

The Senate



Report on Activities 2007

WORKING for Canadians

Every day, senators are taking action in behalf of Canadians.

Listening to Canadians

Senators stayed in touch with their people's concerns.

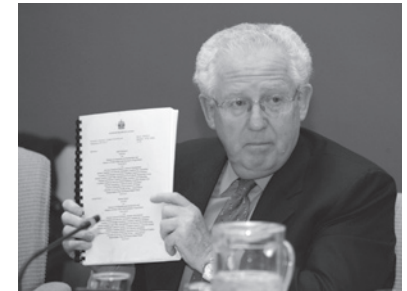
- They spent nearly 1,000 hours listening to Canadians in committee meetings.
- They heard from over 1,600 witnesses.



Improving our quality of life

Senate committees proposed ground-breaking ideas to improve Canadians' quality of life.

- They tabled 58 special studies on issues that affect people's lives.
- They made over 250 recommendations to government on improving policy.



A Senate committee that's touring the country to examine rural poverty in Canada may be an expense, but if the initiative gives our parliamentarians a better grasp of what causes poverty in the rural regions, then it's worth it. After all, they can't solve a problem if they don't know the causes of it.

The Guardian (Charlottetown) editorial, February 23, 2007

... Senate committees have done good work investigating public policy options, particularly on health care, defence, banking and urban development.

National Post editorial, September 9, 2006

Taking action in the field

Senators made 44 visits to communities and cities in Canada and abroad to find out the facts.

From rural Aboriginal communities to war-torn Kandahar, senators were on the ground where issues arise, searching for ways to improve current conditions.



Reinvigorating our democracy

The Senate tackled a review of Senate reform proposals.

Participating in this review, Stephen Harper became the first sitting prime minister to give testimony before a Senate committee.



In fiscal year 2006–07, they continued to fight for our vision of a better world in a myriad of ways.

Challenging the status quo

Senators strengthened proposed laws.

- They introduced 24 private senator's bills to improve conditions for Canadians.
- They amended or made observations on nearly half the bills they passed.



Several good laws emanate from the Senate, like Senator Jean-Robert Gauthier's bill that gives the Official Languages Act powers of enforcement, a major step forward for the country's francophones. Several senators have contributed to the public debate, making good use of their status to become champions for a cause

Le Droit editorial, Pierre Jury, December 16, 2006



Pushing national debate

In the Senate chamber, senators drew major national issues into light.

- They started over 20 inquiries and moved or gave notice of 17 substantive motions encouraging Parliament to act.
- They submitted over 30 written questions.
- They made over 500 statements.

Getting results

Senate policy work had a positive impact on government.

- "The federal government agreed Thursday to meet a Senate committee's challenge on official bilingualism at the 2010 Olympics."

Vancouver Sun, Peter O'Neil, March 2, 2007



- "More than half of the [National Defence and Security] Committee's recommendations have been implemented by successive governments and this has not been by chance or happenstance."

C.C.N. Mathews, Customs Excise Union (CEUDA), October 18, 2006

- "The Conservative government intends to table amendments to the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act today. Those amendments follow a Senate committee report released on Tuesday that calls on the government to better regulate additional industries, including payday-loan operations and jewelry and precious stone dealers."

Ottawa Sun, Alan Findlay, October 5, 2006

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Through our democratic institutions, we are able to express our values as a country and to shape its future.

We are fortunate to enjoy, in Canada, peace and freedom unparalleled in the world. Through our democratic institutions, we are able to express our values as a country and to shape its future. The Senate, as the upper house of the Parliament of Canada, is one institution through which Canadians interact with their representatives and are empowered as citizens.

We are privileged to serve in a unique location, both within our system of governance and in terms of the architectural beauty that surrounds us. The Senate is the only place where the three elements of Parliament are brought together — the Crown, the Senate and the House of Commons — as it is here that proposed laws of the land, having gained the support of both the Senate and the Commons, are given Royal Assent.

During the Confederation debates, the man who would become our first prime minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, famously referred to the Senate as the “House which has sober second-thought.” Through our efforts in the chamber and in committees, senators have continued to build upon this principle.

I hope this report on activities provides you, the reader, with a better sense of how the Senate serves Canadians. May the information contained herein demonstrate the deep commitment senators have to enhancing and improving Canada for the benefit of all its citizens.

Noël A. Kinsella
Speaker of the Senate



Careful budgeting ensures that senators can carry out in-depth study, foster public debate and serve our constituents.

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration oversees all financial and administrative matters related to the Senate's operations. It delivers the Senate's annual budget; approves the use of Senate resources by senators and their committees; and oversees the Senate Administration, a body of some 450 employees who provide the logistical and procedural expertise the Senate needs to operate.

The committee's 15 members share responsibility to our fellow senators to ensure conditions that allow them to work effectively and efficiently. This entails supporting the service of our non-partisan Senate Administration staff with solid administrative policy. Careful budgeting ensures that senators can carry out in-depth study, foster public debate and serve our constituents.

As well, the committee shares a more general responsibility to be scrupulous and careful with the use of public funds. This dictates analyzing each expenditure and every policy to ensure that Senate operations are as efficient as possible. To be accountable and ensure the Senate operates in a fiscally responsible manner is to be diligent and ever-mindful of the right of Canadians to a positive return on their investment in the Senate.

That return is represented in the pages of this report — in such results as provocative reports on mental health and security, fulsome debate over important legislation and senators' advocacy on a vast range of social issues. Our committee is proud of the Senate's achievements and we hope you find, as you peruse this report, that we are serving Canadians well and responsibly.

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



In assisting senators with their legislative duties, the Administration's employees demonstrated dedication, passion and commitment to excellence.

In many ways, this report on activities demonstrates the pride that we in the Senate Administration take in the work we do. But more than that, it outlines how the Senate serves Canadians, and helps raise awareness and understanding of its essential role in our democratic system of government.

I am proud to say that the Senate's full and sensitive legislative slate of the past year brought out the best in the Administration. In assisting senators with their legislative duties, the Administration's employees demonstrated dedication, passion and commitment to excellence. It has been gratifying to observe their professionalism and ethical conduct during a busy and challenging session of Parliament. By serving with competence and impartiality and by fostering a climate of respect and probity, they not only managed to do what senators and Canadians expect of them — they succeeded in reinforcing their trust.

The face of the Senate Administration is changing. As you will read in this report's section on the Administration, our vision of a truly representative and inclusive workplace reflecting the diverse cultural mosaic and linguistic duality of Canadian society is becoming a reality. I can say with satisfaction that the adoption of innovative,

flexible and effective strategies for integrating diversity into human resources programs has resulted in a richer and more vibrant organization.

I am grateful to all those who contribute to this development, betterment and continued excellence.

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

THE SENATE

Report on Activities 2007



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Fiscal year 2006–07

The start of fiscal year 2006–07 was also the start of Canada's 39th Parliament; the January 21, 2006 election had given rise to a minority Conservative government. Given party membership in the Senate, this meant that the governing party had fewer than 25 per cent of the seats in the upper chamber in this fiscal year.

Following a four-month period of adjournment, Governor General Michaëlle Jean officially opened Parliament with the Speech from the Throne in the Senate chamber on April 3, 2006. The Senate held its first sitting of the 39th Parliament on April 4.

On March 31, 2007, the end of the fiscal year, the 39th Parliament was still in its first session.



LEGISLATE

for Canadians



Making sure our laws are sound

The Senate is one of the three parts of Canada's legislative process, along with the Crown and the House of Commons. The Senate and the House share the job of making sure that bills proposed by Cabinet and individual members of Parliament are good for Canada, before they become Canada's laws. Having two houses to do this, instead of one, is a bit like driving with both hands on the steering wheel.

Senators considered 59 bills this fiscal year. Some bills they passed without amendment; they amended others where they perceived problems, and made observations about related concerns. They spent hundreds of working hours studying and debating legislation. And, not content to simply review Cabinet's agenda, they introduced nearly half the bills they considered, addressing issues important to the citizens they represent.

Government bills: The second chamber's first duty

As a house of Parliament, the Senate's primary duty is to make sure that government bills — those proposed by the prime minister and members of his Cabinet — are in the best interests of all Canadians. In its first year in power since 1993, the Conservative government had a hefty legislative program, introducing 56 bills in Parliament. The Senate received 30 of them — accounting for enough pages to fill a metropolitan phone book — and passed 22 before the end of the fiscal year. Of these, they made amendments to, or recorded observations on, nearly half.

Status of government bills considered by the Senate, as at March 31, 2007

SENATOLOGY

C-bills: Bill numbers that start with “C” originate in the House of Commons. Government bills are numbered from C-2 to C-200. Bills numbered C-201 and higher are private members’ bills.

S-bills: Bill numbers that start with “S” originate in the Senate. As in the House of Commons, government bills are numbered S-2 to S-200. Senators’ public bills begin at S-201 and senators’ private bills begin at S-1001.



AM indicates bills amended by the Senate

OBS indicates bills with observations reported by a committee

Passed by the Senate, received Royal Assent

- S-2 An Act to amend the Hazardous Materials Information Review Act
- S-3 An Act to amend the National Defence Act, the Criminal Code, the Sex Offender Information Act and the Criminal Records Act **AM OBS**
- S-5 Tax Conventions Implementation Act, 2006
- C-2 Federal Accountability Act **AM OBS**
- C-3 International Bridges and Tunnels Act **AM OBS**
- C-4 An Act to amend An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act
- C-5 Public Health Agency of Canada Act **OBS**
- C-8 Appropriation Act No. 1, 2006–2007
- C-13 Budget Implementation Act, 2006
- C-15 An Act to amend the Agricultural Marketing Programs Act
- C-17 An Act to amend the Judges Act and certain other Acts in relation to courts **OBS**
- C-19 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (street racing) and to make a consequential amendment to the Corrections and Conditional Release Act **OBS**
- C-24 Softwood Lumber Products Export Charge Act, 2006 **OBS**
- C-25 An Act to amend the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act and the Income Tax Act and to make a consequential amendment to another Act **OBS**
- C-28 Budget Implementation Act, 2006, No. 2
- C-34 First Nations Jurisdiction over Education in British Columbia Act
- C-37 An Act to amend the law governing financial institutions and to provide for related and consequential matters
- C-38 Appropriation Act No. 2, 2006–2007
- C-39 Appropriation Act No. 3, 2006–2007
- C-49 Appropriation Act No. 4, 2006–2007
- C-50 Appropriation Act No. 1, 2007–2008

Passed by the Senate, awaiting Royal Assent

- C-16 An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act **AM**

In Senate committee study

- S-4 Constitution Act, 2006 (Senate tenure)
- C-9 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (conditional sentence of imprisonment)
- C-11 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences involving firearms)
- C-12 Emergency Management Act
- C-26 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (criminal interest rate)
- C-31 An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Public Service Employment Act

SENATOLOGY

Amendments: Changes to the text of a bill, meant to improve its wording or measures. These are usually proposed by the committee that studied the bill and are voted on in the chamber. Individual senators can also propose their own amendments at third reading of the bill. (Note that a bill must pass both the Senate and the House of Commons in the same form in order to become law, effectively giving each chamber a “veto” over the other’s amendments.)

Observations: Comments attached to a committee’s report on a bill, detailing areas of caution or concern about certain aspects of the bill.

On the Senate floor, first or second reading, or report stage

C-10 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (minimum penalties for offences involving firearms) and to make a consequential amendment to another Act

C-18 An Act to amend certain Acts in relation to DNA identification

C-36 An Act to amend the Canada Pension Plan and the Old Age Security Act

Senate amendments: A parliamentary safety net

The Senate makes amendments when a majority of its members feels a bill has technical or policy problems. This year, the Senate proposed an exceptional 183 amendments, 158 of them to the controversial Bill C-2. In fact, it amended about one quarter of the bills it passed this year, including four government bills. Roughly half of the Senate’s proposed amendments became part of the final versions of the Acts senators studied — 88 changes aimed at improving the form and content of our laws.

Profile: The Senate’s amendments to Bill C-2, the Federal Accountability Act

On June 22, 2006, Bill C-2 arrived in the Senate. The new Conservative government’s first proposed Act of Parliament, Bill C-2 was a complex omnibus bill the size of a doctoral thesis, amending 47 of our laws and creating two entirely new ones — all aimed at improving government and political accountability.

The Senate response

After debating the bill’s basic principles, the Senate turned Bill C-2 over to its legal policy powerhouse, the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee, chaired by Conservative Donald Oliver. The committee, whose members include many lawyers, held over a hundred hours of meetings. Its members studied the bill’s 317 clauses from every angle possible under intense pressure to pass the bill. It heard 168 witnesses, from the President of the Treasury Board to the Privacy Commissioner of Canada to key public service whistleblower Allan Cutler.

The resulting report proposed 156 amendments — nearly half as many amendments as there were clauses in the bill. Not all committee members agreed on these amendments, but a majority reported that while they supported some of Bill C-2’s measures, they felt it would have effects that reached beyond the government’s intent.



SENATE SNAPSHOT

GOVERNMENT BILLS CONSIDERED
BY THE SENATE, 2006–07

Government bills considered by the Senate	30
Introduced in the Senate	4
Received from the House of Commons	26
Government bills passed by the Senate	22
Government bills with amendments or observations by the Senate	9
Percentage of government bills with Senate amendments or observations	41

Further debate

Although a majority in the Senate accepted the committee’s recommendations, senators continued to debate the bill and the amendments for another 14 hours. Individual senators proposed 106 additional amendments to the bill. Bill C-2 returned to the House of Commons with a total of 158 amendments. It had been submitted to what may have been one of the most comprehensive legislative reviews in Senate history.

Many of the amendments fixed drafting errors in the bill, and most of these were readily adopted by the Commons. Others, however, were significant and political, and raised considerable debate in the Legal Affairs Committee’s proceedings, on the Senate floor and in the House of Commons. Changes in two substantive areas — areas that both Conservative and Liberal senators agreed upon — were eventually accepted by the Commons and the bill proceeded to Royal Assent with over half of the Senate’s amendments.

Key proposed amendments

Often following the testimony of witnesses on particular aspects of the bill, senators proposed substantive amendments to Bill C-2 in seven key areas. Although most of these amendments were not agreed to by the House of Commons — and not insisted upon by the Senate — they raised further points of discussion over the bill’s measures, strengthening and deepening the debate.

1.

Conflict of interest

Key amendment: Allow the new conflict of interest and ethics commissioner to make government wrongdoing public, even when it involves confidential advice to the prime minister.

Reasoning: Under Bill C-2, the prime minister can ask for confidential advice from a new ethics commissioner. But if the commissioner uncovers any wrongdoing in the course of researching the question, that information would still be classed as “confidential” and could be kept from the public.
2.

Political financing

Key amendment: Double the limit for contributions to political parties (to \$2,000).

Reasoning: The committee heard from witnesses that lowering the political contribution limit from \$5,400 to \$1,000 would hurt small political parties, who serve the democratic function of representing minority opinions. These parties argued that they depend on larger donations from fewer donors to raise funds, since their support base is smaller.
3.

Lobbying

Key amendment: Make it illegal for policy contractors to lobby government officials on behalf of private clients.

Reasoning: Witnesses testified that some contractors hired to help government departments to develop policy have abused their inside position to lobby for the benefit of corporations or interest groups. The committee felt that this should be prevented.

SENATE SNAPSHOT

SENATE AMENDMENTS, 2006–07

Government bills amended	4
Number of amendments proposed (C-bills) and made (S-bills)	164
Number of amendments passed by both Houses *	88
Private senators' and members' bills amended	4
Number of amendments	19
Total number of amendments proposed by the Senate	183

* This number includes amendments the Senate *made* to S-bills before they reached the House of Commons, and Senate amendments that the House of Commons agreed to on C-bills.

4. Access to Information and Privacy Act
Key amendment: Add a public interest test clause.
Reasoning: While Bill C-2 did open more federal agencies and Crown corporations to the Access to Information Act, many committee members felt that even greater transparency could be achieved by allowing government institutions to release confidential documents that point to wrongdoing — if it is clearly in the public interest.
5. Whistleblower protection
Key amendment: Follow Justice John Gomery's advice on what's considered a "reprisal" against a whistleblower by an employer.
Reasoning: This amendment would have changed Bill C-2's definition of "reprisal" — an action taken by an employer to intimidate or punish a whistleblower — to that recommended by Justice John Gomery in his Sponsorship report.
6. Public Appointments Commission
Key amendment: Require, in law, that this new commission be established.
Reasoning: The proposed amendment would have made it mandatory for the government to establish the Public Appointments Commission to review federal appointments, as proposed by Bill C-2.
7. Director of Public Prosecutions
Key amendment: Allow the selection committee that chooses the new director of public prosecutions to select the list of candidates.
Reasoning: Committee members felt that the new director of public prosecution's independence from political influence was compromised by the fact that the selection committee could only choose from a government short list of candidates. The amendment allows, rather, for the government to choose from a short list provided by the selection committee.

Senate observations: Identifying concerns

When their concerns with a bill don't require proposing an amendment, a committee's members may opt to attach observations to their report on a bill. Observations may question how a bill will be implemented, identify potential problems with aspects of a bill, and give other related advice — usually stemming from testimony heard in committee. Committees also often state their intent, in observations, to be vigilant about their concerns and to follow up in the future, to ensure their views have been heard and dealt with.

This year, eight bills emerged from committee with observations attached, representing roughly a quarter of the bills on which committees reported.

Profile: Observations on Bill C-5, the Public Health Agency of Canada Act

Bill C-5 got almost no attention from Canada's news media when it passed through Parliament in the spring of 2006. It hadn't sparked any partisan fights, and it had wide support from the public health community. In fact, the Public Health Agency of Canada, which the bill was brought forth to officially establish, had already been running since 2004, weaving together government public health strategies and responses to national health crises.

A missed perspective

However, in the lack of controversy over the bill, one perspective had been missed: that of Aboriginal people. Requesting to appear before the Senate Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology, representatives of the Assembly of First Nations (AFN) and Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK) listed their objections to the bill: mainly, that Aboriginal people had been left out of it.

Inuit and First Nations, they argued, have unique public health issues. And while they have a keen interest in public health, they don't have much control over their health programs: their non-insured benefits, provided by the federal government, have no official basis in law — a problem identified by the auditor general as far back as 1993. Here, the two groups were seeking amendments to the bill that would give them a seat at the public health table.

The Senate listens

The committee's members decided that the government must take notice of these overlooked concerns. Calling the chief public health officer to appear before them a second time, the committee members got assurances that the agency would redouble its efforts to include Aboriginal peoples. Deciding, however, that the bill was too important to delay with amendments, the committee instead attached observations to their report.

The observations alert the government to Aboriginal concerns and demand, among other things, regular reporting on public health in Aboriginal communities and more representation of Inuit and First Nations in the agency. The committee also stated that it intends to examine Aboriginal public health issues itself — that it means to be “seized of the matter” — and that it will call back the agency in six months to review its progress. Though they're not amendments, the observations make it clear that the committee will not forget what it learned, and intends to make Aboriginal public health a government concern.



SENATOLOGY

Private senator's public bill: A bill that addresses a public policy issue, introduced by a senator who is not a member of Cabinet.

Private senator's private bill: A bill that grants powers or benefits to a particular group or individual (usually at the request of that group or individual), introduced by a senator who is not a member of Cabinet.



Private senators' and members' bills: A way to fix what's wrong

Private senators' and members' bills are the individual member of Parliament's chance to create laws to directly address a problem or a lacuna. This fiscal year, senators introduced 24 of their own bills. While bills originating in the Senate can't allocate public money, senators are adept at finding holes in public policy that can be filled without a separate budget.

The Senate also began to study the five private members' bills that made it through the House of Commons in 2006–07. These included the contentious Bill C-288, aimed at ensuring Canada adheres to the Kyoto Accord and Bill C-277, aimed at increasing the maximum sentence for luring a child through the use of the Internet.

Status of private senators' and members' bills considered by the Senate, as at March 31, 2007

AM indicates bills amended by the Senate

Received Royal Assent

S-1001 Scouts Canada Act
Consiglio Di Nino (Ontario)

Passed by the Senate, sent to the House of Commons

S-202 Statutes Repeal Act **AM**
Tommy Banks (Alberta)
S-211 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (lottery schemes)
Jean Lapointe (Quebec)
S-213 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals) **AM**
John G. Bryden (New Brunswick)
S-214 National Blood Donor Week Act
Terry M. Mercer (Nova Scotia)
S-220 Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act **AM**
Pat Carney, P.C. (British Columbia)

Bill S-211, introduced by senator and actor Jean Lapointe ... would modify the Criminal Code to ban slot machines from public places. Its aim is to staunch the hemorrhaging social and financial problems draining hundreds of thousands of ordinary Canadians, and it should be adopted by the Commons as quickly as possible.

L'Acadie Nouvelle, Adelard Landry (editorial), June 19, 2006

SENATE SNAPSHOT

PRIVATE SENATORS' BILLS, 2006–07

Private senators' bills introduced	24
Private senators' bills passed by Senate	6
Private senators' bills amended by Senate	4

On the Senate floor, third reading

- S-201 An Act to amend the Public Service Employment Act (elimination of bureaucratic patronage and geographic criteria in appointment processes) **AM**
Pierrette Ringuette (New Brunswick)
- S-205 An Act to amend the Food and Drugs Act (clean drinking water)
Jerahmiel S. Grafstein (Ontario)

In Senate committee study

- S-206 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (suicide bombings)
Jerahmiel S. Grafstein (Ontario)
- S-207 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (protection of children)
Céline Hervieux-Payette, P.C. (Quebec)
- S-209 Personal Watercraft Act
Mira Spivak (Manitoba)
- S-210 An Act to amend the National Capital Act (establishment and protection of Gatineau Park)
Mira Spivak (Manitoba)
- S-215 An Act to amend the Income Tax Act in order to provide tax relief
Jack Austin, P.C. (British Columbia)
- S-216 First Nations Government Recognition Act
Gerry St. Germain, P.C. (British Columbia)
- S-217 An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act and the Bank of Canada Act (quarterly financial reports)
Hugh D. Segal (Ontario)
- S-218 An Act to amend the State Immunity Act and the Criminal Code (civil remedies for victims of terrorism)
David Tkachuk (Saskatchewan)
- C-288 Kyoto Protocol Implementation Act
Pablo Rodriguez, M.P. (Honoré-Mercier)

On the Senate floor, first or second reading

- S-204 National Philanthropy Day Act
Jerahmiel S. Grafstein (Ontario)
- S-208 Drinking Water Sources Act
Jerahmiel S. Grafstein (Ontario)
- S-219 An Act to amend the Parliamentary Employment and Staff Relations Act
Serge Joyal, P.C. (Quebec)
- S-221 Medical Devices Registry Act
Mac Harb (Ontario)
- S-222 Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking Act
Gerard A. Phalen (Nova Scotia)
- S-223 An Act to amend the Access to Information Act
Lorna Milne (Ontario)
- C-252 An Act to amend the Divorce Act (access for spouse who is terminally ill or in critical condition)
Rick Casson, M.P. (Lethbridge)

- C-277 An Act to amend the Criminal Code (luring a child)
Ed Fast, M.P. (Abbotsford)
- C-292 Kelowna Accord Implementation Act
Paul Martin, P.C., M.P. (Lasalle-Émard)
- C-293 Development Assistance Accountability Act
John McKay, M.P. (Scarborough-Guildwood)

Withdrawn or dropped from the Order Paper

- S-203 An Act to amend the Public Service Employment Act (priority for appointment for veterans)
Percy Downe (Prince Edward Island)
- S-212 An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (tax relief)
Jack Austin, P.C. (British Columbia)



Profile: Agitating for change: Five senators' bills

Bill S-217

An Act to amend the Financial Administration Act and the Bank of Canada Act

Hugh D. Segal (Ontario)

The wake of the Sponsorship Scandal has been long and turbulent, and it has deeply troubled and divided Canadians. The sight of politicians endlessly finger-pointing or denying blame for government waste has left many of us cynical about whether they truly have Canadians' best interests at heart.

Senator Hugh Segal's Bill S-217 is a small but valuable contribution to dispelling this bitterness. Inspired by his private sector experience, Segal proposes that government departments give quarterly financial reports to Parliament. Because current reports cover the previous year, they're retrogressive; in cases of mismanagement, they're the charred stumps of a block fire. If Parliament had financial reports every three months, Segal feels, parliamentary committees could see spending trends develop: they'd see the fire as it started, possibly in time to find an extinguisher.

According to Segal, this small change would actually create a big shift in focus. In cases where government spending has gone wrong, parliamentarians could focus their energy on trying to *fix* problems — instead of playing catch-up with divisive blame-laying and guilt-denying, which ultimately hurts all Canadians.

Senator Hugh Segal last week tabled a bill that would require all government departments to report quarterly financial performance as though they were public companies. ... Senator Segal's bill offers hope for change. Why did it take this long for someone to suggest it?

Maclean's, June 12, 2006



Bill S-220 **Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act**

Pat Carney, P.C. (British Columbia)

Senator Pat Carney lives on Saturna Island off the coast of British Columbia. Despite her high profile as a minister in Brian Mulroney's Cabinet, she's always had time to champion fellow coastal British Columbians' concerns. She's raised the alarm on the disconnection of Pacific foghorns, the operating capacity of the Canadian Coast Guard and marine pollution.

In the mid-1990s, Carney spearheaded a campaign to stop the de-staffing of lighthouses. In the process, she and Nova Scotia senator Michael Forrestall noticed the sorry state of these lightstations — many of which are an important part of our heritage. Not only were the lightstations crumbling, but nearby communities were often not consulted before the stations were demolished.

Co-authored by Senator Carney and the late Senator Forrestall, Bill S-220 would give those communities the chance to have a say in the future of their heritage. It would create a process for designating "heritage" lighthouses, which can be started by anyone. Once a lighthouse had been so designated, two obligations would be triggered: one, the lighthouse must be reasonably maintained; and two, the owner must get permission to destroy it. Before they can do this, though, they must consult with the public, giving communities a chance to save their heritage before it disappears forever.



Bill S-201 **An Act to amend the Public Service Employment Act**

Pierrette Ringuette (New Brunswick)

For a dozen years, Senator Pierrette Ringuette has been fighting to make federal government jobs accessible to all qualified Canadians. She has doggedly pursued the issue within and against government, finally proposing a legislative solution. Bill S-201 tackles two practices that limit Canadians' access to public service jobs: geographical limitations and bureaucratic patronage.

Currently, many public service competitions are limited to people who live within 50 kilometres of the job's location. This eliminates many strong candidates, which Ringuette feels cheats Canadians on two fronts: one, it breaches our Charter right to move freely across the country; and two, it may deprive the public service of highly qualified civil servants. Senator Ringuette's bill would open all public service competitions to all Canadians, regardless of where they live.

Bureaucratic patronage is another widely-acknowledged problem in the federal public service. A 2003 survey of public servants showed that 73 per cent felt that it took place in their work units. Bill S-201 would make it illegal to sculpt a job description for a particular candidate or to otherwise interfere with a competition in favour of an individual.



Bill S-221 Medical Devices Registry Act

Mac Harb (Ontario)

Thousands of Canadians have implants or prosthetics. And that number is rising: we're an aging population, and innovations in technology are on an exponential growth curve. One in ten Canadians is now walking around with a medical implant that keeps them alive and well.

It's what happens when these devices *don't* do their job that concerns Ottawa senator Mac Harb. Currently, there are two ways Canadians find out that their implant or prosthetic has been recalled. One, Canadian law requires manufacturers to keep lists of patients and contact them if their devices might malfunction. But what happens if the data is damaged or lost, or the company folds? And two, Health Canada posts such recalls on its website. But what if, like many seniors, a transplant recipient doesn't know how to negotiate the Internet, or they forget to check?

Harb's Bill S-221 would oblige Health Canada to maintain a national registry of Canadians with transplants or other such devices, and to contact them if a manufacturer recalls their device. Harb feels that this bill could save many Canadians from, at best, the inconvenience or, at worst, the great pain and loss that is suffered when a transplant breaks down.

Bill S-222 Protection of Victims of Human Trafficking Act

Gerard A. Phalen (Nova Scotia)

In 2005, when Senator Gerard Phalen sponsored a bill criminalizing human trafficking, he was appalled to learn that many rural Albanian girls avoid going to school for fear of being kidnapped and sold, and that in the Ivory Coast a girl can allegedly be bought for as little as seven dollars. At that time, he pointed out that we need a victim-centred approach to the problem. According to the RCMP, only one in ten victims of trafficking reports the crime; most fear they will be deported or charged, or don't understand Canada's law enforcement system.

Phalen believes that if victims are to recover, they must be able to remain in the country without fear of deportation or re-victimization. And they need social services to help them adjust to life in Canada. His Bill S-222 aims to help and protect victims by providing them temporary and long-term permits to live and work in Canada. It also gives them access to social and medical services, and establishes a multilingual hotline where they can get help. Phalen believes that author Victor Malarek expresses it best: "Breaking this atrocious form of sexual exploitation must be a moral, legal and political imperative.... Trafficking of women for sexual exploitation is a crime against humanity. It shames us all."

INVESTIGATE

the issues



Senate committees — affecting Canadians' lives

Looking at how the Senate divides its committees is instructive. Rather than following the structure of government departments, as we might expect a political body to do, its committees — like “Aboriginal Peoples” and “Social Affairs, Science and Technology” — reflect policy areas instead. This explains why Senate committees often operate like think tanks, independently pursuing research in areas that affect Canadians’ lives. But a big difference between Senate committees and think tanks is that, as part of Canada’s Parliament, the Senate doesn’t need to lobby to get the government’s ear.

This year more than ever, the work of these committees nurtured and fed — and sometimes even provoked — debate about live issues that affect people in real-world situations. Senators spent over a thousand hours in committee meetings, gathering information from enough experts and concerned Canadians to populate a respectable town (over 1,600). They produced a small library of carefully-researched reports with over 250 recommendations to the government on how to improve policy. And they saw concrete gains in their areas of interest.



Substantive standing committees

Aboriginal Peoples

Chair Gerry St. Germain, P.C. (British Columbia)
Deputy chair Nick G. Sibbeston (Northwest Territories)

Special studies

Review the nature and status of Canada's specific claims policy

- *Negotiation or Confrontation: It's Canada's Choice* (December 2006)

Examine the involvement of Aboriginal communities and businesses in economic development activities in Canada

- *Sharing Canada's Prosperity — A Hand Up, Not a Handout* (March 2007)

Review recent work completed in relation to drinking water in First Nations' communities

Bills reported

C-34

Impact

In 2006–07, the Senate Standing Committee on Aboriginal Peoples tabled two forthright reports on how to pull out the struts that uphold Aboriginal economic marginalization. *Sharing Canada's Prosperity* makes it clear that if the government wants to help more Aboriginal communities stand on their own feet, it must cut the tangled red tape that hinders their ownership of businesses and property. And it must recognize that investing in economic development is the first step to enabling First Nations' self-sufficiency.

Aboriginal leaders across the country cheered the committee's report *Negotiation or Confrontation*, a frank depiction of the frustration and economic disadvantage that's bred by age-old government foot-dragging on specific claim settlements. As AFN National Chief Phil Fontaine told the press: "In order for First Nations to move from poverty to prosperity, Canada must settle its outstanding lawful obligations The report released by the Senate encourages the development of a more efficient, speedier process I'm pleased that [Indian Affairs] Minister Prentice has indicated that he looks to the Senate report for recommendations on how to improve the process." (Quoted in *Nation Talk*, February 14, 2007)



Fact-finding mission to a wild-rice processing plant, La Ronge, Saskatchewan (September 2006)

This report [*Sharing Canada's Prosperity*] must not be doomed to a dusty shelf. It offers Indian Affairs Minister Jim Prentice practical and workable ideas for closing the economic gap between First Nations communities and the rest of Canada.

Calgary Herald editorial, March 26, 2007

Agriculture and Forestry

Chair Joyce Fairbairn, P.C. (Alberta)
Deputy chair Leonard J. Gustafson (Saskatchewan)

Special studies

Examine the present state and the future of agriculture and forestry in Canada

- *Agriculture and Agri-Food Policy in Canada: Putting Farmers First!* (June 2006)

Study rural poverty in Canada

- *Understanding Freefall: The Challenge of the Rural Poor* (December 2006)

Bills reported

C-15

Impact

In April 2006, thousands of farmers snarled city traffic with their tractors in a nation-wide protest to deliver their message: The people who feed our country are in crisis, facing the lowest income levels in history. Responding to farmers' call to action, the Agriculture and Forestry Committee launched two related studies early in fiscal year 2006–07.

In their June report on the farm income crisis, the committee told the federal government that it must quickly implement a four-year, direct payment program for the debt-laden grains and oilseeds sector. The committee also urged the government to develop a “true Canadian farm bill” that would put farmers at the heart of the government’s commitment to agriculture.

A few months later, the committee tabled its first interim report on rural poverty. It reported that rural Canada is experiencing major demographic and income challenges, and asked the government whether people who live outside cities have the right to the same quality of life as everyone else. It also committed to travel to all regions of Canada and seek the advice of rural Canadians themselves on ways to halt the decline.



Hearing the concerns of rural Canadians, Iron Springs, Alberta (March 2007)

SENATOLOGY

Standing committee: A committee re-constituted by convention at the beginning of each session of Parliament.

If farmers need a cavalry to ride to their rescue, it might be the Canadian Senate. The Standing Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has issued a sweeping report recommending acreage payments to grains and oilseed producers over the next four years on top of existing aid, and a Canadian farm bill that ensures their long term viability.

Farmers' Independent Weekly, Allan Dawson, June 29, 2006

Banking, Trade and Commerce

Chair Jerahmiel S. Grafstein (Ontario)
Deputy chair W. David Angus (Quebec)



The chair (right) and deputy chair (left) with Finance Minister Jim Flaherty following his testimony before the committee, Ottawa (March 2007)

Special studies

Examine issues dealing with interprovincial barriers to trade

Study consumer issues arising in the financial services sector

- *Consumer Protection in the Financial Services Sector: The Unfinished Agenda* (June 2006)

Examine issues dealing with the demographic change that will occur in Canada within the next two decades

- *The Demographic Time Bomb: Mitigating the Effects of Demographic Change in Canada* (June 2006)

Examine the present state of the domestic and international financial system

- *Passports and PASS Cards, Identity and Citizenship: Implementing the WHTI* (October 2006)

Review the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* (S.C. 2000, c. 17)

- *Stemming the Flow of Illicit Money: A Priority for Canada: Parliamentary Review of the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* (October 2006)

Bills reported

S-5

C-25 **OBS**

C-37

Impact

For nearly 20 years, the Senate Banking, Trade and Commerce Committee has been one of Canada's most influential think tanks for financial services policy. Finding ways to protect financial service consumers — while balancing the need of these sectors to operate freely — has been a primary concern.

The committee continued, in 2006–07, to steadily dig away at the long-term issues associated with its complex file. It issued four practical reports — ones that have had a clear effect on the government — on managing the economic impact of our aging population; protecting consumers; stopping money laundering in Canada; and minimizing the trade impact of the United States' restrictive Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative. The committee also began a study of how high-risk hedge funds are regulated. As *Macleans* magazine reported in December 2006: "... senators were shocked and appalled when Columbia University professor John Coffee told them recently that Canada's system for protecting investors 'isn't working,' and they're determined to find out what's wrong."

AM indicates bills reported with amendments

OBS indicates bills reported with observations

Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources

Chair Tommy Banks (Alberta)
Deputy chair Ethel M. Cochrane (Newfoundland and Labrador)

Special studies

Examine emerging issues related to the committee's mandate
 Review the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (1999, c. 33)

Bills reported

S-205

Impact

When they launched their review of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* (CEPA) in 2006, the members of the Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources asked themselves a single question: "Does CEPA have the teeth it needs to protect Canadians from the negative effects of exposure to toxins?" Focusing their study on test cases of two toxins we may encounter every day — mercury and PFCs — they spent the rest of the fiscal year trying to find out.

While they had not yet tabled their report at the end of the year, committee members spent most of 2006–07 listening to wildlife experts, toxicologists, health researchers, environmentalists, government officials and ordinary Canadians on the issue. Considering its strong record of exploring the state of our environment and making common-sense recommendations for government, the committee is likely to issue a practical, powerful report on the question of the toxins that surround us.

SENATE SNAPSHOT

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS 2006–07

Total number of hours in committee	1,033
Hours on bill studies	245
Hours on special studies	694
Hours in internal/joint committee	94
Total number of witnesses	1,626
Witnesses on bill studies	427
Witnesses on special studies	1,186
Witnesses on other business	14

The Committee ... understood very well those differences when it wrote its report on nuclear reactor safety [June 2002]. The Senate committee concluded, "After several years of study, the committee feels secure in the knowledge that Canada's domestic nuclear reactors are among the safest in operation anywhere in the world. With continued vigilant oversight, we feel that nuclear generated electricity can continue to play a vital role in providing Canadians with electricity."

Toronto Star, letter to the editor, Colin Hunt, Canadian Nuclear Association, April 25, 2006



Fact-finding mission on developments in marine surveillance, St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador (November 2006)

Fisheries and Oceans

Chair William Rompkey, P.C. (Newfoundland and Labrador)
Deputy chair Janis G. Johnson (Manitoba)

Special studies

Study issues relating to the federal government's new and evolving policy framework for managing Canada's fisheries and oceans

- *Interim Report: The Atlantic Snow Crab Fishery* (June 2006)
- *The Management of Atlantic Fish Stocks: Beyond the 200-Mile Limit* (February 2007)

Bills reported

S-220 **AM**

Impact

Since it was first struck in 1986, the Senate Committee on Fisheries and Oceans has explored, on behalf of fishers and their shoreline communities, how viable and well-managed Canada's fisheries really are. This year was no exception. Early in the fiscal year, the committee brought the government's attention to a developing crisis in the Atlantic snow crab fishery, where they had found that falling international prices, rising fuel costs, and a high Canadian dollar were squeezing small owner-operators.

The committee also undertook to examine the recent reforms to the North Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) — reforms aimed at giving NAFO more power to enforce catch limits in international waters off Canada's east coast. Mid-way through its study, however, the committee felt compelled to write the Minister of Fisheries and Oceans, informing him of what it was hearing from expert witnesses: that the reformed NAFO still lacked the teeth it needs to protect depleted fish stocks. And the committee's February 2007 report on the subject offered clear recommendations on how to begin to truly protect the international high seas fisheries that have such an impact on our national maritime resources.

AM indicates bills reported with amendments

OBS indicates bills reported with observations

If I were to take one program that I briefly looked at, the fisheries program, I would offer as a counterbalance to the department's point of view the Senate committee reports on the area, which I consider to be one of the truly useful series of policy documents that I have looked at. ... I do get concerned that our parliamentary committees tend to get excited about small things rather than big things, and that is where I find the Senate extremely useful.

C.E.S. Franks, proceedings of the Senate Committee on National Finance, June 7, 2005

Foreign Affairs and International Trade

Chair	Hugh D. Segal (Ontario) — May 2, 2006, to February 21, 2007 Peter A. Stollery (Ontario) — February 27 through March 31, 2007
Deputy chair	Peter A. Stollery (Ontario) — May 2, 2006, to February 26, 2007

Special studies

Examine international business policy

- *Fifth Report* (November 2006)

Study the development and security challenges facing Africa

- *Overcoming 40 Years of Failure: A New Road Map for Sub-Saharan Africa* (February 2007)

Examine issues that may arise from time to time relating to foreign relations generally

Investigate the evacuation of Canadian citizens from Lebanon in July 2006

Examine the effectiveness of Canada's promotion of democratic development abroad

Bills reported

C-24 **OBS**

Impact

The Foreign Affairs and International Trade Committee's long-awaited report on Africa hit Canadians hard. It pulled no punches with its clear, straight-forward recommendations and most of all, its unorthodox conclusion: More aid money is not the solution to Africa's woes.

Analyzing the testimony of over 400 witnesses on three continents, the report recommends a radical overhaul of the way foreign aid is structured and delivered. It pushes the Canadian government to take a leadership role in abolishing the unfair trade advantages that developed countries hold in their fists; to deliver aid only to African states genuinely striving for peace and good governance; and to make a commitment to fighting the HIV/AIDS plague ravaging many African nations. The committee also made the controversial recommendation that the government replace the Canadian International Development Agency's approach with one that would involve more Canadian feet on African ground, and fewer in CIDA headquarters.



At the South African National Assembly, Cape Town (October 2006)

The solution to managing our foreign aid is not to spend less — or more, for that matter. The solution is to spend smarter, and the Senate committee has given us an admirable blueprint for doing just that.

Montreal Gazette editorial, February 23, 2007

Human Rights

Chair A. Raynell Andreychuk (Saskatchewan)
Deputy chair Sharon Carstairs, P.C. (Manitoba) — April 24, 2006, to February 22, 2007
 Joan Fraser (Quebec) — February 26 through March 31, 2007

Special studies

Invite the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs concerning the recommendations contained in the committee's report *A Hard Bed To Lie In: Matrimonial Real Property on Reserve*
 Examine Canada's international obligations in regards to the rights and freedoms of children
 Investigate cases of alleged discrimination in the hiring and promotion practices of the federal public service and the extent to which employment equity targets are being met

- *Employment Equity in the Federal Public Service — Not There Yet* (February 2007)

Monitor issues relating to human rights

Impact

This year, the Committee on Human Rights continued to investigate how well Canada is living up to its international commitments on children's rights, preparing to report early in the next fiscal year. And it examined the impact on Canada of the United Nations Council on Human Rights' restructuring.

But it also saw concrete results from its consistent advocacy on the issue of matrimonial real property. In June 2006, the government announced it was taking action on three of the committee's key recommendations on the subject. The committee was reassured to hear that the government was, at last, moving to change the outdated *Indian Act* to protect First Nations women from losing their homes and belongings in divorce settlements.

The committee also urged the government to act on another topic — employment equity. Its February 2007 report exposed how the federal public service still lags behind in hiring visible minorities. Canadian immigrant Jeanne To-Thanh-Hien's letter to the committee speaks volumes on its hard work on the issue:

On behalf of visible minority Canadian citizens and permanent residents who drive taxis, deliver pizza and work as security guards instead of contributing to Canadian society and serving the public interest working for the Canadian Public Service ... What you do and what you said means a lot to us all

AM indicates bills reported with amendments

OBS indicates bills reported with observations



Meeting youth witnesses following a Vancouver hearing on children's rights (September 2006)

Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Chair Donald H. Oliver (Nova Scotia)
Deputy chair Lorna Milne (Ontario)

Special studies

Study the implications of including, in legislation, non-derogation clauses relating to existing rights of the Aboriginal peoples of Canada under s.35 of the *Constitution Act, 1982*

Investigate the benefits and results that have been achieved through the Court Challenges Program

Bills reported

S-3 OBS	C-2 AM OBS
S-202 AM	C-4
S-213 AM	C-16
S-1001	C-19 OBS

Impact

In 2006–07, the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee continued to act as the Senate's major legislative filter, reporting on eight of the thirteen bills referred to it. The bills its members studied included some that proposed significant renovations to our political system, like fixed election dates and limiting senators' terms to eight years. The committee made observations and proposed amendments on over half of the bills it reported.

But it was the controversial Bill C-2, the Federal Accountability Act, that seized the committee's members, as well as the attention of the media, early in the fiscal year. The committee spent over 100 hours — accounting for two and a half weeks of eight-hour days — hearing out witnesses and debating the policy, merits and weaknesses of the bill. Working under enormous political pressure and media scrutiny, the committee finally reported its findings on October 26, recommending an unprecedented 156 amendments. In November, it issued a second report insisting on many amendments that had been rejected by the House of Commons. In the end, over half of the committee's amendments became part of the final version of the bill, which became law.



Hearing the Information Commissioner's perspective on Bill C-2, the Federal Accountability Act, Ottawa (September 2006)

National Finance

Chair Joseph A. Day (New Brunswick)
Deputy chair Nancy Ruth (Ontario)

Special studies

Examine the Estimates for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007

- *First Interim Report on the 2006–07 Estimates* (May 2006)
- *Second Interim Report on the 2006–07 Estimates* (November 2006)
- *Final Report on the 2006–07 Estimates* (March 2007)

Study issues relating to the vertical and horizontal fiscal balances among the various orders of government in Canada

- *The Horizontal Fiscal Balance: Towards a Principled Approach* (December 2006)

Examine the expenditures set out in the Supplementary Estimates (A) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007

- *Report on the Supplementary Estimates (A), 2006–07* (November 2006)

Examine the Supplementary Estimates (B) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2007

- *Report on the Supplementary Estimates (B), 2006–07* (March 2007)

Examine the Estimates laid before Parliament for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2008

- *First interim report on the 2007–08 Estimates* (March 2007)

Bills reported

S-201 **AM** C-13
 C-17 **OBS**
 C-28

Impact

The Senate Committee on National Finance devotes more time than any other body in the Senate to making sure that the government spends our tax dollars well. Studying the government's main and supplementary estimates in 2006–07, the committee honed in on current concerns of Canadians, like possible cost overruns for the 2010 Vancouver Olympics and funding for environment programs. Following up on concerns of the auditor general, the committee also pledged to monitor a trend in federal budgeting — the increased use of supplementary estimates to cover costs not foreseen in the main estimates.

The committee also drilled into Canada's always-controversial equalization program. Its December 2006 report revealed that the current fixed framework for equalization payments is hurting revenue-poor territories. The committee urged the government to return to a pre-2004, formula-based approach to equalization and to give territories a leg up with a provision for special grants. And it demanded urgent support funding for Nunavut, funding the territory should have received when it was born in 1999.



Then-Treasury Board President John Baird with committee member Senator Anne Cools after a hearing, Ottawa (May 2006)

AM indicates bills reported with amendments

OBS indicates bills reported with observations

National Security and Defence

Chair Colin Kenny (Ontario)
Deputy chair J. Michael Forrestall (Nova Scotia) — April 25 to June 8, 2006
 Michael A. Meighen (Ontario) — June 19, 2006, to February 26, 2007
 Norman K. Atkins (Ontario) — February 26 through March 31, 2007



Fact-finding at Glenrose Rehabilitation Hospital with MCpl Paul Franklin, Edmonton (January 2007)

Special studies

Study Canada's national security policy

- *The Government's No. 1 Job, Securing the Military Options It Needs to Protect Canadians* (June 2006)
- *Managing Turmoil: The Need to Upgrade Canadian Foreign Aid and Military Strength to Deal with Massive Change* (October 2006, revised November 2006)
- *Canadian Troops in Afghanistan: Taking a Hard Look at a Hard Mission* (February 2007)
- *Canadian Security Guide Book 2007 — Airports* (March 2007)
- *Canadian Security Guide Book 2007 — Seaports* (March 2007)
- *Canadian Security Guide Book 2007 — Border Crossings* (March 2007)
- *Canadian Security Guide Book 2007 — Coasts* (March 2007)

Impact

The National Security and Defence Committee has a history of success: a lot of its advice ends up in government policy. In 2006–07, it remained a strong and persistent presence in the public debate over how Canada spends its defence dollars. It released seven searing reports on subjects such as Canada's defence policy and the chinks in the country's security armour. The committee did not let up in its relentless pressure on the government — regardless of political bent — to improve the security of Canada's citizens. For its hard work, it received this year's Robert I. Hendy Distinguished Achievement Award from the Navy League of Canada.

Despite great controversy over an intended trip to Afghanistan in October 2006, the committee members' determination paid off when they finally succeeded in reaching Kandahar in December. After seeing the situation on the ground with their own eyes, the committee members released a frank report on Canada's experience in Afghanistan. And they made 15 clear recommendations to the government on how to increase the mission's chance of success.

SENATE SNAPSHOT

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORTS, 2006–07

Total reports issued by committees	154
Special study reports	58
Bill study reports	26
Administrative reports	70

The latest Senate defence committee report is billed as "a hard look at a hard mission." It's a valuable addition to what has been a disappointingly empty and unfocused public discussion.... The committee's recommendations make sense. Despite much talk of humanitarian aid, there is little evidence of the efforts on the ground in Kandahar, it noted. That must change.

Times Colonist (Victoria) editorial, February 23, 2007

Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs (National Security and Defence)

Chair Michael A. Meighen (Ontario) — May 3, 2006, to February 26, 2007
Joseph A. Day (New Brunswick) — March 26 through March 31, 2007

Deputy chair Joseph A. Day (New Brunswick) — May 3, 2006, to March 26, 2007
Norman K. Atkins (Ontario) — March 26 through March 31, 2007

Mandate

Study the services and benefits provided to members of the Canadian Forces, veterans of war and peacekeeping missions and members of their families in recognition of their services to Canada

Impact

For the past several years, the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs has been investigating the changing landscape of the Canadian Forces — particularly as a result of the mission in Afghanistan — and the impact it has on the soldiers and veterans in it. Causing more deaths and serious injuries than any Canadian military conflict in recent history, the Afghanistan mission is driving a modernization of services to returning soldiers, veterans and their families. It's how — and how well — this is being done that has gripped the subcommittee. Adding to past investigations of post-traumatic stress disorder and the treatment of injured soldiers and their families, the subcommittee examined the new Veterans' Charter; questioned military officials about services and programs offered to soldiers returning from Afghanistan; and visited veterans' health care centres in a fact-finding mission to Calgary.



Fact-finding mission to Colonel Belcher Veterans Care Centre, Calgary (February 2007)

SENATOLOGY

Subcommittee: A small group of standing committee members tasked with studying, in-depth, a particular issue related to the standing committee's mandate.

Official Languages

Chair Maria Chaput (Manitoba)
Deputy chair Andrée Champagne, P.C. (Quebec)

Special studies

Examine the application of the *Official Languages Act* and of the regulations and directives made under it, within those institutions subject to the Act

- *Understanding the Reality and Meeting the Challenges of Living in French in Nova Scotia — Fact-finding Mission to the Acadian and Francophone Communities of Nova Scotia* (October 2006)
- *Interim Report on the Proposed Regulations Introduced in Response to the Federal Court Decision in Doucet v. Canada* (February 2007)
- *Reflecting Canada's Linguistic Duality at the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games: A Golden Opportunity* (February 2007)

Examine the government response to the sixth report of the committee, *French-Language Education in a Minority Setting: A Continuum From Early Childhood to the Postsecondary Level*

Impact

Defenders of Canadians' right to live, learn and work in English or in French, the Official Languages Committee has been a catalyst for public debate on minority language rights. In 2006–07, it was bent on publicizing an issue that had, surprisingly, received almost no attention: the importance of equally representing both of Canada's official languages at the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games.

The committee's March 2007 report revealed that almost no one seemed to be stepping up to this significant challenge. In the 2010 Olympics, however, the committee members recognized an unclaimed "golden opportunity": a rare chance to show the world how French and English are intertwined in Canadian culture. Creating a public debate on an important issue of national identity, the committee doggedly drew the matter into the public eye. And the federal government responded — it publicly accepted the committee's challenge to make bilingualism a top priority in planning and celebrating the 2010 Olympics.

When the decision to hold the next Olympic Games in Vancouver came down, the Senate committee went to work — the only public body in Canada to do so. And yet ensuring the equality of French and English at this international event is an important issue. ... On March 1, the committee tabled 10 recommendations that constitute a roadmap for the Government of Canada on this issue, or, at the very least, an important discussion paper. Good thing they did, because the problem doesn't seem to have preoccupied anyone else in government.

Le Droit, Adrien Cantin, March 7, 2007



The committee with its two 2006 Canadian Mental Health Association awards, Ottawa (March 2007)

Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Chair Michael Kirby (Nova Scotia) — April 25 to October 5, 2006
 Art Eggleton, P.C. (Ontario) — October 5, 2006, through March 31, 2007
Deputy chair Wilbert Joseph Keon (Ontario)

Special studies

Investigate issues concerning mental health and mental illness

- *Final Report on Mental Health: Out of the Shadows at Last* (May 2006)

Review the proposed regulations under section 8 of the *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*

- *Report of the Committee on the Proposed Regulations* (February 2007)

Continue the inquiry on the issue of funding for the treatment of autism

- *Pay Now or Pay Later: Autism Families in Crisis* (March 2007)

Investigate the future of literacy programs in Canada

Examine the state of early learning and child care in Canada

Bills reported

S-2

C-5 **OBS**

S-211

S-214

Impact

When, in May 2006, the Social Affairs, Science and Technology Committee tabled its final report on the state of mental health care in Canada, it had already succeeded in making the issue a priority in health care reform. So much so, that the government agreed to establish the mental health commission envisioned by the committee. Not only rewarded with the success of key recommendations, the committee also received two major awards — the 2006 C.M. Hincks Award from the Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA), and an award from CMHA's Toronto branch in recognition of "outstanding public service in the interest of mental health."

After the retirement of long-time chair Michael Kirby in October 2006, the committee welcomed its new chair, Art Eggleton. Under his leadership, the committee added two subcommittees and took on four new special studies, including investigations of the state of Canadian literacy and early childhood care. And it took up the challenge of Senator Jim Munson, whose crusade to bring the treatment of children with autism under medicare had already led to a Senate inquiry. The committee issued an incisive report on the subject in March 2007.

AM indicates bills reported with amendments

OBS indicates bills reported with observations

SENATE SNAPSHOT

SENATE COMMITTEE TRAVEL

As usual, Senate committees traveled across Canada and the world this year to hear from people in their communities, seeking out facts on the ground for policy studies. They made 30 visits to Canadian communities and conducted 14 fact-finding missions to other countries.

Subcommittee on Cities (Social Affairs, Science and Technology)

Chair Art Eggleton, P.C. (Ontario)
Deputy chair Andrée Champagne, P.C. (Quebec)

Mandate

Investigate current social issues pertaining to Canada's largest cities

Impact

Struck late in fiscal year 2006–07, the Subcommittee on Cities began its investigation into the social issues of city-dwelling Canadians in March. It started by inviting witnesses to paint a broad, statistically-based picture of our cities' populations.

Subcommittee on Population Health (Social Affairs, Science and Technology)

Chair Wilbert Joseph Keon (Ontario)
Deputy chair Lucie Pépin (Quebec)

Mandate

Examine the impact of the multiple factors and conditions that contribute to the health of Canada's population — known collectively as the “social determinants of health”

Impact

Chaired by a heart surgeon (Dr. Wilbert Keon) and a former nurse (Lucie Pépin), this subcommittee was struck in February 2007. Its ambitious mandate is to study the social elements that impact on our health — obesity rates, availability of childhood education and Aboriginal status, for example. Beginning by inviting witnesses to help define the terms of reference in broad strokes, the subcommittee shaped the scope of its study through the remainder of the fiscal year.

Nova Scotia Senator, Michael Kirby, has done the country a wonderful public service. He is chairman of the Senate's Social Affairs Committee, and its recently released report, *Out of the Shadows At Last*, is a ground-breaking step along the path of mental health issues in Canada. As Mr. Kirby explained, “We can no longer tolerate that governments place mental health issues on a permanent back burner...” Bravo!

New Brunswick Telegraph-Journal, Peter McKenna, May 18, 2006



Fact-finding trip to Vancouver's container port (March 2007)

Transport and Communications

Chair Lise Bacon (Quebec)
Deputy chair David Tkachuk (Saskatchewan)

Special studies

Report on the current state of Canadian media industries

- *Final Report on the Canadian News Media* (June 2006)

Study containerized freight traffic at Canada's ports

Examine new fees for services provided by Industry Canada relating to telecommunications and radio apparatus, pursuant to the *User Fees Act* (S.C. 2004, c. 6)

- *Report on New User Fees* (October 2006)

Examine the government response to the committee's *Final Report on the Canadian News Media*

Investigate the objectives, operation and governance of the Canadian Television Fund

Bills reported

C-3 **OBS**

Impact

Taking up Canadians' call in 2004 to investigate media concentration, this committee launched an extensive three-year investigation of the Canadian news industry. What it heard led it to report that radical changes are needed in media regulation. The study generated heated debate over freedom of the press, media regulation and the state of journalism. In April 2007, the government confirmed that it was taking action on three-quarters of the committee's recommendations.

After publishing its long-awaited media report, the committee turned its attention to studying containerized freight at Canadian ports. Container traffic through our ports is growing yearly and its cost to importers will have a significant impact on Canadian consumers. The committee undertook to explore how federal policy can improve efficiency and help minimize these costs, which in turn will protect consumers and boost a growing sector of our economy. Traveling to Vancouver in March 2007, the committee conducted fact-finding and held official hearings to further its study.

AM indicates bills reported with amendments

OBS indicates bills reported with observations

Ironically, the decision to move Peter Mansbridge's report of the daily news came during the same week that a Senate report recommended the CBC get out of commercial television. The CBC, presumably, wants to show The One so that it can increase its ratings and pick up some more revenue by selling more commercials. The Senate's report, therefore, comes at an ideal time. It should become part of a national debate about the future of the CBC.

The Record (Waterloo) editorial, June 26, 2006

Special committees

Special Committee on Aging

SENATOLOGY

Special committee: A committee struck by a motion in the Senate to study one particular issue, and usually working only until it tables a final report on its topic of study.

Chair Sharon Carstairs, P.C. (Manitoba)
Deputy chair Wilbert Joseph Keon (Ontario)

Mandate

Examine the implications of an aging society in Canada

- *Embracing the Challenge of Aging* (March 2007)

Impact

We've all seen the demographic chart showing the bulge of baby-boomers climbing steadily toward old age. When that bulge reaches retirement, our workforce will see a sudden drop in labour availability, and our requirements for social programs will begin to shift. As it continues to climb, medicare costs will climb and with it, the price of taking care of a population with increasing needs for surgery, emergency interventions and palliative care. By 2040, 40 per cent more Canadians will be dying every year.

The Senate has not been afraid to look these issues in the eye, producing important reports on the health care system, the economic impact of our aging demographic, and the state of end-of-life care over the past decade. To focus more tightly on the impact of our aging population, it struck the Special Committee on Aging, headed by Senator Sharon Carstairs, a champion of hospice care in Canada, and heart surgeon Wilbert Keon. Tabling its first interim report in March 2007, the committee posed thought-provoking questions about Canada's policy approach — and vowed to answer them.



Considering a draft report, Ottawa
(March 2007)

Special Committee on the Anti-terrorism Act

Chair David P. Smith, P.C. (Ontario)
Deputy chair Pierre Claude Nolin (Quebec)

Mandate

Undertake a comprehensive review of the provisions and operation of the *Anti-terrorism Act* (S.C. 2001, c.41)

- *Fundamental Justice in Extraordinary Times: Main Report of the Special Senate Committee on the Anti-terrorism Act* (February 2007)
- *Follow-up Report* (March 2007)

Impact

Since striking the Special Committee on the Anti-terrorism Act in 2004, the Senate has continued to recharge the committee's mandate to keep a wakeful eye on how Canada handles the threat of terrorism. Its main report of 2006–07 is an in-depth review of the effects of the *Anti-terrorism Act*, which passed rapidly through Parliament only three months after the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States.

The bi-partisan report was quickly recognized as a grounded and balanced study of the wide-ranging Act, and its recommendations as sound and reasonable on a topic that has a tendency to inflame. In fact, the February Supreme Court of Canada ruling in the *Charkaoui* case, which dealt with the constitutionality of the security certificate process established under related legislation, essentially agreed with the committee's assessment. Moreover, Prime Minister Stephen Harper referred to some of the committee's recommendations on how best to move forward as expiry of certain of the Act's provisions approached in February.

AM indicates bills reported with amendments
OBS indicates bills reported with observations

Special Committee on Senate Reform

President Dan Hays, P.C. (Alberta)
Deputy chair W. David Angus (Quebec)

Mandate

Undertake a comprehensive review of Senate reform or any other related matter

- *Report on the Subject-matter of Bill S-4, An Act to amend the Constitution Act, 1867 (Senate Tenure)* (October 2006)

Motion to amend the Constitution of Canada (Western regional representation in the Senate)

- *Report on the Motion to Amend the Constitution of Canada (Western Regional Representation in the Senate)* (October 2006)

Impact

The Senate struck this special committee in June 2006 to examine questions of Senate reform. It asked the committee to study two related items: the subject-matter of Bill S-4 (a government bill limiting the term of future senators to eight years) and Senator Lowell Murray's motion to create new Senate seats for the western provinces.

Committee members heard from a broad array of witnesses, including constitutional and legal experts. In an historic first for the Senate, Prime Minister Stephen Harper appeared before this Senate committee to give testimony on September 7. After 13 meetings on both issues, the committee wrapped up its work with two reports in October 2006. Although the reports were not unanimous, a majority of committee members concluded that the principles of both S-4 and Senator Murray's motion were solid starting points for reform. Their reports highlight the challenging trade-offs involved in reforming the Senate, and map out the committee's vision for a way forward. In the words of committee president Dan Hays, "... (we) share the view that the Senate is worth reforming because of its strengths. The Senate has served Canadians well and it can be improved to serve even better."



Prime Minister Stephen Harper gives testimony on the government bill aimed at limiting Senate tenure, Ottawa (September 2006)

Internal standing committees

Conflict of Interest for Senators

Chair Serge Joyal, P.C. (Quebec)
Deputy chair A. Raynell Andreychuk (Saskatchewan)

The five members of the Senate's Conflict of Interest Committee provide general direction and advice to the Senate Ethics Officer (in 2006–07, Jean T. Fournier). To ensure they are independent of political influence, and to reflect their role as representatives of all senators, most members of this committee are elected by a special process of secret ballot in the Senate.

Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

Chair George J. Furey (Newfoundland and Labrador)
Deputy chair Pierre Claude Nolin (Quebec)

The Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration oversees the Senate's spending and senators' use of Senate resources, and directs the Senate Administration (see "Support senators' work," p. 49). The committee tabled 14 reports in 2006–07, adopting the Senate's annual operating budget and allocating funds to committees and parliamentary associations. It also approved a private-public partnership between the Senate and Industry Canada to launch a unique pilot project — testing hydrogen-powered vehicles in real-world conditions as Senate shuttle buses on Parliament Hill. And it recommended updating the parliamentary precinct's long-term vision and plan developed in collaboration with the House of Commons, the Library of Parliament and Public Works and Government Services Canada.



Meeting with Senate Administration directors, Ottawa (2007)

Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament

Chair Consiglio Di Nino (Ontario)
Deputy chair David P. Smith, P.C. (Ontario)

The Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament ensures that the *Rules of the Senate*, the chamber's conventional procedure and the rights accorded to parliamentarians are followed in the Senate. It studies questions of parliamentary privilege for their validity. It also examines proposals to change the *Rules* to accommodate new or improved practices. It is the guardian of order and convention in the Senate's procedure.

In 2006–07, the committee recommended several changes to the *Rules of the Senate* concerning the raising of questions of privilege and the quick referral of mandated legislative reviews to committees. And it examined a motion, introduced by Senator Hugh Segal, to broadcast Senate chamber proceedings.

Selection

Chair Terry Stratton (Manitoba)
Deputy chair Joan Cook (Newfoundland and Labrador)

It's the Standing Committee of Selection's job to choose members for the Senate's committees (see Appendix C for full lists of committee members, as nominated by the Committee of Selection). It also recommends a Speaker *pro tempore* to serve the chamber when the Speaker is unable to attend. This year, the committee nominated Senator Rose-Marie Losier-Cool as Speaker *pro tempore*, a nomination the Senate accepted.

It is a privilege to be here and it is important, because, as a politician, it is always good to be present and answer questions. At the end of the hearings, the committee will produce a report, and I know that Senate reports are very useful to politicians and ministers.

Maxime Bernier, P.C., Minister of Industry, proceedings of the Senate Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce, December 14, 2006

SENATOLOGY

Joint committee: A committee composed of both senators and members of the House of Commons. They can be standing committees, such as the Joint Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations, or they can be special committees struck to investigate a particular question of joint interest to both houses of Parliament.

Standing joint committees

Library of Parliament

Joint chair (Senate) Marilyn Trenholme Counsell (New Brunswick)

This joint committee oversees the administration and budgets of the Library of Parliament. The library provides non-partisan research and reference services to both the Senate and the House of Commons, in both official languages. It also houses an extensive collection of reference books and topical documents, and collaborates with the Senate and the House of Commons to administer the parliamentary website.

Scrutiny of Regulations

Joint chair (Senate) Trevor Eyton (Ontario)

The federal government makes regulations to flesh out our national laws in practice. But unlike bills, regulations don't go through the "first-second-third reading" process that bills go through in the Senate and the House of Commons. Parliament still has the responsibility, however, to make sure that regulations are technically, legally and constitutionally sound, and conform to the law they support. The Joint Committee on the Scrutiny of Regulations fulfills this responsibility. Its reports may suggest improvements to — or in extreme cases, the complete disallowance of — a regulation.

This year, the committee particularly concerned itself with fees imposed under the *Broadcasting Act* and with the *Ontario Fisheries Regulations, 1989*. And it analyzed the responsibility of ministers and the heads of other government bodies to actually put into place the regulations or other legislative documents required by Acts of Parliament.

ADVOCATE

for change



Building a better world

Like most Canadians, senators have strong ideas about how to make things better for people, both in Canada and the rest of the world. Their ideas come from their personal and work experiences, their beliefs, their conversations with the people of their region. And their longer terms of office allow them to pursue their causes — their visions for a better world to live in — over the course of years.

Because they are members of Parliament, senators have many tools available to them in building these visions into reality. They can, of course, table and debate bills, and they can help sort through tough policy questions in committee. But there are many other actions they can take, inside Parliament, in the community and internationally, to advance the causes they champion.

On the Senate floor

Bringing Canadians' concerns inside Parliament

More happens on the Senate floor than debating the pros and cons of proposed laws. Senators can pursue a line of argument or seek support for a proposed solution to a problem through many forms of debate and questioning in the chamber. Using words as their instruments, they work in outwardly-radiating circles — swaying fellow members of Parliament, Cabinet members, the government and public opinion in support of their cause.

Statements

A Senate sitting usually begins with senators' statements. In these short, three-minute speeches, senators can bring issues to light, give updates, recall notable events or raise other matters with fellow senators. Statements can inform, inflame and create interest. Senators made over 500 statements this fiscal year on topics such as

- the importance of developing adult literacy learning opportunities (Ethel M. Cochrane, Newfoundland and Labrador);
- the challenges facing the city of Winnipeg as it begins a process of city-core renewal (Janis G. Johnson, Manitoba);
- the need for a national policy on post-secondary education (Elizabeth Hubley, Prince Edward Island);
- the need to address the growing problem of poverty in Canada (Art Eggleton, Ontario);
- developing a national federal strategy to help treat drug addicts (Gerry St. Germain, British Columbia);
- the importance of the Canada–Chile Free Trade Agreement on its 10th anniversary (David Tkachuk, Saskatchewan).



Question period

Question period provides another opportunity to push for change. Though less raucous than in the House of Commons, question period in the Senate is still highly charged. Senators press the government on current issues by addressing Cabinet ministers in the Senate — this year, the leader of the government in the Senate and the minister of public works and government services. This is one way that opposition and independent senators may speak directly to Cabinet, hold the government to account and get the media's attention for issues. In 2006–07, senators took this opportunity frequently, asking roughly 500 questions on current affairs ranging from the Canadian Wheat Board's plebiscite on barley marketing to funding for child care programs and the possibility of free trade with South Korea.

SENATE SNAPSHOT

SENATE DEMOGRAPHICS
(ON MARCH 31, 2007)

Senators by age		
40 to 54	4.3%	(4)
55 to 65	39.8%	(37)
65 to 75	55.9%	(52)

Senators by gender		
Men	65.6%	(61)
Women	34.4%	(32)

Written questions

Senators have the right to submit longer, more complex questions to government departments in writing — a bit like a request for access to information, but the responses go on the public record. The answers provided usually fill blanks in a senator's research on a political issue. In 2006–07, senators submitted 31 written questions, including queries on

- cuts to Canada Post services and their effect on rural and minority-language communities (Maria Chaput, Manitoba);
- the cost of eliminating certain government environment programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gases (Grant Mitchell, Alberta);
- the federal ministry of finance's participation in the Aboriginal claims settlement process (Hugh D. Segal, Ontario);
- the handling and disposal of private property within the boundaries of Gatineau Park (under the management of the National Capital Commission) (Mira Spivak, Manitoba).

Motions

Motions are used in the chamber to reach a decision of the Senate. Many motions deal with administrative matters (such as empowering committees to undertake studies or to travel), but senators can also introduce a motion when they want the Senate to support an action or statement. Senators debate such motions fully — often over many weeks — and, at the end, vote on whether to support them or not. A motion passed by the Senate puts the full force of a parliamentary body behind an issue.

This year, senators moved, or gave notice to move, 17 such motions, including ones to

- urge support for stabilization and reconstruction in Afghanistan (Roméo Dallaire, Quebec);
- officially condemn the November 2006 international Holocaust denial conference that took place in Tehran, Iran (Jerahmiel S. Grafstein, Ontario);
- recommend a constitutional amendment to give western provinces more seats in the Senate (Lowell Murray, Ontario);
- urge the government to pass legislation to ban smoking from workplaces and public spaces in Canada (Mac Harb, Ontario);
- allow senators to use First Peoples' languages, such as Inuktitut, in Senate chamber debates (Eymard G. Corbin, New Brunswick).

Inquiries

In Canada's Parliament, only the Senate conducts and debates inquiries in chamber, though take-note debates in the House of Commons are similar. Inquiries allow senators to participate in developing government policy by bringing forth ideas or issues that are not being addressed through other means in Parliament. Inquiries act as incubators for ideas and arguments, which are developed by senators through speeches and questions over the course of their debate. Unlike motions, however, they are never voted on, allowing senators to explore issues with greater latitude.

In some cases, the subject of inquiries that generate a lot of interest may inspire government or social action. In 2006–07, senators brought forth 23 inquiries, including ones on

- problems in the developing fishing industry in Nunavut and preventing foreign fishing of Nunavut's catch quotas (Willie Adams, Nunavut);
- the importance of Canada's immigration policy to the economic and social development of its regions, particularly the Atlantic region (Catherine Callbeck, Prince Edward Island);
- public medicare funding for the treatment of autism (Jim Munson, Ontario);
- requiring that 50 per cent of Senate seats be reserved for women, to serve as an example of gender equality in legislatures for Canada and the world (Terry M. Mercer, Nova Scotia);
- the crisis developing in Canada's cultural sector as major corporations withdraw their funding contributions from the Canadian Television Fund (Andrée Champagne, Quebec);
- recognizing access to clean drinking water as a fundamental human right (Madeleine Plamondon, Quebec).



Nunavut senator Willie Adams has been pushing for several years for change in his territory's fishing quotas. This year, he started a Senate inquiry into foreign fishing in Nunavut's waters. (June 2006)

On the national stage

Champions of Canadians' causes

Outside the Senate chamber, senators can use their name and influence to advance a cause or seek solutions to a problem. Their role as parliamentarians makes it easier for them to attract media attention and start national debate. During meetings of their party and regional caucuses, they can find support among party members and leadership for the problems they want to solve, generating momentum from within. And they can use their name to raise the profile of charities and non-government organizations as high-profile directors or patrons. Because of their longer terms of office, they are steady allies for the causes they choose. For example,

- Senator Percy Downe continues to advocate for the rights of the elderly, particularly focused on making sure that entitled seniors know about and receive the federal government's Guaranteed Income Supplement;
- Senator Nancy Ruth is a long-standing and vocal supporter of women's rights, helping lead "Take Back the Night" protests, encouraging women to run for public office and supporting key women's organizations;
- Senator Nick Sibbeston of the Northwest Territories brings northern perspectives and issues to the fore constantly; this year, he spearheaded an independent study of the impact of climate change on his territory to provide a primer for decision-making on future policy;
- Senator Lillian Dyck frequently speaks from her experience and expertise on Aboriginal education and employment issues, this year addressing conferences of the Canadian Coalition of Women in Engineering, Science, Trades and Technology, the Science and Technology Awareness Network and the International Association on Native Employment among others;
- Senator Joyce Fairbairn continues her long fight to increase literacy among Canadians.



Quebec senator Yoine Goldstein helps inaugurate the Alberta tour of *La Caravane de la tolérance*, a travelling forum that helps youth defeat racism in their communities. (February 2007)



Youth concerns and education are important issues for Newfoundland and Labrador senator Ethel Cochrane. Here, she speaks to high school students in Peterborough, Ontario. (May 2006)

Profile: Senators as advocates in Canada

Sharon Carstairs

Lives in Winnipeg, Manitoba
Retires in 2017
Issue End-of-life care

In 1970, when a stroke left Senator Sharon Carstairs' father paralyzed, her mother decided to care for him at home. Her mother's struggle to help him live comfortably until his death made Carstairs realize that the way we die — and its impact on those around us — is an important part of life.

Carstairs has since become one of Canada's most influential advocates for end-of-life care. She's represented Canada internationally, spearheaded research, worked with community groups and agitated within her caucus. As Minister with Special Responsibility for Palliative Care from 2001 to 2003, she convinced the government to provide, for the first time, financial help to those caring for a loved one who wishes to die at home.

This year, Carstairs continued to pressure governments to live up to their responsibilities to those who are dying — pushing in question period, speaking to the issue and tabling a motion to demand support for palliative care. In 2006, she became chair of a special Senate committee on aging and its impact on our society. The committee, not surprisingly, is searching for answers to the kinds of hard questions that Carstairs has been asking for much of her life.



Palliative care must be identified as a core essential service to which every Canadian is entitled. I see it as my job to get that message out and to support those who are doing the work of hospice palliative care.

Senator Sharon Carstairs

Mobina S. B. Jaffer

Lives in Vancouver, British Columbia
Retires in 2024
Issue Homelessness

Senator Mobina Jaffer sees it as a senator's job to speak out for minorities and to advocate for change over the long term. Since her appointment in 2001, she has been a Senate champion for many minorities, but she recently began to advocate for another, growing minority: Canada's homeless, and the staggering number of these who are afflicted with mental illness.

Starting her research by accompanying Vancouver social housing workers on early-morning rounds, Jaffer has been talking with homeless people about their struggles on the streets of the downtown east side. Applying what she has learned from these encounters, Jaffer has been working with the St. James Community Services Centre, which provides housing for homeless people in this struggling community. She helped raise awareness for the issue by mounting an art exhibition in the Senate foyer, in 2005, featuring works by St. James residents. Her goal, as she dives into her advocacy for the homeless, is to use her privilege as a senator to create a bill — one that would enshrine the right to shelter as a fundamental human right in Canadian law.



It's very hard for me to stop; I've been an advocate all my life. I used to advocate for change — but now I can *make* change.

Senator Mobina Jaffer

Serge Joyal

Lives in Montréal, Quebec

Retires in 2020

Issue The rights of Canada's Aboriginal people

Our parliament's structure ensures that majorities alone do not decide national debates; the Senate was created to give minorities a voice. This gives Senator Serge Joyal the opportunity to speak up for the rights of Canada's Aboriginal peoples.

One forum where he speaks up is the Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament, which this year studied a motion to allow Aboriginal people to use their ancestral languages in Senate debates. This has been a longstanding concern of Joyal's: in 1984, as Secretary of State of Canada, he signed an agreement with the Northwest Territories on teaching Aboriginal languages in schools.

Another of Joyal's forums is the Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs, which, in 2006–07, studied "notwithstanding" clauses meant to protect Aboriginal peoples' rights in legislation. He has been able to bring his experience as chair of the joint committee that, in 1980–81, was responsible for entrenching Aboriginal rights in the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

Joyal also helped recognize the importance of Aboriginal culture by donating 65 Aboriginal artworks to the Canadiana Fund. These are now on permanent display in the Aboriginal Peoples Committee Room in Parliament's Centre Block, enabling visitors to Parliament to learn more about these unique cultures.



The responsibility to improve the recognition of the rights of any minority is the individual responsibility of each and every senator. This principle is embedded in the structure of the Senate itself. For me, it's a daily task, always charged with a renewed challenge.

Senator Serge Joyal

On the international stage

Effecting change in the world

In our increasingly globalized world, many public policy issues are becoming international or even world-wide in scope — security, the environment, human rights, culture and trade, for example. More and more, legislators are playing an important role in communicating, cooperating and coordinating with other nations on issues important to their people.

As Canadian parliamentarians active on the international stage, senators represent Canada, its values and its interests abroad, and they work with legislators in other countries to effect positive change. There are many ways they can do this — both officially and personally.

Parliamentary diplomacy

Complementing traditional government diplomacy, senators and members of the House of Commons practice diplomacy through exchange with the legislators of other countries. There are formal venues for this work: official visits of parliamentary delegations and the many activities of parliamentary associations. In these venues, senators exchange ideas with the leaders, legislators and officials of other countries; promote social and economic ties; enhance Canada's foreign policy objectives; and work to solve outstanding issues of global concern.

Parliamentary associations

Canada's Parliament is a member of 12 parliamentary associations and four interparliamentary groups. Each creates a forum for exchange between legislators in its member countries through study sessions, committee deliberations, international seminars, and conferences and symposia.



Manitoba senator Terry Stratton brought a Canadian perspective to this year's Asia-Pacific Parliamentary Forum conference in Moscow. He worked with other legislators on issues like illegal drug trafficking and energy security. (January 2007)

Multilateral associations

- Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie
- Canada–Africa Parliamentary Association
- Canada–Europe Parliamentary Association (including the Canadian delegation to the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly)
- Commonwealth Parliamentary Association
- Inter-Parliamentary Forum of the Americas
- Inter-Parliamentary Union
- NATO Parliamentary Association

Bilateral associations

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

Interparliamentary groups

- Canada–Germany
- Canada–Israel
- Canada–Italy
- Canada–Ireland



Senator Pierre Claude Nolin chairs the opening of the annual session of the NATO PA in the city of Québec. (November 2006)



Senators Gerard Phalen and Jane Cordy (centre) work in the Civil Dimension of Security Committee, one of the specialized committees that are a critical part of NATO PA's work. (November 2006)

Profile: The Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association

Senate counsellors (2006–07)

Jane Cordy (Nova Scotia)
Joseph A. Day (New Brunswick)
Percy Downe (Prince Edward Island)
Pierre Claude Nolin (Quebec)

The members of the Canadian NATO Parliamentary Association (NATO PA) participate in the activities of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. This organization brings together legislators from the North American and European member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance to consider issues of common interest.

Over the years, the assembly has offered vital strategic thinking on NATO's work and has become a critical link between NATO and the wider public. It has helped parliamentarians learn about the concerns of other countries, and to reflect NATO interests in their national debate. Increasingly, the permanent members of the North Atlantic Council — the principle decision-making authority of the alliance — are paying close attention to the deliberations and resolutions of the NATO PA.

The NATO PA does its work in general plenary sessions, as well as in more focused committees. Canadian senators and members of the House of Commons have been participating in these sessions since Canada sent its first delegation in 1955. This year, Canadian delegates worked with other legislators on issues like the security repercussions of global warming and the ability of nations like North Korea and Iran to gain nuclear weapons. Canadian members were particularly vocal this year in requesting more support for NATO's mission in Afghanistan. The Canadian NATO PA was also proud to host the assembly's 2006 annual session in the city of Québec, welcoming delegates from around the world.

Members of the Canadian NATO PA took part in many other fact-finding trips, working sessions and diplomatic visits over the course of 2006–07, such as the following:

- Spring Session of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, Paris, France (May 2006)
- 63rd Rose-Roth Seminar of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, Russia (June 2006)
- Annual Session of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly, Québec, Canada (November 2006)
- Meeting of the Committee on Civil Dimension of Security, Brussels, Belgium (January/February 2007)
- Meeting at the OECD of the Economic and Security Committee, Paris, France (February 2007)
- Meeting of the Science and Technology's Sub-committee on the Proliferation of Military Technology, London, UK (March 2007)
- Mediterranean Special Group visit to Bahrain and Kuwait (March/April, 2007)
- Visit of the Political Committee's Sub-committee on NATO Partnerships to Islamabad and Lahore, Pakistan (March 2007)

The Speaker of the Senate: Parliamentary diplomat

Representing Canada to the world, the Speaker of the Senate is fourth in the order of precedence in Canada, after the governor general, the prime minister and the chief justice of the Supreme Court. In this role, he officially receives visiting world leaders, high-ranking officials, dignitaries and parliamentary delegations. He also leads delegations of Canadian senators and members of the House of Commons in visits to other national legislatures, fostering understanding and solidifying diplomatic ties. This fiscal year, the Speaker helped the Parliament of Canada welcome the following guests:



Speaker of the Senate Noël Kinsella invites Hamid Karzai to sign the Speaker's guest book, welcoming the Afghan president to Canada's Parliament. (September 2006)

- Their Majesties Carl XVI Gustaf, King of Sweden, and Queen Silvia
- The Honourable John Howard, Prime Minister of Australia
- His Excellency Hamid Karzai, President of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
- Her Excellency Vaira Vike-Freiberga, President of the Republic of Latvia
- His Excellency Dr. Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani, Speaker of the Shoor Council of the Republic of Yemen
- His Excellency Foued Mebazaâ, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Tunisia
- The Honourable Paul Calvert, President of the Senate of Australia
- His Excellency Rory Kiely, Chairman of the Senate of Ireland and the Honourable Rory O'Hanlon, Chairman of the House of Representatives of Ireland
- His Excellency Víctor Alcides Bogado González, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Paraguay
- The Honourable Mohammadmian Soomro, Chairman of the Senate of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- His Excellency France Cukjati, President of the National Assembly of the Republic of Slovenia
- Her Excellency Nino Burjanadze, Chairperson of the Parliament of Georgia
- The Honourable Chaudhry Amir Hussain, Speaker of the National Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan
- The Honourable Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle, President of the Senate, and the Honourable Patricio Walker Prieto, President of the Chamber of Deputies, Republic of Chile

In 2006–07, the Speaker led parliamentary delegations to:

- Washington, D.C., United States of America (June 2006)
- Belgium and the Republic of Croatia (August 2006)
- Italy (October 2006)
- Panama and Costa Rica (January 2007)
- Libya and Malta (February 2007)



Senators are active in the Canada-Russia Inter-parliamentary Group, one forum for cooperation between legislators. Left to right: Senator Frank Mahovlich, His Excellency Vladislav Alexandrovich Tretyak, Group Co-chair Senator Paul Massicotte, and M.P. Ken Dryden. (March 2007)

Individual international work

As individuals, senators can work for change through informal partnerships with foreign legislators, international non-governmental organizations and individuals. Having access to the political leaders of a country — and being able to work with them over the course of many years, regardless of which parties are in power — helps senators effect international change

- through less formal parliamentary groups who work for global action on particular issues, like the Friendship Group of Parliamentarians for UNESCO, the All-party Parliamentary Coalition for the Prevention of Genocide and the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption;
- by finding allies with shared concerns through parliamentary friendship groups, such as those with Taiwan, South Korea, Argentina, Russia, Romania, Poland, Syria, Lebanon, Algeria and Morocco;
- by organizing or speaking at international conferences, seminars and workshops on themes in which they are experts;
- by representing the government in international events and activities like trade missions, commemorative ceremonies and celebrations;
- by using their stature to boost the profile of international causes or non-profit organizations;
- through work with branches of major international bodies like the United Nations.

For example, in 2006–07

- Senator Donald Oliver travelled to Florida as part of a Team Canada Atlantic trade mission in May 2006, led by Foreign Affairs Minister Peter MacKay and provincial premiers Pat Binns and Bernard Lord, meeting with Governor Jeb Bush on trade issues;
- Senator Lucie Pépin joined MPs Réal Ménard, Omar Alghabra and Libby Davies to form the Canada–Palestine Parliamentary Association in February 2007 in Ottawa. Its aim is to foster discussion between Canadian and Palestinian parliamentarians and to help gestate a Canadian foreign policy on the Middle East that is in the best interests of the Palestinian people;
- Senator Zimmer works to promote and support the web-based campaign Spread the Net, designed to educate and motivate Canadians to take action against the spread of malaria;
- in May, Senator Pierre Claude Nolin spoke at the International Harm Reduction Association's annual conference on drug-related harm. Nolin drew on the expertise he acquired as chair of a special Senate committee on illegal drugs, which surprised observers in 2002 by recommending legalizing and regulating cannabis.

Profile: Senators as advocates abroad

A. Raynell Andreychuk

Lives in Regina, Saskatchewan
 Retires in 2019
 Issue Human rights and international law

Though she has championed many causes, most of Raynell Andreychuk's Senate work is bound by one theme: how the law and human rights reinforce one another. A former judge and diplomat, Andreychuk has strongly supported this relationship, both in Canada and abroad; among many other things, she is a long-term chair of the Senate Committee on Human Rights, co-chairs the Canada–Africa Parliamentary Association (both of which she helped establish), and is a member of the Senate Foreign Affairs and International Trade Committee.

In recent years, Andreychuk has worked as a tireless advocate for the creation of the International Criminal Court (ICC), which will try perpetrators of crimes against humanity, war crimes and genocide. Through Parliamentarians for Global Action (a coalition of over 1,300 legislators worldwide), Andreychuk has been instrumental in working with some 60 of the 104 countries who have now ratified the Rome statute. In December 2006, she and her colleagues won a major victory at the Tokyo Forum, when Japan joined. Following up with nations that have already ratified, she continues to help them implement the statute — this year, organizing a seminar for Middle East countries.



Being a senator has allowed me to join with parliamentarians around the world to fight for a world with more justice and dignity. Under the International Criminal Court, there is no immunity, and everyone has the right to live free of these crimes. Everyone has to be accountable.

Senator Raynell Andreychuk

Consiglio Di Nino

Lives in Toronto, Ontario
Retires in 2013
Issue Tibet

In addition to a distinguished career in finance, Senator Consiglio Di Nino has had a long history of civic involvement — including with Scouts Canada, seniors, youth, persons with disabilities, and the Italian-Canadian community. But it was a 1990 hiking trip to occupied Tibet that launched one of his most passionate advocacies. The indelible impression left by the Tibetan people inspired an uncommon commitment to them, their leader the Dalai Lama, and their peaceful struggle for justice.

Di Nino has since become one of the world's leading parliamentary advocates for the Tibetan people's rights, particularly to self-determination. He speaks to the issue often, rarely misses a Tibetan community event, and takes every opportunity to inspire action. As co-founder and co-chair of Canada's Parliamentary Friends of Tibet (PFT), he has reached out to like-minded parliamentarians at home and abroad.

PFT members were instrumental in supporting Parliament's conferral of honorary citizenship on the Dalai Lama in 2006. And in 2007, lawmakers in 12 national parliaments — including our own and the European Parliament — responded to calls by PFT to formally urge the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama to reconcile their differences and reach a just solution.



Those of us who are honoured to serve in Parliament must not squander the chance to make a contribution to public policy and public service. For me, one of the issues I find compelling is the Tibet problem, which I believe can be resolved if goodwill is shown by both sides. There's no doubt that we can play a useful role in resolving these kinds of issues.

Senator Consiglio Di Nino

SUPPORT

senators' work



Serving the Senate: The Administration

Composed of some 450 employees, the Senate Administration makes it possible for the Senate to function on a day-to-day basis. Its staff provides the technical, procedural, legal and corporate expertise needed for senators to debate in chamber, Senate committees to meet, senators to staff their offices, and the many other activities that make up the Senate's collective work. Coordinating the complex and active life of the upper chamber — and doing it in a way that's consistent with strong Canadian values — is the Administration's job, and its employees do it well.

Corporate vision

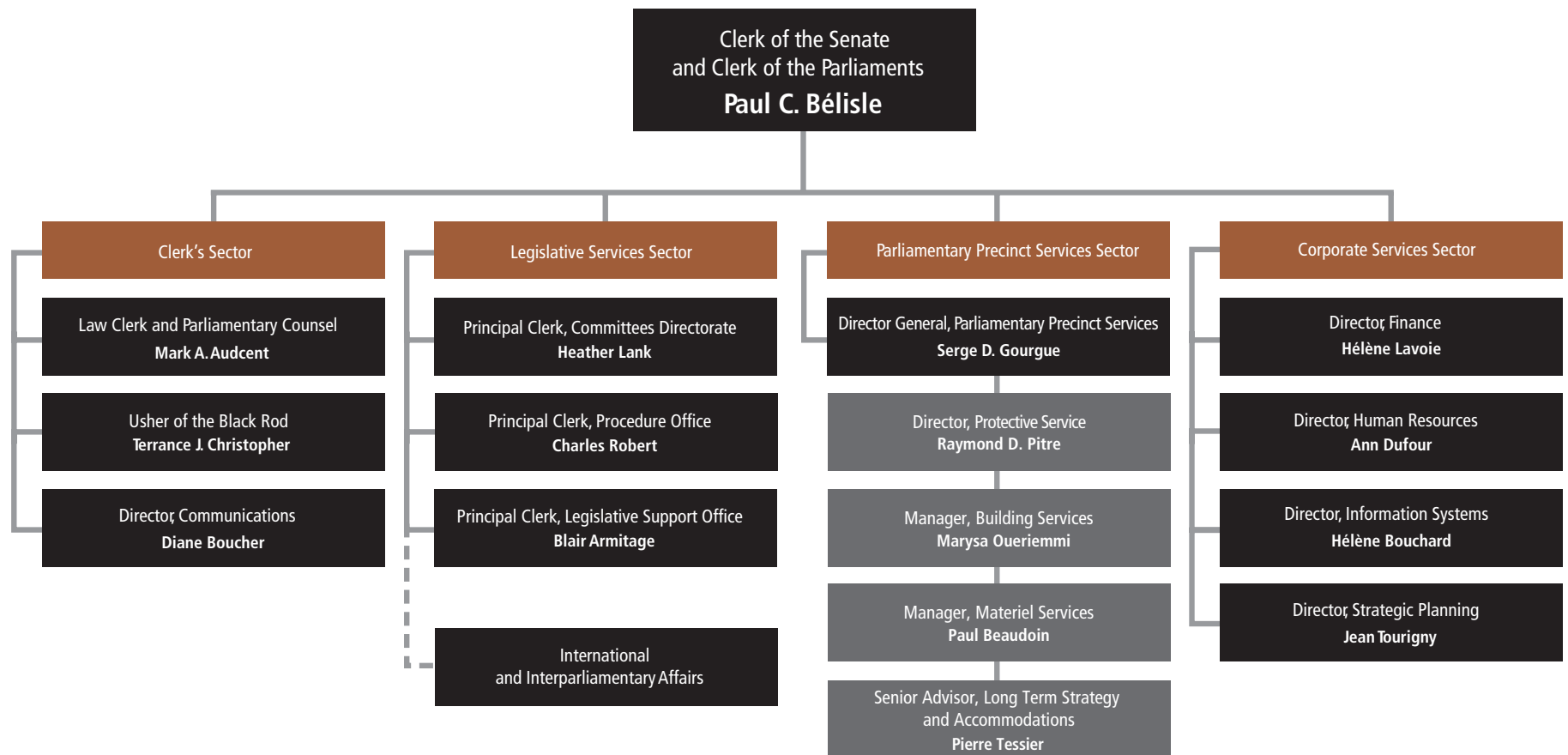
A vision and a mission statement guide the Senate Administration's activities and planning.

Vision

The Senate is well-supported in its parliamentary role

Mission

The Senate Administration is a non-partisan, responsive, efficient, effective, ethical and soundly-managed organization



Structure

A standing committee of senators — the Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration — oversees the Senate Administration's activities and budgets. They act, in a sense, as a board of directors. The Clerk of the Senate and of the Parliaments reports to this committee on all administrative and financial matters and to the Speaker of the Senate on all procedural matters. The Clerk is head of the Administration, providing corporate direction and identifying strategies for improving the efficiency of the services provided by the Administration.

The Senate Administration is strictly non-partisan. It is divided into four sectors.

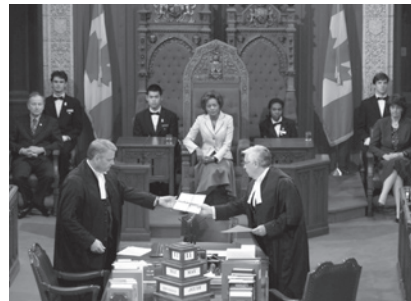
The Clerk's Sector

Provides specialized services to the Clerk of the Senate and senators, such as help and advice on drafting bills and other legislative documents; advice and support for protocol and security in the chamber; and communications services to help increase the flow of information between the Senate and Canadians



The Legislative Sector

Supports the operations of the Senate chamber and its committees, as well as its diplomatic functions, by providing advice and services in the area of Senate procedure; also broadcasts and publishes Senate proceedings



The Parliamentary Precinct Services Sector

Provides all trades services the Senate and senators may need, such as security in the Senate precinct, mail circulation, cleaning and maintenance, procurement, contracting, printing and materiel management



The Corporate Services Sector

Provides all human resources, strategic planning, finance, information technology and telecommunications services that senators — and the Administration — require to keep their offices and activities running efficiently



SENATE SNAPSHOT

PROFESSIONS IN THE SENATE
ADMINISTRATION (PER CENT)

Management	6
Professional	20
Clerical and administrative	31
Security	22
Operational	21



Over 70 public service executives came to the Senate for a morning of informative talks by senators and procedure experts about the Senate’s role in Parliament. (March 2007)

Improving performance

Like any good corporate organization, the Senate Administration is always seeking ways to improve efficiency, boost effectiveness, cut costs and increase employee job satisfaction. To organize the Administration’s work toward these aims, the Clerk of the Senate has directed his management team to focus on **five strategic priorities**.

This year, the Administration continued to produce visible results under each priority.

1. Enhance the administrative authority and operational effectiveness of the Senate

- The Senate continued to work with its partners on Parliament Hill — the House of Commons, the Library of Parliament and the Parliamentary Precinct Services Branch — on the parliamentary precinct’s long-term vision and plan. This year, they finished streamlining the joint building services branch, backed up by an operations manual with a clear framework and working expectations.
- The Senate worked with the House of Commons and the RCMP to develop a master plan for further improving Parliament Hill security. They put into place an office to manage and oversee the master plan’s development, and to quickly respond to any urgent security needs.
- The Parliamentary Precinct Services Branch improved efficiency by adopting a new system for tracking mail movement on Parliament Hill. It also cut costs by creating a clearing-house for reusing office supplies within the Senate.

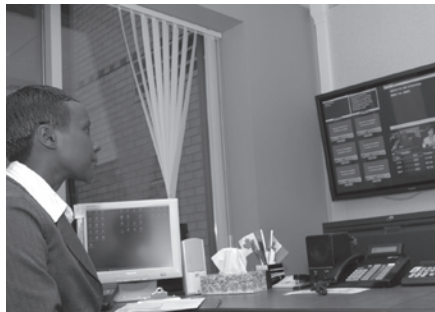
2. Promote effective communications — with Canadians and within the Senate

- Listening to Senate chamber and committee proceedings became easier for Canadians across the country when the Senate’s webcasting site, ParlVU, went live on March 15, 2007.
- The Senate confirmed its commitment to making itself accessible to all Canadians in December 2006, when it released its educational video — aimed at high school students — in American Sign Language and Langue des signes québécoise.
- In March 2007, the Communications Directorate hosted a seminar for executives in the federal public service (open to members of the Association of Professional Executives) clarifying the role and functions of the Senate.

SENATE SNAPSHOT

EMPLOYMENT EQUITY TARGETED GROUPS
PER CENT OF ALL EMPLOYEES

	2007	2006	2005
Women	47.1	45.2	44.2
Aboriginal people	2.0	2.2	1.7
Persons with disabilities	4.3	4.9	4.4
Visible minorities	10.2	9.4	7.9



An audio-visual recording centre installed this year allows monitor Anne-Marie Kaneza to control access to A/V feeds from every Senate broadcast point.

3. Demonstrate good public management and accountability

- The Strategic Planning Directorate, established in 2004, continued to realize gains in streamlining the Senate's administrative processes. It reinforced its performance measurement framework as it prepared to issue the first thorough performance reports for all sectors of the Administration, based on new standardized evaluation criteria.
- This directorate also continued to improve efficiency by centralizing the Senate Administration's policy and reviewing it for clarity and consistency.

4. Strengthen the human resources strategy

- On February 2, 2007, the Clerk of the Senate signed the *Statement of Values and Ethics of the Senate Administration*. The Human Resources Directorate developed a guide to this renewed statement to help employees understand its implications for their working practices.
- The Administration also developed a new recruitment policy in 2006–07. This included creating a guide for human resources employees on preparing for appointment processes under the new policy.
- The Administration tabled its second employment equity report in March 2007, highlighting the organization's steady progress in diversifying its workforce between 2004 and 2006. The representation of three of the four targeted groups in the Administration now outstrips the National Capital Region's workforce availability.

5. Leverage information technology / information management and knowledge management

- The Information Systems Directorate modernized the Senate debate recording facility in 2006–07. New equipment allows a single operator to provide or restrict access to all audio and visual feeds in the Senate chamber and in committees.
- The Senate also modernized its portable broadcasting equipment, allowing it to broadcast three committees at the same time without increasing staffing costs.
- The Senate, the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament signed an agreement with Microsoft this year to combine their licences for all Microsoft products. This will allow a standardization of applications across Parliament and result in net savings to the Senate of roughly \$25,000 a year.

Reflecting Canadian values

The Administration also supports the Senate by reflecting the values of our national legislature: participation, inclusion and the acceptance of different ideas and backgrounds. It does this through programs and special events, as well as through its own staffing practices and culture. Senators often participate in these Senate endeavours.

Supporting professional development

Parliamentary Officers' Study Program

The Senate, the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament jointly offer professional development and learning opportunities for officials from parliaments across Canada and the world. This year, three sessions were held:

- Visit of officials from the National Assembly of Afghanistan, June 2006
- Study program for French-speaking participants, September/October 2006
- Study program for English-speaking participants, October/November 2006

Canada School of Public Service orientation seminars

Now in its second year, this program is a collaborative effort of the Senate, the House of Commons and the Canada School of Public Service. It regularly offers orientation seminars to help recently-hired government employees better understand how Parliament works.

Teachers Institute on Canadian Parliamentary Democracy

The Teachers Institute on Canadian Parliamentary Democracy, which took place this year from November 5 to 10, is an annual program that welcomes exceptional teachers of civics-related subjects from across Canada to Parliament Hill. The participants spend six days in Ottawa learning more about Canada's Parliament through seminars, workshops, tours and by meeting with senators and members of the House of Commons. It is organized by the Library of Parliament.



Officials from French-speaking legislatures around the world came to Ottawa in fall 2006 to take part in the Parliamentary Officers' Study Program.



Each year, Parliament invites roughly 80 exceptional teachers from across the country to take part in the Teachers Institute on Canadian Parliamentary Democracy.

Involving youth

The Senate Page Program

The Senate Page Program gives 15 exceptional university students from across Canada the chance to learn about Parliament first-hand, by working part-time to assist senators with legislative work in the Senate chamber and in committee meetings. They may also gain experience working with the Senate Administration while the Senate is adjourned.

Friends of the Senate

Through its program Friends of the Senate, the Administration gives students with special needs a chance to gain work experience and learn about Parliament directly. Working with Ridgemont High School, L'École secondaire de l'Île and new participant the Storefront School in the Ottawa–Gatineau region, the Senate placed five students in working internships this year.

Forum for Young Canadians

Every year, over 600 students aged 15 to 19 come to Parliament Hill to participate in the Forum for Young Canadians. Run by the not-for-profit organization Foundation for the Study of Processes of Government in Canada, Forum for Young Canadians gives the students a chance to learn, on-site, about how Canada's Parliament and government work. Participating youth meet and talk with senators at a breakfast hosted by the Speaker of the Senate for each of the Forum's four sessions.

Encounters with Canada

The Senate participates in Encounters with Canada, a forum for youth aged 14 to 17 from across the country. Sponsored by the Historica Foundation, the one-week sessions bring students to the Senate chamber on Mondays to hear a senator explain the Senate's role in Canada's parliamentary system.

Contributing to common goals

The Government of Canada workplace charitable campaign

The Senate is a proud contributor to the Government of Canada's workplace charitable campaign, which raises funds for charities through the United Way. Belying their small numbers, senators and Senate employees raised \$70,786 this year through special events, one-time donations and payroll deductions.

Partners for a Green Hill

A joint initiative of the Senate, the House of Commons and the parliamentary precinct services branch of Public Works and Government Services Canada, Partners for a Green Hill was born in 2004. The award-winning group coordinates efforts to improve environmental awareness and instill green practices on Parliament Hill, like paper towel composting, carpooling, waste recycling and re-distributing unused office supplies.



The program Friends of the Senate gives students with special needs the chance to grow and learn through internship mentoring.



The Forum for Young Canadians allows students to discuss our system of government with senators as well as Senate officials like the Principal Clerk of the Procedure Office, Charles Robert.

FINANCIAL statements

Under the direction of the Senate Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration, the Senate makes every effort to spend taxpayers' money wisely. Its program activities architecture — its financial structure — has four main pillars:

Senators and their offices

- Senators' and political staff salaries
- Senators' office budgets
- Senators' travel between Ottawa and their home province

Chamber operations

- Procedural expertise and support
- Recording and broadcasting of chamber sittings

Committees and associations

- Operating budgets and special travel allocations for Senate committees
- Membership fees and travel expenses associated with international parliamentary associations

Administrative support

- Senate Administration services, including legal advice, finance, human resources, communications, information technology, cleaning and materiel management
- Senate precinct security

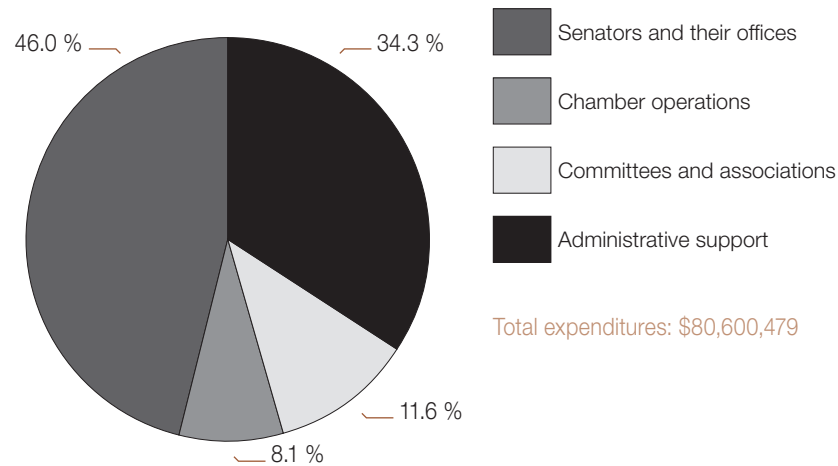
PLANNED VERSUS ACTUAL SPENDING BY STANDARD OBJECT, 2006–07

OPERATING	PLANNED	ACTUAL
Salaries and wages	56,181,220	56,463,577
Transportation and communications	13,010,517	12,096,613
Information and printing services	347,254	244,325
Professional and special services	9,744,084	5,907,303
Rentals	397,130	182,861
Purchased repair and maintenance services	1,407,737	1,185,706
Utilities, materials and supplies	1,526,958	1,070,770
Total operations	82,614,900	77,151,154
CAPITAL		
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	1,204,250	2,977,709
Total capital	1,204,250	2,977,709
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS		
Grants and contributions	456,600	471,616
Total transfer payments	456,600	471,616
TOTAL	84,275,750	80,600,479

Financial information about the Senate is available in volumes II and III of the Public Accounts of Canada. Please visit <http://www.pwgsc.gc.ca> to review these documents.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES ARCHITECTURE

PROGRAM ACTIVITY	OPERATING	CAPITAL	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	TOTAL
Senators and their offices	36,755,519	199,265	108,178	37,062,962
Chamber operations	6,489,330	76,242	–	6,565,572
Committees and associations	8,441,514	123,678	363,438	9,328,630
Administrative support	25,064,791	2,578,524	–	27,643,315
TOTAL	77,151,154	2,977,709	471,616	80,600,479



SENATORS' REMUNERATION

Effective April 1, 2006

SESSIONAL ALLOWANCE	122,700
Speaker of the Senate	51,800
Residence allowance	3,000
Car allowance	1,061
Speaker <i>pro tempore</i>	21,500
Leader of the government	70,800
Car allowance	2,122
Leader of the opposition	33,800
Deputy leader of the government	33,800
Deputy leader of the opposition	21,500
Government whip	10,500
Opposition whip	6,300
Deputy government whip	5,400
Deputy opposition whip	3,100
Chair of government caucus	6,300
Chair of opposition caucus	5,400
Committee chair	10,500
Committee deputy chair	5,400

FINANCIAL statements

EXPENDITURES BY STANDARD OBJECT

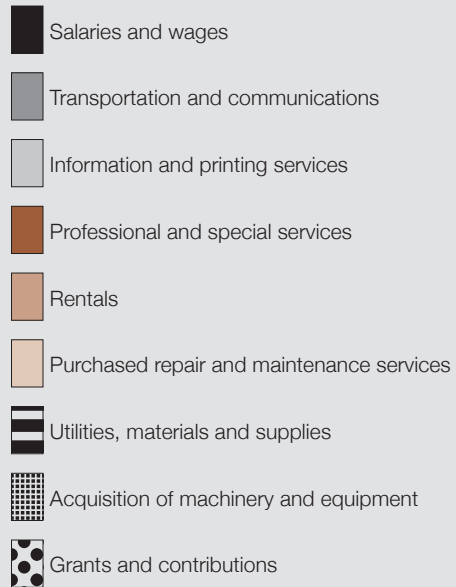
OPERATING	2005–2006	2006–2007	VARIANCE %
Salaries and wages	53,205,776	56,463,577	+ 6.12
Transportation and communications	11,185,797	12,096,613	+ 8.14
Information and printing services	171,409	244,325	+ 42.54
Professional and special services	6,411,412	5,907,303	- 7.86
Rentals	173,393	182,861	+ 5.46
Purchased repair and maintenance services	1,012,370	1,185,706	+ 17.12
Utilities, materials and supplies	1,203,217	1,070,770	- 11.01
Total operations	73,363,374	77,151,154	+ 5.16
CAPITAL			
Acquisition of machinery and equipment	2,683,073	2,977,709	+ 10.98
Total capital	2,683,073	2,977,709	+ 10.98
GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS			
Grants and contributions	478,466	471,616	- 1.43
Other subsidies and payments	1,992	-	-
Total transfer payments	480,458	471,616	- 1.84
TOTAL	76,526,904	80,600,479	+ 5.32

EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM ACTIVITY

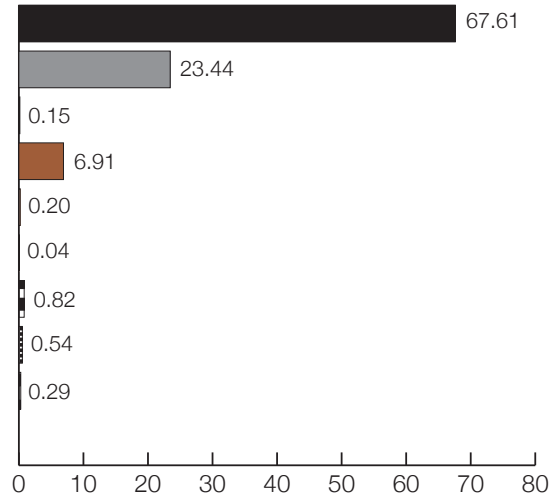
PROGRAM ACTIVITY	2005–2006	2006–2007	VARIANCE %
Senators and their offices	36,805,330	37,062,962	+ 0.70
Chamber operations	5,803,794	6,565,572	+ 13.13
Committees and associations	8,975,963	9,328,630	+ 3.93
Administrative support	24,959,817	27,643,315	+ 10.75
TOTAL	76,526,904	80,600,479	+ 5.32

PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM ACTIVITY

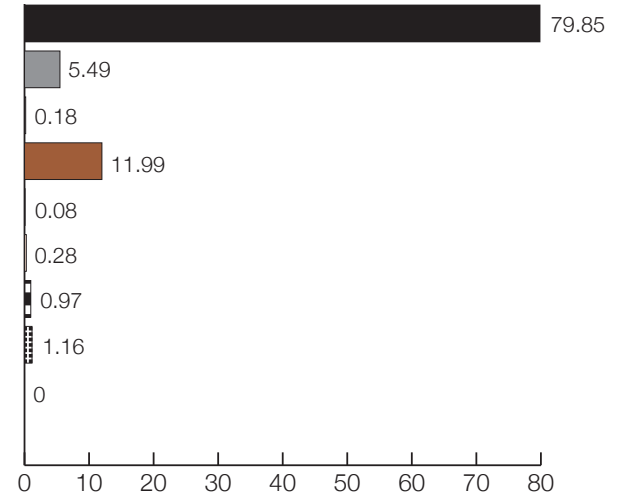
Categories



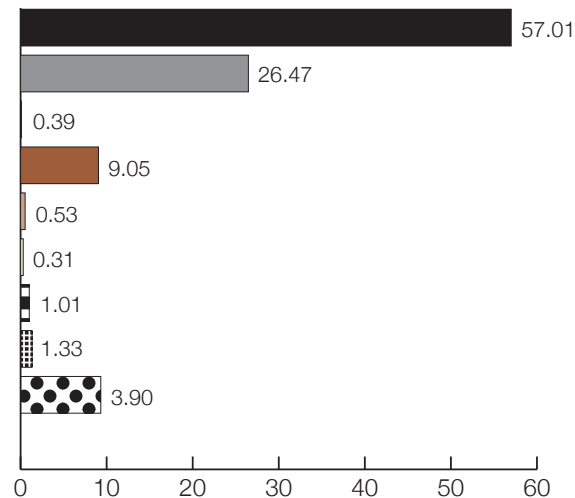
SENATORS AND THEIR OFFICES



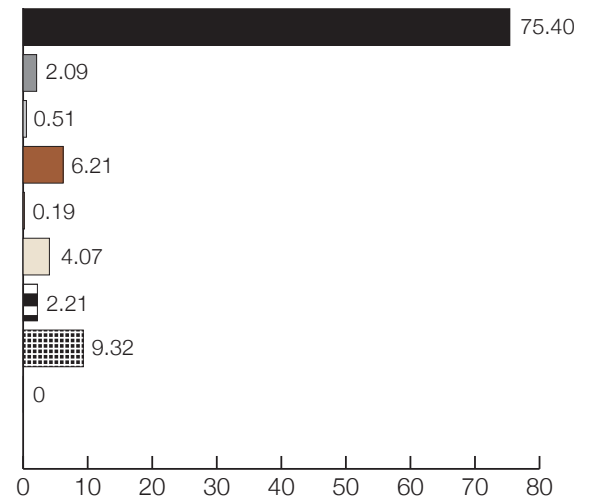
CHAMBER OPERATIONS



COMMITTEES AND ASSOCIATIONS



ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT



LEARN more about the Senate



Political participation is a vital aspect of any democracy. Keep yourself informed about what's happening in your national parliament by visiting parl.gc.ca. Senate-related pages include

- real-time streaming webcasts of the proceedings in the Senate chamber and Senate committee meetings;
- full information about each Senate committee, its membership, its current work and transcripts of its hearings;
- the Senate Video, an 18-minute audio-visual presentation on the Senate's role in Parliament and the work senators accomplish;
- fact sheets and other publications for children and adults on different aspects of the Senate's history, heritage and role in our democracy.

For more information about the Senate, to contact a senator or to request previous annual reports, Senate-related brochures or other informative publications:

Toll-free	1-800-267-7362
National Capital Region	(613) 992-1149
TTY	(613) 995-2266
Fax	(613) 995-4998
E-mail	sencom@sen.parl.gc.ca

www.parl.gc.ca

APPENDIX A

Senate Membership 2006–07

Changes in Senate membership between April 1, 2006 and March 31, 2007

Retirements

John M. Buchanan, P.C. (Nova Scotia)	April 22, 2006
Marisa Ferretti Barth (Quebec)	April 28, 2006
Madeleine Plamondon (Quebec)	September 21, 2006
Jack Austin, P.C. (British Columbia)	March 2, 2007

Resignations

Michael Kirby (Nova Scotia)	October 31, 2006
Ione Christensen (Yukon)	December 31, 2006

Deaths

J. Michael Forrestall (Nova Scotia)	June 8, 2006
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Senators by province/territory on March 31, 2007

	Sitting	Vacant seats
Alberta	6	0
British Columbia	5	1
Manitoba	6	0
New Brunswick	9	1
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	1
Northwest Territories	1	0
Nova Scotia	7	3
Nunavut	1	0
Ontario	22	2
Prince Edward Island	3	1
Quebec	22	2
Saskatchewan	6	0
Yukon	0	1
Total	93	12

Political affiliation of senators on March 31

* denotes governing party

	2007	2006	2005
Conservative Party of Canada	23*	25	23
Liberal Party of Canada	62	66*	64*
Independent	4	5	5
Independent New Democrat	1	1	1
Independent Progressive Conservative	3	3	5
Total senators	93	100	98

APPENDIX B

Holders of Key Roles in the Senate, 2006–07

Speaker of the Senate

Noël A. Kinsella

Speaker *pro tempore*

Rose-Marie Losier-Cool

Leader of the Government in the Senate

Marjory LeBreton, P.C.

Deputy Leader of the Government in the Senate

Gerald J. Comeau

Minister of Public Works and Government Services

Michael M. Fortier, P.C.

Leader of the Opposition in the Senate

Dan Hays, P.C. (February 1, 2006 to January 18, 2007)

Céline Hervieux-Payette, P.C. (January 18 through March 31, 2007)

Deputy Leader of the Opposition in the Senate

Joan Fraser (February 1, 2006 to January 18, 2007)

Claudette Tardif (January 18 through March 31, 2007)

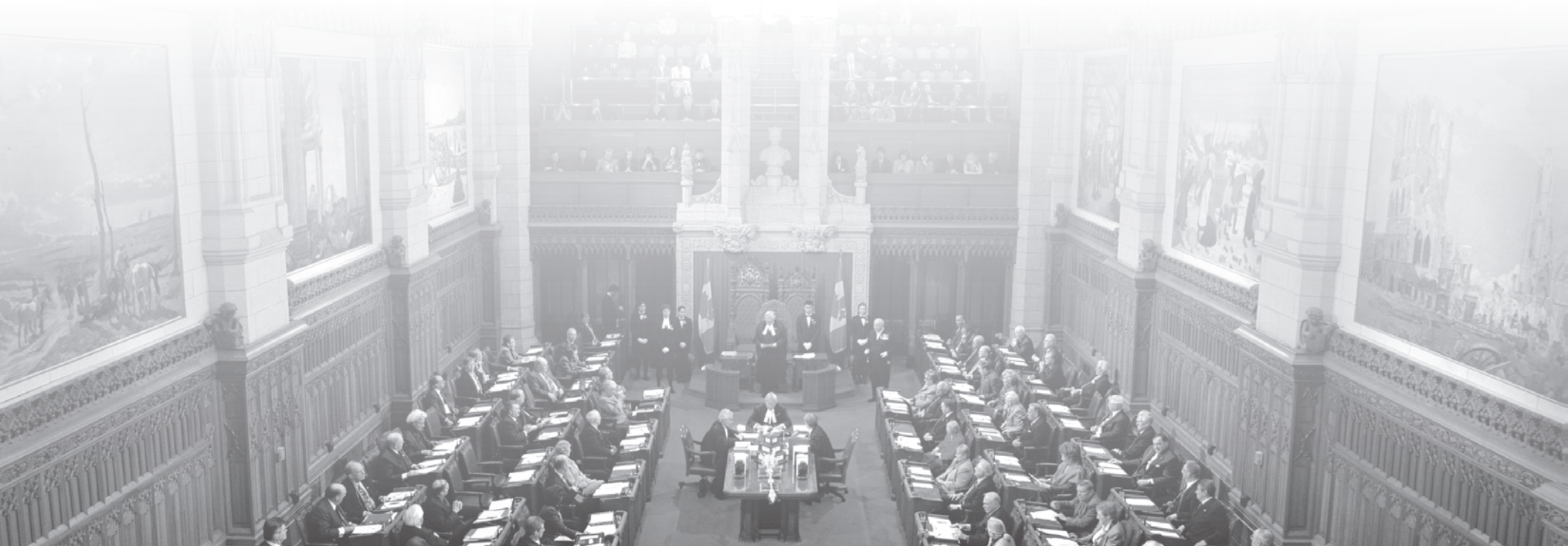
Government Whip

Terry Stratton

Opposition Whip

Joan Cook (February 1, 2006 to January 18, 2007)

James S. Cowan (January 18 through March 31, 2007)



APPENDIX C

Senate Committee Members

Committee members as nominated by the Standing Committee of Selection⁺ at the beginning of the 39th Parliament, first session*

Standing Committee on Aboriginal Peoples

The Honourable Senators Campbell, Dyck, Gill, Gustafson, Hubley, Lovelace Nicholas, Peterson, Segal, Sibbeston, St. Germain, P.C., Watt and Zimmer

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Andreychuk, Banks, Cochrane, Cook, Johnson, Nolin, Smith, P.C., Tkachuk and Trenholme Counsell

Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

The Honourable Senators Callbeck, Christensen, Fairbairn, P.C., Gustafson, Mahovlich, Mercer, Mitchell, Oliver, Pépin, Peterson, Segal and Tkachuk

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Banks, Biron, Campbell, Chaput, Cordy, Cowan, Downe, Eggleton, P.C., Eyton, Forrestall, Fraser, Gill, Hubley, Kenny, Kinsella, Losier-Cool, Meighen, Merchant, Milne, Munson, Nolin, St. Germain, P.C., Stratton, Trenholme Counsell and Zimmer

Standing Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce

The Honourable Senators Angus, Biron, Eyton, Fitzpatrick, Goldstein, Grafstein, Harb, Hervieux-Payette, P.C., Massicotte, Meighen, Moore and Tkachuk

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Austin, P.C., Baker, P.C., Banks, Callbeck, Campbell, Chaput, Dawson, Day, Di Nino, Gustafson, Mercer, Nancy Ruth, Nolin, Oliver, Phalen, Ringuette and St. Germain, P.C.

Standing Committee on Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources

The Honourable Senators Angus, Banks, Carney, P.C., Cochrane, Fox, P.C., Hervieux-Payette, P.C., Lavigne, Milne, Peterson, Sibbeston, Spivak and Tardif

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Adams, Bryden, Chaput, Cook, Cowan, Dawson, Fraser, Grafstein, Gustafson, Hubley, Kenny, McCoy, Mercer, Mitchell, Nancy Ruth, Nolin, Segal and Tkachuk

Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans

The Honourable Senators Adams, Baker, P.C., Campbell, Comeau, Cowan, Forrestall, Gill, Hubley, Johnson, Meighen, Rompkey, P.C. and Watt

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Cochrane, Cook, Eyton, Gustafson, Hervieux-Payette, P.C., Losier-Cool, Murray, P.C., Phalen and Robichaud, P.C.

Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade

The Honourable Senators Andreychuk, Corbin, Dawson, De Bané, P.C., Di Nino, Downe, Mahovlich, Merchant, Segal, Smith, P.C., St. Germain, P.C. and Stollery

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Austin, P.C., Banks, Carney, P.C., Cools, Cowan, Dallaire, Day, Eyton, Jaffer, Johnson, McCoy, Mitchell, Nancy Ruth, Oliver, Phalen, Poy, Prud'homme, P.C. and Stratton

⁺ Subcommittee membership lists as they appeared when the subcommittee was created

^{*} Pursuant to Senate Rule 87, the leader or deputy leader of the government and the leader or deputy leader of the opposition are members ex officio of each select committee.

Standing Committee on Human Rights

The Honourable Senators Andreychuk, Carstairs, P.C., Dallaire, Kinsella, Lovelace Nicholas, Munson, Nancy Ruth, P  pin and Poy

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Baker, P.C., Fraser, Hubley, Jaffer, Peterson, Stratton, Tardif and Zimmer

Standing Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs

The Honourable Senators Andreychuk, Baker, P.C., Bryden, Cools, Furey, Jaffer, Joyal, P.C., Milne, Nolin, Oliver, Ringuette and Rivest

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Angus, Banks, Campbell, Carstairs, P.C., Chaput, Cochrane, Cook, Cowan, Dawson, Day, Di Nino, Downe, Fox, P.C., Fraser, Gill, Grafstein, Hays, P.C., Hubley, Losier-Cool, McCoy, Mercer, Mitchell, Moore, Munson, Prud'homme, P.C., Robichaud, P.C., Segal, Stratton, Tardif, Watt and Zimmer

Standing Joint Committee on the Library of Parliament

The Honourable Senators Johnson, Lapointe, Oliver, Poy and Trenholme Counsell

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senator Cook

Standing Committee on National Finance

The Honourable Senators Biron, Cools, Cowan, Day, Eggleton, P.C., Fox, P.C., Mitchell, Murray, P.C., Nancy Ruth, Ringuette, Rompkey, P.C. and Stratton

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Adams, Andreychuk, Angus, Baker, P.C., Chaput, Comeau, Dawson, Di Nino, Downe, Eyton, Forrestall, Harb, Mercer, Nolin, Oliver, Peterson and Segal

Standing Committee on National Security and Defence

The Honourable Senators Atkins, Banks, Campbell, Day, Forrestall, Kenny, Meighen, Poulin (Charette) and Watt

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Baker, P.C., Chaput, Cochrane, Dallaire, Hays, P.C., Johnson, Moore, Nolin, Segal, St. Germain, P.C., Stratton, Tkachuk and Zimmer

Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs

The Honourable Senators Atkins, Day, Forrestall, Kenny and Meighen

Also participated in this subcommittee's work:

The Honourable Senators Banks, Cochrane, Dallaire, Downe, Moore and Zimmer

Standing Committee on Official Languages

The Honourable Senators Champagne, P.C., Chaput, Comeau, Jaffer, Losier-Cool, Plamondon, Robichaud, P.C., Tardif and Trenholme Counsell

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Campbell, Carstairs, P.C., Corbin, Cowan, Downe, Keon, Munson, Murray, P.C., Nolin, Ringuette and Stratton

Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament

The Honourable Senators Andreychuk, Bryden, Carstairs, P.C., Cools, Corbin, Cordy, Di Nino, Joyal, P.C., Losier-Cool, McCoy, Mitchell, Robichaud, P.C., Smith, P.C., Stratton and Tardif

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Chaput, Fraser, Goldstein, Hays, P.C., Hubley, Keon, Merchant and Watt

Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations

The Honourable Senators Biron, Bryden, De Ban  , P.C., Eyton, Harb, Moore, Nolin and St. Germain, P.C.

Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

The Honourable Senators Callbeck, Champagne, P.C., Cochrane, Cook, Cordy, Eggleton, P.C., Fairbairn, P.C., Forrestall, Keon, Kirby, Pépin and Trenholme Counsell

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Carstairs, P.C., Chaput, Cowan, Di Nino, Gill, Gustafson, Hubley, Mercer, Munson, Nancy Ruth, Peterson, Robichaud, P.C. and Watt

Subcommittee on Cities

The Honourable Senators Champagne, P.C., Cordy, Eggleton, P.C., Munson, Nancy Ruth and Trenholme Counsell

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Cochrane, Cook, Fairbairn, P.C., Keon and Pépin

Subcommittee on Population Health

The Honourable Senators Callbeck, Cochrane, Cook, Fairbairn, P.C., Keon and Pépin

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Eggleton, P.C., Munson, Nancy Ruth and Trenholme Counsell

Standing Committee on Transport and Communications

The Honourable Senators Adams, Bacon, Carney, P.C., Dawson, Eyton, Johnson, Mercer, Merchant, Munson, Phalen, Tkachuk and Zimmer

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Banks, Carstairs, P.C., Champagne, P.C., Chaput, Christensen, Comeau, Cowan, Fairbairn, P.C., Fox, P.C., Goldstein, Gustafson, Hubley, Joyal, P.C., Losier-Cool, Meighen, Milne, Moore, Nolin, Spivak, Stratton and Trenholme Counsell

Special committee membership determined by a Senate motion

Special Committee on Aging

The Honourable Senators Carstairs, P.C., Chaput, Cordy, Johnson, Keon, Mercer and Murray, P.C.

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senator Cook

Special Committee on the Anti-terrorism Act

The Honourable Senators Andreychuk, Day, Fairbairn, P.C., Fraser, Jaffer, Joyal, P.C., Kinsella, Nolin and Smith, P.C.

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Hays, P.C., Munson, Nancy Ruth, Prud'homme, P.C., Stratton and Zimmer

Special Committee on Senate Reform

The Honourable Senators Adams, Andreychuk, Angus, Austin, P.C., Bacon, Baker, P.C., Banks, Biron, Carney, P.C. and Murray, P.C.

Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Chaput, Comeau, Dawson, Downe, Eggleton, P.C., Fairbairn, P.C., Fraser, Harb, Hays, P.C., Hubley, LeBreton, P.C., Losier-Cool, Meighen, Munson, Prud'homme, P.C., Segal, Tardif and Watt

Standing committee membership determined by a Senate motion

Standing Committee on Conflict of Interest for Senators

The Honourable Senators Andreychuk, Angus, Carstairs, P.C., Joyal, P.C. and Robichaud, P.C.

Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

The Honourable Senators Comeau, Cook, Downe, Furey, Jaffer, Kenny, Kinsella, Massicotte, Nolin, Phalen, Poulin (Charette), Prud'homme, P.C., Robichaud, P.C., Stollery and Stratton

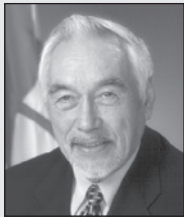
Also participated in this committee's work:

The Honourable Senators Atkins, Bacon, Banks, Biron, Campbell, Chaput, Cordy, Cowan, Dawson, Day, Di Nino, Dyck, Fraser, Fox, P.C., Goldstein, Harb, Hays, P.C., Hervieux-Payette, P.C., Hubley, Joyal, P.C., Lavigne, Meighen, Milne, Moore, Nancy Ruth, Oliver, Pépin, Ringuette, Rompkey, P.C., Smith, P.C., St. Germain, P.C. and Tkachuk

Standing Committee of Selection

The Honourable Senators Austin, P.C., Bacon, Carstairs, P.C., Champagne, P.C., Cook, Fairbairn, P.C., Oliver, Stratton and Tkachuk

SENATORS of Canada



Willie Adams

Lib — Nunavut



A. Raynell Andreychuk

C — Saskatchewan



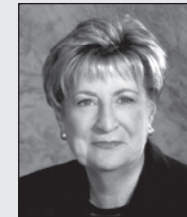
W. David Angus

C — Alma, Quebec



Norman K. Atkins

P.C. — Markham, Ontario



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



Catherine S. Callbeck

Lib — Prince Edward Island



Larry W. Campbell

Lib — British Columbia



Pat Carney, P.C.

C — British Columbia



Sharon Garstairs, P.C.

Lib — Manitoba



Andrée Champagne, P.C.

C — Grandville, Quebec



Maria Chaput

Lib — Manitoba



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



Dennis Dawson

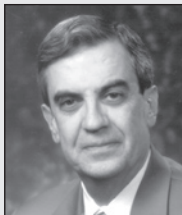
Lib — Lauzon, Quebec

on March 31, 2007



Joseph A. Day

Lib — Saint John–Kennebecasis,
New Brunswick



Pierre De Bané, P.C.

Lib — De la Vallière,
Quebec



Consiglio Di Nino

C — Ontario



Percy Downe

Lib — Charlottetown,
Prince Edward Island



Lillian Eva Dyck

Ind NDP — North Battleford,
Saskatchewan



Art Eggleton, P.C.

Lib — Toronto, Ontario



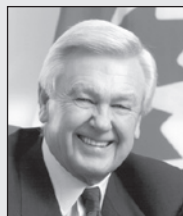
J. Trevor Eyton

C — Ontario



Joyce Fairbairn, P.C.

Lib — Lethbridge, Alberta



D. Ross Fitzpatrick

Lib — Okanagan–Similkameen,
British Columbia



Michael M. Fortier, P.C.

C — Rougemont, Quebec



Francis Fox, P.C.

Lib — Victoria, Quebec



Joan Fraser

Lib — De Lorimier, Quebec



George J. Furey

Lib — Newfoundland
and Labrador



Aurélien Gill

Lib — Wellington, Quebec



Yoine J. Goldstein

Lib — Rigaud, Quebec



Jerahmiel S. Grafstein

Lib — Metro Toronto,
Ontario



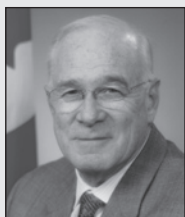
Leonard J. Gustafson

C — Saskatchewan



Mac Harb

Lib — Ontario



Dan Hays, P.C.

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

SENATORS of Canada



Colin Kenny

Lib — Rideau, Ontario



Wilbert Joseph Keon

C — Ottawa, Ontario



Noël A. Kinsella

C — Fredericton–York–
Sunbury, New Brunswick



Jean Lapointe

Lib — Saurel, Quebec



Raymond Lavigne

Lib — Montarville, Quebec



Marjory LeBreton, P.C.

C — Ontario



Rose-Marie Losier-Cool

Lib — Tracadie,
New Brunswick



**Sandra M.
Lovelace Nicholas**

Lib — New Brunswick



Frank W. Mahovlich

Lib — Ontario



Paul J. Massicotte

Lib — De Lanaudière,
Quebec



Elaine McCoy

P.C. — Calgary, Alberta



Michael A. Meighen

C — St. Marys, Ontario



Terry M. Mercer

Lib — Northend Halifax,
Nova Scotia



Pana Merchant

Lib — Saskatchewan



Lorna Milne

Lib — Peel County, Ontario



Grant Mitchell

Lib — Edmonton, Alberta



Wilfred P. Moore

Lib — Stanhope St. /
South Shore, Nova Scotia



Jim Munson

Lib — Ottawa /
Rideau Canal, Ontario



Lowell Murray, P.C.

P.C. — Pakenham, Ontario



Nancy Ruth

C — Cluny, Ontario



Pierre Claude Nolin

C — De Salaberry, Quebec



Donald H. Oliver

C — Nova Scotia



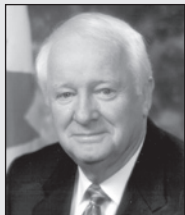
Lucie Pépin

Lib — Shawinigan, Quebec



Robert W. Peterson

Lib — Regina, Saskatchewan



Gerard A. Phalen
Lib — Nova Scotia



P. Michael Pitfield, P.C.
Ind — Ottawa–Vanier, Ontario



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



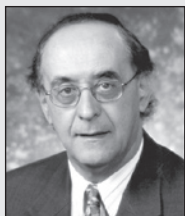
Vivienne Poy
Lib — Toronto, Ontario



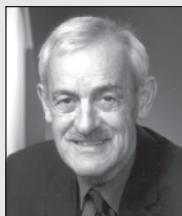
Marcel Prud'homme, P.C.
Ind — La Salle, Quebec



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



Hugh D. Segal
C — Kingston–Frontenac–Leeds,
Ontario



Nick G. Sibbeston
Lib — Northwest Territories



David P. Smith, P.C.
Lib — Cobourg, Ontario



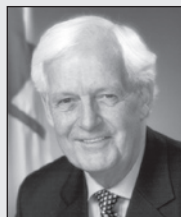
Mira Spivak
Ind — Manitoba



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



Rod A. A. Zimmer
Lib — Winnipeg, Manitoba