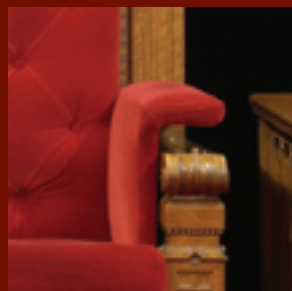


Annual Report

2004 | 2005



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I am pleased to submit the *2004-2005 Senate of Canada Annual Report*, which covers the period bridging the 37th and 38th Parliaments. This is the fourth such report the Senate has submitted, and the document has proven to be an invaluable tool for all those interested in the work of our institution.

Whether bills originate in the House of Commons or in the Senate, it is the duty of parliamentarians to provide Canadians with legislation that expresses the values we cherish as a nation.

Our senators are men and women from all walks of Canadian life. Their ranks include Aboriginal leaders, business people, journalists, artists, farmers, lawyers, social activists, doctors and teachers, who offer expertise in countless disciplines.

Given the nature of their mandate, senators are able to study public policy issues in great depth, less constrained by partisan thinking. They bring considerable experience, expertise and energy to their constitutionally-mandated role as legislators and are passionately engaged in issues that matter to Canadians.

Senate committees were very active, hearing 1,249 witnesses in 730.2 hours of meetings, producing 113 reports on issues such as the development and marketing of value-added agricultural, agri-food and forest products on the domestic and international markets; the present state of the domestic and international financial system; climate change and the One Tonne Challenge; quota allocations and benefits to Nunavut and Nunavik fishermen; and issues relating to human rights.

The Senate welcomed the appointment of Jean T. Fournier as the Senate Ethics Officer. The Office of the Senate Ethics Officer was created in 2004 as a result of Bill C-4, *An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Senate Ethics Officer and Ethics Commissioner) and other Acts in consequence*.

The senators also participated in interparliamentary and international associations, representing Canada's interests abroad.

My colleagues and I hope this report provides you with an understanding of the important issues senators analyze and discuss on behalf of Canadians, contributing to Canada's continuing evolution as an open, forward-looking, peaceful society.

*The Honourable Dan Hays
Speaker of the Senate*



Consistent with 'best practices', the Senate of Canada is determined to ensure that the taxpayers' dollars are well spent. The Senate Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration acts as the watchdog to make certain public monies are spent in a responsible manner.

Senate management worked with the Committee over the past year to undertake a thorough review of many of its business processes. This review was in preparation for the approval of the 2005-2006 Senate expenditures. As a result, our team identified areas for improvement and creative ways to save money.

The Internal Economy Committee created the Strategic Planning Directorate to conduct a management modernization project. This directorate developed performance measures and indicators in various sectors and they will continue this project in the upcoming year.

In 2004-2005, the Senate Administration, working with the Internal Economy Committee, achieved results on many fronts. We are proud of the staff and Senate Administration employees who offer us solid support and we are proud to contribute to efforts to increase Canadians' confidence in their parliamentary and governmental institutions through greater transparency and accountability.

*Senator George J. Furey, Q.C.
Chair, Standing Committee on Internal Economy,
Budgets and Administration*



The Senate Administration supports the work of Canada's 105 senators, helping the institution run smoothly and providing the services and corporate memory to enable senators to carry out the Senate's constitutionally mandated role. The Senate Administration provides senators with services in legislation, parliamentary law and procedure, human resources, financial management, communications, information management, infrastructure and security.

While there is a rich history to the institution and tradition is a strong influence on the corporate culture, the Senate Administration is working hard at implementing modern, accountable and effective management practices.

In 2004-2005, the Senate Administration continued refining performance indicators for activities to ensure that they were directly linked to corporate goals of building a robust accountability and reporting framework; investing in principled people management; providing effective communications—within the Senate and with Canadians; using technology efficiently; and improving legislative support.

On May 6, 2004, the Senate adopted the *Senate Administrative Rules*, which complement and are equal to the authority of the *Rules of the Senate* governing procedure. The administrative rules codify the fundamental principles and rules prevailing over the internal administration of the Senate and its allocation and use of resources.

Advice and support on a broad range of matters was provided in order to facilitate the work of senators and of staff. Consultation with other legislatures in Canada and abroad and with the public service took place regularly, and communicating the work of the Senate to the public and to stakeholders continued to remain a priority.

A new collective agreement was reached in March 2005 with the Senate Legislative Clerks and was ratified on April 4, 2005. This was the first negotiated settlement since the freeze on negotiations was lifted in 1998. Previous bargaining had been resolved through arbitration.

A classification conversion exercise was completed, reviewing and updating all Administration job descriptions and establishing a common classification standard and salary structure.

There were also many other initiatives which you can read about in the following pages. We are proud to work at the Senate and we invite you to learn more about us and about our accomplishments in 2004-2005.

Paul C. Bélisle
Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments

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1 Working for Canadians





There shall be One Parliament for Canada,
consisting of the Queen, an Upper House
styled the Senate, and the House of Commons.

- *Constitution Act, 1867, s. 17*



Provocative questions – thoughtful answers

Debate is one of the core features of a democracy. Citizens in democracies have a fundamental right to challenge, question, analyze, disagree with, exchange ideas and offer alternatives to the government of the day on matters of policy that affect them.

When citizens are unable to deal with the government directly, their representatives do it for them. It is an important part of Canada's Constitution that the Senate's composition provides for equality of the regions and that senators represent Canada's minorities.

Canada's senators are questioning, listening, analyzing, discussing and reporting on issues that are important to millions of Canadians.

In the last Parliament (2000-2004), the Senate made 36 amendments to 13 bills. This represents just over 10 percent of bills passed by the Commons (13 out of 124). Since 1993, the Senate has made 122 amendments to 37 bills.

The House of Commons generally agrees with Senate amendments. Since 1993, the Commons has agreed to 89 percent of Senate amendments (109 of 122). Of the 36 amendments in the last Parliament, the Commons disagreed with only three, and proposed a compromise on one other.

Senate committees hear evidence, often voluminous, from groups and individuals who would be affected by the particular bill under review. Groups that may not have an opportunity to address their concerns on the bill before the House of Commons seek out the Senate to air their views. Listening to Canadians' thoughts about bills going through the legislative process is an important part of the "sober-second thought" that the Senate brings to the legislative process.

"The best committee work on Parliament Hill in the last decade has all been done in the Senate. Michael Kirby's report on health care, three years in the making, defined the debate. Colin Kenny's report on defence, dramatically urging the recall of troops from abroad until the mission is redefined at home, was a provocative cry for help. Leo Kolber's report on bank mergers, recommending they be permitted, was produced in warp-speed time of six weeks."

*(Montreal Gazette – L. Ian MacDonald,
December 8, 2004)*



These are just some of the topics discussed in reports and special studies tabled by Senate committees in 2004-2005:

- The present state and the future of agriculture and forestry in Canada
- The development and marketing of value-added agricultural, agri-food and forest products, on the domestic and international markets
- Canada's international obligations in regard to the rights and freedoms of children
- Issues relating to human rights
- The need for a National Security Policy
- Examination of the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness
- The services and benefits provided to veterans
- Charitable giving in Canada
- The present state of the domestic and international financial system
- Climate change and the One Tonne Challenge
- Issues concerning mental health and mental illness
- The current state of Canadian media industries
- Quota allocations and benefits to Nunavut and Nunavik fishermen
- The involvement of Aboriginal communities and businesses in economic development activities in Canada
- Land claims and self-government agreement among the Tlicho
- Matrimonial real property on reserves
- Real property taxation powers of First Nations, to create a First Nations Tax Commission
- Development and security challenges facing Africa
- The application of the *Official Languages Act*





Canada's Senate

In 1867, Canada's founders sought to build a nation by uniting a collection of small communities, scattered over vast distances and divided by differences in economy, language, religion, law and education. Canada needed a Parliament that would represent the wishes of the Canadian majority, while protecting regional and minority interests.

Today's Parliament is composed of the Queen, the Senate (105 members based on representation by region) and the House of Commons (308 members based on representation by population).

The Senate, also known as the 'Upper House', is an important part of the legislative process as no bill can become law unless the Senate approves it.

The Constitution describes the Senate's roles and responsibilities:

Legislative Role

The Senate may adopt (with or without amendment), delay or reject a bill. The Senate often refines and corrects legislative measures first considered by the House of Commons, hence earning its reputation as a place of sober second thought.

The Senate can also initiate bills, except for money bills that collect or disburse federal public funds.

The Senate is comprised of men and women from all walks of Canadian life.

Among their ranks are Aboriginal leaders, business people, public servants, journalists, farmers, lawyers, politicians, social activists, doctors, artists and teachers. They offer expertise in many areas, including agriculture, business and economics, the environment, fisheries, forestry, public policy, justice and law enforcement, the military, the oil and gas industry, and unions.

Seven senators are of Inuit, North American Indian or Métis origin.

Women make up nearly 36 percent of the Senate, one of the highest proportions of any legislative assembly in North America.



Investigative Role

Individual senators have frequently shown leadership in their chosen professions. They tap into this knowledge and experience as they explore, promote awareness and seek Canadian views on a wide range of issues and topics.

Senators often examine public policy issues in greater depth and with more freedom from party politics than is possible in the House of Commons. Senators can, with short notice, raise an issue in the Senate for debate. Such initiatives can lead to the creation of a Senate committee to undertake studies of major social and economic issues that may not be part of the elected government's parliamentary agenda.

Representative Role

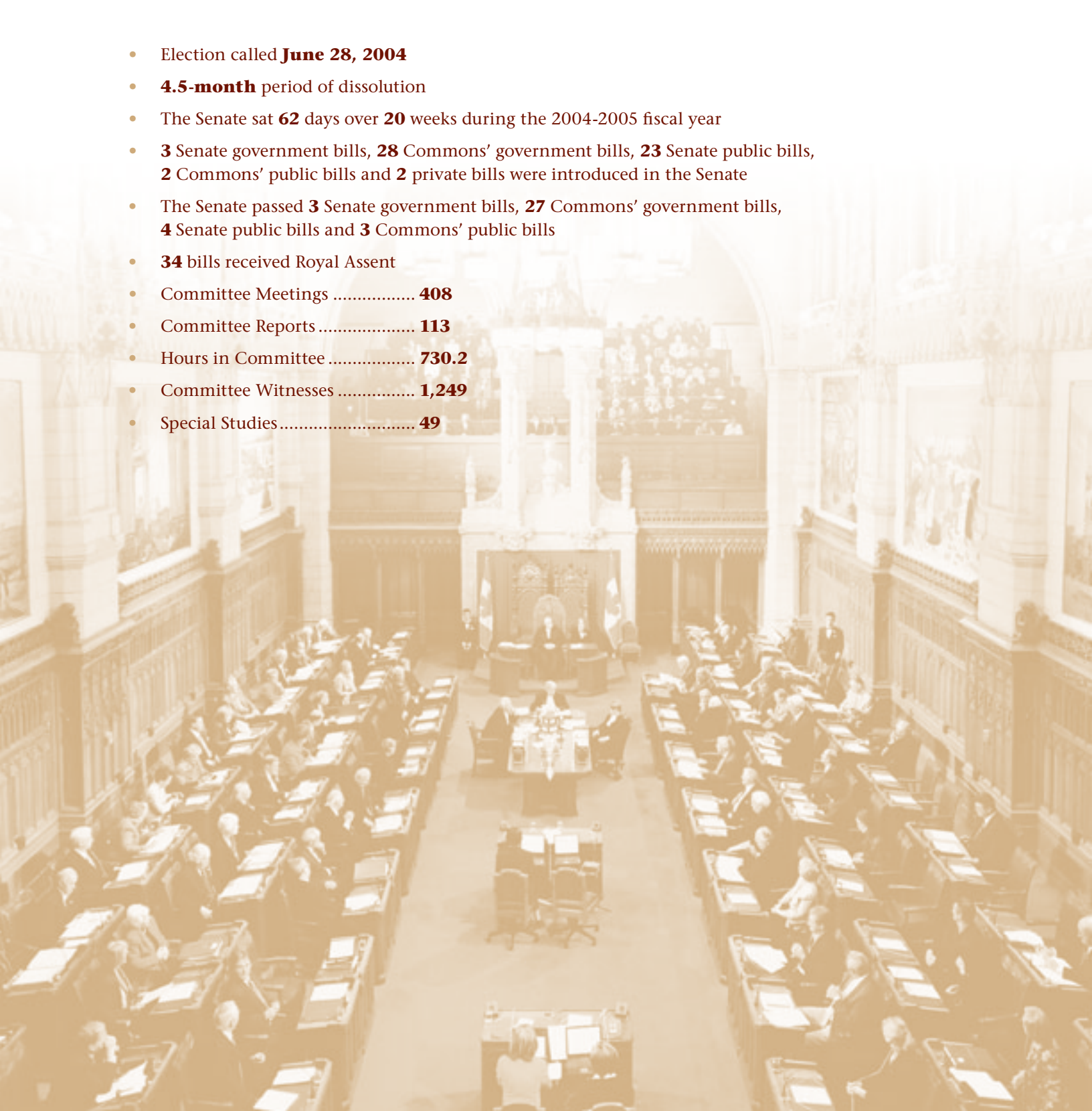
Senators can focus on the regional impact of legislation and policies. Senators routinely communicate with individuals, business representatives, universities and schools, community and interest groups in their regions. This gives them the insight necessary to ensure their region's interests are considered in the public policy process.

Some senators adopt informal constituencies, focusing their efforts on groups whose rights and interests are of particular concern to them.



The 2004-2005 Senate in Numbers

- Election called **June 28, 2004**
- **4.5-month** period of dissolution
- The Senate sat **62** days over **20** weeks during the 2004-2005 fiscal year
- **3** Senate government bills, **28** Commons' government bills, **23** Senate public bills, **2** Commons' public bills and **2** private bills were introduced in the Senate
- The Senate passed **3** Senate government bills, **27** Commons' government bills, **4** Senate public bills and **3** Commons' public bills
- **34** bills received Royal Assent
- Committee Meetings **408**
- Committee Reports **113**
- Hours in Committee **730.2**
- Committee Witnesses **1,249**
- Special Studies **49**



Canada's Senators on March 31, 2005



Willie Adams
(Lib-Nunavut)



A. Raynell Andreychuk
(C-Saskatchewan)



W. David Angus
(C-Alma, Quebec)



Norman K. Atkins
(P.C.-Markham, Ontario)



Jack Austin, P.C.
(Lib-Vancouver South,
British Columbia)



Lise Bacon
(Lib-De la Durantaye, Quebec)



George Baker, P.C.
(Lib-Newfoundland
and Labrador)



Tommy Banks
(Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)



Michel Biron
(Lib-Mille Isles, Quebec)



John G. Bryden
(Lib-New Brunswick)



John M. Buchanan, P.C.
(C-Halifax, Nova Scotia)



Catherine S. Callbeck
(Lib-Prince Edward Island)



Pat Carney, P.C.
(C-British Columbia)



Sharon Carstairs, P.C.
(Lib-Manitoba)



Maria Chaput
(Lib-Manitoba)



Ione Christensen
(Lib-Yukon)



Ethel M. Cochrane
(C-Newfoundland and Labrador)



Gerald J. Comeau
(C-Nova Scotia)



Joan Cook
(Lib-Newfoundland
and Labrador)



Anne C. Cools
(C-Toronto-Centre-York, Ontario)



Eymard G. Corbin
(Lib-Grand-Sault,
New Brunswick)



Jane Cordy
(Lib-Nova Scotia)



James S. Cowan
(Lib-Halifax, Nova Scotia)



Roméo Dallaire
(Lib-Gulf, Quebec)



Canada's Senators on March 31, 2005



Joseph A. Day
(Lib-Saint John-Kennebecasis,
New Brunswick)



Pierre De Bané, P.C.
(Lib-De la Vallière, Quebec)



Consiglio Di Nino
(C-Ontario)



C. William Doody
(P.C.-Harbour Main-Bell Island,
Newfoundland and Labrador)



Percy Downe
(Lib-Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island)



Lillian Eva Dyck
(NDP- North Battleford,
Saskatchewan)



Art Eggleton, P.C.
(Lib-Toronto, Ontario)



John Trevor Eyton
(C-Ontario)



Joyce Fairbairn, P.C.
(Lib-Lethbridge, Alberta)



Marisa Ferretti Barth
(Lib-Repentigny, Quebec)



Isobel Finnerty
(Lib-Ontario)



D. Ross Fitzpatrick
(Lib-Okanagan-Similkameen,
British Columbia)



J. Michael Forrestall
(C-Dartmouth /
Eastern Shore, Nova Scotia)



Joan Fraser
(Lib-De Lorimier, Quebec)



George J. Furey
(Lib-Newfoundland
and Labrador)



Aurélien Gill
(Lib-Wellington, Quebec)



Jerahmiel S. Grafstein
(Lib-Metro Toronto, Ontario)



Leonard J. Gustafson
(C-Saskatchewan)



Mac Harb
(Lib-Ontario)



Dan Hays
(Lib-Calgary, Alberta)



Céline Hervieux-Payette, P.C.
(Lib-Bedford, Quebec)



Elizabeth Hubley
(Lib-Prince Edward Island)



Mobina S. B. Jaffer
(Lib-British Columbia)



Janis G. Johnson
(C-Winnipeg-Interlake,
Manitoba)



Serge Joyal, P.C.
(Lib-Kennebec, Quebec)



James F. Kelleher, P.C.
(C-Ontario)



Colin Kenny
(Lib-Rideau, Ontario)



Wilbert Joseph Keon
(C-Ottawa, Ontario)



Noël A. Kinsella
(C-Fredericton-York-Sunbury,
New Brunswick)



Michael Kirby
(Lib-South Shore, Nova Scotia)



Jean Lapointe
(Lib-Saurel, Quebec)



Raymond Lavigne
(Lib-Montarville, Quebec)



Marjory LeBreton
(C-Ontario)



Viola Léger
(Lib-Acadie, New Brunswick)



Rose-Marie Losier-Cool
(Lib-Tracadie, New Brunswick)



John Lynch-Staunton
(C-Grandville, Quebec)



Shirley Maheu
(Lib-Rougemont, Quebec)



Frank W. Mahovlich
(Lib-Ontario)



Paul J. Massicotte
(Lib-De Lanaudière, Quebec)



Elaine McCoy
(P.C.-Calgary, Alberta)



Terry M. Mercer
(Lib-Northend Halifax,
Nova Scotia)



Michael A. Meighen
(C-St. Marys, Ontario)



Pana Merchant
(Lib-Saskatchewan)



Lorna Milne
(Lib-Peel County, Ontario)



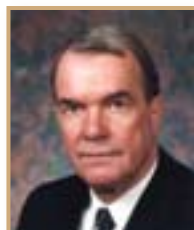
Grant Mitchell
(Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)



Wilfred P. Moore
(Lib-Stanhope St. / Bluenose,
Nova Scotia)



Jim Munson
(Lib-Ottawa / Rideau Canal,
Ontario)



Lowell Murray, P.C.
(P.C.-Pakenham, Ontario)



Nancy Ruth
(P.C.-Toronto, Ontario)



Canada's Senators on March 31, 2005



Pierre Claude Nolin
(C-De Salaberry, Quebec)



Donald H. Oliver
(C-Nova Scotia)



Landon Pearson
(Lib-Ontario)



Lucie Pépin
(Lib-Shawinigan, Quebec)



Robert W. Peterson
(Lib-Regina, Saskatchewan)



Gerard A. Phalen
(Lib-Nova Scotia)



P. Michael Pitfield, P.C.
(Ind-Ottawa-Vanier, Ontario)



Madeleine Plamondon
(Ind-The Laurentides, Quebec)



Marie-P. Poulin (Charette)
(Lib-Northern Ontario, Ontario)



Vivienne Poy
(Lib-Toronto, Ontario)



Marcel Prud'homme, P.C.
(Ind-La Salle, Quebec)



Pierrette Ringuette
(Lib-New Brunswick)



Jean-Claude Rivest
(Ind-Stadacona, Quebec)



Fernand Robichaud, P.C.
(Lib-Saint-Louis-de-Kent,
New Brunswick)



William Rompkey, P.C.
(Lib-North West River, Labrador,
Newfoundland and Labrador)



Nick G. Sibbeston
(Lib-Northwest Territories)



David P. Smith, P.C.
(Lib-Cobourg, Ontario)



Mira Spivak
(Ind-Manitoba)



Gerry St. Germain, P.C.
(C-Langley-Pemberton-Whistler,
British Columbia)



Peter A. Stollery
(Lib-Bloor and Yonge/Toronto,
Ontario)



Terry Stratton
(C-Red River, Manitoba)



Claudette Tardif
(Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)



David Tkachuk
(C-Saskatchewan)



Marilyn Trenholme Counsell
(Lib-New Brunswick)



Charlie Watt
(Lib-Inkerman, Quebec)

Canada's Senators

Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. In order to become a senator, you must:

- be a subject of the Queen;
- be at least 30 years old;
- own \$4,000 worth of land in the province or territory you represent;
- have a personal net worth of \$4,000;
- be resident in the province or territory for which you are appointed; and
- if you represent Quebec, hold real property in the senatorial division for which you are appointed, or be a resident of that division.

Senators may serve until retirement at age 75.

Speaking Out for Special Interests and Canada's Regions

Both in the Senate and in the community at large, many senators have chosen to advocate on behalf of particular causes, including the rights of children, language rights, the Special Olympics and literacy. As a result of their work, many senators have been acknowledged as leading experts in their fields.

The Senate's 105 seats provide for the following representation of Canada's regions:

Maritimes (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island)	24
Ontario	24
Quebec	24
Western Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan)	24
Newfoundland and Labrador	6
Northwest Territories	1
Yukon Territory	1
Nunavut	1





On February 22, 2005, the Honourable Jack Austin, Leader of the Government in the Senate and the Honourable Noël A. Kinsella, Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, introduced a motion asking the Senate to approve the appointment of Jean T. Fournier as the first Senate Ethics Officer.

On February 24, 2005, the motion was debated in Committee of the Whole when Mr. Fournier was called as a witness. The appointment was approved by the Senate and then by the Governor in Council. Mr. Fournier assumed his duties on April 1, 2005.

The Senate Ethics Officer is appointed for a seven-year term pursuant to the provisions of the *Parliament of Canada Act* and has the rank of a deputy head of a department of the Government of Canada.

The Senate Ethics Officer is independent and non-partisan. His mandate is to administer and to interpret the *Conflict of Interest Code for Senators*. A major responsibility is to advise senators on how to meet their obligations under the *Code*. This is done by assisting senators in understanding their obligations, identifying areas of conflict or possible conflict of interest, giving opinions and making recommendations, thereby preventing ethical problems before they occur, a primary objective of the new office.

In Caucus:

Senators sit as members of a political party or as independent senators. Every Wednesday morning when Parliament is in session, senators and members of the House of Commons meet in private in their respective national party caucuses. They make the views of their constituents known, set parliamentary strategy and decide party policy.

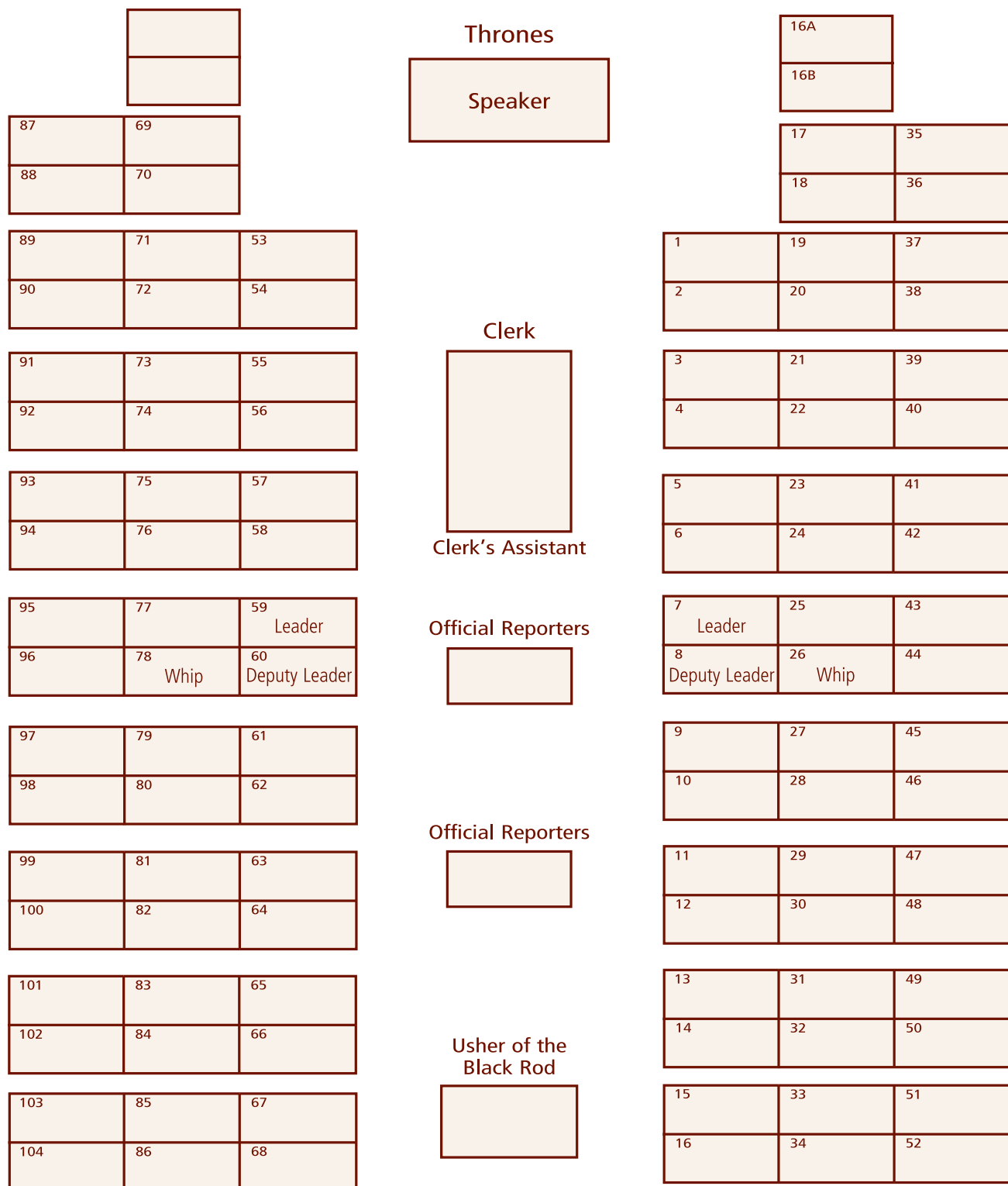
As of March 31, 2005 the party breakdown of the 98 sitting senators was:

Liberal	64
Conservative	23
Progressive Conservative	5
New Democratic	1
Independent	5

The seven vacant seats were:

New Brunswick	1
Prince Edward Island	1
Quebec	3
Manitoba	1
British Columbia	1

Seating in the Chamber:



Each senator has a designated seat in the Senate Chamber. The Speaker sits on a raised platform at the front of the Chamber. Senators belonging to the governing political party in the House of Commons sit to the Speaker's right. To the Speaker's left sit those senators belonging to all other parties, as well as those who have chosen to sit as independent senators.



Canada's Senators by Province and Territory on March 31, 2005

Alberta

Tommy Banks (Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)
Joyce Fairbairn, P.C. (Lib-Lethbridge, Alberta)
Dan Hays (Lib-Calgary, Alberta)
Elaine McCoy (P.C.-Calgary, Alberta)
Grant Mitchell (Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)
Claudette Tardif (Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)

British Columbia

Jack Austin, P.C. (Lib-Vancouver South, British Columbia)
Pat Carney, P.C. (C-British Columbia)
D. Ross Fitzpatrick (Lib-Okanagan-Similkameen, British Columbia)
Mobina S.B. Jaffer (Lib-British Columbia)
Gerry St. Germain, P.C. (C-Langley-Pemberton-Whistler, British Columbia)

Manitoba

Sharon Carstairs, P.C. (Lib-Manitoba)
Maria Chaput (Lib-Manitoba)
Janis G. Johnson (C-Winnipeg-Interlake, Manitoba)
Mira Spivak (Ind-Manitoba)
Terry Stratton (C-Red River, Manitoba)

New Brunswick

John G. Bryden (Lib-New Brunswick)
Eymard G. Corbin (Lib-Grand-Sault, New Brunswick)
Joseph A. Day (Lib-Saint John-Kennebecasis, New Brunswick)
Noël A. Kinsella (C-Fredericton-York-Sunbury, New Brunswick)
Viola Léger (Lib-Acadie, New Brunswick)
Rose-Marie Losier-Cool (Lib-Tracadie, New Brunswick)
Pierrette Ringuette (Lib-New Brunswick)
Fernand Robichaud, P.C. (Lib-Saint-Louis-de-Kent, New Brunswick)
Marilyn Trenholme Counsell (Lib-New Brunswick)

Newfoundland and Labrador

George Baker, P.C. (Lib-Newfoundland and Labrador)
Ethel M. Cochrane (C-Newfoundland and Labrador)
Joan Cook (Lib-Newfoundland and Labrador)
C. William Doody (P.C.-Harbour Main-Bell Island, Newfoundland and Labrador)
George J. Furey (Lib-Newfoundland and Labrador)
William Rompkey, P.C. (Lib-North West River, Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador)

Northwest Territories

Nick G. Sibbeston (Lib-Northwest Territories)

Nova Scotia

John M. Buchanan, P.C. (C-Halifax, Nova Scotia)
Gerald J. Comeau (C-Nova Scotia)
Jane Cordy (Lib-Nova Scotia)
James S. Cowan (Lib-Halifax, Nova Scotia)
J. Michael Forrestall (C-Dartmouth / Eastern Shore, Nova Scotia)
Michael Kirby (Lib-South Shore, Nova Scotia)

Terry M. Mercer (Lib-Northend Halifax, Nova Scotia)
 Wilfred P. Moore (Lib-Stanhope St. / Bluenose, Nova Scotia)
 Donald H. Oliver (C-Nova Scotia)
 Gerard A. Phalen (Lib-Nova Scotia)

Nunavut

Willie Adams (Lib-Nunavut)

Ontario

Norman K. Atkins (P.C.-Markham, Ontario)
 Anne C. Cools (C-Toronto-Centre-York, Ontario)
 Consiglio Di Nino (C-Ontario)
 Art Eggleton, P.C. (Lib-Toronto, Ontario)
 John Trevor Eyton (C-Ontario)
 Isobel Finnerty (Lib-Ontario)
 Jerahmiel S. Grafstein (Lib-Metro Toronto, Ontario)
 Mac Harb (Lib-Ontario)
 James F. Kelleher (C-Ontario)
 Colin Kenny (Lib-Rideau, Ontario)
 Wilbert Joseph Keon (C-Ottawa, Ontario)
 Marjory LeBreton (C-Ontario)
 Frank W. Mahovlich (Lib-Ontario)
 Michael A. Meighen (C-St. Marys, Ontario)
 Lorna Milne (Lib-Peel County, Ontario)
 Jim Munson (Lib-Ottawa/Rideau Canal, Ontario)
 Lowell Murray, P.C. (P.C.-Pakenham, Ontario)
 Nancy Ruth (P.C.-Toronto, Ontario)
 Landon Pearson (Lib-Ontario)
 P. Michael Pitfield, P.C. (Ind-Ottawa-Vanier, Ontario)
 Marie-P. Poulin (Charette) (Lib-Northern Ontario, Ontario)
 Vivienne Poy (Lib-Toronto, Ontario)
 David P. Smith, P.C. (Lib-Cobourg, Ontario)
 Peter A. Stollery (Lib-Bloor and Yonge/Toronto, Ontario)

Prince Edward Island

Catherine S. Callbeck (Lib-Prince Edward Island)
 Percy Downe (Lib-Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island)
 Elizabeth Hubley (Lib-Prince Edward Island)

Quebec

W. David Angus (C-Alma, Quebec)
 Lise Bacon (Lib-De la Durantaye, Quebec)
 Michel Biron (Lib-Mille Isles, Quebec)
 Roméo Dallaire (Lib-Gulf, Quebec)
 Pierre De Bané, P.C. (Lib-De la Vallière, Quebec)
 Marisa Ferretti Barth (Lib-Repentigny, Quebec)
 Joan Fraser (Lib-De Lorimier, Quebec)
 Aurélien Gill (Lib-Wellington, Quebec)
 Céline Hervieux-Payette, P.C. (Lib-Bedford, Quebec)
 Serge Joyal, P.C. (Lib-Kennebec, Quebec)
 Jean Lapointe (Lib-Saurel, Quebec)
 Raymond Lavigne (Lib-Montarville, Quebec)
 John Lynch-Staunton (C-Grandville, Quebec)

Shirley Maheu (Lib-Rougemont, Quebec)
 Paul J. Massicotte (Lib-De Lanaudière, Quebec)
 Pierre Claude Nolin (C-De Salaberry, Quebec)
 Lucie Pépin (Lib-Shawinigan, Quebec)
 Madeleine Plamondon (Ind-The Laurentides, Quebec)
 Marcel Prud'homme, P.C. (Ind-La Salle, Quebec)
 Jean-Claude Rivest (Ind-Stadacona, Quebec)
 Charlie Watt (Lib-Inkerman, Quebec)

Saskatchewan

A. Raynell Andreychuk (C-Saskatchewan)
 Lillian Eva Dyck (NDP-North Battleford, Saskatchewan)
 Leonard J. Gustafson (C-Saskatchewan)
 Pana Merchant (Lib-Saskatchewan)
 Robert W. Peterson (Lib-Regina, Saskatchewan)
 David Tkachuk (C-Saskatchewan)

Yukon

Ione Christensen (Lib-Yukon)

Changes in Senate Membership

APPOINTMENTS

March 24, 2005

Art Eggleton (Lib-Toronto, Ontario)
 Elaine McCoy (C-Calgary, Alberta)
 Grant Mitchell (Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)
 Robert W. Peterson (Lib-Regina, Saskatchewan)
 Nancy Ruth (C-Toronto, Ontario)
 James Cowan (Lib-Halifax, Nova Scotia)
 Lillian Eva Dyck (NPD-North Battleford, Saskatchewan)
 Roméo Dallaire (Lib-Gulf, Quebec)
 Claudette Tardif (Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)

RETIREMENTS

April 15, 2004
 May 21, 2004
 May 23, 2004
 June 14, 2004
 July 14, 2004
 September 24, 2004
 October 22, 2004
 November 21, 2004
 November 28, 2004
 January 4, 2005

Gérald-A. Beaudoin (C-Quebec)
 Alasdair B. Graham (Lib-Nova Scotia)
 Brenda Robertson (C-New Brunswick)
 Douglas Roche (Ind-Alberta)
 Eileen Rossiter, (C-Prince Edward Island)
 Edward M. Lawson (Ind-British Columbia)
 Jean-Robert Gauthier (Lib-Ontario)
 Laurier L. LaPierre (Lib-Ontario)
 Yves Morin (Lib-Quebec)
 Herbert O. Sparrow (Lib-Saskatchewan)

RESIGNATION

September 24, 2004

Richard H. Kroft (Lib-Manitoba)

Key Roles in the Senate Chamber

Eight senators hold leadership positions and help to organize the work of the Senate:

Speaker of the Senate: *Dan Hays (Lib-Calgary, Alberta)*

Appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Speaker is responsible for speaking for the institution and for maintaining order in the Chamber and ruling on points of order and questions of privilege. Senator Hays was appointed as Speaker in January 2001. He is the first Albertan to serve as Speaker.

Speaker *pro tempore*: *Shirley Maheu (Lib-Rougemont, Quebec)*

A Speaker *pro tempore*, or acting Speaker, is appointed for each parliamentary session and serves whenever the Speaker is unable to attend a sitting of the Senate.

Leader of the Government: *Jack Austin (Lib-Vancouver South, British Columbia)*

The Leader of the Government in the Senate is appointed by the Prime Minister and usually serves as a cabinet minister. As such, the Government Leader is able to speak with the authority of the government during Senate debates on bills and during Senate Question Period, while simultaneously representing the Senate in cabinet.

Leader of the Opposition: *Noël A. Kinsella (C-Fredericton-York-Sunbury, New Brunswick)*

The Leader of the Opposition often speaks for the Opposition during debate on government bills and coordinates the efforts of colleagues in the Senate Chamber and in committees.

Deputy Leader of the Government: *William Rompkey, P.C. (Lib-North West River, Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador)*

Deputy Leader of the Opposition: *Terry Stratton (C-Red River, Manitoba)*

The deputy leaders provide support in preparing and managing day-to-day Senate business. The deputy leaders work together to organize legislative business and the Senate's sitting schedule.

Government Whip: *Rose-Marie Losier-Cool (Lib-Tracadie, New Brunswick)*


Opposition Whip: *Marjory LeBreton (C-Ontario)*

Party whips keep senators in their respective parties informed about Chamber and committee business and scheduling, and attendance to sittings and votes. Although the whips work to maximize participation when a vote is called, party discipline in the Senate does not tend to be as rigorous as in the House of Commons.



2 The Senate and Legislation





“A regulating body, calmly considering the legislation initiated by the popular branch and preventing any hasty or ill-considered legislation which may come from that body.”

*Sir John A. Macdonald,
during the debates that led to Confederation in 1867*



How a Bill Becomes Law

A House of Commons bill is sent to the Senate by the House of Commons after third reading and passage. (Likewise, a bill that is introduced in the Senate is sent to the House of Commons after the Senate approves third reading.)

First Reading:

The bill is introduced and circulated to senators.

Second Reading:

The principle of the bill is debated.

Committee Stage:

Witnesses appear; senators study the bill in detail; a report is made to the Senate.

Third Reading:

Final consideration. The bill is returned to the House of Commons if it has been amended by the Senate.

Royal Assent:

The Governor General makes the bill law on the advice and with the consent of both Houses of Parliament.

Speaker's Rulings

The Speaker of the Senate is responsible for preserving order and decorum in the Chamber. The Speaker can interrupt any debate to restore order or to enforce the rules of parliamentary procedure.

In the Chamber, a major responsibility of the Speaker of the Senate is to make rulings on points of order and questions of privilege. In 2004-2005, Speaker Dan Hays made 7 substantive rulings; those rulings are summarized in Appendix A.

The Senate Calendar

The Senate generally sits on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays; Mondays and Fridays are office, committee or travel days. The *Senate Order Paper and Notice Paper*, prepared with input from individual senators and Senate committees, sets out the agenda for each day's sitting. The Senate sat **62** days over **20** weeks during the 2004-2005 fiscal year, with parliament dissolved May 23, 2004 and an election held June 28, 2004.

Consideration of Government Legislation

The tables below describe legislation considered in the Senate from April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005, also known as fiscal year 2004-2005.

The 2004-2005 fiscal year straddled the end of the 37th Parliament, 3rd Session and the beginning of the 38th Parliament, 1st Session.

Government Bills (Senate)

First Session of the 38th Parliament

S-10	<i>A second Act to harmonize federal law with the civil law of the Province of Quebec and to amend certain Acts in order to ensure that each language version takes into account the common law and the civil law</i>
S-17	<i>An Act to implement an agreement, conventions and protocols concluded between Canada and Gabon, Ireland, Armenia, Oman and Azerbaijan for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion</i>
S-18	<i>An Act to amend the Statistics Act</i>

Third Session of the 37th Parliament

S-12	<i>An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (modernization of employment and labour relations)</i> Senator Pierre Claude Nolin (C-De Salaberry, Quebec)
S-17	<i>An Act to amend the Citizenship Act</i> Senator Noël A. Kinsella (C-Fredericton-York-Sunbury, New Brunswick)
S-18	<i>An Act to amend the Canada Transportation Act (running rights for carriage of grain)</i> Senator Tommy Banks (Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)

First Session of the 38th Parliament

S-2	<i>An Act to amend the Citizenship Act</i> Senator Noël A. Kinsella (C-Fredericton-York-Sunbury, New Brunswick)
S-3	<i>An Act to amend the Official Languages Act (promotion of English and French)</i> Senator Jean-Robert Gauthier (Lib-Ontario)
S-4	<i>An Act to amend the Marriage (Prohibited Degrees) Act and the Interpretation Act in order to affirm the meaning of marriage</i> Senator Anne C. Cools (C-Toronto-Center-York, Ontario)
S-5	<i>An Act to repeal legislation that has not come into force within ten years of receiving Royal Assent</i> Senator Tommy Banks (Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)
S-6	<i>An Act to amend the Canada Transportation Act (running rights for carriage of grain)</i> Senator Tommy Banks (Lib-Edmonton, Alberta)
S-7	<i>An Act to amend the Supreme Court Act (references by Governor in Council)</i> Senator Anne C. Cools (C-Toronto-Center-York, Ontario)
S-8	<i>An Act to amend the Judges Act</i> Senator Anne C. Cools (C-Toronto-Center-York, Ontario)
S-9	<i>An Act to amend the Copyright Act</i> Senator Joseph A. Day (Lib-Saint John-Kennebecasis, New Brunswick)
S-11	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (lottery schemes)</i> Senator Jean Lapointe (Lib-Saurel, Quebec)
S-12	<i>An Act concerning personal watercraft in navigable waters</i> Senator Mira Spivak (Ind-Manitoba)
S-13	<i>An Act to amend the Constitution Act, 1867 and the Parliament of Canada Act</i> Senator Donald H. Oliver (C-Nova Scotia)
S-14	<i>An Act to protect heritage lighthouses</i> Senator Noël A. Kinsella (C-Fredericton-York-Sunbury, New Brunswick)



S-15	<i>An Act to prevent unsolicited messages on the Internet</i> Senator Donald H. Oliver (C-Nova Scotia)
S-16	<i>An Act providing for the Crown's recognition of self-governing First Nations of Canada</i> Senator Gerry St. Germain (C-Langley-Pemberton-Whistler, British Columbia)
S-19	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (criminal interest rate)</i> Senator Madeleine Plamondon (Ind-The Laurentides, Quebec)
S-20	<i>An Act to provide for increased transparency and objectivity in the selection of suitable individuals to be named to certain high public positions</i> Senator Terry Stratton (C-Red River, Manitoba)
S-21	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (protection of children)</i> Senator Céline Hervieux-Payette (Lib-Bedford, Quebec)
S-22	<i>An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act (mandatory voting)</i> Senator Mac Harb (Lib-Ontario)
S-23	<i>An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (modernization of employment and labour relations)</i> Senator Pierre Claude Nolin (C-De Salaberry, Quebec)
S-24	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)</i> Senator John G. Bryden (Lib-New Brunswick)
S-26	<i>An Act to provide for a national cancer strategy</i> Senator J. Michael Forrestall (C-Dartmouth/Eastern Shore, Nova Scotia)
S-28	<i>An Act to amend the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (student loan)</i> Senator Wilfred P. Moore (Lib-Stanhope St./Bluenose, Nova Scotia)

Senate Private Bills

Third Session of the 37th Parliament

S-15	<i>An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of Queen's Theological College</i> Senator Lowell Murray (C-Pakenham, Ontario)
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First Session of the 38th Parliament

S-25	<i>An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of The General Synod of the Anglican Church of Canada</i> Senator William Rompkey, P.C. (Lib-North West River, Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador)
S-27	<i>An Act respecting Scouts Canada</i> Senator Consiglio Di Nino (C-Ontario)

Private Members' Public Bills from the House of Commons

Third Session of the 37th Parliament

C-249	<i>An Act to amend the Competition Act</i>
C-250	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda)</i>

First Session of the 38th Parliament

C-302	<i>An Act to change the name of the electoral district of Kitchener—Wilmot—Wellesley—Woolwich</i>
C-304	<i>An Act to change the name of the electoral district of Battle River</i>

Government Public Bills from the House of Commons

Third Session of the 37th Parliament

C-3	<i>An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act</i>
C-7	<i>An Act to amend certain Acts of Canada, and to enact measures for implementing the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, in order to enhance public safety</i>
C-8	<i>An Act to establish the Library and Archives of Canada, to amend the Copyright Act and to amend certain Acts in consequence</i>
C-9	<i>An Act to amend the Patent Act and the Food and Drugs Act (The Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa)</i>
C-11	<i>An Act to give effect to the Westbank First Nation Self-Government Agreement</i>
C-12	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (protection of children and other vulnerable persons) and the Canada Evidence Act</i>
C-14	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts</i>
C-15	<i>An Act to implement treaties and administrative arrangements on the international transfer of persons found guilty of criminal offences</i>
C-16	<i>An Act respecting the registration of information relating to sex offenders, to amend the Criminal Code and to make consequential amendments to other Acts</i>
C-17	<i>An Act to amend certain Acts</i>
C-20	<i>An Act to change the names of certain electoral districts</i>
C-21	<i>An Act to amend the Customs Tariff</i>



C-22	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)</i>
C-24	<i>An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act</i>
C-28	<i>An Act to amend the Canada National Parks Act</i>
C-30	<i>An Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on March 23, 2004</i>

First Session of the 38th Parliament

C-3	<i>An Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act, the Canada Shipping Act, 2001, the Canada National Marine Conservation Areas Act and the Oceans Act</i>
C-4	<i>An Act to implement the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment</i>
C-5	<i>An Act to provide financial assistance for post-secondary education savings</i>
C-6	<i>An Act to establish the Department of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and to amend or repeal certain Acts</i>
C-7	<i>An Act to amend the Department of Canadian Heritage Act and the Parks Canada Agency Act and to make related amendments to other Acts</i>
C-8	<i>An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act, the Canada School of Public Service Act and the Official Languages Act</i>
C-10	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mental disorder) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts</i>
C-12	<i>An Act to prevent the introduction and spread of communicable diseases</i>
C-14	<i>An Act to give effect to a land claims and self-government agreement among the Tlicho, the Government of the Northwest Territories and the Government of Canada, to make related amendments to the Mackenzie Valley Resource Management Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts</i>
C-15	<i>An Act to amend the Migratory Birds Convention Act, 1994 and the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999</i>
C-18	<i>An Act to amend the Telefilm Canada Act and another Act</i>
C-20	<i>An Act to provide for real property taxation powers of first nations, to create a First Nations Tax Commission, First Nations Financial Management Board, First Nations Finance Authority and First Nations Statistical Institute and to make consequential amendments to other Acts</i>
C-24	<i>An Act to amend the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts (fiscal equalization payments to the provinces and funding to the territories)</i>
C-29	<i>An Act to amend the Patent Act</i>
C-33	<i>A second Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on March 23, 2004</i>

C-34	<i>An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2005 (Appropriation Act No. 2, 2004-2005)</i>
C-35	<i>An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2005 (Appropriation Act No. 3, 2004-2005)</i>
C-36	<i>An Act to change the boundaries of the Acadie—Bathurst and Miramichi electoral districts</i>
C-39	<i>An Act to amend the Federal-Provincial Fiscal Arrangements Act and to enact An Act respecting the provision of funding for diagnostic and medical equipment</i>
C-41	<i>An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2005 (Appropriation Act No. 4, 2004-2005)</i>
C-42	<i>An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2006 (Appropriation Act No. 1, 2005-2006)</i>



Royal Assent

The following bills received Royal Assent in 2004-2005.

Date	Sovereign's Representative	Bills That Received Royal Assent
Third Session, 37th Parliament		
April 1	The Honourable Marie Deschamps, Puisne Judge	C-16; S-15
April 22	The Governor General	C-8; C-14
April 29	The Governor General	C-21; C-250
May 6	The Governor General	C-7; C-11; C-17
May 14	The Governor General	C-24; C-20; C-28; C-15; C-30; C-9; C-3
First Session, 38th Parliament		
December 15, 2004	The Honourable Louise Charron, Puisne Judge	S-10; C-5; C-34; C-35
February 15, 2005	The Honourable Marie Deschamps, Puisne Judge	C-14
February 24, 2005	The Honourable Louis LeBel, Puisne Judge	C-7; C-4; C-302; C-304; C-36
March 10, 2005	The Honourable Ian Binnie, Puisne Judge	C-24
March 23, 2005	The Governor General	S-17; C-20; C-6; C-39; C-41; C-42; C-18



Consideration of Government Legislation

The tables below describe legislation considered in the Senate from April 1, 2004 to March 31, 2005, also known as fiscal year 2004-2005.

The 2004-2005 fiscal year straddled the end of the 37th Parliament, 3rd Session and the beginning of the 38th Parliament, 1st Session.

On June 28, 2004, a general election was held.

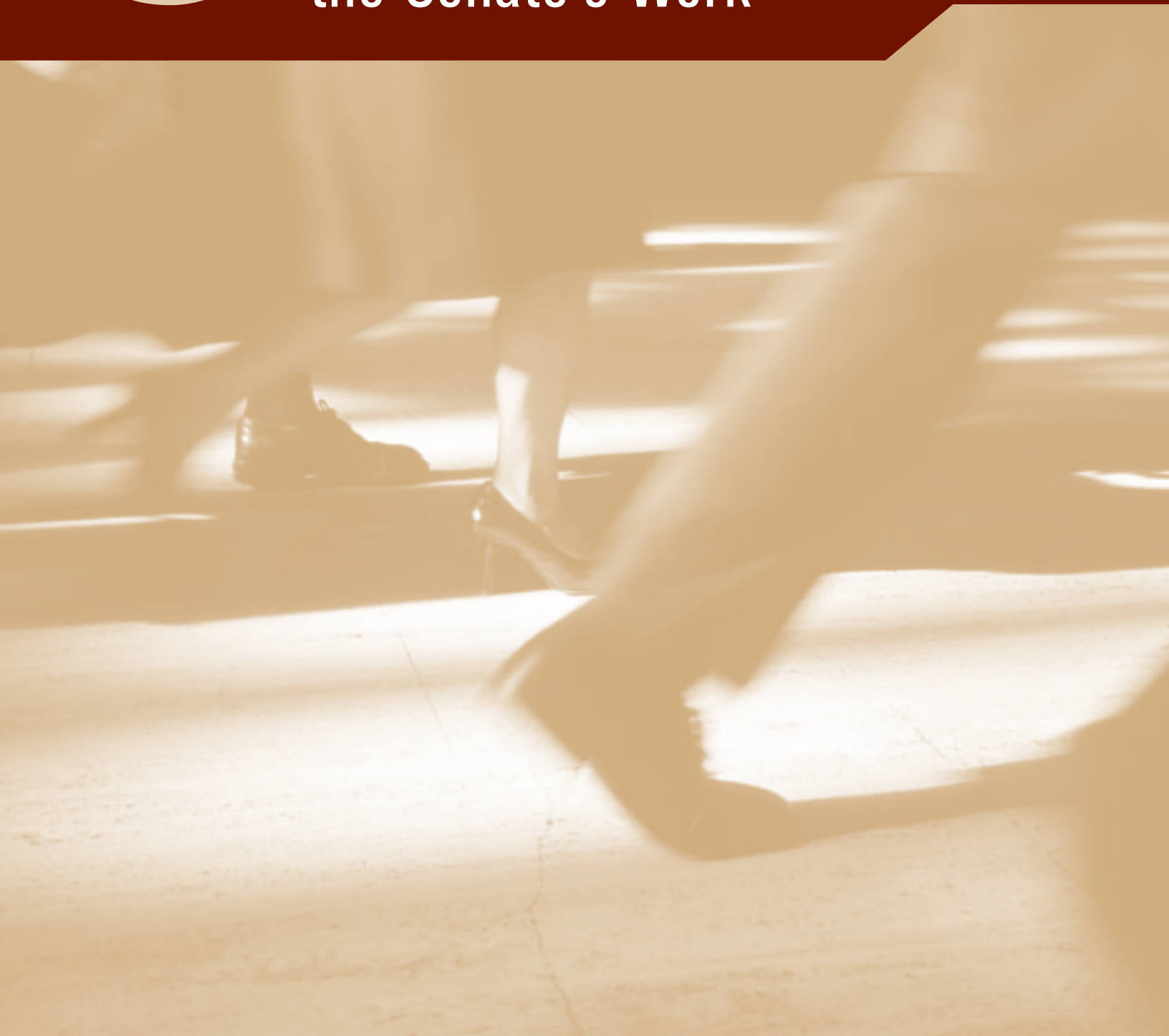
Summary			
	1st Session 38th Parliament	3rd Session 37th Parliament	Fiscal year 2004-2005
Bills passed by both Houses	16	12	28
Government Bills introduced in the Senate	3	0	3
Bills received from the House of Commons	21	7	28
Bills received from Committee without amendment	8	12	20
Bills received from Committee without amendment but with observations or recommendations	4	0	4

Consideration of Private Members' Legislation

Public Bills and Private Bills			
	1st Session 38th Parliament	3rd Session 37th Parliament	Fiscal year 2004-2005
Bills passed by both Houses	2	2	4
Private Bills introduced in the Senate	2	0	2
Public Bills introduced in the Senate	22	1	23
Bills received from the House of Commons	2	0	2
Bills received from Committee without amendment	3	1	4
Bills received from Committee without amendment but with observations or recommendations	2	0	2



3 Senate Committees – The Heart of the Senate's Work



There is a disconnect between images and reality. Senators do some of the best work done in Ottawa, too often anonymously.

(Hill Times – James Travers)



Senate Committees

Senate Committees are recognized for their high quality contribution to legislation and policy. In committee, senators examine proposed legislation referred to it by the Senate for in-depth analysis, conduct special investigative studies and examine the government's spending proposals, known as the Main and Supplementary Estimates.

In reviewing a bill, committee members hear various witnesses and vote on the bill clause by clause. In their investigations of special issues, committees help to turn the spotlight on important social, economic and political concerns. Committees provide Canadians with a unique chance to be heard. Government officials, interest group representatives, academic experts and private citizens often appear as witnesses before Senate committees.

Committees also travel to Canadian communities to hold public hearings and to research issues in more depth. Committee reports are widely respected for their thorough examination of issues and for the observations and amendments they contain, urging the government to take action.

Committees By Number

Meetings	408
Reports	113
Hours in Committee	730.2
Witnesses	1,249
Bills	50
Fact-Finding Hours	143.5
Pre-Studies/Subject-matter	4
Special Studies Undertaken	49
Trips	11

Committees Directorate Annual Report

For more detailed information on committees, please see the comprehensive **Committees Directorate Activities and Expenditures Annual Report 2004-2005** from which the information below was extracted or paraphrased.

Visit the Senate Committee website under the section "Other Publications" at www.parl.gc.ca.

› Standing Committee on Aboriginal Peoples

In fiscal year 2004-2005, the Aboriginal Peoples Committee undertook a special study on the involvement of Aboriginal communities and businesses in economic activities in Canada. The committee held six meetings and heard from ten witnesses on this topic. At the end of March 2005, the Chair and Deputy Chair went to the Northwest Territories on a fact-finding mission to flesh out the committee's study. The committee hopes to table its final report in December 2006.

On the legislative front, the committee examined three bills:

- Bill C-11, *Westbank First Nation Self-Government Agreement*;
- Bill C-14, *Tlicho Land Claims and Self-Government Act*; and
- Bill C-20, *First Nations Fiscal and Statistical Management Act*.

The three bills were reported to the Senate without amendment.

› Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

The order of reference of the Standing Committee in Agriculture and Forestry dealt with the present state and future of agriculture and forestry. In recent years, agriculture has had to face many unexpected events that put this part of the economy and society in jeopardy — most recently the BSE crisis that affected the whole country. This order of reference allowed the Committee to hear witnesses when such an unexpected event occurs and when it is important for the Senate to have a grasp of the issue so that it can be part of the solution.

In 2004-2005, the U.S. border remained closed to Canadian live cattle. However, the need to process Canadian livestock in Canada is a question of survival for this industry. The government clearly stated its goal to increase the Canadian packing capacity. The Committee reviewed the government's policies and programs pertaining to this goal as well as their implementation.

The committee tabled two reports: *The BSE Crisis – Lessons for the Future*, tabled in April 2004, and *Value-Added Agriculture in Canada*, tabled in December 2004. The policy goals mentioned in the first report were included in the strategy to reposition the livestock industry announced by the government on September 10, 2004, notably the need to increase the domestic packing capacity in Canada.

› Special Committee on the Anti-terrorism Act

The Special committee on the Anti-terrorism Act was created in December 2004 to undertake a comprehensive review of the provisions and operation of the *Anti-terrorism Act*, (S.C. 2001, c.41).

The committee launched its sessions in February 2005. The Honourable Anne McLellan, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, introduced Bill C-36 when she was Minister of Justice in 2001.

The committee discussions focused on the tension between the need for freedom in an open society and the need for national security in an environment of terrorist threat. The underlying question the committee is trying to address focuses on the right balance in Canada's existing anti-terrorism legislation. Does Canada need to strengthen its legislation, or soften it? Is the legislation being applied appropriately or do changes need to be made?

The senators have questioned the ministers responsible for Canada's national security and those whose communities feel threatened by the legislation. To date, they have questioned bodies that oversee Canada's security agencies and have heard testimony from those who have devoted their careers to human rights issues, among others.

› Standing Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce

The mandate of the Standing Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce is to examine legislation and matters relating to banking, trade and commerce generally, including: banking, insurance and trust and loan companies; customs and excise; taxation legislation; patents and royalties; corporate affairs; and bankruptcy.

In late 2004, the committee undertook a study dealing with charitable giving in Canada. The committee's interim report, *The Public Good and Private Funds: The Federal Tax Treatment of Charitable Giving by Individuals and Corporations*, was tabled in the Senate in December 2004 and contains seven recommendations that the committee believes would enhance charitable giving.

As part of its enquiry into the present state of the financial system, the Governor of the Bank of Canada, David Dodge, appeared before the committee on two occasions concerning the Bank's monetary policy.

The committee also began an extensive examination of consumer issues arising in the financial services sector. The committee intends to table its report on this matter in the following fiscal year.



Types of Committees

- A **standing committee** corresponds broadly to areas of public policy and legislation. Each standing committee has its own area of expertise.
- A **Committee of the Whole** is a committee composed of the whole body of senators.
- A **special committee** is an ad hoc committee that lasts for a limited time period or until the established work is completed. Special committees are assigned by the Senate to conduct studies on areas of special interest.
- A **joint committee** includes both senators and members of the House of Commons, and is established to examine issues of mutual interest. There are standing (permanent) joint committees, and from time to time the two Houses agree to establish a special joint committee for a particular study.

In addition to its special studies, the committee examined several pieces of legislation. In 2004-2005, the committee heard witnesses on:

- Bill C-21, *An Act to amend the Customs Tariff*
- Bill C-249, *An Act to amend the Competition Act*
- Bill S-17, *An Act to implement an agreement, conventions and protocols concluded between Canada and Gabon, Ireland, Armenia, Oman and Azerbaijan for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion*
- Bill C-5, *An Act to provide financial assistance for post-secondary education savings*
- Bill C-29, *An Act to amend the Patent Act*
- Bill S-19, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (criminal interest rate)*

› Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources

The committee deals with matters relating to energy, the environment and natural resources generally, including: mines and natural resources other than fisheries and forestry; pipelines, transmission lines and energy transportation; environmental affairs; and other energy-related matters.

In 2004-2005, the committee examined Bill C-7, *An Act to amend the Department of Canadian Heritage Act and the Parks Canada Agency Act and to make related amendments to other Acts*. The committee heard from three witnesses and reported the Bill to the Senate without amendments on December 9, 2004.

In addition to its study of legislation, the committee continued its detailed study concerning the progress of the Kyoto Protocol, focusing on One-Tonne Challenge aspects of the issue. In November 2004, the committee concluded its study with the publication of an interim report entitled *The One-Tonne Challenge: Let's Get on with It!*

The committee also held hearings and conducted a fact-finding visit to Edmonton, Calgary and Fort McMurray.

› Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans

During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, the committee initially continued hearings on fish habitat. However, with the beginning of the 38th Parliament, the committee launched a major new study into the federal government's new and evolving policy framework for managing Canada's fisheries and oceans. In this work, the committee has been particularly interested in the potential adverse effects of policy changes on coastal communities and their inhabitants.

The committee also conducted a study on quota allocations and benefits in Northern Canada. It tabled its final report on this study, entitled *Nunavut Fisheries: Quota Allocations and Benefits*, in April 2004.

› Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs

The Standing Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs deals with matters relating to foreign relations generally, including: treaties and international agreements; external trade; foreign aid; territorial and offshore matters.

In May 2004, the committee reported without amendment Bill C-9, An Act to amend the Patent Act and the Food and Drugs Act (The Jean Chrétien Pledge to Africa). In December 2004, the Committee undertook a special study on development and security and Canadian foreign policy as it relates to Africa.

Witnesses spoke eloquently about the difficulties African nations face in developing sustainable economies, while others explained the challenges involved in assisting African countries in achieving their social, economic and environmental goals.

The study on Africa continues this fall and the committee will also continue to examine other issues related to its mandate.

› Standing Committee on Human Rights

The Standing Committee on Human Rights was created to be a conduit between governments and non-governmental agencies concerned with human rights issues. Canada has ratified a number of international instruments designed to protect human rights, and it plays a leading role in promoting those instruments. Canada's courts, the Supreme Court in particular, increasingly consider Canada's international obligations when interpreting the provisions of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* and provincial charters and statutes for the protection of human rights.

The committee sees some of its primary goals as:

- Ensuring the proper application of and adherence to the Charter of Rights of legislation and policies federally;
- Encouraging and managing the dialogue for a proper balance between security and other human rights concerns in this post-September 11th world;
- Educating and ensuring the proper application and adherence to international human rights principles; and
- Identifying and ensuring the equal treatment of minorities.

› Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration is responsible for examining financial and administrative matters arising from the Senate budget. The Committee pays special attention to committee budgets and establishes guidelines and policies to ensure responsible use of resources. In 2004-2005, the Committee met 15 times and produced eight reports. On May 6, the Senate adopted the *Senate Administrative Rules* which complement and are equal to the authority of the *Rules of the Senate* governing procedure.





› Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Under the *Rules of the Senate*, the committee has responsibility for legal and constitutional matters generally. This includes federal-provincial relations, the administration of justice, law reform and all matters related thereto, the judiciary, all essentially juridical matters, and private bills not otherwise specifically assigned to another committee, including those related to marriage and divorce.

Fiscal year 2004-2005 included both the end of the 3rd Session of the 37th Parliament, and the beginning of the 1st Session of the 38th Parliament. In the former Parliament, the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee studied the following bills:

- Bill C-15, *An Act to implement treaties and administrative arrangements on the international transfer of persons found guilty of criminal offences*
- Bill C-3, *An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act*
- Bill S-15, *An Act to amend the act of incorporation of Queen's Theological College*
- Bill C-17, *An Act to amend certain Acts*
- Bill C-20, *An Act to change the names of certain electoral districts*
- Bill S-11, *An Act to repeal legislation that has not been brought into force within ten years of receiving Royal Assent*
- Bill C-14, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts*
- Bill S-6, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (lottery schemes)*

The committee was able to complete its study and report on all of these bills, with the exception of Bill S-11 and Bill S-6, both of which died at dissolution, and were reintroduced in the 1st session of the 38th Parliament. In that portion of the fiscal year, the committee studied the following bills:

- Bill S-10, *A second Act to harmonize federal law with the civil law of the Province of Quebec and to amend certain Acts in order to ensure that each language version takes into account the common law and the civil law*
- Bill S-5, *An Act to repeal legislation that has not come into force within ten years of receiving Royal Assent*
- Bill C-36, *An Act to change the boundaries of the Acadie—Bathurst and Miramichi electoral districts*
- Bill C-304, *An Act to change the name of the electoral district of Battle River*
- Bill C-302, *An Act to change the name of the electoral district of Kitchener—Wilmot—Wellesley—Woolwich*
- Bill S-11, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (lottery schemes)*

The committee completed its work and reported all of these bills with the exception of Bill S-5.

With respect to Bill S-11, the committee completed its work, but the report was not presented until April 12, 2005, in the subsequent fiscal year. It was reported with amendments and with observations.

› Standing Committee on National Finance

The National Finance committee's work is focused on matters related to government spending. As stated in the *Rules of the Senate* (rule 86(1)(i)), the committee has a mandate to examine matters relating to federal estimates generally, including the national accounts and the report of the Auditor General and government finance.

A large part of the committee's work is devoted to the review of the government's Estimates and issues arising out of that review.

The Senate Committee on National Finance continued to examine means to increase the accountability and transparency in the way that government finances are presented to all Canadians. During fiscal year 2004-2005, the committee tabled four reports dealing with the Estimates (supplementary and main).

The committee highlighted its concerns in a number of areas, including: Treasury Board Vote 5 (funding to departments and agencies for unforeseen expenditures); the government's expenditure review initiative; the implementation of the *Public Service Modernization Act*; the government's strategy on real property held through Public Works Canada; the officers of Parliament; and government sponsored foundations and endowment funds.

The committee also expressed its interest in the announcement of ongoing efforts by the Treasury Board Secretariat regarding improved reporting to Parliament and providing clearer and more transparent information to Parliamentarians. Many of these changes stem from suggestions made by the committee in previous years.

As part of its legislative work, the committee examined two bills — Bill C-30 dealing with provisions of the budget tabled in March 2004, and Bill C-24 regarding federal-provincial fiscal arrangements. The committee also reviewed and approved the appointment of Maria Barrados as President of the Public Service Commission.

› Standing Committee on National Security and Defence

Created in early 2001, the Standing Senate Committee on National Security and Defence has been at the forefront of studies on security especially, in response to the September 11, 2001 attacks on the United States and the increased concern about national security throughout the world.

After conducting an introductory survey of the major security and defence issues facing Canada, the committee concluded that there was an urgent need for a national security policy and this became the basis for subsequent orders of reference. Four broad areas of study were included in the mandate: the capabilities of the departments of National Defence and Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness; the working relationships between various agencies involved in intelligence gathering and analysis; the mechanisms to review the agencies involved in intelligence gathering; and the security of borders and critical infrastructure.

During the past year, the Committee focused on three key projects:

- assessing the implementation of the committee's recommendations since its inception, resulting in the December 2004 report *Canadian Security Guide Book*;
- examining the vulnerabilities of Canada's land border crossings; and
- conducting a comprehensive review of Canadian defence policy, which the committee will report on in the Fall of 2005.

› Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs

On November 4, 2004 the Subcommittee was given authority to continue its study on Veteran's Services and Benefits, Commemorative Activities and Charter. The Subcommittee has begun examining the issues of sustainability in commemorative activities undertaken by the Department of Veterans Affairs to keep alive for all Canadians the memory of veterans' achievements and sacrifices.

Under the same order of reference, the Subcommittee has also been focusing on the services and benefits provided to veterans, with particular attention to: access to priority beds; availability of alternative housing and enhanced home care; standardization of services; and monitoring and accreditation of long-term care facilities.

› Standing Committee on Official Languages

The committee examined a number of issues related to the application of the *Official Languages Act*. In particular, the committee resumed a study undertaken in October 2003 regarding French-language education in a minority setting. The committee held three full days of public hearings and heard from 41 witnesses on this topic.

The committee also examined Bill S-3, *An Act to amend the Official Languages Act (promotion of English and French)*, sponsored by Senator Jean-Robert Gauthier. The main purpose of this Bill is to make the Part VII of the *Official Languages Act* enforceable, not declaratory only. The committee reported the Bill to the Senate without amendment.

› Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament

In February 2004, the committee tabled a new edition of the *Rules of the Senate* and discussed the appointment of an Ethics Officer for the Senate. The appointment of the Senate Ethics Officer was announced in February 2005. The Senate is expected to adopt a *Conflict of Interest Code* early in the next fiscal year.

› Committee of Selection

At the beginning of each session, a Committee of Selection is appointed to undertake two functions: the nomination of a Speaker *pro tempore* and the nomination of senators to serve on select committees.

› Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

In 2004-2005, the Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology continued its study on mental health. The study, which began in 2002, arose from the committee's landmark study on acute care in Canada.

The committee's objective for the first phase of its study was to gain information on the prevalence, economic burden, stigma and discrimination associated with mental health problems and mental illness in Canada.

The committee finished the first phase of the study in November 2004 with the publication of three reports on mental health, entitled *Mental Health, Mental Illness and Addiction: Overview of Policies and Programs in Canada*; *Mental Health Policies and Programs in Selected Countries*; and *Mental Health, Mental Illness and Addiction: Issues and Options in Canada*.

The committee is presently in the final phase of the study with public hearings to be held across Canada on the *Issues and Options* report. The committee is looking for feedback and reactions to the reports in order to prepare its final recommendations. The committee's objective is to have the final report ready for the beginning of 2006.

› Standing Committee on Transport and Communications

The committee generally deals with issues relating to transport and communications that the Senate has authorized it to study. During the 2004-2005 fiscal year, the committee continued its major examination of the Canadian news media, and tabled an interim report called *Interim Report on the Canadian News Media* in April 2004. This report summarized information gained to date and identified points requiring further study.

The committee then continued its study with public hearings in Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Calgary, Regina, and Winnipeg, as well as fact-finding work in Washington, D.C.

In addition to its hearings on the Canadian news media, the committee also considered the following bills during this fiscal year:

- Bill C-4, *An Act to implement the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters Specific to Aircraft Equipment* — reported without amendment on February 15, 2005.
- Bill C-18, *An Act to amend the Telefilm Canada Act and another Act* — reported without amendment but with observations on March 22, 2005.
- Bill C-7, *An Act to amend certain Acts of Canada, and to enact measures for implementing the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, in order to enhance public safety*.
- Bill S- 2, *An Act to prevent unsolicited messages on the Internet* — unfortunately, the committee was unable to complete this work before dissolution.





Senate Committees in Canadian Communities

Every year Senate committees travel to hear first-hand testimony at the local and regional levels. Committees hold formal public hearings in locations throughout Canada, and they undertake fact-finding trips within Canada and abroad. Fact-finding missions help senators acquire a better understanding of the issues, enabling them to provide greater depth in committee reports.

The Standing Committee on Aboriginal Peoples conducted a fact-finding mission to Yellowknife and Inuvik, Northwest Territories, from March 21 to 24, 2005 for its study on the involvement of Aboriginal communities and businesses in economic development activities in Canada.

The Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry conducted a fact-finding mission to Washington, D.C. from March 1 to 4, 2005 for its study on the future of agriculture and forestry in Canada.

The Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources conducted a fact-finding mission to Calgary, Edmonton and Fort McMurray, Alberta from March 8 to 11, 2005 for its study on issues related to energy. The committee also held public hearings in Calgary from March 7 to 9, 2005.

The Standing Committee on Human Rights, for its study on Canada's possible adherence to the American Convention on Human Rights, conducted a fact-finding mission to Geneva, Switzerland and Stockholm, Sweden from January 25 to February 1, 2005.

The Standing Committee on National Security and Defence, for its study on Canadian security and military preparedness, conducted fact-finding missions in Windsor, Ontario on November 28 and 30, 2004; in Saint John, New Brunswick on January 31, 2005; in Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia on February 28 and March 2, 2005 and Edmonton, Alberta on March 7, 2005.

The committee also held public hearings in Kingston and Toronto, Ontario on November 29 and December 1, 2004; in Saint John, New Brunswick, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, and St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador from January 31 to February 3, 2005; in Victoria and Vancouver, British Columbia from February 28 to March 1, 2005; and in Calgary and Edmonton, Alberta, Regina, Saskatchewan and Winnipeg, Manitoba from March 7 to 20, 2005.

The Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs conducted a fact-finding mission to the Perley Rideau Health Centre in Ottawa, Ontario on March 21, 2005, for its study on the benefits provided to veterans of war and peacekeeping missions in recognition of their services to Canada. The subcommittee also held public hearings in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on February 1, 2005.

The Standing Committee on Transport and Communications conducted fact-finding missions in Vancouver, British Columbia on January 31, 2005; and in Washington, D.C. from February 28 to March 2, 2005, for its study on the current state of Canadian media industries. The committee also held public hearings in Vancouver, British Columbia, Calgary, Alberta and Regina, Saskatchewan from January 31 to February 4, 2005.



List of Committee Reports

The following list highlights the major 2004-2005 reports by Senate Committees. The reports are available on the parliamentary website at: www.parl.gc.ca. Copies of the reports are also available in many public, legislative and university libraries.

Agriculture and Forestry

The BSE Crises – Lessons for the Future (April 2004) Interim Report

Value-added Agriculture in Canada (December 2004) Final Report

Banking, Trade and Commerce

The Public Good and Private Funds: The Federal Tax Treatment of Charitable Giving by Individuals and Corporations (December 2004) Interim Report

Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources

The One-Tonne Challenge: Let's Get On With It! (November 2004) Interim Report

Fisheries and Oceans

Nunavut Fisheries: Quota Allocations and Benefits (April 2004) Final Report

Human Rights

On-Reserve Matrimonial Real Property: Still Waiting (December 2004) Interim Report

National Defence and Security

Canadian Security Guide Book, 2005 Edition: An Update of Security Problems in Search of Solutions (December 2004) Interim Report

Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Mental Health, Mental Illness and Addiction:

Overview of Policies and Programs in Canada (November 2004) Interim Report

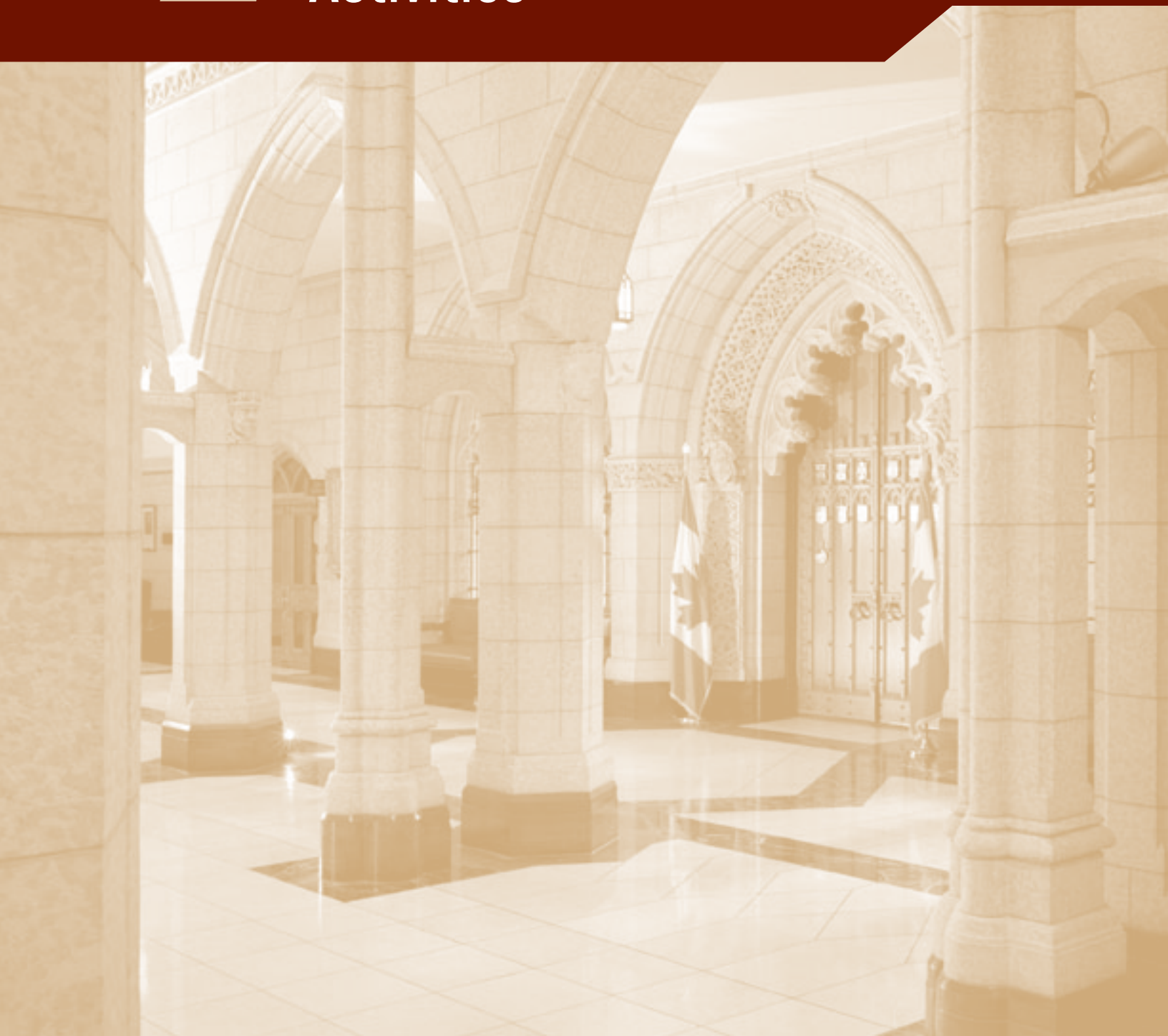
Mental Health Policies and Programs in Selected Countries (November 2004) Interim Report

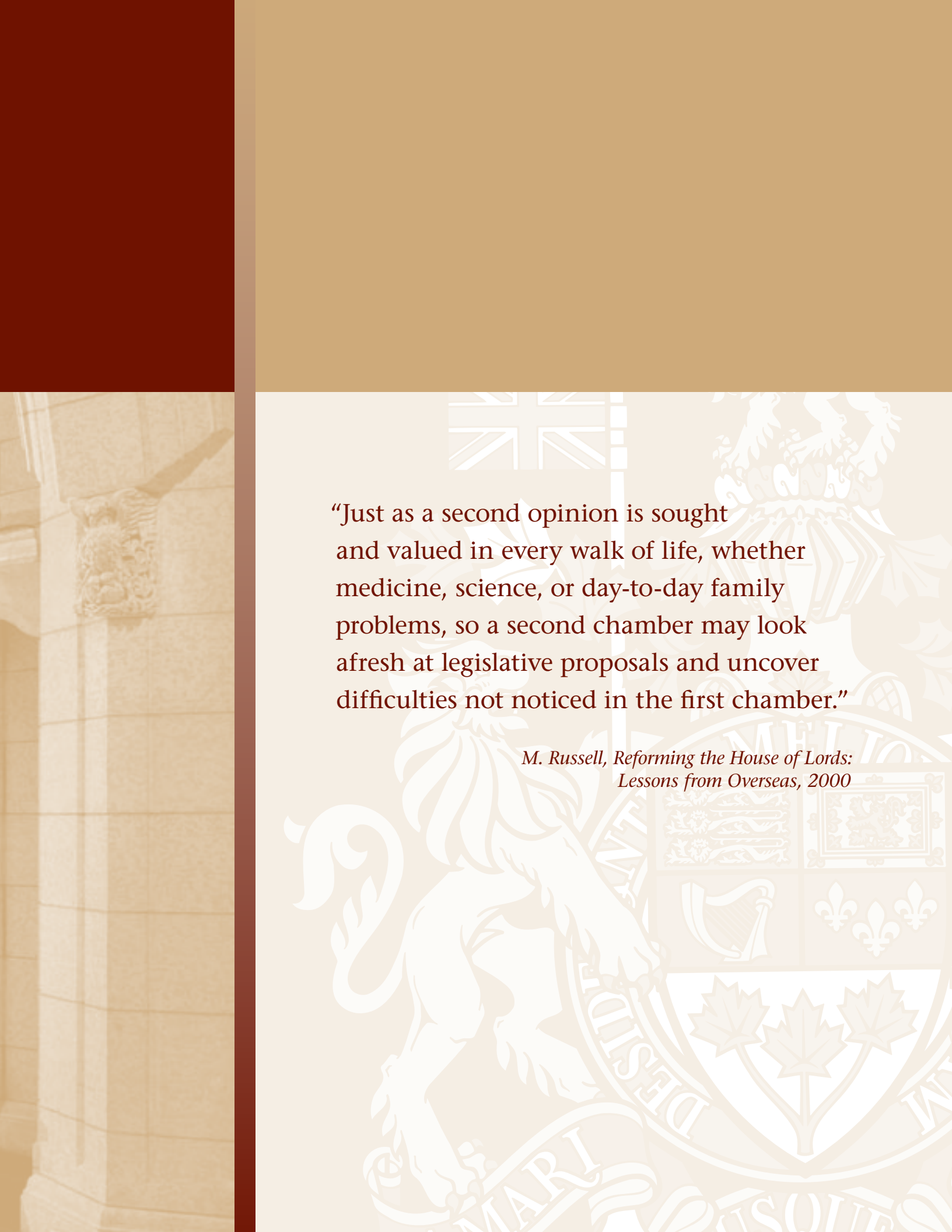
Mental Health, Mental Illness and Addiction: Issues and Options for Canada (November 2004) Interim Report

Transport and Communications

The Canadian News Media (April 2004) Interim Report

4 Senate Activities





“Just as a second opinion is sought and valued in every walk of life, whether medicine, science, or day-to-day family problems, so a second chamber may look afresh at legislative proposals and uncover difficulties not noticed in the first chamber.”

*M. Russell, Reforming the House of Lords:
Lessons from Overseas, 2000*



Youth and the Senate

- **Senate Page Program**

Each Spring, the Usher of the Black Rod, the Human Resources Directorate and the Chief and Deputy Chief of Pages are charged with the responsibility of interviewing and choosing new Senate pages for the fall session. The program is advertised nationally, and information sessions are given at the local universities. By doing so, the Senate opens its doors to students from different communities all over Canada.

In 2004-2005, the University of Ottawa and Carleton University accredited the Senate Page Program. Upon completion of a dissertation related to Parliament, pages attending either of these universities can now receive full course credits for their part-time work in the Senate.

The extensive training and experience that the pages receive is applicable not only to their duties in the Senate but also sets a high standard from which they will benefit in all walks of life. The practicalities of Chamber and Committee work, as well as the intrinsic and essential teambuilding and time management skills give these young adults a wealth of knowledge and experience to draw from in years to come.

- **Summer Employment and Co-op Programs**

The Senate hires approximately 30 university students each summer to work in various areas of the Senate Administration, including legislative services, legal services, finance, human resources, communications, information management, and Parliamentary Precinct Services. Students are also hired to work in senators' offices. Senate pages interested in summer employment within the Senate will be given priority if they meet the requirements for the position being staffed. Some students brought in through a co-op program during the school year are sometimes offered summer employment.

- **Friends of the Senate**

The Senate works in partnership with Ridgemont High School in Ottawa and L'École secondaire de l'Île in Gatineau, Quebec, to provide students with special needs with the opportunity to develop life skills to prepare them for the working world. Students gain experience in various areas of the Senate Administration, provide assistance and support to senators and Senate staff, and learn and develop new skills.

The Senate and Hill Programs for Youth

In cooperation with the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament, the Senate participates in a variety of employment programs and educational activities designed to give young Canadians opportunities to learn about Parliament and its institutions.

- **Encounters with Canada**

Each year, young people between the ages of 15 and 17 get a close-up view of Canada's system of government when the Canadian Unity Council brings hundreds of students to Ottawa to learn about Canada's parliamentary system. Since it was founded in 1982, this non-profit educational program has benefited more than 40,000 young people.

- **Forum for Young Canadians**

Some 500 students visit Parliament, the Supreme Court and various federal government departments and agencies, through the Forum for Young Canadians, a bilingual education program aimed at giving 16- to 19-year-old high school and CEGEP students an in-depth understanding of their federal government. During the program, students have a chance to meet with senators and the Speaker of the Senate.

The Senate in the Classroom and on the Net

An educational video produced by the Senate is available on the Internet. The 22-minute video is divided into nine individually viewable clips intended for teachers of Canadian history, politics, social science and civics. The video clips explain the work of senators in the Senate Chamber, in committees and across the country. For more information, visit <http://senate-senat.ca/videos.asp>.

Lest We Forget

On November 5, 2004, the launch of Veterans Week 2004 took place in the Senate Chamber. The theme for the annual Ceremony of Remembrance and Veteran's Week was *Canada Remembers the Italian Campaign*. It marked the seventh time that the Senate of Canada and Veterans Affairs Canada have jointly organized this service.



The highlight of the event was the unveiling of an original oil-on-linen portrait of the recipient of the Minister of Veterans Affairs Commendation, Mr. Ted Griffiths (a veteran of the Italian Campaign), by Halifax artist Catherine Jones. The painting was one in her collection of 21 portraits, entitled *At the End of the Day*, of Canadian and German veterans that were displayed in the Senate Foyer. Forgiveness was the underlying theme. During the event, the Minister of Veterans Affairs also announced that 2005 would be the Year of the Veteran.

To see the other paintings in the series, please visit:
<http://www.scathing.com/endofday>



World War II veterans from opposite sides, Frank Johnson (left), Canadian, and Fritz Illy (right), German, embrace at the legendary 1998 Reconciliation Dinner held in Ortona, Italy.

© for both images: Catherine Jones

Welcoming the World to Canada

The Speaker of the Senate is fourth in the order of precedence behind the Governor General, the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. As such, he is involved in most official visits by receiving heads of state or heads of government.

Among the distinguished guests received this year in protocol visits were:

- The President of Mongolia, Natsagiin Bagabandi (October 2004);
- The President of the United Mexican States, Vicente Fox Quesada, and Mrs. Marta Sahagún de Fox (October 2004);
- The President of the United States of America, George W. Bush, and Mrs. Laura Bush (November 2004).

In exchange programs, the Speaker received:

- The President of the Senate of the Republic of Poland, Longin Hieronim Pastusiak, and a parliamentary delegation (October 2004)
- The Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Botswana, Matlapeng Ray Molomo, PH., CONM., M.P. (October 2004)

Canada and the World

The Honourable Dan Hays, Speaker of the Senate of Canada, travelled to countries around the world with Canadian delegations to represent Parliament or the Government of Canada abroad.

Indonesia (March 14 to 17, 2005)

During this visit, the Canadian delegation sought to further strengthen ties of parliamentary friendship, to support the promotion of democratic development, pluralism and good governance as well as to highlight the range of Canada's long-term commitment to post-tsunami relief and reconstruction efforts.

Uruguay (February 29 to March 5, 2005)

Speaker Hays travelled to Uruguay to represent Canada at the investiture of new Uruguayan President, Tabaré Vazquez, on March 1, 2005.

Trinidad and Tobago (February 21 to 22, 2005)

Representing Canada, Speaker Hays attended the 13th Biennial Conference of Presiding Officers and Clerks of the Caribbean, the Americas and the Atlantic Region of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association in Port-of-Spain in the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Conference participants came together for three days of discussion focusing on "Enhancing the Parliamentary Process".

United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and the United Kingdom (January 13 to 21, 2005)

The visit to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and the Kingdom of Bahrain, the first by a Canadian parliamentary delegation, provided the delegates with a better understanding of the socio political and economic dynamics of these two Gulf States situated in the Middle East. The visit to the United Kingdom provided the Canadian delegation with information on the new security policies and practices implemented at the Palace of Westminster.

Mexico (January 24 to 27, 2005)

The Honourable Dan Hays, Speaker of the Senate, and the Honourable Peter Milliken, Speaker of the House of Commons, led a delegation at the XIIIth Canada-Mexico Inter-Parliamentary Meeting in Mexico. While Canadian and Mexican parliamentarians have been meeting on a regular basis since 1975, the meeting held in Mexico City this year was the first where both Canadian Speakers and both Mexican Speakers were present.

Afghanistan (December 2004)

Representing Canada, Speaker Hays attended the inauguration of the President of Afghanistan, Hamid Karzai in Kabul on December 7, 2004. His attendance at the Presidential inauguration and his formal and informal meetings with members of the outgoing Afghanistan Transitional Administration, and with representatives of various other countries helped to reinforce Canada's fundamental support for the Afghan people to build a democratic, stable and peaceful country.

Scotland (October 2004)

Holyrood, the new Scottish Parliament, designed by Catalan architect Enrico Miralles, was officially and formally opened on October 9, 2004. The Speaker of the Senate attended the opening on behalf of the Parliament of Canada. During this visit, he also had an opportunity to travel to Falkirk, Scotland to speak at a ceremony commemorating the centenary of the birth of Tommy Douglas.

Germany (September 21 to 26, 2004)

In response to an invitation from the President of the Bundesrat, Mr. Dieter Althaus, Speaker Hays and a parliamentary delegation travelled to Germany, since given the shared interests between the two countries, it is important to enhance the level of interparliamentary relations.

Belgium (September 19 to 21, 2004)

This working visit was in response to an invitation from the Speaker of the Belgian Senate, Ms Anne-Marie Lizin. Agriculture and bilingualism policies were among the subjects discussed in meetings.

Ecuador (June 6 to 8, 2004)

The Organization of American States (OAS) held its 34th Regular Session of the General Assembly (GA) in Quito, Ecuador. Speaker Hays headed the Canadian delegation and attended the GA meetings on behalf of Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was unable to attend due to the general election being held in Canada at that time.

France (May 17 to 19, 2004)

Representing Canada, Speaker Hays attended the European Conference of Presidents of Parliaments at the Palais de l'Europe in Strasbourg. The conference was organized under the auspices of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE).

Uganda, France and South Africa

(April 18 to 24, 2004)

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association held its mid-year Executive Committee meeting in Kampala, Uganda. Following his participation in the mid-year Executive Committee meeting, Speaker Hays paid a working visit to Paris, France. Finally, Speaker Hays travelled to Pretoria, South Africa as Canada's representative at the inauguration ceremony of the newly elected President, Thabo Mbeki.

Promotion of Links with Other Parliaments

Canada's parliamentary system is held in high regard around the world. Senators from all political parties take part in interparliamentary activities that enhance the Parliament of Canada's international reputation as an effective bicameral legislature in a bilingual, multicultural society. Senators' international activities boost Canada's profile on the world stage and strengthen its relationship with other countries, promoting a positive image of Canada and its parliamentary system.

Canada's international parliamentary relations are carried out in part through official parliamentary exchanges, parliamentary associations and interparliamentary groups, protocol activities and parliamentary conferences. One of the primary aims of the 12 associations to which the Parliament of Canada belongs is to strengthen relations between Canadian parliamentarians and those in the countries concerned, fostering mutual co-operation and understanding between nations.

Through their official visits and participation in association and interparliamentary group plenaries, committees and conferences, senators meet with parliamentarians from around the world. Senators make a significant contribution to the debates with their international colleagues and vote on resolutions on pressing international issues, such as international terrorism, human trafficking, the fight against HIV-AIDS, sustainable development, the environment, and on crisis regions such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Haiti. These meetings in turn increase the senators' knowledge of, and their ability to work on, these and similar issues in the domestic context.

Bilateral Associations

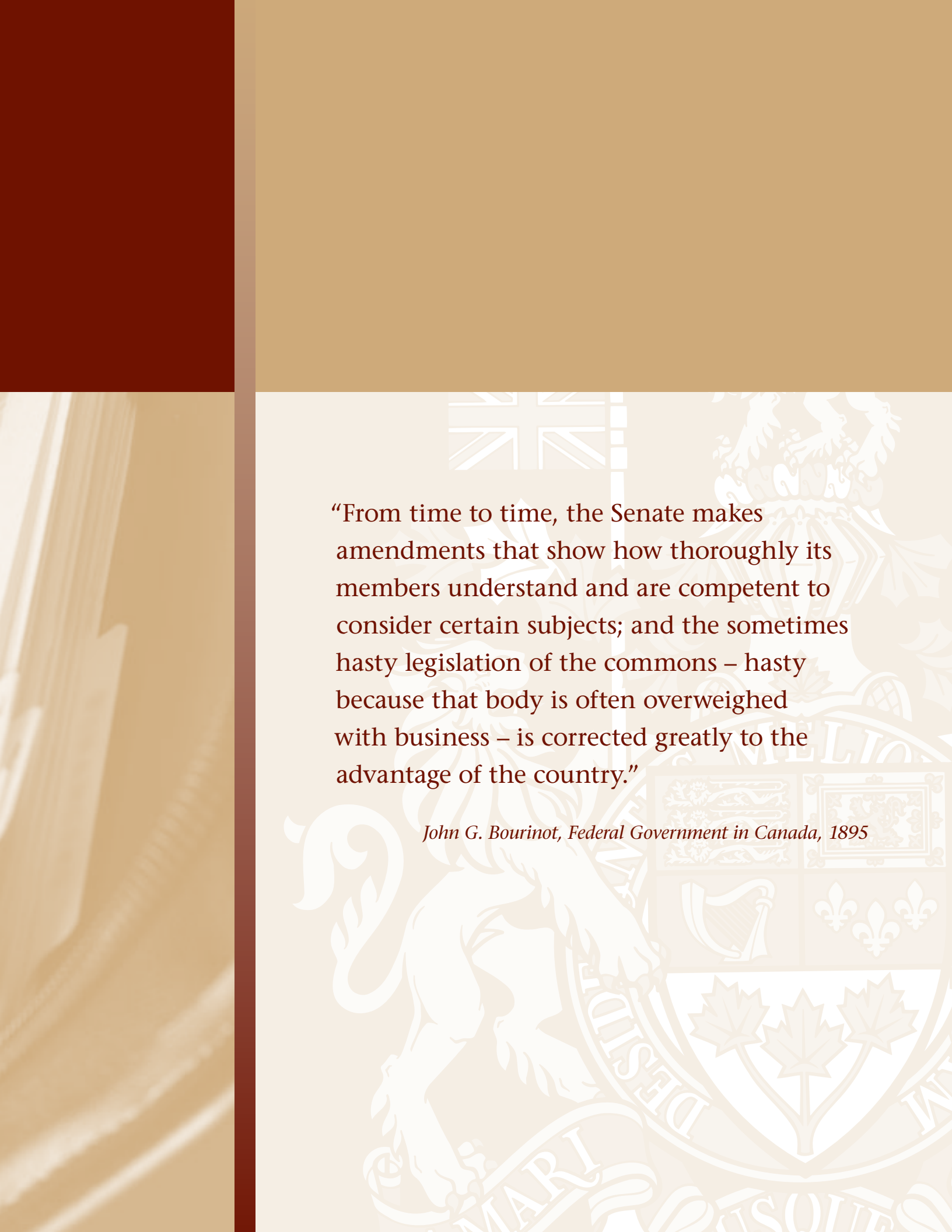
Canada-China Legislative Association
 Canada-France Inter-Parliamentary Association
 Canada-Japan Inter-Parliamentary Group
 Canada-United Kingdom Inter-Parliamentary Association
 Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group

Multilateral Associations

Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie
 Canada-Africa Parliamentary Association
 Canada-Europe Parliamentary Association /
 Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
 Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association
 Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
 Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas
 Inter-Parliamentary Union

5 Administering the Senate





“From time to time, the Senate makes amendments that show how thoroughly its members understand and are competent to consider certain subjects; and the sometimes hasty legislation of the commons – hasty because that body is often overweighed with business – is corrected greatly to the advantage of the country.”

John G. Bourinot, Federal Government in Canada, 1895



Senate Administration

The Senate's workforce of 429 people served close to 105 senators, over 162 of their staff members, and 20 standing, joint or special committees or subcommittees. Further, in spite of the dissolution, the Administration served and supported 408 committee meetings held over 730.2 hours, helped produce 113 reports, summoned 1,249 witnesses and assisted in the 49 special studies undertaken, a rate close to the average level of the last five fiscal years.

In 2004-2005, the Senate Administration set an ambitious agenda for itself. The year was marked by the end of the 3rd session of the 37th Parliament, a summer general election, and the beginning of the 38th Parliament with the Speech from the Throne. With a 4.5-month period of dissolution, all committee business ceased with the exception of the Committee of Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration. Measures were taken to prepare for the Opening of the 38th Parliament and understanding the implications for the Senate Administration of serving the Senate which, for the first time in 25 years, would be working in a parliament run by minority government.

Key Commitments

The achievements noted in the following pages reflect the priority areas set for the Senate Administration for fiscal year 2004-2005, which were approved by Senate Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration. They are:

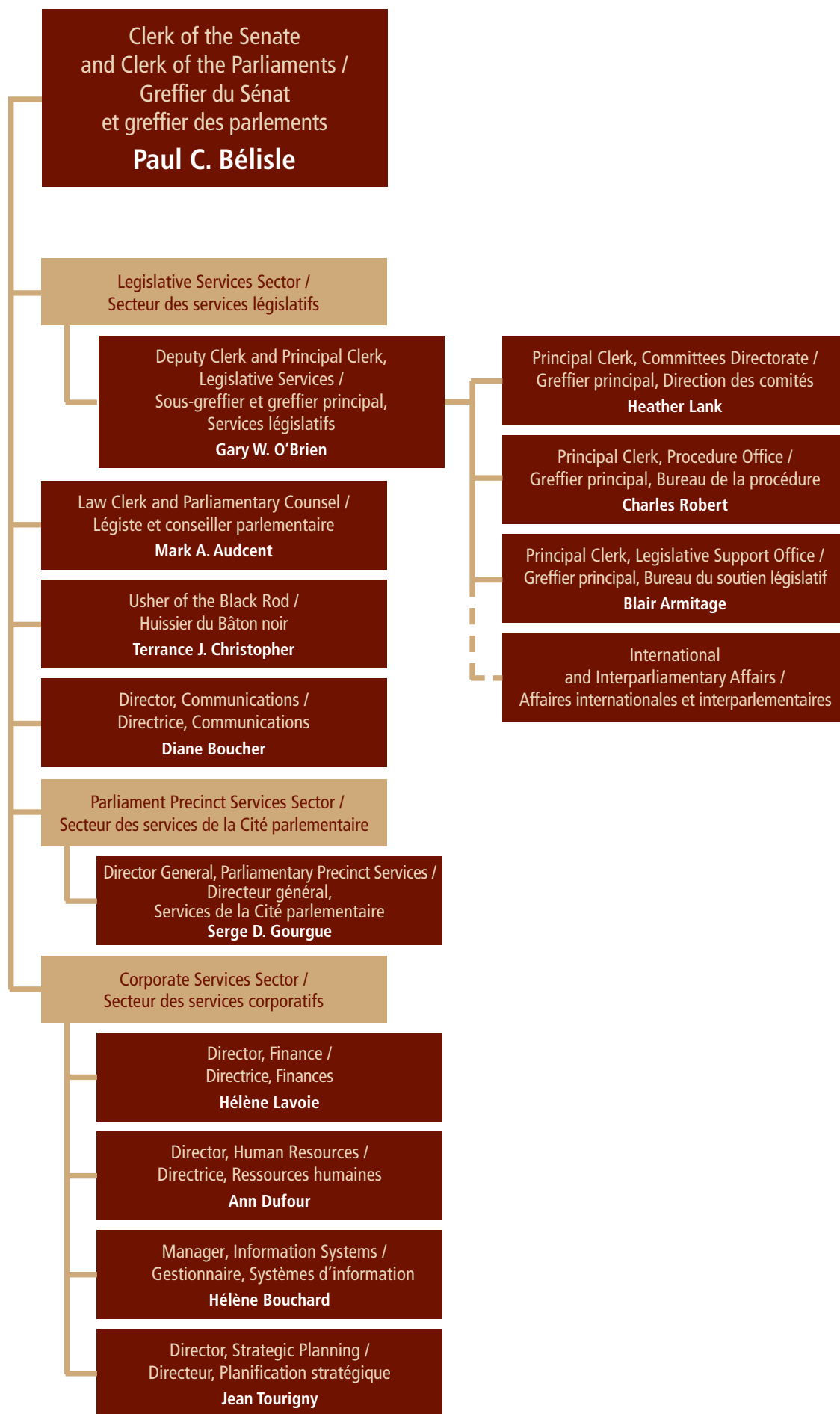
- Building a robust accountability and reporting framework;
- Investing in principled people management;
- Effective communications — within the Senate and with Canadians;
- Leveraging technology;
- Improving legislative support.

Accountable, Responsible

Each year, Senate expenditures are recorded in the Public Accounts of Canada, which are released in the fall following the end of a fiscal year. The Public Accounts can be consulted on the Public Works and Government Services Canada website at: www.tpsgc.gc.ca/recgen/text/pub-acc-e.html

Among our achievements:

- A Modern Comptrollership Capacity Assessment was conducted with the participation of key directors and managers who performed a thorough review of all areas of management, including performance measures and indicators that were developed in various sectors.
- The Administration's governance structure was streamlined into three major business lines — legislative, precinct, and corporate services — ensuring optimal use of resources, improved coordination and better service delivery.
- On May 6, 2004, the Senate adopted the *Senate Administrative Rules*, which complement and are equal to the authority of the *Rules of the Senate* governing Senate procedure.
- In 2004-2005, two Senate committee rooms were equipped with full broadcast facilities and resulted in giving the Senate the ability to double the number of Senate committees broadcast. The public is able to view Senate committees live or rebroadcast on CPAC or through webcasts. Visit www.parl.gc.ca for more information.



- A classification review exercise was completed, updating all administration job descriptions, and a common classification standard and salary structure were established.
- Concurrently, collective bargaining took place, and by the end of fiscal year 2005, two collective agreements were signed. The round of negotiations was particularly successful as one bargaining agent reached, for the first time, an agreement at the bargaining table.
- A number of electronic projects promise to improve efficiency and productivity regarding procedural matters. Among these are the deconstruction of the *Handbook for Senate Committee Clerks*, which was incorporated into a Knowledge Management Project and the *Collaborative Work Environment (CWE)* project which allows the Sector to create an electronic tool for locating research documents and information we share with one another on a regular basis.
- In spite of a period of dissolution, the activity level in committees remained very high. The number of witnesses, committee meetings, reports, hours in committee, and bills was consistent with the five-year average, while the number of special studies and pre-studies undertaken surpassed the five-year average activity level.
- The *Senate This Week*, an electronic weekly publication, was created to be distributed on Fridays throughout the Senate and to all media and Parliamentary Press Gallery members when the Senate is sitting to notify them of Senate committee activities taking place the following week.
- In addition to English and French versions, fact sheets describing various aspects of the Senate were produced in the five most frequently used languages in Canada (Italian, German, Cantonese, Spanish, Inuktitut), and are available upon request. All Senate public publications are available on the internet through www.parl.gc.ca.
- The Publications Centre produced documentation for 62 sitting days, including 124 *Debates* (62 English, 62 French), 62 *Journals of the Senate* and 62 *Senate Order Papers and Notice Papers*.

The **Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments** is appointed by the Governor in Council and functions as head of the Senate Administration. The Clerk's office provides advice on corporate governance, including strategic, administrative and financial planning and administration; organizes internal administrative and financial structures; directs the Senate Administration; and reports to the Senate through the Internal Economy Committee. The Clerk also participates in a range of diplomatic and official activities both within and outside Parliament.

The **Deputy Clerk, Legislative Services**, assists the Clerk in supporting the business of the Senate; exercises functional supervision of all legislative services; is the Clerk of the Committee of the Whole; and is responsible for the Principal Clerk, Committees and Private Legislation, the Principal Clerk, Procedure and the Principal Clerk, Legislative Support Office.

The **Committees Directorate** provides administrative support to all committees, including budget management and witness preparation; offers procedural research and advice to committee chairs and members; and disseminates committee information to interested stakeholders, including special interest groups, research organizations, all of Parliament, the media and the general public.

The **Procedure Office** is responsible for Procedural Research, provides advice on procedure to senators and staff, manages the work of Journals and Debates, and supports the Speaker, Clerk and senators in outreach initiatives.

The **Legislative Support Office** manages broadcasts for all Senate events and committee proceedings; manages information management for the Legislative Sector and publishes the official parliamentary publications of the Senate: *Journals of the Senate*, *Debates of the Senate* and the *Order Paper and Notice Paper*.

The **Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel** is appointed by resolution of the Senate and acts as parliamentary counsel, providing legal advice and opinions to the Senate and to individual senators on constitutional questions, on matters of Parliamentary law and privilege, and other aspects of law. This office also provides legislative drafting services, advising senators on the form and substance of government bills and proposed amendments; prepares private members' public and private bills, amendments to bills and amendments to the *Rules of the Senate*; and acts as corporate counsel.

The **Usher of the Black Rod**, appointed by the Governor in Council, is historically the personal attendant to the representative of the Sovereign; supervises administrative duties for opening of Parliament; escorts the Speaker into the Chamber; is responsible for recording attendance in the Chamber; is responsible for the Senate Page Program and, during each sitting, oversees the Senate pages who help the Speaker, senators and Table Officers by delivering messages, distributing documents and performing other administrative duties, as required.

The **Communications Directorate** manages the Senate's overall communications program, including institutional media relations, public information and outreach activities, and provides strategic advice to the Senate and Senate Administration on the communications impact of important operational and procedural decisions.

The **Parliamentary Precinct Services Sector** is responsible for all physical and logistical services offered to senators and to the Senate Administration, including materiel management, printing, warehouse services and asset management, installation services, transportation, post office, messenger services, committee room logistics, accommodation planning and projects, and oversees the Protective Service, which is responsible for security within the precinct.

Protective Service is responsible for fire prevention and information security technology, parking within the Senate precinct, key control and issuing identification cards and passport/visa photos.

The **Finance Directorate** manages financial planning, accounting, analysis and reporting, provides financial services to senators and the Senate Administration, administers all aspects of senators' entitlements, develops and implements financial policies and practices, develops the Senate's budget and exercises budgetary control.

The **Human Resources Directorate** develops and implements an effective management framework relating to Human Resources policies and practices. It provides human resources services to senators and the Senate Administration in the compensation, personnel services, staffing, staff relations, collective bargaining, classification, official languages and training fields.

The **Information Systems Directorate** provides senators, their staff and other employees with technical advice, support and training services. Its employees provide advice on the use and operation of computer systems and software required for Senate business. The unit provides support for new and existing applications, installs hardware, software and peripherals, installs and repairs components, provides user support by telephone and in person, and manages all Senate telecommunications devices.

In 2004-2005, the **Strategic Planning Directorate** was created to oversee all aspects of management modernization including the continuous improvement of management practices and processes, strategic planning, implementation of the Management Accountability Framework (MAF), governance and policy integration.

Employment Equity and Diversity

The Senate's Employment Equity Report was adopted by the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration in September 2004 and distributed to all senators. This report provided demographic highlights of the Senate's workforce, a snapshot of its diverse representation and gave an outline of some of the activities and initiatives undertaken from 2000 to 2004 to make the Senate an employer of choice.

For the past several years, the Clerk of the Senate has made it a priority to have an Administration that reflects the diverse cultural mosaic and linguistic duality of Canadian society. Consequently, he ensured, in his annual Call Letter, that the executive team fully endorses these objectives as priorities in their recruitment and staffing processes.

The Administration's senior management cadre is fully bilingual (CCC or exempt level), with women and francophones representing 41 percent of senior ranks.

Administration employees and senators took part in a variety of awareness and promotional activities, including:

- Black History Month (February 2005)
- Asian Heritage Month (May 2004)
- Aboriginal Awareness Week (May 2004) – in partnership with the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament
- Women's History Month (October 2004)
- Canadian Multiculturalism Day (June 2004)
- National Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women (Canada) – in partnership with the National Capital Commission (December 2004)
- International Women's Day (March 8, 2004) – in partnership with the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament



Together to celebrate women: MP for Trois-Rivières Paule Brunelle and Senators Lucie Pépin, Raynell Andreychuk and Mobina Jaffer

A Green Senate

In 2004, the Senate, the House of Commons, the Library of Parliament, and Public Works and Government Services Canada's Parliamentary Precinct Directorate merged their environmental programs under the name *Partners for a Green Hill*.

The group's efforts were rewarded when the Senate and its parliamentary partners became the proud recipient of a 2005 Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment Pollution Prevention Award.



The Partners from left to right: Brian Cameron, Benson Gorber, Christian Bourgeois, Lynn Brunet, Diane Peladeau, Benoit Giroux


Senate Workplace Charitable Campaign

As a result of Senate employees' ongoing support and generosity, the Senate raised \$54,127.85 for the 2004 Senate of Canada Workplace Charitable Campaign.



6 Senate Finances





“Senate inquiries resemble in some ways royal commissions and task forces, but they take less time, are less expensive and often have more success in gaining adoption of their recommendations.”

Paul G. Thomas, Comparing the Lawmaking Roles of the Senate and the House of Commons, 2003

Senate Finances to March 31st, 2005

The expenditures incurred by the Senate are divided into four main lines:

- senators and their offices;
- Chamber operations;
- committees and associations; and
- administrative support.

The statements of expenditures for each of these business lines for the 2004-2005 fiscal year are given below.

Description	Operating	Capital	Transfer Payments	Total
Senators and their Offices	33,835,141	161,541	177,970	34,174,652
Chamber Operations	5,512,886	45,419		5,558,305
Committees and Associations	7,286,716	43,167	364,183	7,694,066
Administrative Support	21,209,880	2,014,719		23,224,599
Total	67,844,623	2,264,846	542,153	70,651,622

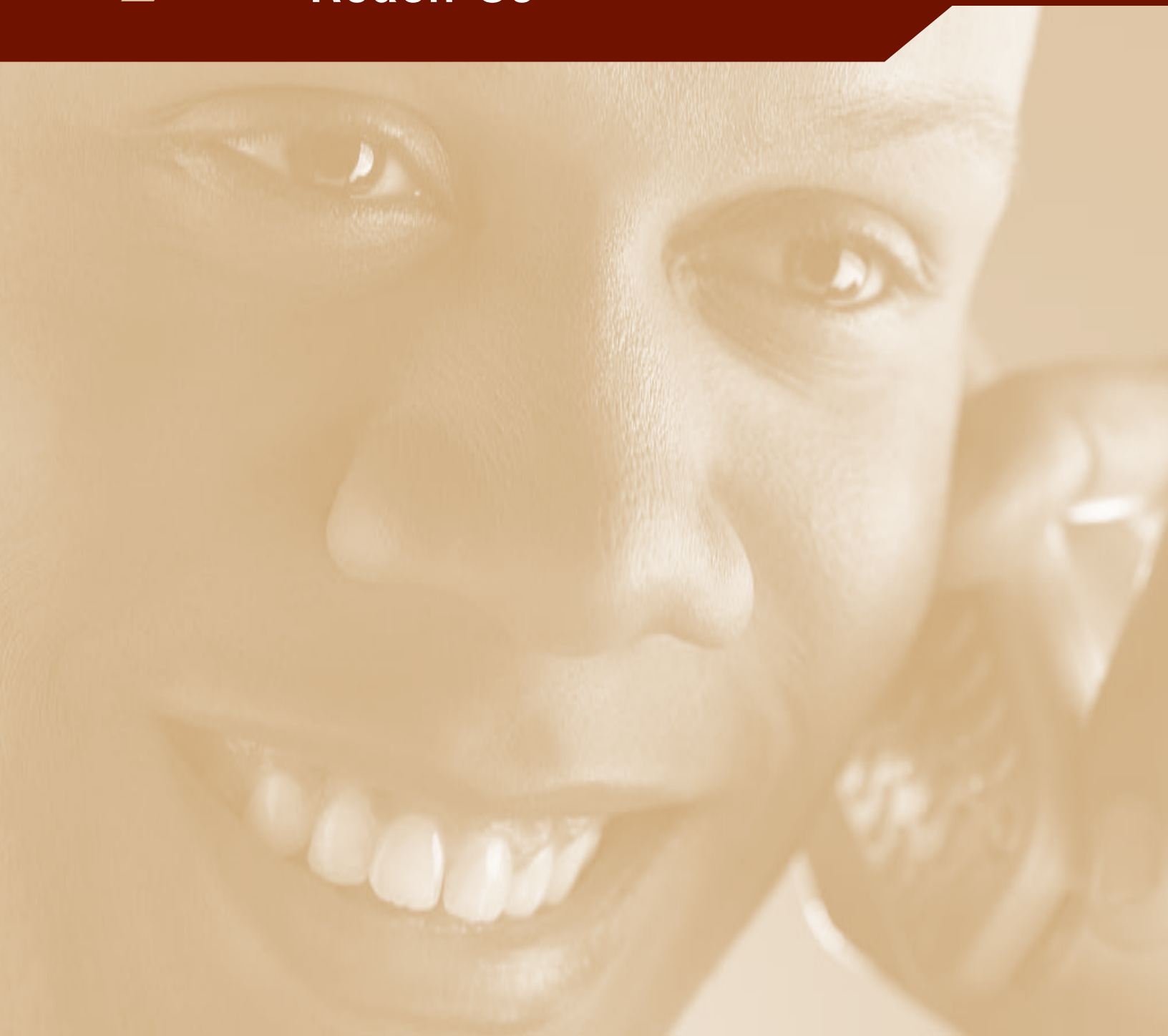
2004-2005 Expenditures		
Description	2004-2005	2003-2004
Personnel	49,730,525	48,784,433
Transportation and Communications	9,412,319	10,442,751
Information	199,778	124,528
Professional and Special Services	6,339,443	5,783,173
Rentals	194,365	288,045
Purchased Repair and Upkeep	951,329	949,454
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	1,014,005	1,238,110*
Grants and Contributions	542,153	818,485
Other Subsidies and Payments	2,860	8,710
Total Operations	68,386,777	68,437,689


Capital Expenses		
Description	2004-2005	2003-2004
Acquisition of Office Machinery and Equipment	2,264,845	3,752,894*
Total Capital	2,264,845	3,752,894
Total Operating and Capital Expenditures	70,651,622	72,190,583

*Restated for 2003-2004 as per Public Accounts

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How to Reach Us






“Enshrined in our Constitution is the expression of fundamental humanistic principles: the recognition and valorization of the rights of linguistic and cultural minorities; the affirmation, rather than assimilation, of regional identities; and, more recently, the paramountcy of human rights and freedoms over government decisions and legislation. None of these principles can flourish in a society where the system of government is solely preoccupied with the interests of the majority. This humanist philosophy is reflected in the role accorded to our Senate by our Constitution.”

Senator Serge Joyal, Protecting Canadian Democracy, 2003





Parliament Hill is more than a workplace for parliamentarians and their staff, it is a national symbol. An architectural gem steeped in history, "The Hill" belongs to all Canadians. There are many different ways to see and learn more about the Senate, its history, its architecture and its operations.

Public Visits and Tours

Sittings of the Senate and Senate committee meetings are open to the public. Of the over one million visitors who come to Parliament Hill each year, 450,000 take guided tours of the Centre Block, which houses both the Senate and the House of Commons. Visit www.parl.gc.ca for more information.

The Internet

The parliamentary website (www.parl.gc.ca) keeps Canadians informed about the role of Parliament and its day-to-day activities. Many senators also have their own websites, which provide information on current issues and items of special interest to those whom they represent.

You can also find webcasts of Senate committee proceedings on the parliamentary website, when the Senate is in session.

The Senate's main publications, including the *Debates of the Senate of Canada*, the *Journals of the Senate of Canada* and the *Rules of the Senate*, and public information documents such as *The Senate Today*, *The Senate Report* and *Senate Fact Sheets*, are also available at www.parl.gc.ca.

Television

CPAC broadcasts 20 hours of Senate committee hearings each week. Check your local television listings, or look for the broadcast schedule of Senate committees at www.cpac.ca to watch your senators analyze and discuss issues that matter to you.

For Information

To find out more about the Senate, contact us by:

Toll-free telephone: 1-800-267-7362

Telephone: 992-1149 (in the National Capital Region)

TTY line: (613) 995-2266

Fax: (613) 995-4998

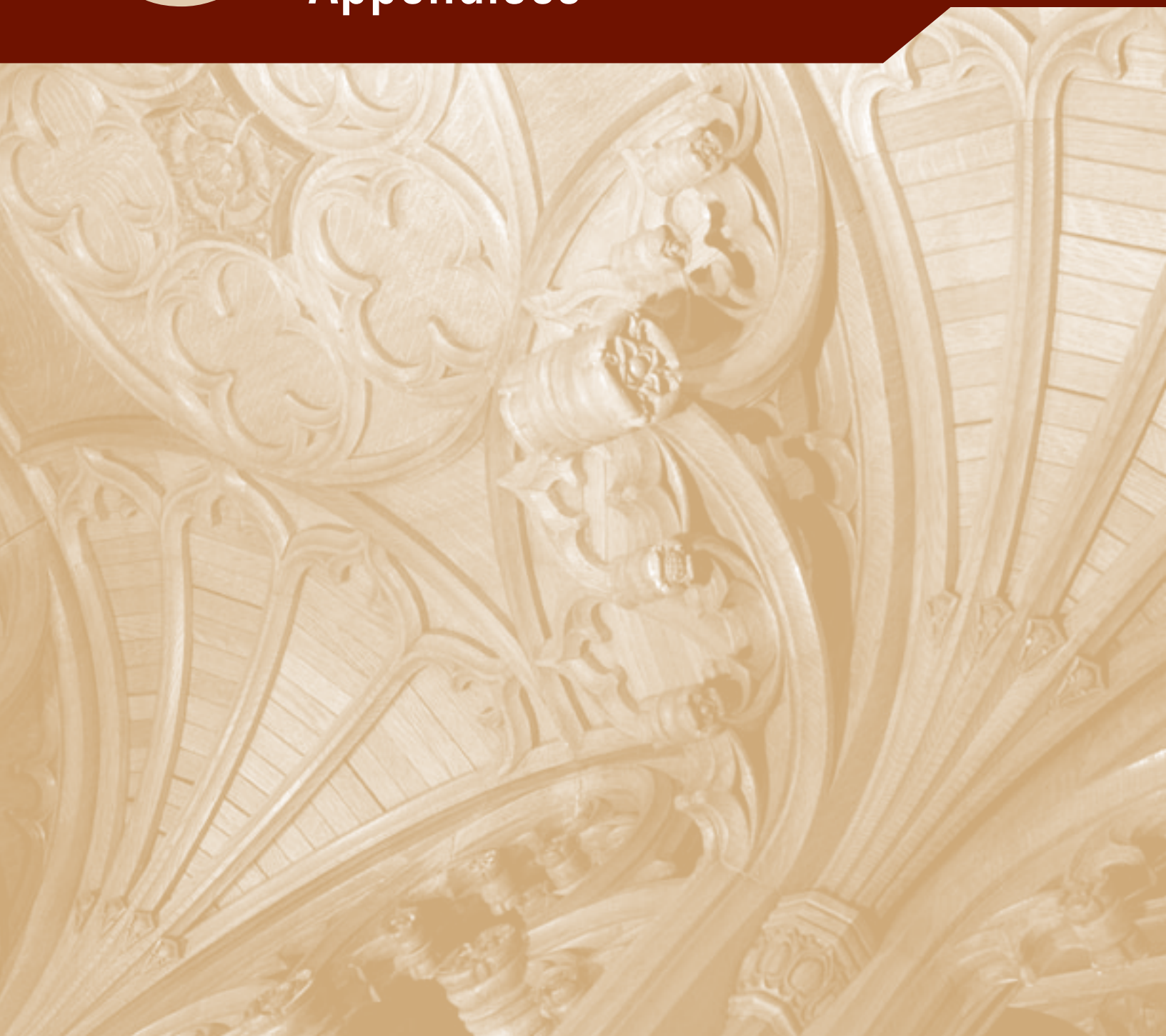
E-mail: sencom@sen.parl.gc.ca


Internet: www.parl.gc.ca



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Appendices





“In general, the Senate perspective is less partisan, less majoritarian, less calculating in terms of potential electoral consequences and more balanced in terms of weighing past actions with future considerations.”

*Paul G. Thomas, Comparing the Lawmaking Roles
of the Senate and the House of Commons, 2003*

Appendix A

Speaker's Rulings

A major part of the Speaker's responsibility in the Chamber is to make rulings on points of order and questions of privilege. During 2004-2005, Speaker Hays made 7 substantial rulings, which are summarized below.

Question of Privilege - Events and actions during Senate proceedings on Bill C-250

April 28, 2004 - Journals of the Senate, pp. 475-78

Background: Senator Anne Cools rose on a question of privilege to protest that senators were deprived of their right to debate when the Speaker recognized the senator who had moved the previous question on Bill C-250, a private member's bill, over several others who had also sought to be recognized.

Issue: Was it in order to move the previous question on a private member's bill? Did the actions of the Speaker interfere with the rights of other senators who had wanted to speak in debate?

Decision: There was no question of privilege.

Reasons given by the Speaker pro tempore: The motion for the disposition of a private member's bill was unusual but did not violate the rules and practices of the Senate nor did the confusion about its operation invalidate its use. Although it was not common for the seconder of a motion to seek recognition immediately following the mover, the Speaker was not bound to prevent it. Members were not deprived of the opportunity to debate. In fact, once the previous question had been moved, even members who had already spoken to the main motion could speak again.

Question of Privilege - Ruling of Speaker

May 5, 2004 - Journals of the Senate, pp. 512-13

Background: Senator Anne Cools rose on a question of privilege to challenge a ruling given by the Speaker *pro tempore* concerning the validity of recent proceedings with respect to debate on Bill C-250. She contended that the summary of her position stated in the ruling was inaccurate and misrepresented her view.

Issue: Was the ruling accurate?

Decision: There was no *prima facie* question of privilege.

Reasons given by the Speaker: The clarification brought to the attention of the Senate did not change the reasons for the decision. An appeal to the ruling should have happened immediately. It was inappropriate to try to appeal the ruling indirectly by way of a question of privilege.

Point of Order- Acceptability of government notice of motion for time allocation

Ruling of Speaker pro tempore

May 13, 2004 - Journals of the Senate, pp. 556-57

Background: Just after a vote had been called and deferred on Bill C-3 and the Deputy Leader of the Government had given notice of a motion for time allocation, the Deputy Leader of the Opposition rose on a point of order. The senator argued that the notice was out of order because it interrupted the proceedings on the bill.

Issue: Are there categories in which items of business are put on the Order Paper under Government Business that are different in terms of awaiting the next procedural step, whether it be a vote, a decision of the Senate to proceed with further debate or any other matter that relates to Government Business?

Decision: There was no point of order and the matter was adjourned for the purposes of the time allocation rule.

Reasons given by the Speaker: An item stays on the Order Paper under Government Business whether it is adjourned or dealt with in some other way by unanimous consent; or whether by the operation of the rules it is an item to be dealt with on the Senate agenda under Government Business on the next sitting day.



Point of Order – Royal Consent

November 17, 2004 - Journals of the Senate, pp. 176-179

Background: Senator Lowell Murray raised a point of order during second reading debate on Bill S-13. He argued that the bill required Royal Consent because its objective, to elect the Senate Speaker by secret ballot, took away the Governor General's prerogative to appoint a senator to be Speaker.

Issue: Does Bill S-13 require Royal Consent?

Decision: The bill needed Royal Consent.

Reasons given by the Speaker: The consent of the Governor General in his or her capacity as representative of the Sovereign is required for any legislation that affects the prerogative, hereditary revenues, property or interests of the Crown. The prerogative power exercised by the Governor General would be affected by the passage of this bill.

Point of Order – Rule 46

December 9, 2004 - Journals of the Senate, pp. 285-288

Background: Senator David Tkachuk rose on a point of order respecting the application of Senate rule 46. He alleged that speeches given by Senate sponsors on the motion for the second reading of Bill C-4 violated rule 46 because they were identical to speeches delivered by ministers in the House of Commons.

Issue: Was it against Senate rules to repeat a speech given in the other place?

Decision: The point of order was not justified.

Reasons given by the Speaker: An important exemption in rule 46 allowed for the direct use of a speech made by a minister on government policy. Government legislation, as an expression of government policy, meant that speeches given in the Senate by the sponsors, even when relying on ministerial speeches made in the House of Commons, were not forbidden by rule 46.



Point of Order – Leave during Routine of Business

February 23, 2005 - Journals of the Senate, pp. 490-492

Background: Senator John Lynch-Staunton raised a point of order to object to the third reading and passage of Bill C-14 which had been adopted with leave the same day it was reported from committee without amendment. The senator objected to this accelerated consideration of a bill, especially because it had occurred during the Routine of Business report.

Issue: Does the Speaker have the authority to prevent requests for leave such as this from happening again during the Routine of Business?

Decision: What occurred was out of the ordinary, but not out of order.

Reasons given by the Speaker: When the Senate agreed to grant leave and put the question, it had in effect stepped out of the Routine of Business for the duration of the debate until it was decided or adjourned. It was the unanimous will of the Senate to proceed as it did and the Speaker was powerless to prevent it from happening.

Point of Order – Royal Consent

March 8, 2005 - Journals of the Senate, pp. 544-547

Background: Senator Anne Cools raised a point of order to claim that Bill C-6 required Royal Consent because it attempted to alter the position of the Solicitor General, an officer of the Crown.

Issue: Are the prerogative powers of the Queen or the Governor General being affected by this bill? Does the abolition of the Solicitor General as an officer of the Crown require Royal Consent?

Decision: There was no point of order.

Reasons given by the Speaker: Nothing in the bill suggested that any of the prerogative powers of the Queen or Governor General were in any way restricted, restrained or abolished. Royal Consent was not required for past legislation that restructured the position of Solicitor General.



Appendix B

Alphabetical List of Standing, Joint and Special Committees of the Senate of Canada, as of March 31, 2005

A current list of Senate committees, their mandates and their members can be found at the Parliament of Canada website (www.parl.gc.ca) under “Committee Business.” The site also includes a list of studies undertaken by the committees, schedules of meetings, minutes, witnesses heard, as well as reports and press releases.

The information in this section is extracted from the Senate Committees Directorate *2004-2005 Activities and Expenditures Annual Report*, and can be found at: www.parl.gc.ca.

Standing Committee on Aboriginal Peoples

Mandate: To examine legislation and matters relating to the Aboriginal Peoples of Canada.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Sibbeston (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator St. Germain, P.C. (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Angus, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Buchanan, P.C., Christensen, Fitzpatrick, Gustafson, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Léger, Mercer, Pearson, Sibbeston, St. Germain, P.C., Trenholme Counsell, Watt

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Banks, Forrestall, Hubley

Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Mandate: To examine legislation and matters relating to agriculture and forestry generally, and the Canadian Wheat Board.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Fairbairn, P.C. (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Gustafson (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Callbeck, Fairbairn, P.C., Gustafson, Harb, Hubley, Kelleher, P.C., *Kinsella (or Stratton), Mahovlich, Mercer, Oliver, Ringuette, Sparrow, Tkachuk

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Cordy, Downe, Gill, Losier-Cool, Robichaud, P.C., Trenholme Counsell

Special Senate Committee on the Anti-terrorism Act

In October 2001, as a direct response to the terrorist attacks in New York City, Washington, D.C., and Pennsylvania, and at the request of the United Nations, the Canadian government introduced Bill C-36, the *Anti-terrorism Act*. Given the urgency of the situation then, Parliament was asked to expedite its study of the legislation, and the Bill received Royal Assent in December 2001.

* Designates *ex officio* member

However, concerns were expressed that it was difficult to thoroughly assess the potential impact of this legislation in such a short period of time. For that reason, it was agreed that, three years later, Parliament would be asked to examine the provisions of the Act and its impact on Canadians with the benefit of hindsight. On December 13, 2004, the Senate established the Special Senate Committee on the Anti-terrorism Act to fulfill its legislative obligations in that regard.

In February 2005, the committee began its work in earnest, and in the 2004-2005 fiscal year heard testimony from Government ministers, senior officials, and international and domestic experts on the threat environment. The committee will continue its work in the 2005-2006 fiscal year, working towards its reporting deadline of December 18, 2005.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Fairbairn, P.C (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Lynch-Staunton (Conservative)

Original members agreed to by Motion of the Senate: Andreychuk, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Day, Fairbairn, P.C., Fraser, Harb, Jaffer, Joyal, P.C., *Kinsella (or Stratton), Lynch-Staunton

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Christensen, Cools, Smith, P.C.

Standing Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce

Mandate: To examine legislation and matters relating to finance and business, including: (1) banking, insurance, trust and loan companies, credit societies, “Caisses populaires” and small loan companies; (2) customs and excise; (3) taxation legislation; (4) patents and royalties; (5) corporate affairs; and (6) bankruptcy.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Grafstein (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Angus (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Angus, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Biron, Fitzpatrick, Grafstein, Harb, Hervieux-Payette, P.C., Kelleher, P.C., *Kinsella (or Stratton), Massicotte, Meighen, Moore, Plamondon, Tkachuk

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Banks, Callbeck, Christensen, Chaput, Cordy, Day, Forrestall, Gustafson, Losier-Cool, Mahovlich, Mercer, Oliver, St. Germain, P.C., Robichaud, P.C.

Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources

Mandate: To examine legislation and matters relating to energy, the environment and natural resources generally, including: (1) mines and natural resources, other than fisheries and forestry; (2) pipelines, transmission lines and energy transportation; (3) environmental affairs; and (4) other energy-related matters.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Banks (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Cochrane (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Adams, Angus, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Banks, Buchanan, P.C., Christensen, Cochrane, Finnerty, Gill, Gustafson, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Lavigne, Milne, Spivak

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Chaput, Forrestall, Harb, Hubley, Kenny, Oliver

* Designates *ex officio* member

Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans

Mandate: To examine bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to fisheries generally.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Comeau (Conservative)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Hubley (Liberal)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Adams, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Bryden, Comeau, Cook, Fitzpatrick, Hubley, Johnson, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Mahovlich, Meighen, Phalen, St. Germain, P.C., Watt

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators De Bané P.C., Downe, Merchant, Robichaud, P.C.

Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs

Mandate: To examine legislation and matters relating to foreign and Commonwealth relations, including: (1) treaties and international agreements; (2) external trade; (3) foreign aid; (4) defence; and (5) territorial and offshore matters. Since April 1994, the Committee has had the authority to monitor application of the *Canada-United States Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act* and the *North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act*, as well as any other related trade measures.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Stollery (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Di Nino (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Andreychuk, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Carney, P.C., Corbin, De Bané, P.C., Di Nino, Downe, Eyton, Grafstein, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Poy, Prud'homme, P.C., Robichaud, P.C., Stollery

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Banks, Jaffer, Losier-Cool, Mahovlich

Standing Committee on Human Rights

Mandate: To examine matters related to human rights generally.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Andreychuk (Conservative)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Pearson (Liberal)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Andreychuk, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Carstairs, P.C., Ferretti Barth, *Kinsella (or Stratton), LaPierre, LeBreton, Oliver, Pearson, Poulin, Poy

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Chaput, Losier-Cool, Pépin

Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

Mandate: To consider all matters of a financial or administrative nature relating to the internal management of the Senate; to review and authorize the budgets requested by committees and establish the guidelines and policies on such items as senators' travel and research expenditures. The Committee is authorized to carry out its mandate on its own initiative without waiting for an order of reference from the Senate.

* Designates *ex officio* member

Chair: The Honourable Senator Furey (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Nolin (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Banks, Cook, Day, De Bané, P.C., Di Nino, Furey, Jaffer, Kenny, Keon, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Lynch-Staunton, Massicotte, Nolin, Poulin, Robichaud, P.C.

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Smith, P.C., Stollery

Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Mandate: To examine legislation and matters relating to legal and constitutional matters generally, including: (1) federal-provincial relations; (2) administration of justice, law reform and all related matters; (3) the judiciary; (4) all essentially juridical matters; and (5) private bills not otherwise specifically assigned to other committees, including those related to marriage and divorce.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Bacon (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Eyton (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Andreychuk, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Bacon, Cools, Eyton, Joyal, P.C., *Kinsella (or Stratton), Mercer, Milne, Nolin, Pearson, Ringuette, Rivest, Sibbeston

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Lapointe, Léger, Robichaud, P.C.

Standing Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament

Mandate: To assist the Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons in directing and controlling the Library of Parliament; to make recommendations to the Speakers with regard to the governance of the Library and the proper expenditure of funds voted by Parliament for the purchase of books, maps or other articles to be deposited therein.

Co-Chair: The Honourable Senator Trenholme Counsell (Liberal)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Lapointe, LeBreton, Poy, Stratton, Trenholme Counsell

Standing Committee on National Finance

Mandate: The committee's field of interest is government spending, either directly through bills that provide borrowing authority or bear upon the spending proposals identified in the Estimates. The committee also has a mandate to examine the Report of the Auditor General.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Oliver (Conservative)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Day (Liberal)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Biron, Comeau, Cools, Day, Ferretti Barth, Finnerty, Harb, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Mahovlich, Murray, P.C., Oliver, Ringuette, Stratton

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Carstairs, P.C., Downe, Hubley, Lavigne, Massicotte, Mercer, Poy, Smith, P.C., Stollery

* Designates *ex officio* member

Standing Committee on National Security and Defence

Mandate: To examine matters relating to national defence and security generally, including veterans affairs.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Kenny (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Forrestall (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Atkins, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Banks, Cordy, Day, Forrestall, Kenny, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Lynch-Staunton, Meighen, Munson

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Christensen, Cools, Downe, Losier-Cool, Mercer, Moore, Nolin, Phalen, Stollery, Tkachuk, Trenholme Counsell

Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs

(Subcommittee of Committee on National Security and Defence)

Mandate: To examine matters pertaining specifically to Canadian veterans.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Meighen (Conservative)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Day (Liberal)

The Honourable Senators: Atkins, Banks *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.) Day, Forrestall, Kenny, *Lynch-Staunton (or Kinsella), Meighen

Standing Committee on Official Languages

Mandate: On October 10, 2002, the Senate dissociated itself from the former Standing Joint Committee on Official Languages and created its own Standing Committee on Official Languages. The committee is composed of nine members and is mandated to study, as decided by the Senate, bills, messages, petitions, inquiries, papers and other matters relating to official languages generally.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Corbin (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Buchanan, P.C. (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Chaput, Comeau, Corbin, Jaffer, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Lavigne, Léger, Merchant, Meighen, St. Germain, P.C.

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Gauthier, Keon, Losier-Cool, Murray, P.C., Trenholme Counsell

Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and Rights of Parliament

Mandate: (1) To propose from time to time, on its own initiative, amendments to the *Rules* for consideration by the Senate; (2) upon reference from the Senate, to examine and, if required, report on any question of privilege; and (3) to consider the orders and customs of the Senate and privileges of Parliament.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Smith, P.C. (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Lynch-Staunton (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Andreychuk, *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Chaput, Cools, Di Nino, Fraser, Furey, Jaffer, Joyal, P.C., *Kinsella (or Stratton), LeBreton, Lynch-Staunton, Maheu, Milne, Poulin, Robichaud, P.C., Smith, P.C.

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Cook, Corbin, Kenny, Pearson, Poy

* Designates *ex officio* member

Standing Joint Committee on Scrutiny of Regulations

Mandate: Under the terms of the *Statutory Instruments Act*, the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations examines, on a continuing basis, most government regulations to ensure their conformity with certain criteria approved by both Houses. The Committee can report any concerns or issues that it may identify to both houses.

Joint Chair: The Honourable Senator Bryden (Liberal)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): Baker, P.C., Biron, Bryden, Hervieux-Payette, P.C., Kelleher, P.C., Lynch-Staunton, Moore, Nolin

Standing Committee of Selection

Mandate: As defined in this excerpt from the *Rules of the Senate*.

85. (1) At the commencement of each session, a Committee of Selection consisting of nine senators shall be appointed whose duties shall be to nominate:
- (a) a senator to preside as Speaker *pro tempore*; and
 - (b) the senators to serve on the several select committees.
- (2) The Committee of Selection shall, within the first five sitting days of each session, present a separate report to the Senate in respect of its nomination of a senator to preside as Speaker *pro tempore* pursuant to paragraph (1) (a) above.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Losier-Cool (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator LeBreton (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Senate): *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Bacon, Carstairs, P.C., Comeau, Fairbairn, P.C., LeBreton, Losier-Cool, *Kinsella (or Stratton) Rompkey, P.C., Stratton, Tkachuk

Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Mandate: To examine legislation and matters relating to social affairs, science and technology generally, including: (1) veterans affairs; (2) Indian and Inuit affairs; (3) cultural affairs and the arts; (4) social and labour matters; (5) health and welfare; (6) pensions; (7) housing; (8) fitness and amateur sport; (9) employment and immigration; (10) consumer affairs; and (11) youth affairs. Between 1984 and 2000, the committee established a Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs in each session to examine matters pertaining specifically to Canadian veterans.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Kirby (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Keon (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Callbeck, Cochrane, Cook, Cordy, Fairbairn, P.C., Gill, Johnson, Keon, *Kinsella (or Stratton), Kirby, LeBreton, Morin, Pépín

Other senators who participated in the work of the committee: The Honourable Senators Chaput, Comeau, Milne, Trenholme Counsell

* Designates *ex officio* member

Standing Committee on Transport and Communications

Mandate: The subject areas for which the committee is responsible include:

- transport and communications by land, sea, air, water and space, whether by radio, telephone, telegraph, wire, cable, microwave, wireless, television, satellite, broadcasting, post, or any other means, method or form;
- tourist traffic;
- common carriers; and
- navigation, shipping and navigable waters.

Chair: The Honourable Senator Fraser (Liberal)

Deputy Chair: The Honourable Senator Tkachuk (Conservative)

The Honourable Senators (as nominated by the Committee of Selection): *Austin, P.C. (or Rompkey, P.C.), Baker, P.C., Carney, P.C., Eyton, Fraser, Gill, Johnson, *Kinsella (or Stratton), LaPierre, Merchant, Munson, Phalen, Tkachuk, Trenholme Counsell

Other senators who participated in the work of the Committee: The Honourable Senators Angus, Banks, Carstairs, P.C., Chaput, Di Nino, Fairbairn, P.C., Forrestall, Hubley, LeBreton, Massicotte, Mercer, Milne

* Designates *ex officio* member

Appendix C

Glossary of Parliamentary Terms

adjournment termination of a sitting for any period of time, from a few minutes to several months, within a session

amendment an alteration proposed to a motion, to a clause of a bill, or to a committee report

bicameral a legislature comprising two chambers or houses, e.g., the Senate and the House of Commons

bill a proposed law submitted to Parliament

caucus a meeting attended by all senators and members of the House of Commons of a given party

Clerk of the Senate the chief procedural advisor to the Speaker of the Senate and to senators. Also has executive and administrative responsibility under the authority of the Senate Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration.

committee a body mandated to consider all matters, including bills, referred to it by the Chamber

committee stage the detailed study of the clauses of a bill before or after second reading

Constitution Act one of a series of Acts, the first adopted in 1867, which contain much of the written part of the Canadian Constitution. The *Constitution Acts* were formally entitled British North America Acts. *The Constitution Act, 1982*, contains the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*

Debates of the Senate the printed record of the proceedings in the Senate Chamber, published after each sitting, and based on the edited and corrected text of the “blues”

enact a law a legislative assembly adopts or passes bills which are enacted into laws only on receiving Royal Assent

ex officio member a person unofficially attached to a committee in a capacity other than that of a research staff member or consultant

first reading a purely formal stage in the passage of a bill. The motion for first reading and printing immediately follows the granting of leave to introduce the bill in the Chamber and is deemed carried without question put

gallery the area in the Chamber set aside for the public, the press or distinguished visitors who wish to attend a sitting

Governor in Council the Governor General acting by and with the advice and consent of those members of the Privy Council who make up the Cabinet

independent senator a senator who does not belong to a recognized political party

Journals of the Senate the official record of Chamber proceedings for a session

leader of the government member of a party responsible for its management in the Chamber

mace a large, heavy and richly ornamented staff that is a symbol of authority

money bill a public bill authorizing government expenditures or imposing a tax

Order Paper day-by-day order of business in the Senate Chamber; the official agenda of the Senate, published for each sitting day, listing all items that may be brought forward on that particular day

page a student employed to carry messages, and to deliver documents and other reading material to senators in the Chamber and in committee

Parliament of Canada Act the statute which makes formal claim to the privilege of Parliament and lays out the administrative framework for both houses

pre-study of a bill the examination of a draft bill or of the subject matter of a bill before its formal introduction, or of a bill before second reading

procedural clerk a member of the professional procedural cadre who performs various administrative and procedural duties

reading (of a bill) one of the stages of the passage of a bill; in early British practice, the bill was actually read out three times by the clerk. The reading stages (first, second and third) now each have their own individual function

second reading the stage at which the principle and object of a bill are debated and either accepted or rejected

Senate bill a bill, whether public or private, which is first introduced in the Senate. Such a bill, prefixed with the letter “S” rather than the letter “C,” is sent to the House of Commons after it has been passed by the Senate

session one of the fundamental periods into which a Parliament is divided, usually consisting of a number of separate sittings. Sessions are begun by a Speech from the Throne and ended by prorogation

Speech from the Throne a speech normally delivered by the Governor General at the opening of a session of Parliament, which outlines the government’s legislative plans for the session. The speech is delivered in the Senate Chamber in the presence of members of both houses

standing committee a committee established in the Standing Orders of the Senate

standing order an order adopted by the Senate to regulate its proceedings which remains in effect permanently

subcommittee a committee within a larger committee, to which the latter may delegate its powers, except the power to report to the Chamber

table the table in front of the Speaker’s chair at which the clerk and the other table officers sit

table officers the clerks who provide procedural advice during sittings of the Chamber

third reading the last stage of consideration of a bill, at the conclusion of which the bill as a whole is either finally approved or rejected

Usher of the Black Rod an officer of the Senate who delivers messages to the Commons when its members’ attendance is required in the Senate Chamber by the Governor General or her deputy

whip a senator charged with keeping other members of the same party informed concerning Chamber business and ensuring their attendance, especially when a vote is anticipated. Each party normally has a chief whip and one or more deputy whips

*Source: *Vocabulary of Parliament, Revised and Expanded Edition. Terminology Bulletin 240.* Client Services, Translation Bureau. Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Services, 1998.