

doping control methods. In the section devoted to appeal procedures, there is a list of various steps to take.

This section describes the procedures which an athlete must follow to submit a grievance after having tested positive, the steps to be taken concerning an appeal and arbitration procedure which includes the holding of meetings with the arbitrator, as well as provisions dealing with the communication between the arbitrators and the parties and those concerning the hearing. Which means that the parties involved in the development of these methods will have to review them in the light of Justice Dubin's recommendations.

I should like to elaborate now on the situation which exists within the national sport-governing bodies I mentioned earlier.

Mr. Speaker, most national and provincial sport-governing organizations in Canada already have dispute settlement procedures which make it possible for the athletes and the public in general to appeal their decisions.

Generally speaking, these arbitration procedures put together by the various organizations could be criticized for their lack of independence, because they were set up by the very organizations whose decisions are being appealed. These procedures, however, are generally considered as quiet objective and fair.

The problems as to their impartiality arise when the grievance by an athlete or somebody else is directed at the very organization which has ruled on the original decision. It should be said that most national and provincial sport-governing organizations recognize this weaknesses, and often submit the dispute to another panel within the same sport organization.

However, organizations that are more sensitive to the basic question—probably a minority right now—submit the case to a group made up of people partly or entirely chosen by both sides, as is the case in arbitration.

Delving deeper into the subject, Mr. Speaker, I want to deal now with the various types of grievance, appeal and arbitration procedures currently in use in the Canadian sport system.

Such procedures include appeal panels whose responsibility consists in reviewing the decisions made by

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officials and other persons concerning the management of a sporting event. There are also arbitration and appeal procedures which the interested parties may follow to contest decisions made by a sport organization, for example concerning the eligibility of an athlete to compete when he has been the subject of allegations that he might have breached the amateur rules governing the sporting activities involved.

There are also appeal procedures—

The Acting Speaker (Mr. Paproski): I regret to interrupt the hon. member—

[*English*]

The time provided for the consideration of private members' business has now expired. Pursuant to Standing Order 96(1) the order is dropped from the Order Paper.

PROCEEDINGS ON ADJOURNMENT MOTION

• (1800)

[*English*]

A motion to adjourn the House under Standing Order 38 deemed to have been moved.

THE ENVIRONMENT

Ms. Catherine Callbeck (Malpeque): Mr. Speaker, during Question Period on June 7, I asked the energy minister a question regarding his commitment to reducing CO₂ emissions. Specifically I asked whether he endorsed the commitment by his colleague, the Minister of the Environment, to stabilize Canada's carbon dioxide emissions for the year 2000.

The energy minister brushed off my question, referring to *The Green Plan* consultations, so in my supplementary question I asked him again whether he agreed to the environment minister's plans and whether he as energy minister had a plan to make these reductions possible. Again he brushed off my question.

It is because I did not receive a satisfactory answer on June 7 that I am back again this evening trying to get a straight answer either from the minister or the parliamentary secretary.