



THE SENATE OF CANADA
ANNUAL REPORT 2003–2004





FOREWORD BY THE SPEAKER



I am pleased to submit the *2003–2004 Senate of Canada Annual Report*, which covers the period from April 1, 2003 to March 31, 2004, a period that straddled the last two sessions of the 37th Parliament — the 2nd Session (September 30, 2002 to November 12, 2003) and 3rd Session (February 2 to May 23, 2004).

This annual report highlights some of the Senate's key contributions to the legislative process at the federal level, its local community involvement in cities and towns across Canada, and its international activities promoting Canada abroad.

In 2003–2004, senators reviewed a total of 77 bills, of which 34 were passed, including highly publicized bills that sometimes provoked intensely personal responses, or sparked deeply passionate debate. Among them were:

- Bill C-45, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (criminal liability of organizations)*, part of the Government's response to the Westray mine tragedy, which took the lives of 26 miners at Plymouth, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, on Saturday, May 9, 1992;
- Bill C-6, *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*, which prohibits assisted reproduction procedures; and
- Bill C-250, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda)*, which added sexual orientation to the list of identifiable groups relating to the area of hate propaganda in the *Criminal Code*.

Senators were also active in committees, producing 144 reports on a wide range of timely and topical issues, such as:

- how the health care system responds to outbreaks of infectious disease, such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), mad cow disease and the West Nile Virus;
- how climate change affects agriculture and rural communities; and
- restoring investor confidence in capital markets.

Finally, the importance of Canada's place in the world was underlined not only by the continued work of senators through their official visits abroad and their participation in interparliamentary associations and international organizations, but also by the words of United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan during his two-day visit to our nation's capital in March 2004: "For years, Canada has been one of the pillars of the United Nations," he said. "In fact, it would be difficult to imagine the United Nations without Canada. Multicultural and bilingual, your country is a model amongst the members of the organization."

My colleagues and I welcome your attention to this report and hope that it provides you with a better understanding of our work on behalf of all Canadians from coast to coast to coast.

Senator Dan Hays
Speaker of the Senate



FOREWORD BY THE CHAIR OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON INTERNAL ECONOMY, BUDGETS AND ADMINISTRATION



Recent events in both the private and public sectors have catapulted institutional accountability and transparency to the forefront of public debate.

This annual report is one way in which the Senate aims to address these issues head-on, in order to provide Canadians with a clear and comprehensive account of its expenditures and activities, whether in the Senate Chamber, in committees, or in communities big and small across this country and around the world.

The Internal Economy Committee considers all financial and administrative matters related to the Senate's internal management, from reviewing and authorizing committee budgets to setting guidelines and policies. The Senate's financial statements for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2004 are included in this report.

In 2003–2004, the Internal Economy Committee also worked on new measures to make the proceedings in the Senate Chamber more accessible to the hearing-impaired through real-time captioning and to enhance the ability of Canadians to follow the work of the Senate through a renewed broadcasting agreement with CPAC, Canada's political television channel.

More than a workplace for parliamentarians and parliamentary staff, Parliament Hill is a national symbol and architectural gem that belongs to all Canadians. Mindful of this fact, the Internal Economy Committee continued its efforts on the Senate's behalf to ensure that "the Hill" remain a secure environment for visitors by recommending the establishment of new security working groups that would respect the independence of both Houses of Parliament, while enhancing co-operation, communication and coordination, and formalizing the involvement of the RCMP.

Of course, senators' work on behalf of Canadians is not done in isolation. Our efforts are supported by our staff and Senate Administration employees. At the close of another fiscal year, their dedication and devotion to public service must also be congratulated and encouraged.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Lise Bacon".

Senator Lise Bacon

Chair, Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration



FOREWORD BY THE CLERK



Supporting Senators in their parliamentary role is the “raison d’être” of the Senate Administration. Through the teamwork of employees in its 12 directorates, the Senate Administration provides senators with services in legislation, parliamentary law and procedure, human resources, financial management, communications, information management, infrastructure and security. We are proud to work in support of senators and to share their dedication in fulfilling the Senate’s mandate.

Though much of their work may be done behind the scenes, Senate Administration staff are nevertheless front and centre when it comes to living our shared values of leadership, diversity and community service.

Ensuring modern, effective and accountable management practices remains a priority for the Senate Administration. In 2003–2004, a new framework for delegation of authority related to financial and human resources management was put in place. No less important is the Administration’s ongoing commitment to building a representative, diverse and skilled workforce. A multiyear Human Resources modernization process was set in motion to streamline and modernize staffing policies, and develop flexible human resources practices while utilizing new technologies to the fullest. Enhancements to the Senate’s recruitment practices will serve to ensure high calibre recruits and increased diversity. The Senate also continued to increase accessibility for persons with disabilities when renovating offices and committee rooms, and implementing the use of new real-time captioning technology to encourage and facilitate Canadians’ participation in, and access to, the work of the Senate.

This year saw the realignment of the Senate’s legislative sector to establish a more efficient procedural and parliamentary information management system. The Legislative Support Office is also now responsible for managing television broadcasts of Senate committee proceedings, and administering the Senate’s new CPAC broadcasting agreement.

The Senate’s commitment to the environment was underlined this year by the EcoLogo^M certification of its printing services by Environment Canada’s Environmental Choice^M Program. Printed materials, including legislative documents like *Hansard* and the *Order Paper*, are now produced in ways that improve energy efficiency, reduce hazardous by-products, or use recycled or re-usable materials. The Senate’s printing services also meet or exceed any applicable industry-specific safety and performance standards. Furthermore, the Senate, the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament entered have joined together in the environmental management of Parliament Hill under a revitalized program entitled “Partners for a Green Hill—Preserving our Past, Protecting our Future.”

Working with Canada’s youth remained another integral part of the Senate’s outreach programs. In May 2003, I joined fellow alumni at the first annual Senate Page Program alumni reception. Together we celebrated more than 60 years of Canadian youth supporting the work of the Senate in the Chamber and in committees. This year also saw the program’s accreditation by the University of Ottawa and Carleton University.

As head of the Administration, it is with great pride that I invite you to read more about the great accomplishments of the 2003–2004 fiscal year in the pages that follow.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Paul C. Bélisle".

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 - The Senate in Canada's Parliamentary System	1
The Senate's Roles	2
In the Upper House	3
In Caucus	5
Senators on March 31, 2004	6
Changes in Senate Membership	8
Key Roles in the Senate Chamber	9
2 - Legislation in the Senate	11
Legislation Reviewed by the Senate in 2003–2004	12
Royal Assent	19
3 - The Senate's Committee Work	21
Types of Senate Committees	22
Committee Reports for 2003–2004	23
Taking Committee Research on the Road	30
4 - The Senate in Canadian Communities	33
In Touch with Canadians	34
The Senate and Canadian Youth	35
Guardian of History	39
The Senate Remembers	40
A Compassionate Commitment	41
5 - The Senate on the World Stage	43
Building Interparliamentary Links	44
Welcoming the World to Canada	46
Taking Canada to the World	47
6 - Supporting the Work of Senators	49
Roles, Responsibilities and Structure of the Senate Administration	50
International and Interparliamentary Affairs Directorate	53
A Dedicated and Diverse Workforce	53
Security and Emergency Preparedness	54
A Modern Workplace in Heritage Buildings	55
Environmentally Friendly Practices	55
Broadcasting the Senate's Work	55
7 - Financial Statements	57
8 - How to Reach Us	61
Public Visits and Tours	62
Web Site	62
Television	62
Phone, Fax and E-mail	63
Appendix A: Speaker's Rulings	65
Appendix B: Standing, Joint and Special Committees as of March 31, 2004	73
Appendix C: Committee Reports	81
Aboriginal Peoples	82
Agriculture and Forestry	82
Banking, Trade and Commerce	82
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	83
Fisheries and Oceans	83
Foreign Affairs	83
Human Rights	83
Legal and Constitutional Affairs	84
Library of Parliament	85
National Finance	85
National Security and Defence	86
Official Languages	87
Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament	87
Scrutiny of Regulations	88
Social Affairs, Science and Technology	88
Appendix D: Glossary of Parliamentary Terms	89



1

THE SENATE IN CANADA'S PARLIAMENTARY SYSTEM

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

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

How are senators appointed?

Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Senators must:

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

Senators may serve until retirement at age 75.

As originally envisioned when Canada was formed in 1867, the Senate has an oversight role in the parliamentary system, reviewing proposed legislation (known as “bills”) and investigating policy matters and issues of concern to Canadians. Senators debate and vote on bills and serve on parliamentary committees in researching, preparing and refining bills. Because they are not elected, their work beyond the Senate Chamber is not to represent specific electoral ridings, but rather to represent the interests of Canada’s regions, provinces, territories and under-represented groups.

Bills must be passed by both the Senate and the House of Commons before becoming law. Like senators, the members of the House of Commons (known as members of Parliament or MPs) also debate and vote on bills and serve on parliamentary committees. Unlike senators, MPs are elected to represent constituents in specific electoral ridings.

The third component of Canada’s parliamentary system is the Queen, who appoints the Governor General on the advice of the Prime Minister to act as her representative. The Governor General carries out the official functions of the head of state, which include appointing senators on the advice of the Prime Minister; summoning and dissolving Parliament; opening each parliamentary session with a speech from the throne; and giving royal assent to legislation.

THE SENATE’S ROLES

Senators have three roles in the parliamentary system: legislative, investigative and representative.

In their **legislative** role (see Legislation in the Senate, page 11), senators:

- can initiate bills, except for money bills that collect or disburse federal public funds;
- may vote to adopt, amend, delay or reject a bill; and
- play an important part in the legislative process, since no bill can become law unless approved by the Senate.

In their **investigative** role (see The Senate’s Committee Work, page 21), senators:

- use their knowledge and expertise to explore, promote awareness of and seek Canadians’ views on a wide range of issues;
- look at issues in depth, often with relative freedom from partisan politics; and
- raise issues for debate and investigation that may not be part of the parliamentary agenda set by the Government.



Willie Adams
(Lib–Nunavut)



Raynell Andreychuk
(C–Saskatchewan)



W. David Angus
(C–Alma, Quebec)



Norman K. Atkins
(PC–Markham, Ontario)



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



Lise Bacon
(Lib–De la Durantaye,
Quebec)

In their **representative** role, senators:

- focus on the regional effects of legislation and policies;
- ensure that their region's interests are considered; and
- reflect Canada's cultural diversity—they are men and women from all walks of life and from many different backgrounds.

A Voice for Canada's Regions and Special Interests

Both in the Senate and in the community at large, many senators have chosen to advocate on behalf of particular causes, such as language rights, palliative care, peace and disarmament, and the campaign against the use of land mines. As a result of their work, many senators have been acknowledged as leading experts in their fields.

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

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

IN THE UPPER HOUSE

The Senate, also known as the "Upper House," generally sits on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays. Mondays and Fridays are office, committee or travel days. The *Senate Order Paper and Notice Paper* sets out the agenda for each day's sitting and is prepared with input from individual senators and Senate committees. During the 2003–2004 fiscal year, the Senate sat 80 days over 21 weeks.

Did you know?

- Eleven senators were born outside of Canada.
- Five senators are of Inuit, North American Indian or Métis origin.
- According to the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an international organization of parliaments, Canada ranks first among the G8 industrialized nations in terms of the percentage of women in its upper house of Parliament (32.4%).



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



Tommy Banks
(Lib—Edmonton,
Alberta)



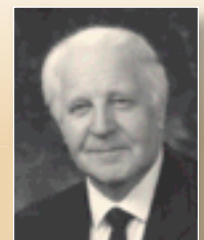
Gérald A. Beaudoin
(C—Rigaud, Quebec)



Michel Biron
(Lib—Mille Isles,
Quebec)



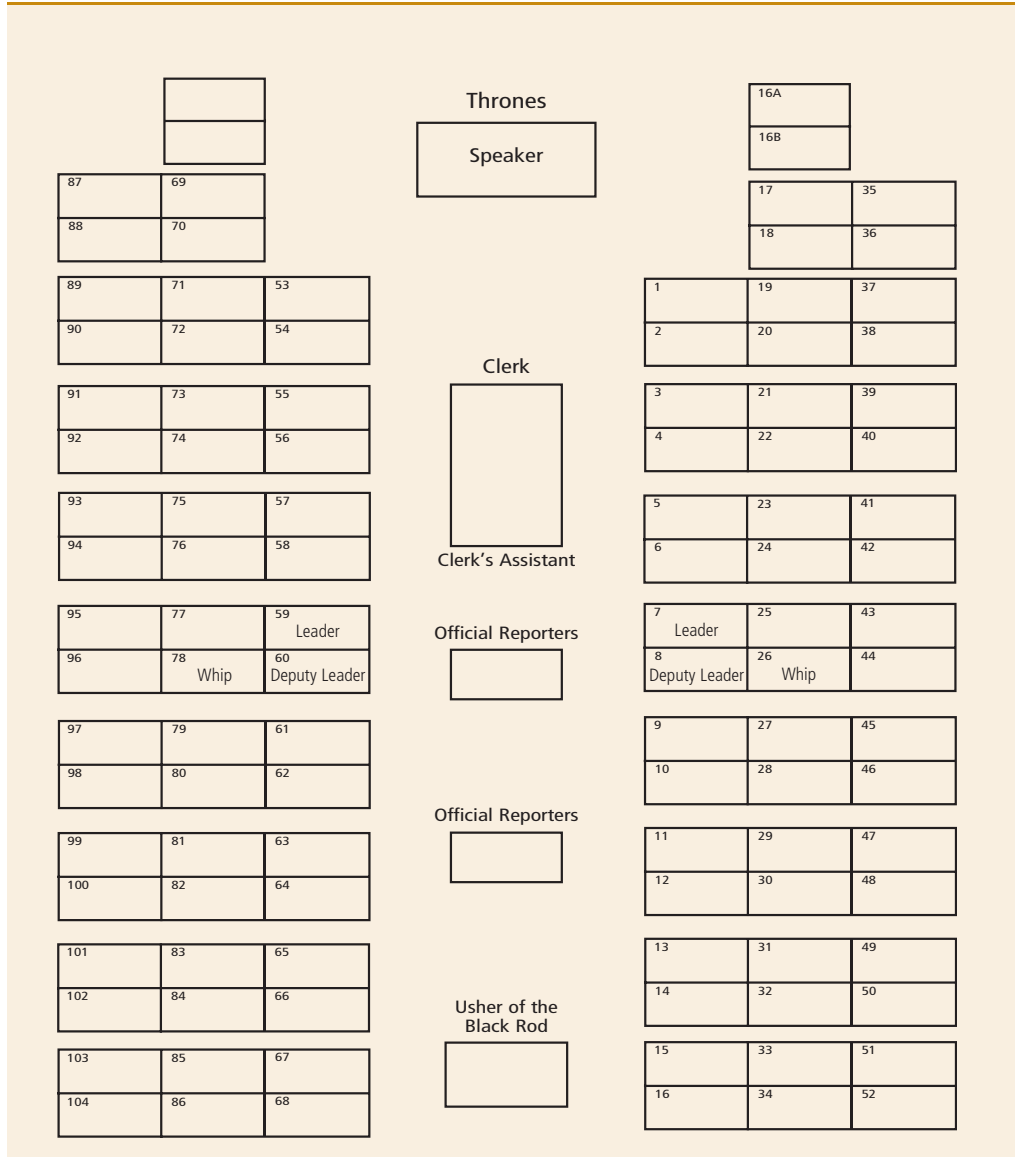
John G. Bryden
(Lib—New Brunswick)



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

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

THE SENATE CHAMBER



Catherine S. Callbeck
(Lib-Prince Edward Island)



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



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



Maria Chaput
(Lib-Manitoba)



Ione Christensen
(Lib-Yukon)



Ethel M. Cochrane
(C-Newfoundland and Labrador)

IN CAUCUS

Senators can sit as members with a political affiliation or as independent senators. Every Wednesday morning when Parliament is in session, senators and members of the House of Commons with a political affiliation meet in private in their respective national party caucuses. Senators bring their regional perspectives and issues to the table, while MPs make the views of their constituents known, as each caucus makes decisions on its parliamentary strategy and party policy.

As of March 31, 2004, the breakdown by party affiliation of the 100 sitting senators (five seats were vacant) was:

Liberal (Lib)*	66
Conservative (C)	26
Progressive Conservative (PC)	3
Independent (Ind)	5

*These abbreviations for the parties will be used throughout the report to indicate a senator's political affiliation.

The five vacant seats were:

Alberta	2
Quebec	2
Saskatchewan	1



Gerald J. Comeau
(C–Nova Scotia)



Joan Cook
(Lib–Newfoundland
and Labrador)



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



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



Jane Cordy
(Lib–Nova Scotia)



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

SENATORS ON MARCH 31, 2004

Alberta

Tommy Banks (Lib–Edmonton, Alberta)
 Joyce Fairbairn, P.C. (Lib–Lethbridge, Alberta)
 Daniel Hays (Lib–Calgary, Alberta)
 Douglas Roche (Ind–Edmonton, Alberta)

British Columbia

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

Manitoba

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

New Brunswick

John G. Bryden (Lib–New Brunswick)
 Eymard G. Corbin (Lib–Grand-Sault, New Brunswick)
 Joseph Day (Lib–Saint John-Kennebecasis, New Brunswick)

Noël A. Kinsella (C–Fredericton-York-Sunbury, New Brunswick)
 Viola Léger (Lib–Acadie, New Brunswick)
 Rose-Marie Losier-Cool (Lib–Tracadie, New Brunswick)
 Pierrette Ringuette (Lib–New Brunswick)
 Brenda Robertson (C–Riverview, New Brunswick)
 Fernand Robichaud, P.C. (Lib–Saint-Louis-de-Kent, New Brunswick)
 Marilyn Trenholme Counsell (Lib–New Brunswick)

Newfoundland and Labrador

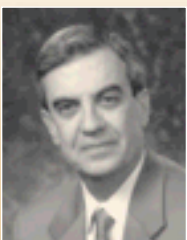
George Baker, P.C. (Lib–Newfoundland and Labrador)
 Ethel M. Cochrane (C–Newfoundland and Labrador)
 Joan Cook (Lib–Newfoundland and Labrador)
 C. William Doody (PC–Harbour Main-Bell Island, Newfoundland and Labrador)
 George Furey (Lib–Newfoundland and Labrador)
 William Rompkey, P.C. (Lib–North West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

Northwest Territories

Nick G. Sibbeston (Lib–Northwest Territories)

Nova Scotia

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



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



Consiglio Di Nino
(C–Ontario)



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



Percy Downe
(Lib–Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island)



John Trevor Eyton
(C–Ontario)



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

Gerald J. Comeau (C–Nova Scotia)
 Jane Cordy (Lib–Nova Scotia)
 J. Michael Forrestall (C–Dartmouth/
 Eastern Shore, Nova Scotia)
 B. Alasdair Graham (Lib–The Highlands,
 Nova Scotia)
 Michael Kirby (Lib–South Shore, Nova
 Scotia)
 Terry M. Mercer (Lib–Northend Halifax,
 Nova Scotia)
 Wilfred P. Moore (Lib–Stanhope St./
 Bluenose, Nova Scotia)
 Donald H. Oliver (C–Nova Scotia)
 Gerard A. Phalen (Lib–Nova Scotia)

Nunavut

Willie Adams (Lib–Nunavut)

Ontario

Norman K. Atkins (PC–Markham,
 Ontario)
 Anne C. Cools (Lib–Toronto–Centre-
 York, Ontario)
 Consiglio Di Nino (C–Ontario)
 John Trevor Eyton (C–Ontario)
 Isobel Finnerty (Lib–Ontario)
 Jean-Robert Gauthier (Lib–Ottawa-
 Vanier, Ontario)
 Jeremiah S. Grafstein (Lib–Metro
 Toronto, Ontario)
 Mac Harb (Lib–Ontario)
 James F. Kelleher, P.C. (C–Ontario)
 Colin Kenny (Lib–Rideau, Ontario)
 Wilbert Joseph Keon (C–Ottawa, Ontario)
 Laurier L. LaPierre (Lib–Ontario)
 Marjory LeBreton (C–Ontario)

Frank W. Mahovlich (Lib–Ontario)
 Michael A. Meighen (C–St. Marys,
 Ontario)
 Lorna Milne (Lib–Peel County, Ontario)
 Jim Munson (Lib–Ottawa/Rideau Canal,
 Ontario)
 Lowell Murray, P.C. (PC–Pakenham,
 Ontario)
 Landon Pearson (Lib–Ontario)
 P. Michael Pitfield, P.C. (Ind–Ottawa-
 Vanier, Ontario)
 Marie-P. Poulin (Charette) (Lib–Northern
 Ontario, Ontario)
 Vivienne Poy (Lib–Toronto, Ontario)
 David P. Smith, P.C. (Lib–Cobourg,
 Ontario)
 Peter A. Stollery (Lib–Bloor & Yonge/
 Toronto, Ontario)

Prince Edward Island

Catherine S. Callbeck (Lib–Prince Edward
 Island)
 Percy Downe (Lib–Charlottetown, Prince
 Edward Island)
 Elizabeth Hubley (Lib–Prince Edward
 Island)
 Eileen Rossiter (C–Prince Edward Island)

Quebec

W. David Angus (C–Alma, Quebec)
 Lise Bacon (Lib–De la Durantaye,
 Quebec)
 Gérald A. Beaudoin (C–Rigaud, Quebec)
 Michel Biron (Lib–Mille Isles, Quebec)
 Pierre De Bané, P.C. (Lib–De la Vallière,
 Quebec)



Marisa Ferretti Barth
 (Lib–Repentigny,
 Quebec)



Isobel Finnerty
 (Lib–Ontario)



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



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



Joan Fraser
 (Lib–De Lorimier,
 Quebec)



George Furey
 (Lib–Newfoundland
 and Labrador)

Marisa Ferretti Barth (Lib–Repentigny, Quebec)

Joan Fraser (Lib–De Lorimier, Quebec)

Aurélien Gill (Lib–Wellington, Quebec)

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

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

Jean Lapointe (Lib–Saurel, Quebec)

Raymond Lavigne (Lib–Montarville, Quebec)

John Lynch-Staunton (C–Grandville, Quebec)

Shirley Maheu (Lib–Rougemont, Quebec)

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

Yves Morin (Lib–Lauzon, Quebec)

Pierre Claude Nolin (C–De Salaberry, Quebec)

Lucie Pépin (Lib–Shawinegan, Quebec)

Madeleine Plamondon (Ind–The Laurentides, Quebec)

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

Jean-Claude Rivest (C–Stadacona, Quebec)

Charlie Watt (Lib–Inkerman, Quebec)

Saskatchewan

Raynell Andreychuk (C–Saskatchewan)

Leonard J. Gustafson (C–Saskatchewan)

Pana Merchant (Lib–Saskatchewan)

Herbert O. Sparrow (Lib–Saskatchewan)

David Tkachuk (C–Saskatchewan)

Yukon

Ione Christensen (Lib–Yukon)

CHANGES IN SENATE MEMBERSHIP

APPOINTMENTS

June 26, 2003

Percy Downe (Lib–Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island)
Paul J. Massicotte (Lib–De Lanaudière, Quebec)

September 9, 2003

Mac Harb (Lib–Ontario)
Madeleine Plamondon (Ind–The Laurentides, Quebec)
Marilyn Trenholme Counsell (Lib–New Brunswick)

November 7, 2003

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

December 10, 2003

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

RETIREMENTS

July 3, 2003

Raymond Setlakwe (Lib–The Laurentides, Quebec)

September 10, 2003

Roch Bolduc (PC–Gulf, Quebec)

January 18, 2004

Leo E. Kolber (Lib–Victoria, Quebec)

February 8, 2004

Thelma J. Chalifoux (Lib–Alberta)

RESIGNATION

January 31, 2004

John (Jack) Wiebe (Lib–Saskatchewan)



Jean-Robert Gauthier
(Lib–Ottawa-Vanier,
Ontario)



Aurélien Gill
(Lib–Wellington,
Quebec)



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



B. Alasdair Graham
(Lib–The Highlands,
Nova Scotia)



Leonard J. Gustafson
(C–Saskatchewan)



Mac Harb
(Lib–Ontario)

KEY ROLES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER

Eight senators hold positions that are critical to the organization of the Senate's work:

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

Appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, the Speaker is responsible for speaking for the Senate, maintaining order in the Chamber and ruling on points of order and questions of privilege (see Appendix A, Speaker's Rulings, page 65). Senator Hays was appointed Speaker in January 2001 and is the first Albertan to hold this office.

Speaker *pro tempore*: *Lucie Pépin (Lib–Shawinigan, Quebec)*

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

Leader of the Government: *Jack Austin, P.C. (Lib–Vancouver South, British Columbia)*

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

Leader of the Opposition: *John Lynch–Staunton (C–Grandville, Quebec)*

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

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

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

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

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

Opposition Whip: *Terry Stratton (C–Red River, Manitoba)*

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



Daniel Hays
(Lib–Calgary, Alberta)



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



Elizabeth Hubley
(Lib–Prince Edward
Island)



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



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



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



2

LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE

Canada's laws begin as bills submitted to Parliament for debating, amending and voting in both the Senate and the House of Commons.

Bills can be introduced either in the Senate (S-bills) or in the House of Commons (C-bills), except for money bills. (Money bills provide for the collection of taxes or the spending of public funds and can be introduced only in the House of Commons.) Every bill must go through three readings and be passed separately by the Senate and the House of Commons before receiving royal assent and becoming law. This process is intended to ensure that legislation is given due consideration and that stakeholders have an opportunity to express their views.

Bills can be categorized by who introduces them to Parliament: those introduced by the Government—specifically, a member of Cabinet—are called “government bills,” while those introduced by individual parliamentarians are called “private members’ bills.”

Bills can also be categorized by their content:

- Public bills concern matters of public policy, such as taxes, health and social programs, national defence and the environment. Public bills can be introduced by either the Government or by a private member.
- Private bills propose laws specifically applicable to an individual or group, such as a bill to incorporate a company. Private bills can be introduced only by private members.

LEGISLATION REVIEWED BY THE SENATE IN 2003–2004

- The Senate reviewed 77 bills in 2003–2004: of these, private members introduced 20 public bills and 3 private bills in the Senate. The Government did not introduce any bills in the Senate (normally, these would be introduced by the Leader of the Government in the Senate). The remaining 54 bills were adopted by the House of Commons before coming to the Senate.
- Both Houses passed 26 government bills; of private members’ bills, they passed 7 public bills and 1 private bill.
- The Senate amended 7 bills and returned them to the House of Commons.
- The Senate also amended 1 bill at third reading.



James F. Kelleher, P.C.
(C–Ontario)



Colin Kenny
(Lib–Rideau, Ontario)



Wilbert Joseph Keon
(C–Ottawa, Ontario)



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



Michael Kirby
(Lib–South Shore,
Nova Scotia)



Richard H. Kroft
(Lib–Manitoba)

Passing a bill in the Senate

The process of passing a bill in the Senate is similar to that in the House of Commons. There are five steps:

1. **First reading.** The bill proposing a law is received, printed and circulated. This is an introductory proceeding without debate or a vote.
2. **Second reading.** The principle of the bill is debated: Is the bill good policy?
3. **Committee stage.** Ministers, department officials, experts and members of the public who have an interest in the bill appear as witnesses before a committee. Committee members then study the bill clause by clause. Changes to the bill (called “amendments”) may be proposed. Finally, the committee adopts a report on the bill that makes a recommendation: that it be accepted as is; that it be accepted with amendments; that no further proceedings take place; or that it be rejected.
4. **Report stage.** If the report recommends amendments, the Senate must debate the report and either accept, amend or reject the amendments in whole or in part. There is no report stage in the Senate if the committee report recommends adopting the bill as is (i.e., with no amendments); in this case, the bill goes directly to third reading.
5. **Third reading.** This is the final approval of the bill. Further amendments can be considered at this stage.
 - If the bill originated in the Senate, the bill is sent to the House of Commons, which will examine it through a similar three-reading process.
 - If the bill originated in the House of Commons and was not amended in the Senate, it is now ready for royal assent.
 - If the bill originated in the Commons and was amended in the Senate, a message about the amendments is sent to the Commons to ask for its agreement.

The Commons and the Senate must agree on the exact text of a bill before royal assent can be granted, making it law.

Royal assent is the final step for a bill to become law. It is granted in an official ceremony in the Senate Chamber or by written declaration by the Governor General or by a justice of the Supreme Court of Canada acting as a deputy of the Governor General.



Laurier L. LaPierre
(Lib–Ontario)



Jean Lapointe
(Lib–Saurel, Quebec)



Raymond Lavigne
(Lib–Montarville,
Quebec)



Edward M. Lawson
(Lib–Vancouver,
British Columbia)



Marjory LeBreton
(C–Ontario)



Viola Léger
(Lib–Acadie,
New Brunswick)

Senators' Public Bills

These are bills related to matters of public policy that are introduced in the Senate by individual senators.

Second Session of the 37th Parliament

S-18	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (lottery schemes)</i> Senator Jean Lapointe (Lib–Saurel, Quebec)
S-20	<i>An Act to amend the Copyright Act</i> Senator Joseph Day (Lib–Saint John-Kennebecasis, New Brunswick)
S-22	<i>America Day Act</i> Senator Jerahmiel S. Grafstein (Lib–Metro Toronto, Ontario)
S-23	<i>Spam Control Act</i> Senator Donald H. Oliver (C–Nova Scotia)
S-24	<i>An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (modernization of employment and labour relations)</i> Senator Pierre Claude Nolin (C–De Salaberry, Quebec)

Third Session of the 37th Parliament

S-2	<i>Spam Control Act</i> Senator Donald H. Oliver (C–Nova Scotia)
S-3	<i>An Act to amend the Constitution Act, 1867, and the Parliament of Canada Act (Speakership of the Senate)</i> Senator Donald H. Oliver (C–Nova Scotia)
S-4	<i>An Act to amend the Official Languages Act (promotion of English and French)</i> Senator Jean-Robert Gauthier (Lib–Ottawa-Vanier, Ontario)
S-5	<i>Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act</i> Senator J. Michael Forrestall (C–Dartmouth/Eastern Shore, Nova Scotia)
S-6	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (lottery schemes)</i> Senator Jean Lapointe (Lib–Saurel, Quebec)
S-7	<i>An Act respecting the effective date of the representation order of 2003</i> Senator Noël A. Kinsella (C–Fredericton-York-Sunbury, New Brunswick)



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



John Lynch-Staunton
(C–Grandville, Quebec)



Shirley Maheu
(Lib–Rougemont,
Quebec)



Frank W. Mahovlich
(Lib–Ontario)



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



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

S-8	<i>Personal Watercraft Act</i> Senator Mira Spivak (Ind–Manitoba)
S-9	<i>Louis Riel Act</i> Senator Thelma J. Chalifoux (Lib–Alberta)
S-10	<i>Marriage Act</i> Senator Anne C. Cools (Lib–Toronto–Centre–York, Ontario)
S-11	<i>Statues Repeal Act</i> Senator Tommy Banks (Lib–Edmonton, Alberta)
S-12	<i>An Act to amend the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act (modernization of employment and labour relations)</i> Senator Pierre Claude Nolin (C–De Salaberry, Quebec)
S-13	<i>Federal Nominations Act</i> Senator Terry Stratton (C–Red River, Manitoba)
S-14	<i>An Act to amend the Agreement on Internal Trade Implementation Act</i> Senator James F. Kelleher, P.C. (C–Ontario)
S-16	<i>An Act to amend the Copyright Act</i> Senator Joseph Day (Lib–Saint John–Kennebecasis, New Brunswick)
S-17	<i>An Act to amend the Citizenship Act</i> Senator Noël A. Kinsella (C–Fredericton–York–Sunbury, New Brunswick)

Senators' Private Bills

These bills confer special powers or rights on a particular person or group of persons and are based on petitions to Parliament.

Second Session of the 37th Parliament

S-19	<i>Scouts Canada Act</i> Senator Consiglio Di Nino (C–Ontario)
S-21	<i>The Financial Advisors Association of Canada Act</i> Senator Michael Kirby (Lib–South Shore, Nova Scotia)



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



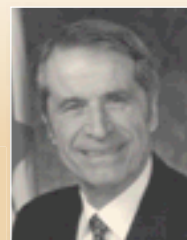
Pana Merchant
(Lib–Saskatchewan)



Lorna Milne
(Lib–Peel County,
Ontario)



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



Yves Morin
(Lib–Lauzon, Quebec)



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

Third Session of the 37th Parliament

S-15 *An Act to amend the Act of incorporation of Queen's Theological College*
 Senator Lowell Murray, P.C. (PC–Pakenham, Ontario)

Government Public Bills from the House of Commons*Second Session of the 37th Parliament*

C-9 *An Act to amend the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*

C-13 *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*

C-17 *Public Safety Act*

C-23 *Sex Offender Information Registration Act*

C-24 *An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act (political financing)*

C-25 *Public Service Labour Relations Act*

C-28 *Budget Implementation Act, 2003*

C-31 *An Act to amend the Pension Act and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*

C-32 *An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts*

C-34 *An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Ethics Commissioner and Senate Ethics Officer) and other Acts in consequence*

C-35 *An Act to amend the National Defence Act (remuneration of military judges)*

C-36 *Library and Archives of Canada Act*

C-37 *An Act to amend the Canadian Forces Superannuation Act and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*

C-39 *An Act to amend the Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act and the Parliament of Canada Act*

C-41 *Amendments and Corrections Act, 2003*

C-42 *Antarctic Environment Protection Act*

C-44 *Injured Military Members Compensation Act*

C-45 *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (criminal liability of organizations)*

C-46 *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (capital markets fraud and evidence-gathering)*



Lowell Murray, P.C.
(PC–Pakenham,
Ontario)



Pierre Claude Nolin
(C–De Salaberry,
Quebec)



Donald H. Oliver
(C–Nova Scotia)



Landon Pearson
(Lib–Ontario)



Lucie Pépin
(Lib–Shawinegan,
Quebec)



Gerard A. Phalen
(Lib–Nova Scotia)

C-47	<i>Appropriation Act No. 2, 2003–2004</i>
C-48	<i>An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (natural resources)</i>
C-49	<i>An Act respecting the effective date of the representation order of 2003</i>
C-50	<i>An Act to amend the statute law in respect of benefits for veterans and the children of deceased veterans</i>
C-53	<i>An Act to change the names of certain electoral districts</i>
C-55	<i>An Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money for the public service of Canada for the financial year ending March 31, 2004</i>

Third Session of the 37th Parliament

C-3	<i>An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act</i>
C-4	<i>An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Ethics Commissioner and Senate Ethics Officer) and other Acts in consequence</i>
C-5	<i>An Act respecting the effective date of the representation order of 2003</i>
C-6	<i>Assisted Human Reproduction Act</i>
C-7	<i>Public Safety Act, 2002</i>
C-8	<i>Library and Archives of Canada Act</i>
C-13	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (capital markets fraud and evidence-gathering)</i>
C-14	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code and other Acts</i>
C-16	<i>Sex Offender Information Registration Act</i>
C-17	<i>Amendments and Corrections Act, 2003</i>
C-18	<i>An Act respecting equalization and authorizing the Minister of Finance to make certain payments related to health</i>
C-20	<i>An Act to change the names of certain electoral districts</i>
C-21	<i>An Act to amend the Customs Tariff</i>
C-22	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)</i>
C-24	<i>An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act</i>
C-26	<i>Appropriation Act No. 4, 2003–2004</i>
C-27	<i>Appropriation Act No. 1, 2004–2005</i>



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



Madeleine Plamondon
(Ind—The Laurentides,
Quebec)



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



Vivienne Poy
(Lib—Toronto, Ontario)



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



Pierrette Ringuette
(Lib—New Brunswick)

Private Members' Public Bills from the House of Commons

Second Session of the 37th Parliament

C-205	<i>An Act to amend the Statutory Instruments Act (disallowance procedure for regulations)</i>
C-212	<i>User Fees Act</i>
C-249	<i>An Act to amend the Competition Act</i>
C-250	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda)</i>
C-260	<i>An Act to amend the Hazardous Products Act (fire-safe cigarettes)</i>
C-411	<i>Merchant Navy Veterans Day Act</i>
C-459	<i>Holocaust Memorial Day Act</i>

Third Session of the 37th Parliament

C-212	<i>User Fees Act</i>
C-249	<i>An Act to amend the Competition Act</i>
C-250	<i>An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda)</i>
C-260	<i>An Act to amend the Hazardous Products Act (fire-safe cigarettes)</i>
C-300	<i>An Act to change the names of certain electoral districts</i>



Jean-Claude Rivest
(C—Stadacona, Quebec)



Brenda Robertson
(C—Riverview,
New Brunswick)



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



Douglas Roche
(Ind—Edmonton,
Alberta)



William Rompkey, P.C.
(Lib—North West River,
Labrador, Newfound-
land and Labrador)



Eileen Rossiter
(C—Prince Edward
Island)

Royal Assent

The following bills received royal assent in 2003–2004:

Date	Sovereign's Representative	Bills That Received Royal Assent
Second Session, 37th Parliament		
April 3, 2003	Her Excellency the Right Honourable Adrienne Clarkson, Governor General of Canada	C-3, C-227 (by written declaration)
May 13, 2003	The Governor General	C-2, C-10A (by written declaration)
June 11, 2003	The Honourable Ian Binnie, Puisne Judge, Supreme Court of Canada	C-9, C-15 (by written declaration)
June 19, 2003	The Honourable Louise Arbour, Puisne Judge	S-5, C-24, C28, C-31, C-39, C-47, C-44, C-205, C-411 (by written declaration)
October 20, 2003	The Governor General	C-42 (by written declaration)
November 7, 2003	The Governor General	S-21, C-6, C-25, C-37, C-45, C-48, C-50, C-55, C-459
Third Session, 37th Parliament		
March 11, 2004	The Governor General	C-5 (by written declaration)
March 26, 2004	The Governor General	C-6, C-13, C-18 (by written declaration)
March 31, 2004	The Governor General	C-4, C-26, C-27, C-212, C-260



Nick G. Sibbeston
(Lib–Northwest Territories)



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



Herbert O. Sparrow
(Lib–Saskatchewan)



Mira Spivak
(Ind–Manitoba)



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



Peter A. Stollery
(Lib–Bloor & Yonge/Toronto, Ontario)

Royal assent on Friday, November 7, 2003.

From L to R: Senators Catherine Callbeck (Lib–Prince Edward Island) and Lise Bacon (Lib–De la Durantaye, Quebec); Speaker Dan Hays; Mace Bearer Richard Logan; the Hon. Don Boudria, Leader of the Government in the House of Commons; Clinton Unka, Page; Deputy Chief Page Davy Coyle; Governor General Adrienne Clarkson; Lindsay Mossman, Page; Capt. Sylvain Gagnon, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General; the Hon. Sharon Carstairs, Leader of the Government in the Senate; and Usher of the Black Rod Terrance Christopher. Standing at the Table addressing the Governor General is Charles Robert, Principal Clerk, Procedure. Senate Clerk Paul Bélisle is seated opposite.



L to R: Senator Michael Forrestall (PC–Dartmouth/Eastern Shore, Nova Scotia), Westray miner and Medal of Bravery recipient Vernon Theriault, Senator Wilfred Moore (Lib–Stanhope St./Bluenose, Nova Scotia), Peter Boyle, President, Local 343, United Steelworkers of America, and Del Paré, miner, were on hand to witness royal assent to Bill C–45 on November 7, 2003. The bill was part of the Government’s response to the Westray mine tragedy, which took the lives of 26 miners at Plymouth, Pictou County, Nova Scotia, on Saturday, May 9, 1992.



Terry Stratton
(C–Red River,
Manitoba)



David Tkachuk
(C–Saskatchewan)



Marilyn Trenholme
Counsell
(Lib–New Brunswick)



Charlie Watt
(Lib–Inkerman, Quebec)



3

THE SENATE'S COMMITTEE WORK

Committees are the core of the Senate's contribution to legislation and policy. They have three basic tasks:

1. to recommend that legislation be approved, amended or rejected;
2. to study policy matters and special issues, and make recommendations; and
3. to examine the Government's spending proposals, called the Estimates.

At the committee stage of the legislative process, senators study proposed legislation in detail. Committee members hear a variety of witnesses and study the bill clause by clause.

In their special studies, committees turn the spotlight on important social, economic and political concerns.

Committees also provide senators with an opportunity to hear from many Canadians; government officials, representatives of interest groups, academics and private citizens appear as witnesses. Witnesses can often discuss and exchange ideas before a Senate committee. With a specific mandate to protect regional and minority interests, the Senate meets with witnesses who otherwise might not be heard.

TYPES OF SENATE COMMITTEES

There are four main types of Senate committees:

1. *Standing committees* are permanent committees that correspond broadly to areas of public policy and legislation. Standing committees specialize in areas such as agriculture, banking, fisheries, foreign affairs, energy, Aboriginal affairs and technology.
2. *Special committees* are *ad hoc* committees that are created to study specific issues, from public policies to high-priority legislative measures. They exist only as long as it takes to carry out their mandate.
3. *Joint committees (special or standing)* include both senators and members of the House of Commons. They are established to examine issues of interest to both Houses of Parliament.
4. The *Committee of the Whole* is a committee composed of all senators.

A full listing of Senate standing, special and joint committees can be found in Appendix B on page 73.

COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Generally, standing, special and joint committees are made up of between 9 and 15 senators. They are appointed by the Senate at the beginning of each session of Parliament on the recommendation of a selection committee that is usually chaired by the whip of the majority party in the Senate. On average, senators serve on at least two committees, with each committee meeting twice a week. Committees may also meet when the Senate is in recess.

The chair of a committee is elected by the committee members and is responsible for calling and presiding over meetings, maintaining order, overseeing the budget and speaking publicly on behalf of the committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS FOR 2003–2004

Senate committees provide an opportunity for in-depth study of important and complex policy issues. Throughout the past fiscal year, Senate committees studied and reported on contemporary and wide-ranging issues of vital concern to Canadians, including:

- how the health care system responds to outbreaks of infectious disease;
- trade and national security issues after September 11, 2001;
- the needs of Aboriginal youth in cities;
- how climate change affects agriculture and rural communities;
- restoring investor confidence in capital markets;
- access to the justice system in both official languages; and
- protecting fish stocks in the Northwest Atlantic.

Senate committees produced 144 reports in 2003–2004: 20 special studies; 59 other substantive reports and 65 administrative reports. What follows are summaries of the 20 special study reports tabled this year. A complete listing of committee reports can be found in Appendix C on page 81.

Standing Committee on Aboriginal Peoples

Urban Aboriginal Youth—An Action Plan for Change (October 2003)

This report is a groundbreaking study of the social, cultural and economic needs of young Aboriginal people living in cities. The report makes 19 recommendations.

In a significant move away from current policy that limits responsibility to on-reserve Status Indians and the Inuit, the committee called on the federal government to:

- recognize mobility rights of First Nations people when they leave their reserve community; and
- enter into formal negotiations with the Métis peoples of Canada to recognize and clarify their rights.

The report also recommended that the Government remove status-based restrictions so that all Aboriginal youth would be eligible for post-secondary student assistance.

Also among the recommendations were:

- the need for urban transition services to help Aboriginal youth adjust to city life;
- measures to address high drop-out rates;
- community-based Aboriginal youth programs that promote sound parenting skills;
- long-term strategies for labour-market readiness; and
- several other initiatives to support urban Aboriginal youth.

The report concluded that the current federal approach to Aboriginal policy no longer mirrors the geographic reality of Aboriginal peoples, two-thirds of whom today live off reserve.

Standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Climate Change: We Are at Risk
(November 2003)

The committee examined the effects of climate change on Canada's agriculture and forestry sectors and rural communities. At hearings in Ottawa, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, the committee heard from leading researchers in the fields of climate change and adaptation.

Throughout the hearings, the committee was especially interested in learning about effective adaptation strategies to help Canadians in rural areas to adapt to climate change. Following an interim report in June 2003, the final report provided seven specific recommendations to help Canada respond and adapt to climate change and ensure the continued prosperity of its agriculture and forestry sectors, and its rural communities.

Standing Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce

Navigating through "The Perfect Storm": Safeguards to Restore Investor Confidence (June 2003)

The committee released an interim report on the circumstances that led to the scandals in the United States, whether the situation could occur in Canada and, if so, how it might be avoided. The interim report contained 14 recommendations designed to restore investor confidence in capital markets. The recommendations covered three areas: (1) corporate governance; (2) auditing and accounting, including standards; and (3) executive compensation systems.

Debtors and Creditors Sharing the Burden: A Review of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act and the Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act
(November 2003)

The committee reviewed the *Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act* and the *Companies' Creditors Arrangement Act* to see if current legislation met the needs of debtors, creditors, judges, lawyers, trustees and other insolvency practitioners and the Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy. The committee's report contained 53 recommendations on consumer insolvency, commercial insolvency, and administrative and procedural issues.

Committee Budgets

The Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration is responsible for examining financial and administrative matters arising from the Senate budget. The committee pays special attention to committees' budgets and establishes guidelines and policies to ensure responsible use of resources. In 2003–2004, the committee met 19 times in total and produced 9 reports on committees' budgets.

Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

The committee tabled a report on April 22, 2004, recommending the establishment a working group composed of senators and members of the House of Commons to provide broad policy and strategic direction on security matters. The report also recommended the creation of an executive working group to implement such policies. A similar report was tabled in the House of Commons.

The committee also worked on negotiating a new broadcasting agreement with CPAC, Canada's political channel, to televise a minimum of 20 hours per week of Senate committee hearings at specified times of day, an increase from the current eight hours broadcast at undetermined times.

Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans

Straddling Fish Stocks in the Northwest Atlantic (June 2003)

The committee studied foreign fishing activity outside Canada's 200-mile (322-kilometre) limit. The report called for coastal states like Canada to have a greater say in decision-making in the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO) and an enhanced role in administering regional fisheries management organizations, such as NAFO. The committee reported that in the Northwest Atlantic, non-compliance with NAFO's rules is increasing; countries are not taking action against vessels sailing under their flag (and therefore under their jurisdiction) that have been found to have contravened NAFO rules; and NAFO does not always adopt the scientific advice of its Scientific Council when setting catch limits outside the 200-mile zone.

The committee urged the federal government to adopt several measures to monitor and take action when NAFO members do not meet their obligations, to apply the *Coastal Fisheries Protection Act* against non-NAFO vessels, to seek alliances with non-governmental organizations, and to encourage other NAFO countries to ratify the 1995 United Nations Agreement on Straddling and Migratory Fish Stocks (UNFA).

Fish Habitat (November 2003)

This interim report on the natural environments on which fish depend concludes that the Department of Fisheries and Oceans does not have the resources to respond to current or future challenges related to fish habitat. The final report will provide an overview of the jurisdictional framework for managing fish habitat in Canada, taking into account the many stakeholders, including industry, local communities, Aboriginal people, non-governmental organizations and the public.

Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs

Uncertain Access: The Consequences of U.S. Security and Trade Actions for Canadian Trade Policy (June 2003)

This interim report offers a comprehensive overview of past trade relations in North America and the current state of these relations in the context of post-September 11, 2001. It includes recommendations for a sound, long-term Canadian trade policy.

The Rising Dollar: Explanation and Economic Impacts (November 2003)

This interim report shed light on one of the most significant factors of the trade relationship with the United States: the exchange rate. The study brought a thoughtful and balanced perspective to the extraordinary appreciation of the Canadian dollar in 2003. It also examined the effect of fluctuations in the Canada-U.S. exchange rate on bilateral trade and the Canadian economy.

Standing Committee on Human Rights

Enhancing Canada's Role in the OAS: Canadian Adherence to the American Convention on Human Rights (May 2003)

The committee examined issues relating to human rights and reviewed the machinery of government dealing with Canada's international and national human rights obligations. An earlier report, *Promises to Keep: Implementing Canada's Human Rights Obligations*, released in December 2002, identified several issues for further study, including the possibility of Canada acceding to the American Convention on Human Rights.

In this final report, the committee recommended that Canada take all necessary measures to ratify the American Convention on Human Rights by July 18, 2008, the date of the 30th anniversary of the entry into force of the Convention. The committee further recommended that Canada then recognize the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on all matters relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention.

A Hard Bed to Lie in: Matrimonial Real Property on Reserve (November 2003)

For any woman, leaving the family home is very painful; for Aboriginal women on reserve, it all too often means leaving their community and trying to start over in a non-Aboriginal environment. They face unfair and unconstitutional discrimination in the exercise of their right to a fair share of the matrimonial property on the break-up of their marriage or common-law relationship.

This interim report from the committee outlined heartbreaking stories of women simply thrown out of the family home with only the clothes on their backs, women forced to leave the reserve with their children, and women who could not see any light at the end of the tunnel and took their own lives.

The report showed that the absence of legislation protecting the rights of Aboriginal women on reserve with respect to their matrimonial property, as well as the difficulties they face both in their exercise of the available judicial remedies and in the execution of court orders with respect to matrimonial property, are incompatible with the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. This lack of legal protection of their rights is inconsistent with the provisions of the *Constitution Act, 1982*.

Consequently, the committee recommended that the federal government adopt adequate measures to end the discrimination endured by First Nations women on reserve with respect to the division of matrimonial property.

Standing Committee on National Security and Defence

In 2003–2004, the committee tabled two interim reports under its order of reference to “examine and report on the need for a national security policy for Canada.”

Canada's Coastlines: The Longest Under-Defended Borders in the World (October 2003)

The first interim report was an ambitious two-volume report highlighting significant gaps in Canada's ability to know what threats exist off Canada's coastlines, let alone defend against them. It recommended a more centralized security and intelligence portfolio that would report directly to the Deputy Prime Minister. The committee also noted a serious deficiency in the resources, both human and capital, that are currently being used to guard Canada's coastlines.

The committee proposed that the Coast Guard become a separate agency and no longer part of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans, and that Coast Guard personnel be armed and trained for boarding other vessels, essentially taking on a more constabulary role in protecting Canada's coastlines.

National Emergencies: Canada's Fragile Front Lines (March 2004)

The second interim report was an exhaustive study on the state of first responders across the country. The report made 19 recommendations toward improving emergency preparedness in Canada. The report criticized the lack of co-operation between different levels of government and urged greater harmony and resource sharing between different levels of government.

Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs

Fixing the Canadian Forces' Method of Dealing with Death or Dismemberment (April 2003)

This interim report concerned soldiers injured or killed in the line of duty. The problem was a dual compensation scale that allowed senior ranks to receive additional compensation that was not available to lower ranks. The Minister of National Defence responded quickly to the subcommittee's work, and all ranks are now entitled to enhanced compensation.

Study on Veterans Services and Benefits, Commemorative Activities and Veterans Charter (November 2003)

The subcommittee tabled an interim report, *Commemorative Activities*, which focused on commemorative activities undertaken by the Canada Remembers Program. The subcommittee provided four specific recommendations to help ensure the restoration and preservation of Canadian veterans' achievements and sacrifices.

Occupational Stress Injuries: The Need for Understanding (June 2003)

This report included the long-overlooked issue of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). The recommendations centred primarily on increasing awareness of this debilitating condition, as well as developing a proper diagnosis and treatment program to help veterans suffering from it.

Standing Committee on Official Languages

Environmental Scan: Access to Justice in Both Official Languages (May 2003)

This report, ordered by the Minister of Justice, focused on identifying the specific needs in each province and territory to ensure access to justice in both official languages. The committee made seven recommendations to the Minister, including incentives to attract bilingual judges, training, pilot projects and access to judicial documentation in both official languages. The Government tabled its response to the Third Report of the committee in November 2003.

Official Languages: 2002–2003 Perspective (October 2003)

The committee studied the Action Plan for official languages announced in March 2003 by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, Privy Council President and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs Stéphane Dion, and Treasury Board President Lucienne Robillard. The committee issued 21 recommendations to the Government to improve official languages practices. The report encourages the Government to intensify its co-operation with several organizations as a way of encouraging the full development of official language communities. It questions the accountability, monitoring and evaluation of programs intended for these communities and emphasizes the need to better define and respond to their needs. The report also encourages institutions responsible for official languages to adopt a proactive approach, with the goal of advancing the linguistic duality of the country.

Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament

Government Ethics Initiatives (April 2003)

This interim report advocated an independent Senate ethics officer. The report provided general recommendations for the drafters of related legislation and key elements from the report were included in the resulting proposed legislation, Bill C-34, *An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Ethics Commissioner and Senate Ethics Officer) and other Acts in consequence*.

Standing Committee on Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Reforming Health Protection and Promotion in Canada: Time to Act (November 2003)

In the autumn of 2003, the committee conducted a timely study on the governance and infrastructure of health protection and promotion in Canada, as well as on Canada's ability to respond to health emergencies arising from outbreaks of infectious disease. The study resulted from a series of health-related events in Canada, including the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS), the identification of a single cow diagnosed with Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), and the spread of the West Nile Virus (WNV), all in addition to threats of biological terrorism in the United States.

The committee's report focused on structures needed to strengthen health protection and promotion, and on the immediate steps that must be taken over the next year to handle outbreaks of serious infectious disease. The committee urged the creation of a national health protection and promotion agency to overcome the current piecemeal approach.



On October 7, 2003, the committee received a National Champion of Mental Health award from the Canadian Alliance on Mental Illness and Mental Health "in recognition of its commitment to undertake a public review of issues relating to mental illness and mental health in Canada." On hand to receive the award were (back row, L to R) Senators Joan Cook (Lib–Newfoundland and Labrador), Yves Morin (Lib–Lauzon, Quebec), Jane Cordy (Lib–Nova Scotia), Catherine Callbeck (Lib–Prince Edward Island), Marilyn Trenholme Counsell (Lib–New Brunswick) and Viola Léger (Lib–Acadie, New Brunswick); and (front row, L to R) Senators Wilbert Keon (C–Ottawa, Ontario), Marjory LeBreton (C–Ontario), Michael Kirby (Lib–South Shore, Nova Scotia) and Brenda Robertson (C–Riverview, New Brunswick). (Photo: Ron deVries)

TAKING COMMITTEE RESEARCH ON THE ROAD

Every year, Senate committees take a number of trips to take first-hand testimony at the local and regional levels. Committees hold formal public hearings in locations throughout Canada, as well as undertaking fact-finding missions within Canada and abroad. These public hearings and fact-finding missions give senators the chance to literally get closer to the issues they are studying and to hear from witnesses on the ground. Although fact-finding missions usually consist of in camera meetings with no published reports, they are part of committee business and the information is often used in committee reports.

The following public hearings and fact-finding missions took place in 2003–2004:

- The Standing Committee on Banking, Trade and Commerce conducted fact-finding missions to Washington, D.C., in April 2003 as part of the study of the domestic and international financial system.
- The Standing Committee on National Security and Defence, in its study on Canadian security and military preparedness, conducted fact-finding missions and held public hearings in Halifax, Valcartier (Quebec) and Québec City in September 2003, and in Toronto in October 2003. The committee also visited Washington, D.C., in March 2004 for further research.
- The Standing Committee on Energy, Environment and Natural Resources conducted a fact-finding mission to Washington, D.C., in October 2003.
- For a study of straddling stocks and fish habitat, the Standing Committee on Fisheries and Oceans conducted a fact-finding mission to the Saint John region in New Brunswick in October 2003.
- The Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs reviewed Canada's trade relationships with the United States and Mexico. The committee conducted fact-finding missions to Mexico City, from February 28 to March 3, 2004, and to Washington, D.C., from April 28 to May 1, 2004.
- The Standing Committee on Human Rights, in its study on Canada's possible adherence to the American Convention on Human Rights, conducted a fact-finding mission to Geneva, Switzerland, and Strasbourg, France, in October 2003.

*Activities Of Individual Committees,
During The Fiscal Year 2003–2004*

Committees	No. of Meetings	No. of Hours	No. of Witnesses	Avg. No. of Witnesses	No. of Reports
Aboriginal Peoples	20	35.7	60	3.0	4
Agriculture and Forestry	26	46.8	70	2.7	7
Banking, Trade and Commerce	30	60.4	111	3.7	10
Energy, Environment and Natural Resources	29	41.7	74	2.6	10
Fisheries and Oceans	26	42.4	51	2.0	8
Foreign Affairs	22	27.8	43	2.0	7
Human Rights	14	27.8	35	2.5	9
Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration	19	25.2	2	0.1	9
Legal and Constitutional Affairs	31	57.7	104	3.4	12
Library of Parliament	10	9.1	24	2.4	3
National Finance	27	44.2	98	3.6	11
National Security and Defence	37	105.5	133	3.6	15
Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs	11	11.1	19	1.7	0
Official Languages	22	44.5	95	4.3	9
Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament	41	64.7	49	1.2	8
Scrutiny of Regulations	12	13.1	11	0.9	4
Selection	2	0.2	0	0.0	3
Social Affairs, Science and Technology	31	66.4	201	6.5	12
Transport and Communications	35	69.5	104	3.0	3
Total	445	793.8	1284	2.9	144



4

THE SENATE IN CANADIAN COMMUNITIES

Parliamentary Web Site

More and more Canadians are getting their information about the Senate and Parliament from the Parliament of Canada Web site. There was a 42% increase in the number of visits to the Web site, from 6 310 561 in 2002–2003 to 8 981 000 in 2003–2004.



The Parliament of Canada Web site (www.parl.gc.ca)

IN TOUCH WITH CANADIANS

Besides the fact-finding missions of Senate committees (see previous section), senators take many opportunities to consult with and inform Canadians on important issues. These activities allow the public to express their concerns to senators and to give senators a chance to express their views to the public.

• Speaking Engagements

Senators are often invited to speak to Canadians about their work as parliamentarians and on issues of public policy. They travel to all regions of the country to speak to and learn from students, non-governmental organizations, professional associations and other groups.

• Outreach

Senators participate in many outreach programs throughout the year, either on behalf of the Senate or at their own initiative. These activities increase public awareness of the role and responsibilities of the Senate. Some of the outreach activities for 2003–2004 included:

- Senate Reading Circle (October 2003), hosted by Speaker Dan Hays. Forty students from Ottawa's Connaught Public School listened intently as eight senators read stories of their choosing with great enthusiasm. At the conclusion of the event, the school was presented with various books for all to enjoy.
- National Security Studies Course (April 2003), a program offered by the Canadian Forces College. Participants visited the Senate Chamber and met with Senator Colin Kenny (Lib–Rideau, Ontario), Chair of the Standing Committee on National Security and Defence.

L to R: [1] Senators Maria Chaput (Lib–Manitoba), [2] Laurier LaPierre (Lib–Ontario), [3] Joyce Fairbairn (Lib–Lethbridge, Alberta), [4] Pana Merchant (Lib–Saskatchewan) and [5] John Buchanan (C–Halifax, Nova Scotia) (background left) and Marilyn Trenholme Counsell (Lib–New Brunswick) (foreground right) joined [6] Speaker Dan Hays and Kathy Hays at the Senate Reading Circle in October 2003.



- International Women's Forum (March 2004), an organization of pre-eminent women leaders of significant and diverse achievements. Through its Leadership Foundation, the Forum helps prepare future generations of women leaders. Participants were welcomed in the Senate Chamber by Forum member Senator Céline Hervieux-Payette, P.C. (Lib-Bedford, Quebec).
- Many Facets of Parliament (spring and fall), a three-day learning program designed for and by employees who work in the Senate, the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament. The program gives employees the opportunity to learn more about the legislative process and about how their work supports the work of parliamentarians in their duties representing Canadians.
- The Andrea and Charles R. Bronfman Award (February 2004), which provides annual tuition and travel costs to Ottawa for a student in Canadian studies. This year's winner, Tessa Woodworth of Mount Saint Vincent University, visited the Senate on February 19, 2004, and met with senators, Senate political officers and officials.



*The 2003–2004 Senate Pages
Front row (L to R): Megan Reid (Ontario), Sarah Johnson (Ontario), Lindsay Mossman (Manitoba), Chief Page Michelle Jones (British Columbia), Usher of the Black Rod Terrance Christopher, Deputy Chief Page Davy Coyle (Ontario), Agnès Kim (British Columbia) and Adél Gonczi (New Brunswick).*

Back row (L to R): Mace Bearer Richard Logan, Andrea McCaffrey (Quebec), Ashley Delaurier (Ontario), Alexandra Spiess (Ontario), Dustin Milligan (Prince Edward Island), David Bousquet (Quebec), Clinton Unka (Northwest Territories), Christopher Reed (Nova Scotia), Janelle Boucher (Nova Scotia) and Administrative Assistant Monique Grenon.

THE SENATE AND CANADIAN YOUTH

The Senate offers a variety of employment programs and educational activities designed to give Canadian youth opportunities to learn about Parliament and its institutions.

- **Senate Page Program**

In the 2003–2004 fiscal year, the University of Ottawa and Carleton University accredited the Senate Page Program. Upon completion of a research paper related to Parliament, pages attending either of these universities can now receive full course credits for their part-time work in the Senate.

Pages were also given greater responsibility, and training for pages was expanded to include time-management and communications skills.





Clerk of the Senate Paul Bélisle surrounded by fellow alumni at the first annual Senate Page Alumni Reception on May 28, 2003

The first annual Senate Page Alumni Reunion took place in May 2003. Over 50 pages attended, representing more than 60 years of the program. Among them was Francis James Foran, who was a page in the 1950s and retired in 1993 from the Senate Protective Service. “I went there for a few days to help out as an honorary page during the railroad strike and I stayed there 40 years,” he explained.

- **Friends of the Senate**

The Senate works in partnership with the Ottawa-Carleton District School Board’s Ridgemont High School and the Écoles catholiques de langue française du Centre-Est’s Collège catholique Samuel-Genest to provide physically and mentally challenged students with the opportunity to develop life skills to prepare them for the working world. Students gain experience in various areas of the Senate Administration, provide assistance and support to senators and Senate staff, and learn and develop new skills.

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

The Senate hires approximately 30 university students each summer to work in various areas of the Senate Administration, including legislative services, finance, human resources, communications, parliamentary precinct services and in senators’ offices.

In addition to its own youth employment programs, the Senate works with the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament to help make possible the following education programs for students and teachers.

- **Forum for Young Canadians**

Forum for Young Canadians is a bilingual education program aimed at giving 16- to 19-year-old high school and CEGEP students an in-depth understanding of their federal government. It also gives participants the opportunity to meet and establish friendships with other students and teachers from across the country. Each year, more than 500 students and teachers take part. During the week-long program, participants visit Parliament, the Supreme Court and various federal government departments and agencies. They also have a chance to meet with senators and the Speaker of the Senate.

- **Encounters with Canada**

Each year, the Canadian Unity Council brings hundreds of students to Ottawa to learn about Canada's parliamentary system. Since it was founded in 1982, this non-profit educational program has given more than 40 000 young people between the ages of 17 and 19 a close-up view of Canada's system of government.

- **Parliamentary Guide Program**

This program recruits university students from across the country to welcome and provide tours to the over one million people who visit Parliament Hill each year. Every summer, 45 university students are hired as full-time guides; during the rest of the year, between 55 and 60 students attending universities in the National Capital Region are employed part-time as guides. They help visitors understand and appreciate the history, art, architecture and functions of Parliament, while developing their own public-speaking and interpersonal skills.



Charles Robert, Principal Clerk, Procedure, explains the history of the Senate mace to a group of parliamentary guides in training (summer 2003).

- **Other Student Programs**

Other programs for students included the National Student Commonwealth Forum, the Canadian Summer Law Internship Program sponsored by the Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University's Center for Canadian-U.S. Law, and a forum for American students who were in Ottawa as interns at the Embassy of the United States of America.



Senate Speaker Dan Hays (back row, centre) with a group of participants from the Teachers Institute on Canadian Parliamentary Democracy in November 2003. Chief Page Michelle Jones (right) holds the mace.

- **Teachers Institute on Canadian Parliamentary Democracy**

This annual week-long program brings together 70 educators from across the country. They gain first-hand insight into the inner workings of Parliament, which they can then share with their students. The Speaker of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Commons greet participants. Throughout the week, they have an opportunity to meet and hold discussions with officials and parliamentarians from both Houses of Parliament, through presentations and question and answer sessions. Senators also take part in a roundtable discussion with members from the House of Commons to give participants further insight into their respective roles.

- **The Senate in the Classroom and on the Web**

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

The online version of The Senate of Canada video.



GUARDIAN OF HISTORY

The Senate is committed to preserving its rich heritage for the enjoyment of all Canadians. In addition to housing and carefully protecting historically significant works of art and furniture, the Senate endeavours to keep its history alive and to honour the men and women who serve it.

Speakers' Portrait Gallery

The Senate is particularly proud of its portrait gallery of speakers, which dates back to before Confederation. An official portrait of the Honourable Gildas Molgat, the 44th Speaker of the Senate, was unveiled at a ceremony in April 2003. Senator Molgat (Lib–Ste–Rose, Manitoba) served as Speaker from November 1994 to January 2001, before passing away in February 2001. The portrait is the work of Manitoba artist Mary Valentine.



The portrait of Manitoban senator and former Senate speaker Gildas Molgat (Lib–Ste–Rose, Manitoba) was unveiled in the Senate Foyer in April 2003.

Golden Jubilee Portrait of Her Majesty the Queen

In June 2003, a new portrait of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, was unveiled in the Senate Foyer. The photograph, taken by Michael Bedford during the Queen's Golden Jubilee visit to Canada in 2002, commemorates the 50th anniversary of her accession. The portrait will be on display in the Senate Foyer, before moving to its permanent home in the new Portrait Gallery of Canada in Ottawa.

The Queen's Canadian Golden Jubilee portrait, taken in 2002 and unveiled in June 2003.



Roméo LeBlanc Medal

In April 2003, the Senate featured the National Awards for Responsible Fisheries, which comprise four awards recognizing the outstanding contributions made by commercial fishers in Canada toward developing and promoting responsible fishing practices. One of the four laureates is given the Roméo LeBlanc Medal, created in 1999 in honour of former Governor General, Senate Speaker and Senator Roméo LeBlanc (Lib-Beauséjour, New Brunswick). The medal is given for making the greatest contribution to responsible fishing in the spirit of the Canadian Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Operations. This Code contributes directly to the conservation of fish stocks and the protection of the aquatic environment for present and future generations of Canadians.

The 2003 recipient was Ulf Snarby, of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, for his work towards ensuring that fisheries are fished in a sustainable and responsible manner. Captain Snarby's work on trawl fishing gear has successfully addressed issues of by-catch reduction and fuel efficiency. His training programs set a world standard in Canada's offshore freezer trawler fleet for crew safety and catch quality.



"The contribution that Canadian soldiers made as part of the United Nations forces in Korea is immeasurable," said His Excellency Ki-ho Chang, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea. "It was their service and sacrifice that cast the foundation for the special friendship that Canada and Korea enjoy today."

THE SENATE REMEMBERS

Every year, the Senate, in co-operation with Veterans Affairs Canada, organizes the launch of Veterans Week. The Ceremony of Remembrance is hosted by the Speaker of the Senate and takes place in the Senate Chamber in the presence of distinguished veterans. The theme for 2003 was *Canada Remembers the Korean War*.

At the ceremony on November 4, 2003, Memorial Crosses were awarded to the relatives of 17 soldiers from the 2nd Regiment of the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery who lost their lives in the Canoe River train wreck on November 21, 1950, while en route to the Korean War. Korean Ambassador Ki-ho Chang spoke at the ceremony, along with Senate Page Agnès Kim, who was born in Korea and came to Canada as a child. Cadets from the Royal Military College were also in attendance, as can be seen in the photos.

Youth representative and Senate Page Agnès Kim echoed the importance of Canada's role in the Korean War, making her remarks in English, French and Korean.



A COMPASSIONATE COMMITMENT

In 2003–2004, the Senate demonstrated its awareness of social responsibility through a variety of initiatives and achievements.

- **National Child Day**

Senator Landon Pearson (Lib–Ontario) hosted National Child Day celebrations in the Senate in November 2003, with 200 children and youths. Special guests included Silken Laumann, Olympic rowing silver medallist, and Lt.-Gen. (retired) Roméo Dallaire, Advisor to the Minister of International Co-operation on War-Affected Children. Ms. Laumann led the group in stretches and cheers to underline the importance of physical activity for young people. Lieutenant-General Dallaire stressed the need for adults to listen to children. National Child Day commemorates the unanimous adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child by the United Nations General Assembly in 1989. Canada ratified the Convention in December 1991.

- **Workplace Charitable Campaign**

As it does every year, senators and Senate staff threw themselves enthusiastically into the Government of Canada Workplace Charitable Campaign. Everyone got into the act because there was something for everyone's taste—golfing, bowling, a spaghetti dinner, a craft sale, a book and bake sale, and even a “harvest of pennies,” which put people's loose change to good use. Fundraising and contributions, including payroll deductions, raised more than \$54,000 to go to needy causes.



The Act of Remembrance was read by Sgt.-Maj. George Malcolm, Tom Boutillier and Arthur Evoy.



5

THE SENATE ON THE WORLD STAGE

Senators' international activities raise Canada's profile on the world stage and strengthen its relationship with other countries, promoting a positive image of Canada and its parliamentary system.

Through official visits and participation in seminars, and membership in interparliamentary associations and friendship groups, senators meet with parliamentarians from around the world to discuss issues such as health, trade, economics, security, culture and human rights. These meetings increase senators' knowledge of and ability to work on such issues.

As a parliamentary democracy, Canada is held in high regard around the world. Senators from all political parties take part in interparliamentary activities that enhance the Parliament of Canada's international reputation as an effective bicameral legislature in a bilingual, multicultural society.

BUILDING INTERPARLIAMENTARY LINKS

Senators play an active role in 13 official parliamentary associations. These associations encourage parliamentarians from all member countries to share ideas, information and experiences. Each organization sets clear objectives and goals in keeping with its bilateral or multilateral activities.

Over half of the associations send delegations to multilateral parliamentary assemblies, many of which are in turn linked to international multilateral institutions such as the United Nations (UN), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Council of Europe (CoE).

The multilateral parliamentary assemblies debate and pass resolutions on pressing international issues, such as international terrorism, human trafficking, the fight against HIV/AIDS, sustainable development, anti-personnel land mines, and crisis regions such as Iraq, Afghanistan and Haiti.

On the bilateral front, trade relations are often at the forefront of debates, with senators joining members from the House of Commons to promote Canada's interests in areas such as agriculture (BSE, or "mad cow" disease, was a major issue for the Canada-United States Inter-Parliamentary Group in 2003–2004).

The Joint Interparliamentary Council (JIC), which operates under the authority of both Houses of Parliament, oversees budgetary and administrative matters related to parliamentary associations. International membership fees and program expenditures for these associations are split between the Senate (30 percent) and the House of Commons (70 percent).

Bilateral Associations

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

Multilateral Associations

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

On a less formal level, senators also participate in bilateral interparliamentary groups designed to strengthen relations between countries and foster mutual co-operation and understanding. These bilateral groups include Canada-Germany, Canada-Ireland, Canada-Israel and Canada-Italy. These groups organize general meetings and working sessions, and sometimes host parliamentarians or officials from their respective countries. While these groups do not receive any funding from Parliament, they operate under the same policies and guidelines as parliamentary associations.

PARLIAMENTARY OFFICERS STUDY PROGRAM

This program, formerly known as the Canadian Parliamentary Co-operation Seminar, allows senior parliamentary staff from foreign legislatures and Canadian provinces and territories to learn how the Parliament of Canada works, and to share best practices. The program is offered twice a year in the spring and fall. The nine-day program includes presentations, question-and-answer periods, site visits and networking opportunities.

Ten participants from Botswana, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Namibia, Sierra Leone and Uganda attended the spring 2003 program in English, while seven participants from Algeria, Cameroon, Gabon, Madagascar and Tunisia took part in the fall 2003 program in French.

NIGHT OF A THOUSAND DINNERS

On October 27, 2003, 166 senators and guests enjoyed the Third Annual Senators Against Landmines Night of a Thousand Dinners on Parliament Hill. An initiative of the Canadian Landmine Foundation, Night of a Thousand Dinners sees people all over the world organize local gatherings to enjoy a meal and to take action to eradicate landmines. Senators Elizabeth Hubley (Lib–Prince Edward Island) and Ione Christensen (Lib–Yukon Territory) co-chaired the dinner, which raised \$17,350 toward the removal of landmines in countries around the world.



Prime Minister Jean Chrétien (left) introduces Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao (centre) to Senate Speaker Dan Hays (right) in December 2003.

WELCOMING THE WORLD TO CANADA

The Speaker of the Senate is fourth on the table of precedence as a representative of the Crown behind the Governor General, the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. As such, the Speaker is involved in many official visits to by foreign heads of state or heads of government.

Among the distinguished guests received this year were:

- French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin (May 2003)
- South African President Thabo Mbeki and Mrs. Zanele Mbeki (November 2003)
- Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao (December 2003)
- United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan and Mrs. Nane Annan (March 2004)

UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan addresses a joint session of Parliament as Senate Speaker Dan Hays (right) looks on.



TAKING CANADA TO THE WORLD

- **Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone (August/September 2003)**
 Senators Raynell Andreychuk (PC–Saskatchewan) and Mobina S. B. Jaffer (Lib–British Columbia) traveled to Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone as participants in seminars on *Parliamentary Democracy: The Canadian Experience*. Sponsored by the Parliament of Canada, the seminars were requested by African parliaments. Two-day interactive seminars were held in each country to share the experience of Canadian parliamentarians with their African counterparts. House of Commons Deputy Speaker Bob Kilger (Lib–Stormont–Dundas–South Glengarry, Ontario) and members of Parliament Peter Adams (Lib–Peterborough, Ontario), Keith Martin (CA–Esquimalt–Juan de Fuca, British Columbia) and Bill Casey (PC–Cumberland–Colchester, Nova Scotia) also took part in the seminars.
- **Mongolia (September 2003)**
 At the invitation of His Excellency Sanjibegziyn Tumor-Ochir, Chairman of the State Great Hural, Speaker Dan Hays and Senators Jane Cordy (Lib–Nova Scotia) and Pierrette Ringuette (Lib–New Brunswick) visited Mongolia to mark the 30th anniversary of Canada–Mongolia diplomatic relations. Mongolia is the only formerly communist country in Asia to have made a smooth transition to a democratic system marked by competing political parties, an open political system and an active electorate.

Discussions included the role of parliaments in promoting democracy, security, regional stability, economic relations, peacekeeping, trade and institution building. The visit included meetings with President N. Bagabandi, Prime Minister N. Enkhbayar, His Excellency S. Tumor-Ochir, Chair of the State Great Hural, and Mr. J. Byambadorj, Vice Chair of the State Great Hural.
- **Malaysia (September 2003)**
 At the invitation of the Malaysian Senate (Dewan Negara), Speaker Dan Hays and Senators Jane Cordy (Lib–Nova Scotia) and Pierrette Ringuette (Lib–New Brunswick) travelled to Malaysia to meet with the new President of the Dewan Negara, His Excellency Tan Sri Dato' Ser Dr. Abdul Hamid bin Pawanteh. The delegation also met with Foreign Affairs Minister Dato' Seri Panglima Syed Hamid bin Syed Jaafar Albar and the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department.

At the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Kuala Lumpur Vocational Training Opportunity Centre, the delegation presented a cheque for 18,534 ringgit (about \$7,000) in support of a kindergarten teachers' training course for economically marginalized women. The money came from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives, a program administered by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) that supports small projects.
- **Bangladesh (October 2003)**
 Speaker Dan Hays represented Parliament and gave the opening address at the official inauguration of the 49th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Canada is host to the 50th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in Québec City and Toronto in September 2004.
- **Cambodia (October 2003)**
 Speaker Dan Hays visited the Kingdom of Cambodia for a series of meetings with His Majesty Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, and leaders of Cambodia's three major political parties. Speaker Hays also met Her Excellency Mrs. Ty Borasy, Chair of the Fifth Senate Commission, as well as chairs of Senate commissions, to discuss the functions, roles and budgets of Cambodia's upper house. The Speaker

participated in a Canada-Cambodia Legislative Support Workshop funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). The working visit helped to raise awareness of Canada's profile within the Cambodian government.

- **Korea (October 2003)**

Speaker Dan Hays and Senators Terry Stratton (PC–Red River, Manitoba), Vivienne Poy (Lib–Toronto, Ontario) and George Furey (Lib–Newfoundland and Labrador) travelled to the Republic of Korea to commemorate 40 years of diplomatic relations between Canada and Korea, the 50th anniversary of the end of the Korean War and the 30th anniversary of the opening of the Canadian Embassy in Seoul.

The delegation met with President Roh Moo-Hyun, National Assembly Speaker Park Kwan Yong, and National Security Advisor Ra Jong Il. The Canadian delegation also emphasized the importance of re-opening the Korean market to Canadian beef exports at a meeting with Representative Lee Yang Hee, Chair of the Agriculture, Forestry, Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Committee.

- **United Kingdom (December 2003)**

Speaker Dan Hays and Senators Alasdair Graham (Lib–The Highlands, Nova Scotia) and Norman Atkins (PC–Ontario) visited the United Kingdom to meet with parliamentarians at Westminster, including Lord Falconer of Thornton, the Lord Chancellor; Baroness Amos, the Leader of the Government in the House of Lords; and Michael Martin, MP, the Speaker of the British House of Commons. The delegation discussed reforms to the House of Lords, its Code of Conduct and Registrar of Interests, the role of the proposed Speaker of the Lords, and proposals made for modernizing the Lords.

- **Germany (January 2004)**

In Germany, Speaker Dan Hays and Senators Colin Kenny (Lib–Rideau, Ontario) and Brenda Robertson (PC–Riverview, New Brunswick) met with Bundesrat President Dieter Althaus, and Bundestag Vice-President Dr. Norbert Lammert. The delegation participated in commemorations for the 100th anniversary of the completion of the Herrenhaus (Bundesrat building) and visited the Reichstag, the German Parliament. The discussions focused on the expansion of the European Union, the role of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in the war on terror, and comparisons between the Canadian Senate and the German Bundesrat. The delegation also visited the Institute for European Policy, a non-profit organization active in the field of European integration.

- **Slovenia (January 2004)**

Slovenian National Council President Janez Susnik invited Speaker Dan Hays and Senators Colin Kenny (Lib–Rideau, Ontario) and Brenda Robertson (PC–Riverview, New Brunswick) to visit Slovenia. The delegation met with President Janez Drnovsek; Prime Minister Anton Rop; National Council President Janez Susnik, and National Assembly President Borut Pahor. In the National Assembly, the Canadian delegation also observed the historic ratification vote of Slovenia's accession to the European Union.

- **Barbados (March 2004)**

Speaker Dan Hays represented Canada at the state funeral of Sir Harold St. John, the former Prime Minister of Barbados from March 1985 to May 1986 and former member of Parliament (Barbados Labour Party). Speaker Hays also met with Speaker Ishmael Roett of the Lower House to discuss Canadian parliamentary programs in the Caribbean.



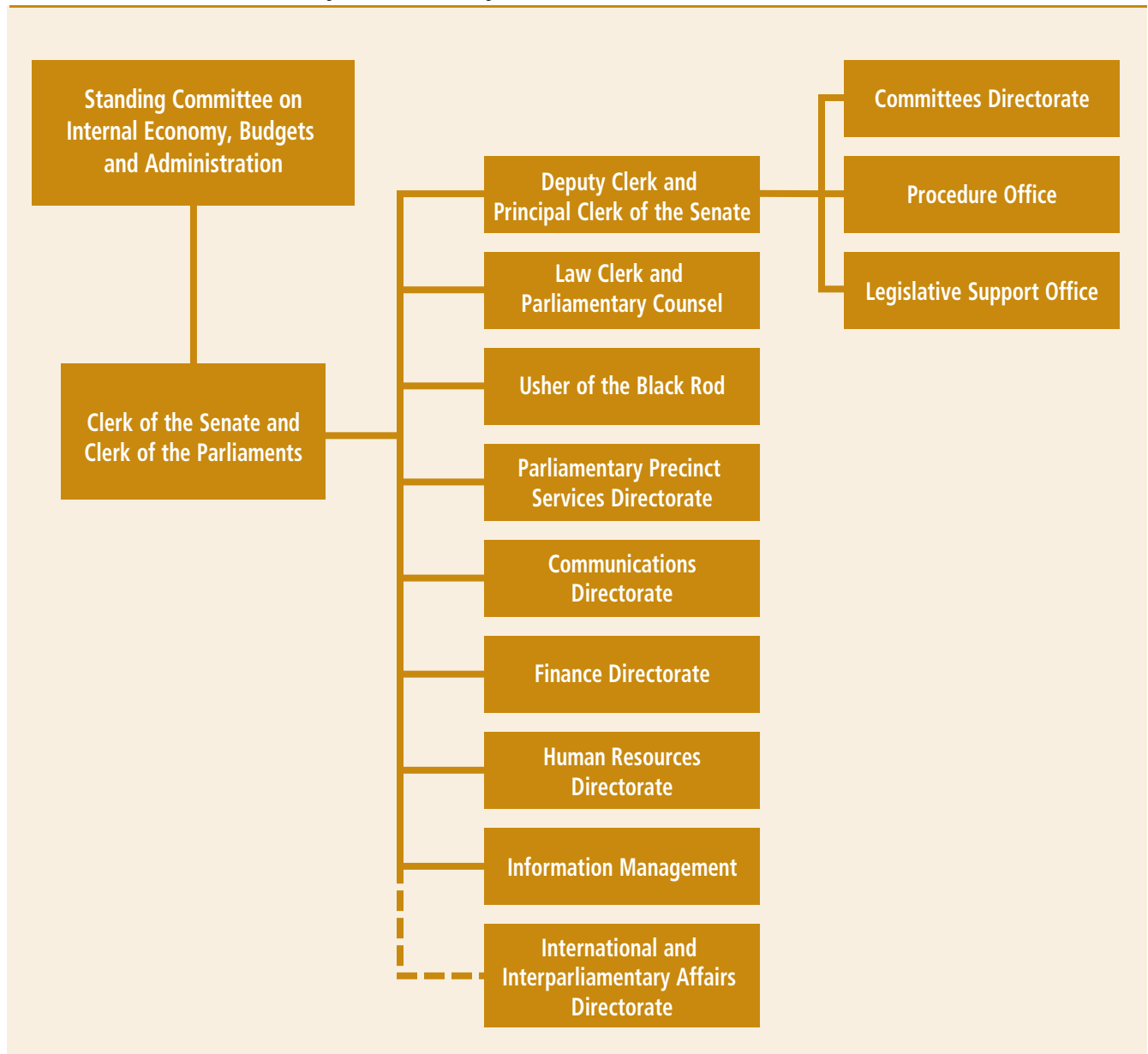
6

SUPPORTING THE WORK OF SENATORS

ROLES, RESPONSIBILITIES AND STRUCTURE OF THE SENATE ADMINISTRATION

The Senate has 425 administrative employees and 177 senatorial staff. Within the Senate Administration, 12 directorates provide senators with the advice, support and management services they need to fulfil their role as legislators.

Administrative Structure of the Senate of Canada



Clerk of the Senate and Clerk of the Parliaments

Appointed by the Governor in Council, the Clerk is the chief administrative officer responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Senate Administration. The Clerk is also the custodian of all Acts passed by Parliament. The Clerk is involved in all aspects of the parliamentary and legislative process and serves as the link between managers and the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration. The Clerk also oversees the administrative portion of the Senate's annual budget and participates in a range of diplomatic and official activities both within and outside Parliament.

Deputy Clerk and Principal Clerk of the Senate

The Deputy Clerk supports the Speaker, the Senate and senators in carrying out their duties. The Deputy Clerk provides documents and advice to Senate staff and organizes regular briefings. The Deputy Clerk also serves as recording secretary for the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration and supervises all legislative services.

Committees Directorate

The Committees Directorate provides administrative support on parliamentary procedure and information relating to committee tasks and objectives. Committee clerks work closely with research analysts from the Library of Parliament, who provide substantive expertise. As part of their work, committees sometimes travel across Canada to hear from Canadians affected by the specific issue or legislation under study (see *The Senate's Committee Work*, page 21).

Procedure Office

The primary responsibility of this office is to manage the work of the Debates and Journals and to prepare drafts of the Speaker's rulings on points of order or questions of privilege raised by senators in the Chamber (see *Appendix A: Speaker's Rulings*, page 65).

This office conducts the necessary research, reviewing previous rulings and standard Canadian and British parliamentary procedure. Once the draft ruling is prepared, other members of the procedural team (including the Clerk of the Senate, the Law Clerk and other table officers) review and comment on the draft before submitting it to the Speaker for consideration. Once it is finalized, the decision is delivered to senators in both official languages by the Speaker in the Chamber.

Legislative Support Office

The responsibility for negotiating and managing television broadcasts of Senate debates and committee proceedings was added to this office in 2003–2004.

This office is also responsible for the Legislative Sector's information management systems and for parliamentary publications, such as the official record of Senate proceedings (*Journals of the Senate*) and the Senate's daily program (*Senate Order Paper and Notice Paper*). Documentation for 80 sitting days, including 160 *Debates of the Senate* (80 English, 80 French), 80 *Journals of the Senate* and 80 issues of the *Senate Order Paper and Notice Paper*, was published in 2003–2004.

Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel

The Law Clerk and Parliamentary Counsel is appointed by a resolution of the Senate to act as chief legal advisor to the Senate, Senate committees and individual senators. The legal advice provided by the Law Clerk relates primarily to parliamentary law and the constitutional rights and obligations of the Senate and senators. As well as providing advice on conflict of interest issues, the office of the Law Clerk assists in the legislative process by drafting bills and amendments to bills for senators. The Law Clerk also serves as corporate counsel to the Senate Administration. In addition, the office of the Law Clerk has the important responsibility of archiving Senate documents for reference and historical record.

Usher of the Black Rod

The Usher of the Black Rod is responsible for an important ceremonial side of the Senate's work, including the daily Speaker's Parade, royal assent, the Speech from the Throne and the installation of a new Governor General. In addition to managing the Senate Page Program (see *The Senate and Canadian Youth*, page 35), the Usher of the Black Rod plays a role in the Senate's various outreach programs and visits by foreign dignitaries.

The Mace Bearer assists the Black Rod in these duties. The Mace Bearer carries the mace in the Speaker's Parade, and provides assistance to senators, the Black Rod, and pages during Senate sittings.

Parliamentary Precinct Services Directorate

The Parliamentary Precinct Services Directorate provides senators and staff with a full range of services designed to ensure the smooth operation of the Senate. Specifically, the directorate is responsible for security, logistics and facilities management services. The Senate Protective Service works with other security stakeholders to help ensure a safe, secure and functional environment within the parliamentary precinct for senators, Senate staff and visitors. The directorate also provides the following services:

- materiel management, printing, asset management and storage, and goods and services procurement;
- facilities, transportation, maintenance, messenger services and committee room logistics; and
- accommodations, planning and projects.

Communications Directorate

The Communications Directorate is responsible for the Senate's communications program and carries out a range of activities that includes:

- production of internal and external publications;
- awareness programs, particularly those aimed at youth;
- creation of corporate communications products and services; and
- management of media relations for the Senate.

The communications aspect of ceremonies and other special events in the Senate Chamber also falls under the mandate of this directorate. It also supports Senate committees by helping them prepare communications plans, distributing their news releases and facilitating media access.

Finance Directorate

The Finance Directorate provides financial management services to senators and the Senate Administration. These services include financial planning and analysis, policy development, maintenance of financial systems, accounts processing, cash management and financial reporting. The Finance Directorate also administers all aspects of senators' entitlements, such as indemnities, pensions, travel, and office budgets.

The directorate's primary goal is to ensure that senators and the Senate Administration have the necessary financial resources, while at the same time ensuring that due consideration is given to economy, efficiency and effectiveness in the use of these resources.

Human Resources Directorate

The Human Resources Directorate delivers human resource services to senators, managers and employees. The directorate develops and implements policies and practices for recruitment, compensation, staffing, performance appraisal, staff relations, employment equity, official languages, and training and development.

Information Management

The Information Management division is responsible for the development, acquisition, operation and support of automated information technology systems and services. The division also provides support and maintenance services for specialized audio-visual and broadcasting systems within the Senate and is responsible for all telecommunications systems. It also develops, coordinates and administers the Senate's Internet, intranet and extranet Web sites.

International and Interparliamentary Affairs Directorate

A joint initiative of the Senate and the House of Commons, this directorate has a mandate to promote democracy, good governance and the merits of the Canadian parliamentary system around the world. Each year, delegations from foreign states come to Canada to draw on the Canadian experience, as they set up or enhance their own institutions and systems of government. Occasionally, Canadian parliamentarians travel abroad at the request of other countries to support local initiatives and provide informed guidance. (See also *The Senate on the World Stage*, page 43.)

A Dedicated and Diverse Workforce

The Senate Administration is firmly committed to the ongoing professional development and well-being of its employees. The Senate believes that a healthy, motivating and equitable workplace is the best environment in which to develop a competent and dedicated workforce.

During the past fiscal year, the Human Resources Directorate conducted a detailed review and analysis of current policies and practices and developed an action plan to address the issues that emerged from the review. Managers at the Senate needed greater flexibility in meeting their human resources needs. Consequently, a new delegation of authority was proposed so that managers would be able to manage their human resources needs more effectively, while continuing to respect the values of fairness, equity and transparency. Other initiatives are under way, in line with the federal government's human resources management reform, including the development of flexible human resources practices, better use of technology, and recruitment to increase workforce diversity.

Parliamentary Partner: The Library of Parliament

Most research support for Senate committees is provided by the Library of Parliament. Staff in the Library's Research Branch, many of whom specialize in fields as varied as law and government, economics, political and social affairs, and science and technology, respond to committee requests for information and carry out studies designed to assist senators as they examine the legislative issues before Parliament and investigate other issues of interest. The Library houses more than 450 000 publications and offers a full range of research services using state-of-the-art information technologies. The Parliamentary Librarian reports to the speakers of the Senate and of the House of Commons.

In keeping with its policy on employment equity, diversity and accessibility, the Senate continues to use recruitment strategies to increase its workforce representation of qualified members of the four designated groups: women, Aboriginal persons, visible minorities and persons with disabilities.

The Senate is particularly sensitive to the issue of diversity and the principle of equality. Senators and Senate staff took part in a variety of awareness and promotional activities over the past fiscal year, including:

- Asian Heritage Month (May 2003)
- Aboriginal Awareness Week (May 20 to 23, 2003)
- Canadian Multiculturalism Day (June 27, 2003)
- Women's History Month (October 2003)
- Day of Remembrance and Action on Violence Against Women (December 6, 2003)
- Black History Month (February 2004)
- International Women's Week (March 7 to 13, 2004)
- International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (March 21, 2004)

The Senate also continued to remove barriers for persons with disabilities. Renovations to offices and committee rooms, security arrangements and use of technologies to assist persons with disabilities have all been carried out after careful planning to ensure access for senators, employees and visitors to the Senate.

Security and Emergency Preparedness

The Senate, together with the House of Commons, Public Works and Government Services Canada, the Prime Minister's Office, the Privy Council Office and the Supreme Court of Canada, completed a comprehensive business continuity plan to ensure the security and uninterrupted operation of Parliament and other key government institutions in the aftermath of a natural disaster or act of terrorism. The plan considers the physical location of the Senate and the House of Commons, the technological and administrative support needed to keep operations running, and the resources required in the event of a major crisis.

On April 22, 2004, the Standing Committee on Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration tabled a report in the Senate recommending the establishment a joint, high-level oversight working group composed of members from both Houses to provide broad policy and strategic direction on matters of security. The report also recommended the creation of an operational executive working group to implement such policies. The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) would be involved in both structures. A similar report was tabled in the House of Commons.

Both committees concluded that these new structures would respect the independence of the two Houses, while enhancing co-operation, communication and coordination, and formalizing the involvement of the RCMP.

A Modern Workplace in Heritage Buildings

With the support of Public Works and Government Services Canada, the Senate modernized two committee rooms in the Victoria Building in Ottawa, in anticipation of upcoming major renovations to heritage buildings on Parliament Hill. The rooms were equipped with broadcasting equipment that will allow the Senate to better inform Canadians of its legislative work. Restoration work and renovations to the East Block on Parliament Hill were also carried out to create modern, accessible and functional rooms that restored or maintained the heritage character of these historic spaces. In the Centre Block, the Salon de la Francophonie meeting room was restored from floor to ceiling with its heritage qualities in mind.

A new building is also slated for construction on Parliament Hill at the corner of Bank and Wellington streets. The new parliamentary structure will house 39 offices for senators and 12 committee rooms for the House of Commons, along with 10 temporary offices for members of the Lower House. The Bank Street Building project was the subject of a national design competition held in the fall of 2003. A board, composed of architects and representatives from both Houses of Parliament, made its recommendation to the Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada. The Senate was represented by Senator William Rompkey (Lib–North West River, Labrador, Newfoundland and Labrador). A decision to award the contract is pending the review of major capital projects announced by the Government in December 2003.

Environmentally Friendly Practices

Protection of the environment remains a priority for the Senate. In 2003–2004, the Senate, the House of Commons and the Library of Parliament agreed to enter into a joint partnership for the environmental management of Parliament Hill, under a revitalized program entitled “Partners for a Green Hill—Preserving our Past, Protecting our Future.” This program represents a commitment to conserve and enhance the parliamentary precinct’s environment.

Furthermore, the Senate’s fleet of buses runs on ethanol, and another vehicle is a hybrid, running on electricity at low speeds and gasoline at higher speeds. The Senate has also implemented green practices in its printing services and received EcoLogo^M certification through Environment Canada’s Environmental Choice^M Program for providing services that are less harmful to the environment, while still meeting or exceeding applicable safety or performance standards.

Broadcasting the Senate’s Work

The Senate negotiated a new agreement with CPAC, Canada’s political channel, to broadcast a minimum of 20 hours per week of Senate committee hearings at specified times of day. This is an increase from the current eight hours broadcast at undetermined times. The new agreement will make it possible for more Canadians to follow the work of the Senate. Check your local television listings, or look for the broadcast schedule of Senate committees at www.cpac.ca to watch the Senate in action.



7

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Each year, Senate expenditures are recorded in the Public Accounts of Canada, which are released in the fall following the end of a fiscal year. The Public Accounts can be consulted on the Receiver General for Canada's Web site at www.pwgsc.gc.ca/recgen.

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

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

The statements of expenditures for each of these business lines for the 2003–2004 fiscal year are given below.

EXPENDITURES BY STANDARD OBJECT

OPERATING	2003–2004	2002–2003
Salaries and Wages	\$ 48,784,432	\$ 45,865,779
Transportation and Communications	10,442,751	9,712,229
Information - Printing Services	124,528	176,762
Professional and Special Services	5,783,173	6,469,487
Rentals	288,045	850,448
Purchased Repair and Maintenance Services	949,454	745,441
Utilities, Materials and Supplies	2,926,009	1,181,782
CAPITAL		
Acquisition of Machinery and Equipment	2,073,706	2,387,318
TRANSFER PAYMENTS		
Grants, Contributions and Other Transfer Payments	818,485	404,391
Other Subsidies & Payments	–	–
TOTAL	\$ 72,190,583	\$ 67,793,638

PROGRAM EXPENDITURES BY BUSINESS LINE

BUSINESS LINE	OPERATING	CAPITAL	GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	TOTAL
Senators and their Offices	\$ 35,595,163	\$ 0	\$ 172,970	\$ 35,768,133
Chambers Operations	5,282,528	17,906	–	5,300,434
Committees	6,606,427	8,463	645,515	7,260,405
Administrative Support	21,814,274	2,047,337	–	23,861,611
TOTAL	\$ 69,298,392	\$ 2,073,706	\$ 818,485	\$ 72,190,583



8

HOW TO REACH US

There are many different ways to see and learn more about the Senate, its role, its history, and its architecture.

PUBLIC VISITS AND TOURS

Sittings of the Senate and Senate committee meetings are open to the public. Of the more than one million visitors who come to Parliament Hill each year, 450 000 take guided tours of the Centre Block, which houses both the Senate and the House of Commons. Approximately 50 000 people attend Senate and House committee sessions.

WEB SITE

The Parliament of Canada Web site (www.parl.gc.ca) keeps Canadians informed about the role of Parliament, its composition and day-to-day activities. The Web site features the Senate's main publications, including the *Debates of the Senate* (also known as *Hansard*), the *Journals of the Senate* and the *Rules of the Senate*, and public information documents like *The Senate Today*, *The Senate Report* and *Senate Fact Sheets*. The Web site also links to senators' individual Web sites, which provide information on current issues and items of special interest to those whom they represent.



TELEVISION

The Senate has just expanded the number of hours of broadcasting on CPAC, Canada's political channel (see Senate Broadcasting program, page 55). Check your local television listings, or look for the broadcast schedule of Senate committees at www.cpac.ca to watch the Senate in action.

PHONE, FAX AND E-MAIL

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

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

Telephone: (613) 992-1149 (in the National Capital Region)

TTY line: (613) 995-2266

Fax: (613) 995-4998

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

MAIL

Letters to senators can be mailed postage-free to:

(Senator's name)
Senate of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A4





APPENDIX **A** SPEAKER'S RULINGS

A major part of the Speaker's responsibility in the Chamber is to make rulings on points of order and questions of privilege. During 2003–2004, Speaker Dan Hays made 34 rulings, which are summarized on the following pages.

APRIL 1, 2003 TO MARCH 31, 2004

May 8, 2003

Point of order on Bill C-10B, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)* (Senator Lynch-Staunton)

Issue: The status of Bill C-10B was confusing. It appeared the House of Commons had passed C-10B while at the same time the bill was still before the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee in the Senate.

Decision: The House of Commons had agreed to the Senate's request to divide Bill C-10 into two separate bills, which meant that C-10B now existed in the Commons as well. The Speaker ruled that it was in order for the Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee to complete its study and report on Bill C-10B.

May 8, 2003

Point of order on the message from the House of Commons regarding amendments made by the Senate to Bill C-10 (Senator Cools)

Issue: The language suggested that the Senate had committed an infraction of the rights and privileges of the House of Commons.

Decision: There was no point of order. The Speaker ruled that the wording of the message was consistent with past practices of the House of Commons to send the Senate such messages relating to matters the members of the House of Commons felt infringed their rights and powers.

May 27, 2003

Question of privilege (Senator Comeau)

Issue: A confidential draft report of the Fisheries and Oceans Committee had been leaked.

Decision: The Speaker found a *prima facie* case of privilege and asked the Committee to investigate and report back to the Senate.

May 28, 2003

Point of order on Bill C-10B, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)* (Senator Cools)

Issue: Bill C-10B should not move ahead to third reading because it had not had first or second readings in the Senate.

Decision: Bill C-10 had received first and second readings in the Senate before it was divided into two separate bills. The Speaker ruled it was in order to proceed with third reading of Bill C-10B.

June 10, 2003

Point of order respecting a message from the House of Commons concerning Bill C-10B, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)* (Senator Lynch-Staunton)

Issue: The matter of referring a question before the Senate to a committee could not be dealt with until the first question asking the Senate to concur in the amendments set out in the message from the House of Commons had been resolved.

Decision: The Speaker could not find a problem with the Senate voting on the motion that was currently before the Senate. He ruled that to refer the question to committee was in order.

June 11, 2003

Point of order on Bill C-10B, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)* (Senator Lynch-Staunton)

Issue: It was not the message itself but the motion to concur with the message that was sent to committee.

Decision: Past practice confirmed that the first motion did not have to be disposed of before the matter could be referred to committee. The Speaker ruled that the procedure followed the day before was in order.

June 13, 2003

Point of order respecting a motion in amendment to Bill C-28, *An Act to implement certain provisions of the budget tabled in Parliament on February 18, 2003* (Senator Gauthier)

Issue: An amendment to a bill could not involve the expenditure of additional money.

Decision: The amendment was out of order. The Speaker ruled that the Senate could not pass amendments to a bill that involved spending additional money even though the bill carried the royal recommendation.

June 17, 2003

Point of order on amendment to Bill C-28, *Budget Implementation Act, 2003* (Senator Carstairs)

Issue: The amendment infringed on the financial initiative of the Crown because it sought to delete a charge from a money bill.

Decision: The parliamentary authorities recognize the procedural validity of any amendment to a bill that seeks to delete a clause. The Speaker ruled the amendment in order.

June 19, 2003

Question of privilege respecting the Privacy Commissioner (Senator Murray)

Issue: The government failed to take parliamentary action to deal with accusations made by a committee of the House of Commons against the Privacy Commissioner, who is an officer of Parliament.

Decision: The Speaker ruled that it was not in order for the Senate to challenge a decision of the other place [the House of Commons] and found there was no *prima facie* question of privilege.

June 19, 2003

Point of order respecting the appropriateness of an amendment at third reading to refer a bill back to a committee that did not study it (Senator Baker)

Issue: The procedural intent was to refer the subject matter to some committee for further study.

Decision: The Speaker ruled that it is in order to refer a bill back to any committee at third reading.

- June 19, 2003** Point of order respecting a committee report presented without amendment but that authorized clerical corrections to Bill C-24, *An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act (political financing)* (Senator Kinsella)
- Issue:** The changes referred to in the attachment to the report should be dealt with by the Senate as amendments and not clerical errors because the committee did not have unanimous consent to adopt that part of the report.
- Decision:** The committee acted correctly in adopting its report by a majority vote. The Speaker ruled the observations of the committee, which contained instructions, to be in order.
- September 18, 2003** Point of order respecting the acceptability of Bill S-20, *An Act to amend the Copyright Act* (Senator Kinsella)
- Issue:** The bill required a royal recommendation.
- Decision:** The Speaker ruled that the bill did not require a royal recommendation.
- September 24, 2003** Point of order respecting Bill C-25, *Public Service Modernization Act* (Senator Cools)
- Issue:** The bill required royal consent because it repealed the requirement that public servants take and subscribe the oath of allegiance.
- Decision:** A prerogative relating to oaths of allegiance by public servants does not exist in Canada. The Speaker found there was no point of order.
- October 1, 2003** Point of order respecting amendments to Bill C-10B, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)* (Senator Kinsella)
- Issue:** The motion to not insist on amendments to Bill C-10B was premature because it was moved before the Senate had considered the message.
- Decision:** The motion did not mean that the Senate would reach that conclusion. The Speaker ruled that it was procedurally correct to begin debate on the message by way of a motion.
- October 1, 2003** Point of order respecting Bill C-10B, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)* (Senator Cools)
- Issue:** The procedure followed by the House of Commons in sending another message on Bill C-10B instead of moving a motion requesting a conference of both Houses was improper.
- Decision:** The Speaker found nothing irregular about the procedure and ruled there was no point of order. Conferencing was an alternative procedure but not the only way of dealing with this matter.

- October 8, 2003** Point of order respecting a committee's authority to travel (Senator Lynch-Staunton)
- Issue:** The request for authority to travel by the Human Rights Committee was not within its terms of reference.
- Decision:** There was no point of order. The Speaker declared that the committee had followed established guidelines by seeking the permission of the Senate to travel through a separate report.
- October 22, 2003** Point of order on the acceptability of the title to Bill C-41, *An Act to amend certain Acts* (Senator Lynch-Staunton)
- Issue:** The title was not accurate.
- Decision:** The Speaker did not have the authority to rule the bill out of order because of its title.
- October 23, 2003** Point of order on the short title and the omnibus character of Bill C-41, *An Act to amend certain Acts* (Senator Stratton)
- Issue:** The bill did not require a short title because it is an amending bill. It is an omnibus bill without a unifying theme.
- Decision:** The Speaker found that the presence of a short title did not constitute grounds to rule the bill out of order. An omnibus bill does not require a common theme.
- October 27, 2003** Point of order respecting the title of Bill C-49, *An Act respecting the effective date of the representation order of 2003* (Senator Kinsella)
- Issue:** The title of the House of Commons bill was not complete and fully descriptive.
- Decision:** The Speaker did not have authority to rule on decisions of the House of Commons.
- October 28, 2003** Point of order on Bill C-41, *An Act to amend certain Acts* and the rule of anticipation (Senator Atkins)
- Issue:** The coordinating amendments in Bill C-41 assumed that the Senate would dispose of Bill C-25, *the Public Service Modernization Act*, in a certain way.
- Decision:** The rule of anticipation could not be invoked in this case because the coordinating clauses contained in bills C-25 and C-41 were in equally effective form. There was no point of order.
- October 29, 2003** Point of order on Bill C-41, *An Act to amend certain Acts* and the same question rule (Senator Kinsella)
- Issue:** Consideration of Bill C-41 in its present form could not continue because one element of the bill was identical to a defeated amendment to Bill C-25.
- Decision:** The same question rule did not apply to Bill C-41, which the Speaker found was not the same in substance to Bill C-25 or to the defeated amendment.

November 3, 2003 Point of order respecting a committee meeting outside of its usual time slot (Senator Kinsella)

Issue: As a consequence of the Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament Committee meeting outside of its usual time slot, opposition members were not able to attend because of conflicting schedules.

Decision: There was no point of order. The committee had not breached the *Rules of the Senate* and there was nothing the Speaker could do to nullify the proceedings of the meeting that had been held.

November 4, 2003 Question of privilege respecting a committee meeting (Senator Kinsella)

Issue: The meeting of the Standing Committee on Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament Committee and the subsequent presentation of its report on Bill C-34 constituted a contempt of Parliament because it violated the tradition of suspending any activity that is the object of a ruling by the Speaker until the ruling is made.

Decision: The Speaker concluded there was no *prima facie* question of privilege. Senate committees are autonomous in the way they conduct their business.

February 12, 2004 Point of order respecting proceedings on second reading of Bill S-7, *An Act respecting the effective date of the representation order of 2003* (Senator Lynch-Staunton)

Issue: The decision in the transcripts and the *Journals of the Senate* did not reflect what had happened.

Decision: While there was some confusion as to what had taken place, the Speaker ruled that the bill was properly on the Order Paper.

February 12, 2004 Point of order respecting electronic devices in the Senate Chamber (Senator Tkachuk)

Issue: It is improper to use laptops for personal business in the Senate Chamber.

Decision: The *Rules of the Senate* provide for the use of electronic devices as long as the device does not produce any sound.

February 13, 2004 Point of order respecting an intervention on Bill C-250, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda)* and whether it changed the name of a senator who had adjourned the debate (Senator Cools).

Issue: Does an intervention necessarily constitute debate?

Decision: The Speaker ruled that the proceedings related to the intervention were within the rules. The adjournment of debate on the bill remained unchanged on the Order Paper.

- February 16, 2004** Point of order respecting the language of a notice of inquiry (Senator Milne)
- Issue:** Unparliamentary language was used in a notice of inquiry.
- Decision:** The Speaker's decision was that the inquiry proposed was in order. However, he cautioned senators to use good judgement in drafting motions and inquiries that do not provoke unnecessary disorder.
- February 19, 2004** Point of order respecting a government response to a committee report (Senator Corbin)
- Issue:** It was improper to interpret Rule 131(2) of the *Rules of the Senate* as meaning that the Senate could request a Government response to a committee report from a previous session.
- Decision:** The Speaker could not find any procedural reason why senators could not debate and decide such motions on their own merit and allowed debate to proceed.
- February 19, 2004** Point of order respecting a superseding motion (Senator Gauthier)
- Issue:** An amendment that substituted the original proposition was procedurally irregular and not in order.
- Decision:** The wording and intent of the amendment were not clear, but the Speaker could find no reason to rule it out of order on procedural grounds.
- February 20, 2004** Point of order on the application of Rule 39(4)(b) (Senator Austin)
- Issue:** The leaders had not agreed to when the standing vote on second reading of Bill C-5 would take place.
- Decision:** The only agreement on record was to have a standing vote. The Speaker ruled the vote would take place in accordance with Rule 39(4)(b).
- February 23, 2004** Point of order respecting Bill C-4, *An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Ethics Commissioner and Senate Ethics Officer) and other Acts in consequence* (Senator Kinsella)
- Issue:** Bill C-4 is not a reprint of Bill C-34 from the previous session as stated on the cover.
- Decision:** The Speaker declared that it was up to the House of Commons to decide how to characterize the bill.

February 24, 2004 Point of order respecting adjournment proceedings (Senator Tkachuk)

Issue: The conduct of business after the Senate had adjourned breached the *Rules of the Senate*.

Decision: The Speaker ruled there was no point of order because the Senate could waive its own rules with unanimous consent, which had been given in this case.

March 23, 2004 Point of order respecting Bill S-7, *An Act respecting the effective date of the representation order of 2003* and the same question rule (Senator Kinsella)

Issue: Now that Bill C-5 had received royal assent, Bill S-7 should be discharged from the Order Paper because it dealt with the same subject.

Decision: The Speaker agreed with the point of order and ruled that Bill S-7 be discharged from the Order Paper.

March 30, 2004 Point of order respecting the general time limit on speeches (Senator Corbin)

Issue: A senator who is finished speaking does not need to respond to a comment from another senator.

Decision: The *Rules of the Senate* provide for questions or comments from other senators with the permission of the senator who has the floor.



APPENDIX **B** STANDING, JOINT AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES AS OF MARCH 31, 2004

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

STANDING COMMITTEES

Aboriginal Peoples

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

Chair: Senator Sibbeston

Deputy Chair: Senator Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella)

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Carney, Chaput, Christensen, Gill, Léger, Mercer, Pearson, St. Germain, Tkachuk, Trenholme Counsell

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Carney, Chaput, Christensen, Gill, Johnson, Léger, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Mercer, Pearson, St. Germain, Sibbeston, Tkachuk, Trenholme Counsell

Agriculture and Forestry

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

Chair: Senator Oliver

Deputy Chair: Senator Fairbairn

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Callbeck, Fairbairn, Gustafson, Hubley, LaPierre, Lawson, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Mercer, Ringuette, Sparrow, St. Germain, Tkachuk

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Callbeck, Day, Fairbairn, Fitzpatrick, Gustafson, Hubley, LaPierre, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Oliver, Ringuette, St. Germain, Sparrow, Tkachuk

Banking, Trade and Commerce

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

Chair: Senator Kroft

Deputy Chair: Senator Tkachuk

Members: Senators Angus, Austin* (or Rompkey), Biron, Fitzpatrick, Harb, Hervieux-Payette, Kelleher, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Massicotte, Meighen, Moore, Prud'homme

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection:

Senators Angus, Austin* (or Rompkey), Biron, Fitzpatrick, Harb, Hervieux-Payette,

Kelleher, Kroft, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Massicotte, Meighen, Moore, Prud'homme, Tkachuk

*Designates an *ex officio* member.

Energy, the Environment and Natural Resources

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

Chair: Senator Banks

Deputy Chair: Senator Spivak

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Baker, Buchanan, Carney, Christensen, Cochrane, Finnerty, Kenny, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Merchant, Milne

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Baker, Banks, Buchanan, Christensen, Cochrane, Eyton, Finnerty, Kenny, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Merchant, Milne, Spivak, Watt

Fisheries and Oceans

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

Chair: Senator Comeau

Deputy Chair: Senator Cook

Members: Senators Adams, Austin* (or Rompkey), Cochrane, Hubley, Johnson, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Meighen, Phalen, Robichaud, Trenholme Counsell, Watt

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection:

Senators Adams, Austin* (or Rompkey), Cochrane, Comeau, Cook, Hubley, Johnson, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Meighen, Phalen, Robichaud, Trenholme Counsell, Watt

Foreign Affairs

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

Chair: Senator Stollery

Deputy Chair: Senator Di Nino

Members: Senators Andreychuk, Austin* (or Rompkey), Carney, Corbin, De Bané, Eyton, Grafstein, Graham, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Poy, Sparrow

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Andreychuk, Austin* (or Rompkey), Carney, Corbin, De Bané, Di Nino, Eyton, Grafstein, Graham, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Poy, Sparrow, Stollery

Human Rights

Mandate: To examine matters related to human rights generally.

Chair: Senator Maheu

Deputy Chair: Senator Rossiter

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Beaudoin, Ferretti, Barth, Jaffer, LaPierre, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Plamondon, Poy, Rivest

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Beaudoin, Ferretti Barth, Jaffer, LaPierre, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Maheu, Munson, Poy, Rivest, Rossiter

*Designates an *ex officio* member.

Internal Economy, Budgets and Administration

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

Chair: Senator Bacon

Deputy Chair: Senator Robertson

Members: Senators Atkins, Austin* (or Rompkey), Bryden, Cook, De Bané, Eyton, Gauthier, Gill, Jaffer, Kinsella, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Massicotte, Munson, Poulin, Stratton

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Atkins, Austin* (or Rompkey), Bacon, Bryden, Cook, De Bané, Eyton, Gauthier, Gill, Jaffer, Kinsella, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Massicotte, Munson, Poulin, Robertson, Stratton

Legal and Constitutional Affairs

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

Chair: Senator Furey

Deputy Chair: Senator Beaudoin

Members: Senators Andreychuk, Austin* (or Rompkey), Baker, Bryden, Buchanan, Cools, Jaffer, Joyal, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Nolin, Pearson, Smith

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection:

Senators Andreychuk, Austin* (or Rompkey), Baker, Beaudoin, Bryden, Buchanan, Cools, Furey, Jaffer, Joyal, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Nolin, Pearson, Smith

Library of Parliament

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

Joint Chair: Senator Morin

Members: Senators Lapointe, Forrestall, Kinsella, Poy

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Forrestall, Kinsella, Lapointe, Morin, Poy

*Designates an *ex officio* member.

National Finance

Mandate: The committee's field of interest is government spending, with a focus on the spending proposals identified in the Estimates. The committee also has a mandate to examine the reports of the Auditor General.

Chair: Senator Murray

Deputy Chair: Senator Day

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Banks, Comeau, Doody, Furey, Hubley, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Mahovlich, Mercer, Oliver, Ringuette, Robichaud

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Biron, Comeau, Day, Doody, Downe, Ferretti Barth, Finnerty, Furey, Gauthier, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Murray, Oliver, Ringuette

National Security and Defence

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

Chair: Senator Kenny

Deputy Chair: Senator Forrestall

Members: Senators Atkins, Austin* (or Rompkey), Banks, Cordy, Day, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Meighen, Munson, Smith

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Atkins, Austin* (or Rompkey), Banks, Cordy, Day, Forrestall, Kenny, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Meighen, Munson, Smith

Veterans Affairs

(Subcommittee of Committee on National Security and Defence)

Mandate: To examine matters pertaining specifically to Canadian veterans.

Chair: Senator Day

Deputy Chair: Senator Meighen

Members: Senators Atkins, Austin* (or Rompkey), Banks, Kenny, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella)

Official Languages

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

Chair: Senator Chaput

Deputy Chair: Senator Rivest

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Comeau, Gauthier, Keon, Lapointe, Léger, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Maheu, Munson

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Beaudoin, Chaput, Comeau, Gauthier, Keon, Lapointe, Léger, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Maheu, Munson

*Designates an *ex officio* member.

Rules, Procedures and Rights of Parliament

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

Chair: Senator Milne

Deputy Chair: Senator Andreychuk

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Di Nino, Downe, Fraser, Grafstein, Harb, Hubley, Joyal, Losier-Cool, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Murray, Ringuette, Robertson, Smith, Stratton

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Andreychuk, Austin* (or Rompkey), Di Nino, Downe, Fraser, Grafstein, Harb, Hubley, Joyal, Losier-Cool, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Milne, Murray, Ringuette, Robertson, Smith, Stratton

Selection

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

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

Chair: Senator Losier-Cool

Deputy Chair: Senator Stratton

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Bacon, Carstairs, Fairbairn, Kinsella, LeBreton, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Rompkey, Tkachuk

Original Members agreed to by Motion of the Senate: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Bacon, Carstairs, Fairbairn, Kinsella, LeBreton, Losier-Cool, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Rompkey, Stratton, Tkachuk

*Designates an *ex officio* member.

Social Affairs, Science and Technology

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

Chair: Senator Kirby

Deputy Chair: Senator LeBreton

Members: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Callbeck, Cook, Cordy, Fairbairn, Keon, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Morin, Robertson, Roche, Rossiter, Trenholme-Counsell

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Austin* (or Rompkey), Callbeck, Cook, Cordy, Fairbairn, Keon, Kirby, LeBreton, Léger, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Morin, Robertson, Roche, Rossiter

Transport and Communications

Mandate: The subject areas for which the Committee is responsible include: transport and communications by land, sea, air, water and space, whether by radio, telephone, telegraph, wire, cable, microwave, wireless, television, satellite, broadcasting, post, or any other means, method or form; tourist traffic; common carriers; and navigation, shipping and navigable waters.

Chair: Senator Fraser

Deputy Chair: Senator Gustafson

Members: Senators Adams, Austin* (or Rompkey), Corbin, Day, Graham, Johnson, LaPierre, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Merchant, Phalen, Stratton, Tkachuk

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection: Senators Adams, Austin* (or Rompkey), Corbin, Day, Eyton, Fraser, Graham, Gustafson, Johnson, LaPierre, Lynch-Staunton* (or Kinsella), Merchant, Phalen, Spivak

*Designates an *ex officio* member.

JOINT COMMITTEES

Scrutiny of Regulations

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

Joint Chair: Senator Hervieux-Payette

Members: Senators Biron, Harb, Kelleher, Lavigne, Moore, Nolin

Original Members of Committee as nominated by the Committee of Selection:

Senators Biron, Harb, Hervieux-Payette, Kelleher, Lavigne, Moore, Nolin



APPENDIX **C** COMMITTEE REPORTS

The following is a list of legislative and special study reports conducted by Senate standing and joint committees during 2003–2004.

Substantive reports are those that reflect the decisions of a committee on the work it is doing. Administrative reports are produced for the purpose of reporting past expenditures or requesting authorization (e.g., to travel, to televise proceedings or to retain consultants) or budget approval.

Most of the reports are available on the Parliament of Canada Web site at www.parl.gc.ca.

Copies of the reports are also available in many public, legislative and university libraries.

Depending on the quantity of stock remaining, copies may be obtained by contacting:

Committees Directorate
Senate of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0A4
Toll-free telephone: 1-800-267-7362

Aboriginal Peoples

Substantive

Sixth Report: *Urban Aboriginal Youth—An Action Plan for Change* (June 12, 2003)

Fourth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-6, *Specific Claims Resolution Act*, with five amendments (June 12, 2003)

Fifth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-6, *Specific Claims Resolution Act*, without amendment but with observations (October 30, 2003)

Agriculture and Forestry

Substantive

Fifth Report: *Climate Change: We Are At Risk* (interim report) (June 18, 2003)

Sixth Report: *Climate Change: We Are At Risk* (November 6, 2003)

Banking, Trade and Commerce

Substantive

Twelfth Report: *Navigating Through “The Perfect Storm”: Safeguards to Restore Investor Confidence* (June 19, 2003)

Fifteenth Report: *Debtors and Creditors Sharing the Burden: A Review of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act and the Companies’ Creditors Arrangements Act* (November 4, 2003)

Third Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-13, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (capital markets fraud and evidence gathering)*, without amendment. (March 11, 2004)

Administrative

Fourteenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-21, *The Financial Advisors Association of Canada Act*, with one amendment. (October 30, 2003)

Sixteenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-48, *An Act to amend the Income Tax Act (natural resources)*, without amendment. (November 6, 2003)

Energy, Environment and Natural Resources

Substantive

Seventh Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-2, *Yukon Environmental and Socio-economic Assessment Act*, without amendment. (May 1, 2003)

Eighth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-9, *An Act to amend the Canadian Environmental Assessment Act*, without amendment. (June 4, 2003)

Ninth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-10, *Personal Watercraft Act*, without amendment. (September 18, 2003)

Tenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-42, *Antarctic Environmental Protection Act*, without amendment. (September 18, 2003)

Fisheries and Oceans

Substantive

Fifth Report: *Straddling Fish Stocks in the North Atlantic* (June 16, 2003)

Eighth Report: *Fish Habitat* (interim report) (November 6, 2003)

Administrative

Seventh Report: Question of Privilege Raised by Senator Comeau on Tuesday, May 27, 2003 (November 6, 2003)

Foreign Affairs

Substantive

Fourth Report: *Uncertain Access: The Consequences of U.S. Security and Trade Action for the Canadian Trade Policy (vol. 1)* (interim report) (June 13, 2003)

Sixth Report: *The Rising Dollar: Explanation and Economic Impacts (vol. 2)* (November 6, 2003)

Human Rights

Substantive

Fourth Report: *Enhancing Canada's Role in the O.A.S.: Canadian Adherence to the American Convention on Human Rights* (May 28, 2003)

Eighth Report: *A Hard Bed to Lie In: Matrimonial Real Property on Reserve* (interim report) (November 4, 2003)

Administrative

Seventh Report: The committee traveled to Geneva, Switzerland, and Strasbourg, France, from October 10–17, 2003. During its visit to the United Nations office in Geneva, the committee inquired into Canada's compliance with the United Nations International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. During its visit to the Human Rights Court of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, it inquired into areas of application of the European Social Charter as a model in Canada. (November 4, 2003)

Second Report: The committee requests clarification on the mandate and purpose of a resolution encapsulating the 2002 Berlin OSCE (PA) Resolution. (February 17, 2004)

Legal and Constitutional Affairs

Substantive

Third Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-10B, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)*, with five amendments. (May 15, 2003)

Fourth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-5, *National Acadian Day Act*, with two amendments. (June 3, 2003)

Fifth Report: Message sent to acquaint the House of Commons with a motion of Senator Carstairs, dated June 10, 2003, and the message from the House of Commons, dated June 6, 2003, relating to certain amendments to Bill C-10B, *An Act to Amend the Criminal Code (cruelty to animals)*, passed by the Senate on May 15, 2003 (June 12, 2003)

Sixth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-39, *Members of Parliament Retiring Allowances Act*, without amendment. (June 19, 2003)

Seventh Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-24, *An Act to amend the Canada Elections Act and the Income Tax Act (political financing)*, without amendment. (June 19, 2003)

Eighth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-45, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (criminal liability of organizations)*, without amendment but with observations. (October 30, 2003)

Ninth Report: The committee reported its examination of Regulations Pursuant to Section 118 of the *Firearms Act* (November 6, 2003)

Second Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-5, *An Act respecting the effective date of the representation order of 2003*, without amendment. (February 26, 2004)

Third Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-15, *An Act to amend the act of incorporation of Queen's Theological College*, without amendment but with observations. (March 25, 2004)

Fourth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-16, *Sex Offenders Information Registration Act*, without amendment. (March 25, 2004)

Fifth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-250, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (hate propaganda)*, without amendment. (March 25, 2004)

Library of Parliament

Administrative

Second Report: Work of the committee (June 18, 2003)

National Finance

Substantive

Sixth Report: Main Estimates Review 2003–2004 (interim report) (May 27, 2003)

Seventh Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-28, *Budget Implementation Act, 2003*, without amendment. (June 12, 2003)

Eighth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-25, *Public Service Modernization Act*, without amendment. (September 18, 2003)

Ninth Report: The committee reviewed the Supplementary Estimates (A) 2003–2004. (October 22, 2003)

Second Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-212, *User Fees Act*, with 12 amendments. (February 26, 2004)

Third Report: The committee reviewed the Supplementary Estimates (B), 2003–2004. (March 10, 2004)

Fourth Report: The committee reviewed the Main Estimates 2003–2004. (March 10, 2004)

Fifth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-18, *An Act respecting equalization and authorizing the Minister of Finance to make certain payments related to health*, without amendment. (March 23, 2004)

Sixth Report: The committee reviewed the Main Estimates 2004–2005. (March 23, 2004)

Seventh Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-27, *Appropriation Act No. 1, 2004–2005*, without amendment. (March 30, 2004)

National Security and Defence

Substantive

Seventh Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-227, National Day of Remembrance of the Battle of Vimy Ridge, without amendment (April 2, 2003)

Eighth Report: *Fixing the Canadian Forces' Method of Dealing With Death or Dismemberment* (interim report) (April 10, 2003)

Eleventh Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-31, *An Act to amend the Pension Act and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Superannuation Act*, without amendment. (June 16, 2003)

Twelfth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-44, *Injured Military Members Compensation Act*, without amendment. (June 16, 2003)

Thirteenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-411, *Merchant Navy Veterans Day Act*, without amendment. (June 18, 2003)

Fourteenth Report: *Occupational Stress Injuries: The Need for Understanding* (health care provided to veterans of war and peacekeeping missions) (June 19, 2003)

Seventeenth Report: *Canada's Coastlines: The Longest Under-defended Borders in the World* (interim report on need for national security policy for Canada) (October 28, 2003)

Eighteenth Report: *Commemorative Activities* (interim report studying veterans' services and benefits, commemorative activities and charters) (November 4, 2003)

Third Report: *National Emergencies: Canada's Fragile Front Lines* (interim report on the need for national security policy for Canada) (March 29, 2004)

Official Languages

Substantive

Third Report: *Environmental Scan: Access to Justice in Both Official Languages* (May 28, 2003)

Fourth Report: *Official Languages: 2002–2003 Perspective* (interim report) (October 1, 2003)

Fifth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-11, *Official Languages Act* (promotion of English and French), without amendment (November 4, 2003)

Third Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-4, *Official Languages Act* (promotion of English and French), without amendment (March 9, 2004)

Administrative

Second Report: Pursuant to Rule 88, the Honourable Senator Jean-Robert Gauthier be Honorary Chair of the committee (February 17, 2004)

Rules, Procedures and the Rights of Parliament

Substantive

Eighth Report: *Government Ethics Initiative: Proposals to Amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Ethics Commissioner)* (interim report) (April 10, 2003)

Ninth Report: Rule 86 (1) (f): Revised Edition: *Rules of the Senate* (April 30, 2003)

Tenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-15, *Lobbyists Registration Act*, with one amendment (May 14, 2003)

Eleventh Report: Rule 86 (1) (f) Senators' Attendance Policy (June 12, 2003)

Twelfth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-34, *An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Ethics Commissioner and Senate Ethics Officer)*, without amendment but with parchment error. (November 3, 2003)

Third Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-4, *An Act to amend the Parliament of Canada Act (Ethics Commissioner and Senate Ethics Officer)*, without amendment. (March 23, 2004)

Administrative

Second Report: Reprint of the *Rules of the Senate*, dated February 2004 (February 18, 2004)

Scrutiny of Regulations

Substantive

Third Report: *Broadcasting Act*, S.C. 1991, c.11, Broadcasting Licence Fees (October 28, 2003)

Fourth Report: *Canada National Parks Act*: Imposition of User Fees (November 6, 2003)

Administrative

Second Report: The Roles, Functions and Powers of the Standing Joint Committee for the Scrutiny of Regulations (April 29, 2003)

Social Affairs, Science and Technology

Substantive

Fourteenth Report: *Reforming Health Protection and Promotion in Canada: Time to Act* (November 5, 2003)

Tenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-13, *Statistics Act*, without amendment. (April 29, 2003)

Eleventh Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-7, *Heritage Lighthouse Protection Act*, without amendment. (June 19, 2003)

Thirteenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill S-3, *An Act to amend the National Anthem Act to include all Canadians*, without amendment. (October 23, 2003)

Fifteenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-37, *An Act to amend the Canadian Forces Superannuation Act*, without amendment. (November 5, 2003)

Sixteenth Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-50, *An Act to amend the Statute law in respect of benefits for veterans and the children of deceased veterans*, without amendment but with observations. (November 5, 2003)

Second Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-6, *Assisted Human Reproduction Act*, without amendment but with observations. (March 9, 2004)

Third Report: The committee reported its examination of Bill C-8, *Library and Archives of Canada Act*, with three amendments. (March 11, 2004)



APPENDIX **D** GLOSSARY OF PARLIAMENTARY TERMS

These definitions come from *Vocabulary of Parliament, Revised and Expanded Edition*.

Terminology Bulletin 240. Client Services, Translation Bureau. Ottawa: Minister of Public Works and Government Services, 1998.

adjournment

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

amendment

An alteration proposed to a motion, to a clause of a bill, or to a committee report.

bicameral

Comprising two chambers or houses. The Commons and the Senate are the two houses of Canada's Parliament.

bill

A proposed law submitted to Parliament.

caucus

A meeting attended by all members and senators of a given party.

Clerk of the Parliaments

Clerk of the Senate, who is responsible for the reading out of bill titles at Royal Assent of supply bills. Also has custody of all original Acts of Parliament and may issue certified copies of them as required.

Clerk of the Senate

The chief procedural adviser to the Speaker of the Senate and to senators.

committee

A body mandated to consider all matters, including bills, referred to it by the Senate.

committee stage

The detailed study of the clauses of a bill before or after second reading.

Constitution Act

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

Debates of the Senate

The printed record of the proceedings in the Senate Chamber, published after each sitting, and based on the edited and corrected text of the "blues." The Debates are often identified as "Hansard," the name of the British family originally responsible for the transcription of the proceedings of the House of Commons in the United Kingdom.

Estimates

The collection of documents submitted to Parliament by government, containing information on budgetary and non-budgetary expenditures for the coming fiscal year.

ex officio member

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

first reading

A purely formal stage in the passage of a bill. A bill is introduced without notice and is deemed carried without a vote.

Governor in Council

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

in camera

In the public's absence

independent senator

A senator who does not belong to a recognized political party.

Journals of the Senate

The official record of Chamber proceedings for a session.

mace

A large, heavy and richly ornamented staff that is a symbol of authority of the Senate.

money bill

A public bill authorizing government expenditures or imposing a tax.

Order Paper

The official agenda of the Senate, published for each sitting day, listing all items that may be brought forward on that particular day.

page

A student employed to carry messages and to deliver Senate documents and other reading material to senators in the Chamber during sittings of the Senate.

Parliament of Canada Act

The statute which makes formal claim to the privilege of Parliament and lays out the administrative framework for both Houses.

P.C.

Privy councillor

reading (of a bill)

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

second reading

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

Senate bill

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

session

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

Speech from the Throne; Throne Speech

A speech normally delivered by the Governor General at the opening of a session of Parliament, which outlines the Government’s legislative plans for the session. The speech is delivered in the Senate Chamber in the presence of members of both Houses.

standing committee

A committee established in the *Rules of the Senate*.

subcommittee

A committee within a larger committee, to which the latter may delegate its powers, except the power to report to the Senate.

Table

The Table in front of the Speaker’s Chair at which the Clerk and the other Table Officers sit.

Table Officers

The clerks who provide procedural advice during sittings of the Senate.

third reading

The last stage of consideration of a bill in the Senate, at the conclusion of which the bill as a whole is either finally approved or rejected.

Usher of the Black Rod; Black Rod

An officer of the Senate who delivers messages to the Commons when its members’ attendance is required in the Senate Chamber by the Governor General or the Governor General’s deputy.

whip

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

