accounts for 2006-2007 show the DFAIT's total financial support of the Office of the Governor General as **\$1,654,769**.²⁵ This amount is the relative average for the expenses in this area over the long term, and represents a significant decrease from previous years. The smaller size of the Governor General's party in undertaking State Visits has contributed to this reduced cost.



LEFT: The obverse of the Sacrifice Medal, approved by HM the Queen in August, 2008.

RIGHT: Their Excellencies arrive on an official visit to Argentina (December, 2007)



4.8: Governor General Expenditure Summary

Office of the Governor General	\$ 19,149,541
Rideau Hall	\$ 9,252,305
La Citadelle	\$ 1,096,430
Security	\$ 4,673,706
Transportation & Ceremonial Guard	\$ 4,862,930
Canadian Heritage	\$ 20,000
Foreign Affairs	\$ 1,654,769
Total:	\$ 40,709,681
Cost per Canadian resident	\$ 1.24

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.

As is evidenced by Table 5 below, program spending by the Office of the Governor General has gone virtually unchanged between 2002 and 2008. This is an extraordinary accomplishment considering the Governor General's significant schedule of engagements. The continually expanding Canadian Honour's system has also been accommodated in this expenditure, as a large part of the office budget is dedicated to the travel costs of those receiving recognition.

Table 4: Overall federal expenditure in support of the Governor General

	2004-05 Accounts	2005-06 Accounts	2006-07 Accounts	2007-08 Estimates
Budget voted for the Office of the Governor General	\$ 18,358,393	\$ 20,199,690	\$ 19,149,541	\$ 19,054,000
NCC expenses for Rideau Hall	\$ 4,381,338	\$ 4,429,825	\$ 9,252,305	\$ 10,908,840
Public Works expenses for La Citadelle	\$ 828,174	\$ 779,862	\$ 1,096,430	\$ 1,474,864
RCMP security expenses for the Governor General	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,288,707	\$ 4,673,706	\$ 4,723,756
DND expenses for the Governor General	\$ 1,946,469	\$ 4,600,127	\$ 4,862,930	\$ 6,042,729
Canadian Heritage expenses for the Governor General	\$ 0	\$ 26,360	\$ 20,000	

²⁵Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Access to Information Request, A-2008-00368/sl; released 18 September 2008

Section 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 within their respective provinces. 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 and similar support 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 a portion of the costs of these vice-regal officials. The 2006- 2007 Accounts show that Ottawa spent **\$1,964,779** to underwrite the salaries and some of the expenses of the Lieutenant Governors.²⁶

Salaries comprise the largest part of these grants, each Lieutenant Governor receiving \$112,870. 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." 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.

The government Accounts show payments made by Canadian Heritage under the Lieutenant Governors' Superannuation Act, as well as Supplementary Retirement Benefits. But, these amounts (\$905,999 and \$236,113, respectively, for 2007²⁷) 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 their Superannuation, and 1% towards their 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.

Of particular interest in Table 6's summary of overall federal expenditures on behalf of the Lieutenant Governors is the large amount, relative to population, given to the Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland and Labrador for duty expenses. This is due to His Honour's need to travel to many remote outport communities, both on the island and the mainland, which are only reachable by ship.

Table 5: Federal Expenditure for the Lieutenant Governors 2006-2007

	LG's Salary	Expenses Incurred in the course of duty	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	\$ 112,870	\$ 77,590	\$ 190,460
Prince Edward Island	\$ 112,870	\$ 57,071	\$ 169,941
Nova Scotia	\$ 112,870	\$ 64,198	\$ 177,068
New Brunswick	\$ 112,870	\$ 62,947	\$ 175,817
Quebec	\$ 112,870	\$ 147,372	\$ 260,242
Ontario	\$ 112,870	\$ 105,627	\$ 218,497
Manitoba	\$ 112,870	\$ 73,762	\$ 186,632
Saskatchewan	\$ 112,870	\$ 73,758	\$ 186,628
Alberta	\$ 112,870	\$ 75,940	\$ 188,810
British Columbia	\$ 112,870	\$ 97,814	\$ 210,684
TOTAL \$			1,964,779

5.1.2: Total Federal Expenditure in Support of Lieutenant Governors

Table 6: Federal Expenditure in Support of the Lieutenant Governors

Expenditure	Total
2002-03 Accounts	\$ 1,716,469
2003-04 Accounts	\$ 1,826,110
2004-05 Accounts	\$ 1,889,435
2005-06 Accounts	\$ 1,919,075
2006-07 Accounts	\$ 1,964,779
2007-2008 Estimates	\$ 1,938,945

Federal support for the maintenance of Canada's Lieutenant Governor has shown a slow increase in outlays. This expenditure has increased 12% in 6 years, or about 2% each year. This is consistent with the average level of inflation in that period and thus represents no change in real costs.

5.2: Provincial Expenditures in Support of the Lieutenant Governors

Varying fiscal practices make comparisons difficult: Alberta and British Columbia provide instructive examples

Because Lieutenant Governors perform essential constitutional functions as well as ceremonial duties within their respective provinces, 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 reveals that the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia apparently spent a total of \$1,850,000, while the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick spent only \$318,500. 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 do of course influence the costs incurred by each Lieutenant Governor, the differences are mostly caused by the various

services and facilities available to each Lieutenant Governor by the province concerned, which departments support these services and facilities and whether the monies so spent are separately categorized 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 complicated in that three provinces offer a residence and a separate office, while others locate their offices within Government House. As well, as is especially true of British Columbia and Saskatchewan, 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 among 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, (*over*)

²⁶Government of Canada 2006-2007 Public Accounts; Part II; Section 5; Pg. 11

²⁷ibid

5.2: Provincial Expenditures in Support of the Lieutenant Governors (continued)

(continued from page 7) 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, only the province's particular method of charging and allocating costs.

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, while in fact the figure, like Alberta's, derives from the particular idiosyncrasies of the province's book-keeping methods and not any lavish expenditure or lifestyle on the part of the Lieutenant Governor and his Household!

This discrepancy is vividly illustrated in that the 1988-1989 Accounts show that the BC Lieutenant Governor's Office apparently spent \$366,404. However, in 2006-2007 the same Office shows an expense figure of \$1,850,000. 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 subheading "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 readily accessible for all provinces are for the 2006-2007 fiscal year. From those accounts the following expenditures and their breakdowns are drawn:

Newfoundland & Labrador

Salaries\$526,000
 Transportation and Communications\$14,700
 Supplies \$33,400
 Purchased Services \$37,700
 Property, Furnishings and Equipment \$1,200
Total²⁸ \$613,000

Prince Edward Island

Administration..... \$28,214
 Equipment..... \$12,975
 Materials, Supplies & Services..... \$99,127
 Professional & Contract Services..... \$11,912
 Salaries..... \$ 228,400
 Travel & Training..... \$ 3,608
Total²⁹.....\$384,236

Nova Scotia

Salaries and Employee Benefits..... \$336,000
 Operating Costs..... \$227,000
Total³⁰..... \$563,000

New Brunswick

Personal Services..... \$198,400
 Other Services..... \$ 55,500
 Materials and Supplies..... \$ 6,000
 Property and Equipment..... \$ 5,100
 Contributions, Grants and Subsidies..... \$ 53,500
Total³¹..... \$ 318,500

Quebec

Remuneration..... \$573,000
 Operating Expenses..... \$491,000
 Transfer..... \$10,000
Total³²..... \$1,074,000

Ontario

Salaries and wages.... \$643,800
 Employee Benefits..... \$73,000
 Transportation and Communication..... \$32,100
 Services..... \$221,000
 Supplies and Equipment..... \$37,500
 Discretionary Allowance.... \$120,800
Total³³..... \$1,128,500

Manitoba

Office Salaries.....\$179,000
 Office – Other Expenses..... \$101,700
 Government House Salaries..... \$205,900
 Government House – Other Expenses..... \$72,600
Total³⁴..... \$559,200

Saskatchewan

Personal Services..... \$303,000
 Travel..... \$87,000
 Transfers..... \$20,000
 Goods and Services.... \$179,000
Total³⁵..... \$589,000

Alberta

Total³⁶..... \$391,000

British Columbia

Total³⁷..... \$1,850,000

Table 7: Lieutenant Governors' Household Summary³⁸

Province	Official Residence	Number of Rooms	Staff at Residence	Can Host for Dinner	Can Host at Receptions	Office at Legislature	Office Staff	Cars
Newfoundland & Labrador	Yes	19	8	22	200	No	4	2
Prince Edward Island	Yes	19	3	24	80	No	2	1
Nova Scotia	Yes (A)	32	7 (F)	128	500	No	(F)	1
New Brunswick	Yes (B)	16	3	40	300	No	3	1
Quebec	No	n/a	n/a	n/a	70 at suite	No (J)	8	2
Ontario	No (C)	n/a	n/a	40/80/120 (G)	350	Yes	9	1
Manitoba (K)	Yes	34	2	22/80 (G)	200	Yes	3	1
Saskatchewan	Yes (D)	21 + offices	n/a	90	200	No (H)	5	2
Alberta	Yes	8	0	12	85	Yes	4	1
British Columbia	Yes (E)	102	6	42/325 (G)	350	No	6	1

(A) Government House is currently undergoing extensive renovations and the Lieutenant Governor lives in rented accommodation.

(B) The residence is not for the exclusive use of the Lieutenant Governor; hospitality areas are used by the government with the permission of His Honour.

(C) When the Lieutenant Governor is from outside of Toronto, rented accommodation is provided. The current Lieutenant Governor lives in his personal residence in Toronto.

(D) The Lieutenant Governor resides in a government-owned residence in Regina.

(E) Government House facilities are also extensively used by the Premier, Cabinet Ministers and other government entities: it is indeed "the Province's Centre of Hospitality".

(F) The figure represents the total of household staff and office staff

(G) These figures denote capacity for formal dinners, banquet dinners, and buffet dinners, respectively.

(H) The Lieutenant Governor's office is located at Government House; however he does not reside there.

(J) The Lieutenant Governor's Office is in a government building adjacent to the National Assembly

(K) Part-time gardeners and cleaners are also employed, together with the services of a casual chef, servers and a speech writer as required.

²⁸Government of Newfoundland & Labrador Estimates of the Program Expenditure and Revenue of the Consolidated Revenue Fund 2007-2008; Executive Council; Pg. 13

²⁹2007 Public Accounts of the Province of Prince Edward Island; Vol. II; Details of Revenues and Expenditures; Department of Transportation and Public Works.

³⁰Nova Scotia Estimates for the Year 2007-2008; Section 17; Pg. 26

³¹Province of New Brunswick Public Accounts for the Fiscal Year ended 31 March 2007; Vol. 2 Supplementary Information; Executive Council Office; Pg. 142

³²Government of Quebec 2006-2007 Public Accounts; Vol. 2; Section 2; Pg. 54

³³Government of Ontario: Expenditure Estimates, 2006-2007; Vol.1; Office of the Lieutenant Governor of Ontario.

³⁴Government of Manitoba Estimates of Expenditure and Revenue 2007-2008; Part A; Operating Expenditure, Pg. 114

³⁵Government of Saskatchewan Public Accounts 2006-2007; Details of Revenue and Expense; Vol.2; Government Relations; Pg. 108

³⁶Government of Alberta; Executive Council Annual Report 2006-2007; Financial Statements; Pg. 27

³⁷Office of the Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, 2008.

³⁸Household information provided by the Offices of the Lieutenant Governors and their web sites

5.2.1: Lieutenant Governors' Provincial Expenditure Summary

Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 613,000
Prince Edward Island	\$ 384,236
Nova Scotia	\$ 563,000
New Brunswick	\$ 318,500
Quebec	\$ 1,074,000
Ontario	\$ 1,128,500
Manitoba	\$ 559,200
Saskatchewan	\$ 589,000
Alberta	\$ 391,000
British Columbia	\$ 1,850,000
Total:	\$7,470,436.00

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

- The Lieutenant Governor of Newfoundland & Labrador served the province's population of 506,300 at a cost of \$1.21 per person.
- The Lieutenant Governor of Prince Edward Island served the province's population of 138,600 at a cost of \$2.77 per person.
- The Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia served the provinces population of 934,100 at a cost of 60 cents per person.
- The Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick served the province's population of 749,800 at a cost of 43 cents per person.
- The Lieutenant Governor of Quebec served the Province's population of 7,700,800 at a cost of 14 cents per person
- The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario served the province's population of 12,803,800 at a cost of 9 cents per person.
- The Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba served the province's population of 1,186,700 at a cost of 47 cents per person.
- The Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan served the province's population of 996,900 at a cost of 59 cents per person.
- The Lieutenant Governor of Alberta served the province's population of 3,474,000 at a cost of 11 cents per person.
- The Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia served the province's population of 4,380,300 of 42 cents per person.³⁹

Table 8: Provincial Expenditures in Support of Lieutenant Governors

	Actual 2003-04	Actual 2004-05	Actual 2005-06	Actual 2006-07	Estimated 2007-08
Newfoundland and Labrador	\$ 589,100	\$ 535,500	\$ 539,200	\$ 613,000	\$ 668,100
Prince Edward Island	\$ 478,893	\$ 454,745	\$ 407,662	\$ 384,236	\$ 361,689
Nova Scotia	\$ 410,000	\$ 413,000	\$ 405,000	\$ 563,000	\$ 600,000
New Brunswick	\$ 301,500	\$ 305,500	\$ 297,400	\$ 318,500	\$ 331,000
Quebec	\$ 1,079,000	\$ 875,000	\$ 1,071,000	\$ 1,074,000	\$ 944,000
Ontario	\$ 998,800	\$ 1,037,933	\$ 1,086,243	\$ 1,128,500	\$ 1,130,200
Manitoba	\$ 408,800	\$ 504,800	\$ 534,400	\$ 559,200	\$ 556,400
Saskatchewan	\$ 474,000	\$ 570,297	\$ 573,000	\$ 589,000	\$ 492,000
Alberta	\$ 314,000	\$ 350,000	\$ 367,000	\$ 391,000	\$ 487,000
British Columbia	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 1,850,000	\$ 1,950,000
Total	\$ 6,904,093	\$ 6,896,775	\$ 7,130,905	\$ 7,470,436	\$ 7,520,389

5.3: Lieutenant Governors' overall expenditure summary

Federal Assistance	\$ 1,964,779
Provincial Assistance	\$ 7,470,436
Total:	\$ 9,435,215
Canadian Population	32,871,400
Per capita cost of the Lieutenant Governors	\$ 0.29

The Lieutenant Governors' Offices served Canada's April 2007 population of 32,871,400 at an overall cost of 29 cents per person.

Table 9: Overall Expenditure for Lieutenant Governors

	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Accounts	2005-06 Accounts	2006-07 Accounts	2007-08 Estimates
Total Federal Expenditure	\$ 1,826,110	\$ 8,137,003	\$ 1,919,075	\$ 1,964,779	\$ 1,938,945
Total Provincial Expenditure	\$ 6,904,093	\$ 6,896,775	\$ 7,130,905	\$ 7,470,436	\$ 7,520,389
Overall Total	\$ 8,730,203	\$ 8,786,210	\$ 9,049,980	\$ 9,435,215	\$ 9,459,334

5.3.1: Note: Lieutenant Governors' Overall Expenditure

The figures in Table 9 reveal a gradual increase in support for the Lieutenant Governors from both the federal and provincial governments. From the roughly \$7.2 million spent in 2000-01, to a figure slightly below \$9.5 million in the 2007-08 Estimates, the total expenditure over these seven years has increased 31%.

However, taking into account the effect of an average 2.15% rate of inflation, the real annual increase during the period is about 2.2%, reflecting the greater expectations placed on the Vice-Regal offices, and the ever-increasing number of engagements undertaken by Their Honours.

5.3.2: Note: Commissioners of the Canadian Territories

While it may seem on the surface as though the territorial Commissioners possess vice-regal status, and wield the same constitutional powers as the Governor General or Lieutenant Governors, this is not so. The Commissioners are not appointed by Her Majesty, rather by the Governor-in-Council on the advice of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

Recent years have shown some interesting cases where the Commissioners have exercised executive and reserve powers similar to vice-regal officeholders, so 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.

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

³⁹All population numbers are from Statistics Canada, Demographic Statistics, October 2006.

Section 6: Volunteer Service to the Crown

It is important that this survey acknowledge the importance of volunteer service given by many individuals to the various Canadian vice-regal representatives. Not only does such a gift of time and service reflect the Sovereign's own commitment to public duty, and show great loyalty to the Crown, it also reduces the cost of these offices to Canadians. 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.

In documenting volunteer contributions, the Offices of the Lieutenant Governors follow differing practices. 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 2007.

Aides de Camp (referred to as Honorary Aides de Camp in some provinces) assist the vice-regal officeholders on a rotating basis at virtually all Vice-Regal functions. They guide the Governor through events, assist with protocol and frequently deal with the gifts given to Their Excellencies or Their Honours at these events.



ABOVE: Rideau Hall tour guides pose for a group photograph in the residence's gardens.

Though some are civilian, these ADC's 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 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 is not charged to those offices. Their essential functions would otherwise have to be paid for by the Vice-Regal offices and this 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, they work full time for the establishment.

Table 10: Volunteer Service to the Crown 2007⁴⁰

	Aides de Camp Not volunteers*
Rideau Hall	
Newfoundland & Labrador	25
Prince Edward Island	15
Nova Scotia	30
New Brunswick	36
Quebec	70
Ontario	41
Manitoba	18
Saskatchewan	23
Alberta	24
British Columbia	37
Total:	319**

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

**In addition to the Aides de Camp, most vice-regal offices enjoy the services of volunteers who perform a variety of activities from conducting tours to assisting with event hospitality and maintaining Government House gardens.

Section 7: Overall Summary

The exact cost of Canada's Constitutional Monarchy is not easily calculated. The costs are contained in accounts and estimates 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. Despite these considerations along with the variety of requirements of, facilities for 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 practices, the total cost of the Canadian Monarchy can be derived on a basis consistent with previous surveys, even if it is necessarily incomplete.

In combining the figures which are available, including the costs of the Office of the Governor General, of the Official Residences of the Governor General, of the federal and provincial expenditures on behalf of the Lieutenant Governors, and of the cost of Homecomings to Canada by members of The Royal Family, the total cost of maintaining the Canadian Crown in 2007 can be determined.

Table 11: Overall Spending on the Canadian Crown – by Source of Funding

	2004-05 Accounts	2005-06 Accounts	2006-07 Accounts	2007-08 Estimates
Official Royal Homecomings	\$ 137,267	\$ 994,047	\$ 0	\$ 0
Federal Totals of the Office of the Governor General	\$ 18,358,393	\$ 20,199,690	\$ 19,149,541	\$ 19,054,000
NCC Expenses for Rideau Hall	\$ 4,381,338	\$ 4,429,825	\$ 9,252,305	\$ 10,908,840
Public Works Expenses for La Citadelle	\$ 828,174	\$ 779,862	\$ 1,096,430	\$ 1,474,864
RCMP Security Expenses for the Governor General	\$ 3,500,000	\$ 4,288,707	\$ 4,673,706	\$ 4,723,756
DND Expenses for the Governor General	\$ 1,946,469	\$ 4,600,127	\$ 4,862,930	\$ 6,042,729
Canadian Heritage Expenses for the Governor General	\$ 0	\$ 26,360	\$ 20,000	\$ 77,024
DFAIT Expenses for the Governor General	\$ 543,688	\$ 933,612	\$ 1,654,769	\$ 1,426,012
Federal Expenditure for Lieutenant Governors	\$ 1,889,435	\$ 1,919,075	\$ 1,964,779	\$ 1,938,945
Provincial Expenditures for Lieutenant Governors	\$ 6,896,775	\$ 7,130,905	\$ 7,470,436	\$ 7,520,389
Annual Total for the Canadian Crown	\$ 38,481,539	\$ 45,302,210	\$ 50,144,896	\$ 53,166,559

⁴⁰Information courtesy of Rideau Hall and the Offices of the Lieutenant Governors

Table 12: Overall Spending on the Canadian Crown – by funding object: 2006-2007 accounts

Official Royal Homecomings	\$ 0
Office of the Governor General	\$ 19,149,541
Rideau Hall	\$ 9,252,305
La Citadelle	\$ 1,096,430
Security for Governor General	\$ 4,673,706
National Defence	\$ 4,862,930
Canadian Heritage	\$ 20,000
Foreign Affairs	\$ 1,654,769
Federal Expenses for Lt. Gov	\$ 1,964,779
Provincial Expenses for Lt. Gov	\$ 7,470,436
Total	\$ 50,146,896
Canadian Population	÷ 32,871,400
Cost per capita	\$ 1.53

Canada's Crown served the nation's October 2007 population of 32,871,400 at an annual cost of \$1.53 per person.

The previous edition of this survey concluded that the cost of the Canadian Crown at that time was \$49,275,867. Based on the October 2004 population

of 32,040,300, this worked out to \$1.54. As the methodology of both of these surveys is same, it possible to conclude that the cost of the Canadian Crown has gone effectively unchanged in the 3 years since the last study, in fact diminishing slightly when the effect of inflation is taken into account.

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 2006-2007 Accounts show that the National Gallery of Canada spent **\$47,142,072** (\$1.43/person), and the National Battlefields Commission received **\$9,467,358** (29 cents/person).
- The same accounts indicate that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation cost Canadians **\$1,114,053,000 (\$33/Canadian)**

What do other components and services of Parliament cost?

- The Senate: \$80,600,479 (\$2.45/person)
- The Library of Parliament: \$33,430,940 (\$1.02/person)⁴¹

7.1.2: Commonwealth & International comparisons

In the United Kingdom the 2007 total Head of State Expenses were approximately £38 million (\$76.7 million), or \$1.26 per UK resident. However, The Queen returned to the Treasury £201 million (\$406 million), or \$6.68 per UK resident to from the revenue surplus of the Crown Estate, surrendered by Her Majesty at the beginning of her reign.⁴²

The current Civil List for the Belgian Monarchy is €13.8 million (\$22.6 million) or \$2.18 per Belgian resident. The 2007 budget accorded the Spanish Royal House by the Cortes was €8.66 million (\$14.4 million) or \$0.35 per Spanish resident.⁴³

It is appropriate to compare the total UK Head of State Expenses, of \$1.26 per resident to the total cost in current in support of the Governor General at \$1.24 per person. It is also appropriate to compare the Civil List grants for the Belgian and Spanish monarchs to the basic Parliamentary vote of supply for the Office of the Governor General of Canada (\$19,149,541, or \$0.58 per Canadian for 2007).

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



LEFT: Her Excellency reading the Speech from the Throne in the Senate Chamber, October, 2007.



RIGHT: HM the Queen and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh with TM King Albert II and Queen Paola of Belgium, Brussels, July, 2007.

The Monarchist League of Canada expresses its appreciation to the Vice-Regal Offices for their assistance and understanding during the preparation and revision of this report, and to the Access to Information Officers of the various federal Departments concerned. Significant research for this study was undertaken by Eugene Berezovsky.

⁴¹All figures from Government of Canada 2006-2007 Public Accounts; Part 11; Section 20; Pg. 5-6

⁴²<http://www.royal.gov.uk/TheRoyalHousehold/Royalfinances/CrownEstatesxyz.aspx>

⁴³royalandco.wordpress.com/2009/01/22/belgium-royal-budget-increases-in-2009/ and <http://www.casareal.es/laCasa/laCasa-ides-idweb.html>

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The Monarchist League of Canada is a non-profit, federally incorporated fellowship of Canadians who believe that a 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 website, *Canadian Monarchist News* and other publications. It also operates an online Bulletin Board for members to exchange views on the Crown, and organizes members into Contact Groups and Branches as interest and availability of volunteers permit.

A complimentary six-month trial membership is available on request — just email your name and postal address to the League — see above contact information. Students and young adults (age 25 and under) constitute the fastest-growing segment of our membership. In addition to a number of campus clubs, and the normal privileges of membership, they are additionally linked by means of the League's Young Monarchist Coordinators.

Additional Copies of this Survey are available on request (postage-paid, large-sized envelope appreciated) to the League through the e-mail address above.

EFFECTIVE ACTION

- By coordinating a campaign of members, media and public pressure, the League forced BC Ferries to restore pictures of The Queen to all its vessels, thus proclaiming Canada's sovereign identity to passengers from all over the world
- By members' pressure, Canada Post reversed its anti-monarchy policies, directed all Post Offices to carry stamps of The Queen and allowed HM's portrait to hang in its outlets.
- By revealing the Mulroney government's plan to abolish the Victoria Cross, the League halted the move on the eve of its announcement; then mounted an information and lobbying campaign which led to the eventual inclusion of the VC in Canada's Honours System.
- By mounting several campaigns as republican initiatives were revealed, the League forced hostile government officials to maintain the Oath of Canadian Citizenship as an Oath to The Queen.
- By lobbying government, the League ensured that Canadians could enjoy extensive celebrations of their Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002.
- By developing educational resources in a special, lively section of its web site, and by printing and distributing gratis thousands of copies of its full-colour educational booklet as well as Government-supplied portraits of The Queen and the book *Crown of Maples*, the League conveys useful information and attractive materials about Canada's Crown to young people, new Canadians, schools and community groups across the country.