

## **AGENDA**

### **Closing Plenary**

May 2005 National General Meeting

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**1. ATTENDANCE ROLL CALL**

A roll call of the membership will be taken to determine attendance and to confirm that quorum is present.

**2. BUSINESS TABLED FROM OPENING PLENARY**

Business carried forward from the Opening Plenary will be dealt with at this time.

**3. PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT**

The Budget Committee will present its report for consideration by the plenary.

**4. PRESENTATION OF THE ELECTORAL OFFICERS REPORT**

The Electoral Officers will present their report for consideration by the plenary.

**5. PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE REPORT**

The National Education and Student Rights Committee will present its report for consideration by the plenary.

**6. PRESENTATION OF THE ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT**

The Organisational Development Committee will present its report for consideration by the plenary.

**7. PRESENTATION OF THE CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT**

The Campaigns and Government Relations Forum will present its report for consideration by the plenary.

**8. PRESENTATION OF REPORTS BY CAUCUSES AND CONSTITUENCY GROUPS**

a. **Caucuses**

b. **Constituency Groups**

**9. OTHER BUSINESS**

**10. ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**11. ADJOURNMENT**



## **REPORT**

### **Budget Committee**

May 2005 National General Meeting

#### **Committee Composition**

##### **Caucus Representatives**

Caucus of College and Institute Associations  
Caucus of Large Institute Associations  
National Aboriginal Caucus  
National Graduate Caucus  
Caucus of Small University Associations

##### **Provincial Representatives**

Alberta  
British Columbia  
Manitoba  
New Brunswick  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
Nova Scotia  
Ontario  
Prince Edward Island  
Québec  
Saskatchewan

##### **Constituency Group Representatives**

Student Artists Constituency Group  
Students of Colour Constituency Group  
Students with Disabilities Constituency Group  
Francophone Students Constituency Group  
International Students Constituency Group  
Queer Constituency Group  
Mature and Part-time Students Constituency Group  
Women's Constituency Group

##### **Committee Coordinators**

National Treasurer  
Travel C.U.T.S. Treasurer

##### **Committee Staff**

Director of Services

##### **Observers**

Travel C.U.T.S. President  
Travel C.U.T.S. Board Representative

Shayne Robinson & Aaron S. Takhar  
Victor Antonucci, James Pratt & Jeff Peters  
Mike White  
Hattie Aitken & Ariel Hornstein  
Sacha Kopelow & Kyle Marsh

Michael Kirsch  
Jessica Gojovic & Joanna Hesketh  
John Einarsson & Nathan Peto  
Vacant  
Tracy Clarke & Justin Smith  
Jeff Aitkens  
Sameer Kassam, Chad O'Halloran & Jess Turk-Browne  
Will English  
Alex Bourque  
Evan Cole & Chris Eirich

Shawn Hunsdale, Andriy Michalchyshyn & Corrie Sakaluk  
Walied Khogali, Shirley Liang & Haipeng Tian  
Dave Lubbers & Michel Turcotte  
Eleri Dymond & Jean Grenier  
Tayfun Ince  
Vacant  
Patrick Barbosa & Jeremy Gervan  
Heather Cook

Dave Hare  
Jess Turk-Browne

Philip Link

Rod Hurd  
Robert Keddy

#### **1. MOTION DEVELOPED BY THE COMMITTEE**

##### **BUDGET-1**

##### **MOTION**

Local 42/Local 32

Be it resolved that the 2005/2006 budget be adopted as presented.



# BUDGET - Final Draft

## Canadian Federation of Students/Canadian Federation of Students-Services

July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE ITEMS</b>				
Membership Fees (1)	2,313,376.07	2,175,539.00	1,850,032.81	2,500,000.00
Interest and Investments	42,891.21	50,000.00	63,840.79	60,000.00
ISIC/Studentsaver Net Revenue (2)	(15,859.87)	16,102.00	42,706.20	2,150.00
National Student Health Network (3)	89,034.27	3,750.00	63,810.46	10,050.00
Student Work Abroad Programme (4)	24,982.68	20,300.00	(238,571.73)	58,800.00
Student Traveller Magazine (5)	20,194.97	11,500.00	5,532.61	5,500.00
Referral Fee from CUTS	983,647.00	950,000.00	664,300.00	900,000.00
Other	9,000.00	10,000.00	14,118.90	9,000.00
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE</b>	<b>3,467,266.33</b>	<b>3,237,191.00</b>	<b>2,465,770.04</b>	<b>3,545,500.00</b>
<b>EXPENSE ITEMS</b>				
Administration and Office (6)	132,067.19	145,050.00	112,006.66	154,150.00
Amortisation	42,359.00	33,000.00	0.00	33,000.00
Audit	90,650.40	40,000.00	0.00	45,000.00
Bad Debts (recovery)	(172,451.69)	25,000.00	0.00	25,000.00
Bank and Interest Charges	10,066.57	12,000.00	12,787.46	17,500.00
Campaigns and Government Relations (7)	230,872.90	271,000.00	204,541.81	346,000.00
Campaigns and Government Relations - Research (8)	91,482.33	114,300.00	77,008.55	151,000.00
Coalition Work	8,771.53	7,500.00	6,862.68	8,000.00
Communications (9)	105,970.86	72,175.00	55,828.24	82,225.00
Component and Graduate Caucus Allocations (10)	558,994.64	613,300.56	421,492.92	691,495.00
Constituency Allocation - Aboriginal Caucus	24,814.73	35,000.00	17,532.06	35,000.00
Constituency Allocation - Women Constituency Group	2,451.21	5,000.00	3,623.95	5,000.00
Constituency Allocation - Other Constituencies	10,029.66	32,633.09	0.00	37,500.00
General Meetings - Annual (11)	64,642.37	68,353.00	74,471.68	75,525.00
General Meetings - Semi-annual (12)	46,673.86	68,353.00	30,000.00	68,875.00
Hiring	261.08	2,000.00	2,847.68	2,500.00
Homes4Students	5,923.40	10,000.00	6,912.05	10,000.00
International Affairs	13,485.79	17,500.00	2,243.02	15,000.00
Legal (13)	115,089.79	65,000.00	15,371.82	50,000.00
Membership Development and Outreach (14)	34,113.77	22,450.00	14,333.98	23,000.00
Membership Drives and Referenda	5,843.17	45,000.00	5,524.79	45,000.00
National Executive Meetings (15)	36,887.15	58,250.00	44,627.15	58,250.00
National Executive Salaries (16)	147,367.97	135,400.00	99,892.59	135,400.00
Other	4,747.52	2,000.00	1,190.03	2,000.00
Rent-Ottawa Office	149,096.00	149,250.00	111,822.75	149,250.00
Students' Union Directory (17)	21,388.95	22,762.00	22,853.05	24,050.00
Translation	19,620.06	25,000.00	14,938.39	22,500.00
Contingency		35,000.00		75,000.00
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>	<b>1,801,220.21</b>	<b>2,132,276.64</b>	<b>1,358,713.31</b>	<b>2,387,220.00</b>
<b>SURPLUS(DEFICIT) - GROSS</b>	<b>1,666,046.12</b>	<b>1,104,914.36</b>	<b>1,107,056.73</b>	<b>1,158,280.00</b>
Investment in Travel CUTS	875,000.00	850,000.00	850,000.00	900,000.00
Transfer to Designated Funds (18)	356,500.00	241,500.00	266,500.00	230,000.00
<b>SURPLUS(DEFICIT) - NET</b>	<b>434,546.12</b>	<b>13,414.36</b>	<b>(9,443.27)</b>	<b>28,280.00</b>

# SCHEDULE 1 - Membership fees

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>British Columbia</b>				
University of British Columbia Students' Union-Okanagan	31,700.91	30,500.00	32,102.44	22,000.00
Camosun College Student Society	60,751.41	59,500.00	55,008.98	59,500.00
Capilano Students' Union	40,529.22	39,500.00	17,227.28	39,500.00
City Centre Students' Union	25,957.93	25,000.00	15,556.49	22,500.00
Douglas Students' Union	64,440.06	63,500.00	51,435.03	62,000.00
Emily Carr Students' Union	10,670.17	10,000.00	10,815.73	10,500.00
King Edward Students' Union	24,194.89	23,500.00	14,785.66	17,000.00
Kwantlen University-College Student Association	71,636.25	70,500.00	70,075.73	71,000.00
Malaspina Students' Union	57,747.78	56,500.00	51,792.29	57,000.00
College of New Caledonia Student Association	16,079.56	15,000.00	15,154.47	15,500.00
North Island Students' Union	11,189.84	10,500.00	10,646.85	10,500.00
Northwest Community College Students' Association	8,314.00	7,750.00	5,984.08	7,000.00
Okanagan College Students' Union	2,162.51	2,000.00	2,004.09	15,000.00
College of the Rockies Students' Union	9,500.00	9,500.00	0.00	9,500.00
Selkirk Students' Association	6,000.00	6,000.00	0.00	7,500.00
Simon Fraser Student Society	156,229.38	155,000.00	137,751.62	160,000.00
University of Victoria Graduate Students' Society	22,192.44	21,500.00	5,542.17	21,500.00
University of Victoria Students' Society	90,410.47	89,500.00	86,198.57	92,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>709,706.82</b>	<b>695,250.00</b>	<b>582,081.46</b>	<b>699,500.00</b>
<b>Alberta</b>				
Alberta College of Art & Design Students' Association	7,241.50	7,000.00	7,740.00	7,500.00
Graduate Students' Association, University of Calgary	33,775.00	31,000.00	0.00	34,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>41,016.50</b>	<b>38,000.00</b>	<b>7,740.00</b>	<b>41,500.00</b>
<b>Saskatchewan</b>				
First Nations University of Canada Students' Union	5,000.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
University of Regina Students' Union	57,542.16	57,000.00	57,787.22	57,000.00
University of Saskatchewan Graduate Students' Association	12,667.28	12,250.00	11,658.72	11,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>75,209.44</b>	<b>74,250.00</b>	<b>69,445.94</b>	<b>73,500.00</b>
<b>Manitoba</b>				
Brandon University Students' Union	18,233.87	17,500.00	20,402.72	19,000.00
University of Manitoba Graduate Students' Association	13,000.00	13,000.00	0.00	17,000.00
Association des étud. du Collège Université de Saint-Boniface	4,964.78	4,750.00	7,295.18	6,500.00
University of Winnipeg Students' Association	58,529.59	57,500.00	63,403.65	62,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>94,728.24</b>	<b>92,750.00</b>	<b>91,101.55</b>	<b>104,500.00</b>
<b>Ontario</b>				
Algoma University Students' Association	8,183.00	7,500.00	0.00	7,500.00
Atkinson Students' Association	14,000.00	15,250.00	0.00	15,250.00
Brock University Graduate Students' Association	0.00	2,500.00	3,067.34	2,500.00
Carleton University Graduate Students' Association	19,653.68	17,000.00	19,585.51	18,000.00
Carleton University Students' Association	123,456.23	120,000.00	98,516.18	122,000.00
Student Association of George Brown College	73,451.28	70,000.00	78,712.72	74,000.00
Glendon College Students' Union	12,497.84	11,000.00	11,248.62	12,000.00
University of Guelph Central Student Association	103,788.45	103,000.00	105,993.34	103,000.00
University of Guelph Graduate Students' Association	12,661.40	12,000.00	4,792.16	12,000.00
Lakehead University Student Union	42,910.00	41,000.00	0.00	41,500.00
Laurentian University Students' General Association	28,791.00	23,000.00	26,400.00	28,000.00
Assoc. des étud. francophones de l'Université. Laurentienne	5,956.99	5,200.00	6,127.20	5,600.00
Nipissing University Student Union	18,231.62	17,500.00	21,427.20	20,000.00
Ontario College of Art and Design Student Union	18,361.00	17,500.00	19,958.40	19,000.00
Graduate Students' Association, University of Ottawa	26,780.89	25,500.00	26,649.00	25,500.00
Queen's University Society Graduate & Professional Students	17,703.00	17,000.00	18,881.90	17,500.00
Ryerson Students' Union	108,359.80	105,000.00	91,417.31	105,000.00
Association étudiante de l'université Saint-Paul	3,612.00	3,500.00	3,960.00	3,500.00
Scarborough Campus Students' Union	45,000.00	45,000.00	0.00	45,000.00
University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union	72,257.50	71,000.00	75,243.60	73,000.00
U. of T. Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students	15,000.00	15,000.00	21,060.20	19,500.00
University of Toronto Students' Administrative Council	220,000.00	220,000.00	0.00	260,000.00

Trent Central Students Association	40,071.92	39,500.00	44,008.27	42,000.00
University of Western Ontario Society of Graduate Students	18,099.42	17,000.00	20,198.62	18,500.00
Wilfrid Laurier University Graduate Students' Association	3,521.00	3,000.00	3,621.60	3,250.00
University of Windsor Graduate Students' Association	8,175.76	7,500.00	8,402.73	8,000.00
University of Windsor Students' Alliance	80,777.50	77,500.00	87,879.93	84,000.00
York Federation of Students	177,934.29	180,000.00	0.00	180,000.00
York University Graduate Students' Association	25,546.29	22,500.00	23,701.68	25,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,344,781.86</b>	<b>1,311,450.00</b>	<b>820,853.52</b>	<b>1,390,100.00</b>
<b>Québec</b>				
Concordia University Graduate Students' Union	36,129.61	35,000.00	30,640.00	30,000.00
Concordia Student Union	82,060.50	80,000.00	50,400.00	80,000.00
Post-Graduate Student Society of McGill University	41,672.92	41,000.00	42,528.06	41,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>159,863.03</b>	<b>156,000.00</b>	<b>123,568.06</b>	<b>151,000.00</b>
<b>Prince Edward Island</b>				
Holland College Student Union	2,100.00	2,100.00	0.00	2,100.00
University of Prince Edward Island Graduate Students' Association	427.00	400.00	0.00	450.00
University of Prince Edward Island Student Union	22,624.00	21,100.00	0.00	22,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>25,151.00</b>	<b>23,600.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>24,550.00</b>
<b>Nova Scotia</b>				
Acadia Students' Union	15,000.00	20,000.00	0.00	20,000.00
Cape Breton University Students' Union	17,296.92	16,500.00	8,713.60	16,500.00
University of King's College Students' Union	7,329.00	7,000.00	8,208.00	7,500.00
Mount Saint Vincent University Student Union	17,080.00	16,000.00	16,827.93	16,000.00
Student Union, Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	7,351.75	7,000.00	5,882.40	7,000.00
Association générale des étudiants de l'Université Sainte-Anne	2,317.70	2,489.00	2,479.11	2,400.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>66,375.37</b>	<b>68,989.00</b>	<b>42,111.04</b>	<b>69,400.00</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador</b>				
Grenfell College Student Union	8,680.00	7,000.00	7,488.00	8,500.00
Marine Institute Student Union	5,211.50	4,500.00	4,276.80	4,000.00
Memorial University Graduate Students' Union	13,699.00	13,000.00	15,480.00	15,000.00
Memorial University Student Union	65,000.00	64,000.00	37,194.44	75,000.00
College of the North Atlantic Students' Association	50,100.00	48,000.00	48,692.00	48,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>142,690.50</b>	<b>136,500.00</b>	<b>113,131.24</b>	<b>150,500.00</b>
<b>Total Gross Membership Fee Revenue</b>	<b>2,659,522.76</b>	<b>2,596,789.00</b>	<b>1,850,032.81</b>	<b>2,704,550.00</b>
<b>Allowance for Doubtful Accounts</b>	<b>(346,146.69)</b>	<b>(421,250.00)</b>		<b>(204,550.00)</b>
<b>Total Net Membership Fee Revenue</b>	<b>2,313,376.07</b>	<b>2,175,539.00</b>	<b>1,850,032.81</b>	<b>2,500,000.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 2 - ISIC/Studentsaver Card Revenue and Expenses**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Gross Sales of ISI Cards	1,126,060.86	1,120,000.00	815,180.90	930,000.00
Cost of Sales	(208,842.50)	(220,000.00)	(149,762.00)	(172,000.00)
Commission to Travel CUTS	(247,580.26)	(250,000.00)	(197,497.00)	(225,000.00)
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>669,638.10</b>	<b>650,000.00</b>	<b>467,921.90</b>	<b>533,000.00</b>
ISTC Card Purchase Rebate / ISIC Connect	32,904.00	30,000.00	80,755.00	6,000.00
Student Phones Initiative	15,302.00	40,000.00	39,419.00	70,000.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>717,844.10</b>	<b>720,000.00</b>	<b>588,095.90</b>	<b>609,000.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
<b>Administration and Promotion</b>				
Advertising and Promotion, ISIC	105,654.41	105,000.00	47,110.00	60,000.00
Cards for Members	218,439.95	235,000.00	177,194.00	230,000.00
CUTS Administrative Costs	135,588.00	135,000.00	104,284.00	138,000.00
Discount Solicitation - Honoraria/Material/Travel	31,740.89	27,500.00	27,358.00	24,000.00
Discount Solicitation - Courier & Postage	1,427.65	1,400.00	1,192.47	1,200.00
Discount Guidebook (net)	128,250.14	132,788.00	132,787.76	90,000.00
Discount Guidebook - Courier & Postage	12,614.00	12,500.00	10,777.43	8,000.00
Depreciation	3,535.00	3,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
ISIC Postage and Courier	3,491.25	4,000.00	2,303.00	3,000.00
Other	381.27	500.00	0.00	500.00
Office Equipment and Supplies	472.12	350.00	264.88	350.00
Per Diems	370.00	360.00	220.00	300.00
Printing and Promotion	8,157.06	7,500.00	1,511.88	3,000.00
Software development	8,712.43	1,000.00	102.38	1,000.00
Student Phones Promotion & Administration	12,431.68	12,000.00	7,700.00	10,000.00
Telephone/Fax/Internet	472.89	500.00	359.84	500.00
Travel	1,863.71	500.00	678.45	1,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>673,602.45</b>	<b>678,898.00</b>	<b>513,844.09</b>	<b>574,850.00</b>
<b>Programmes Staff</b>				
Wages and Benefits, and contracts	60,101.52	25,000.00	31,545.61	32,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>60,101.52</b>	<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>31,545.61</b>	<b>32,000.00</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>733,703.97</b>	<b>703,898.00</b>	<b>545,389.70</b>	<b>606,850.00</b>
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE</b>	<b>(15,859.87)</b>	<b>16,102.00</b>	<b>42,706.20</b>	<b>2,150.00</b>



**SCHEDULE 3 - National Student Health Network**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Administrative Fees	225,023.00	220,000.00	221,323.00	220,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>225,023.00</b>	<b>220,000.00</b>	<b>221,323.00</b>	<b>220,000.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
<b>Administration</b>				
Bank Charges	9,015.22	9,000.00	5,824.85	7,500.00
Amortisation	3,823.45	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	441.04	500.00	0.00	500.00
Postage and Shipping	872.59	1,500.00	343.11	1,500.00
Printing	11,885.00	16,000.00	14,194.26	16,000.00
Professional Fees	1,870.69	10,000.00	4,484.12	10,000.00
Users Group Meeting	13,443.53	16,000.00	16,860.58	18,000.00
Telephone/Fax/Internet	8,533.39	8,700.00	5,539.05	8,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>49,884.91</b>	<b>63,200.00</b>	<b>47,245.97</b>	<b>63,000.00</b>
<b>Promotion and Network Development</b>				
Accommodation	916.91	750.00	0.00	500.00
Materials	500.00	12,000.00	6,707.61	12,000.00
Per Diems	1,485.00	500.00	397.76	500.00
Printing	3,438.90	1,500.00	0.00	0.00
Travel	6,604.40	4,000.00	4,303.59	5,000.00
Website	0.00	3,500.00	3,014.27	3,000.00
Other	23.34	250.00	0.00	250.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>12,968.55</b>	<b>22,500.00</b>	<b>14,423.23</b>	<b>21,250.00</b>
<b>Office</b>				
Insurance	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Rent	7,200.00	7,200.00	5,400.00	7,200.00
Equipment and Supplies	474.97	350.00	0.00	500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8,174.97</b>	<b>8,050.00</b>	<b>5,900.00</b>	<b>8,200.00</b>
<b>General Meetings</b>				
Accommodation	410.15	750.00	216.24	750.00
Meals	394.11	950.00	175.78	950.00
Travel	1,249.30	1,500.00	782.61	1,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,053.56</b>	<b>3,200.00</b>	<b>1,174.63</b>	<b>3,200.00</b>
<b>National Executive Meetings</b>				
Accommodation	952.42	1,100.00	270.30	1,100.00
Per Diems	590.00	800.00	175.78	800.00
Travel	1,310.42	2,400.00	627.26	2,400.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,852.84</b>	<b>4,300.00</b>	<b>1,073.34</b>	<b>4,300.00</b>
<b>Programs Staff</b>				
Wages and Benefits	60,053.90	115,000.00	87,695.37	110,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>60,053.90</b>	<b>115,000.00</b>	<b>87,695.37</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>135,988.73</b>	<b>216,250.00</b>	<b>157,512.54</b>	<b>209,950.00</b>
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE/(EXPENSES)</b>	<b>89,034.27</b>	<b>3,750.00</b>	<b>63,810.46</b>	<b>10,050.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 4 - Student Work Abroad Programme (SWAP)**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Fees from Participants	704,304.39	500,000.00	70,082.00	750,000.00
Fees from Partner Organisations	327,370.68	285,000.00	330,961.00	325,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,031,675.07</b>	<b>785,000.00</b>	<b>401,043.00</b>	<b>1,075,000.00</b>
Hosting Services	(348,978.39)	(210,000.00)	(71,910.00)	(325,000.00)
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>682,696.68</b>	<b>575,000.00</b>	<b>329,133.00</b>	<b>750,000.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Accounting	535.00	2,500.00	1,832.00	2,500.00
Advertising and Promotion	118,503.00	95,000.00	127,403.00	130,000.00
Advertising in Federation Publications	3,750.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Bad Debt	4,440.00	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
Communications	70,531.00	60,000.00	46,200.00	60,000.00
Computer/Equipment Rental	14,594.00	5,000.00	7,769.00	12,000.00
Depreciation and Amortization	4,714.00	4,000.00	13,217.00	14,000.00
Foreign Exchange Loss	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Memberships and Conferences	9,989.00	4,000.00	2,368.00	5,000.00
Office Expense	46,501.00	30,000.00	30,502.00	40,000.00
Office Rent	71,793.00	60,000.00	55,904.00	75,000.00
Other Expense	770.00	1,000.00	29.00	1,000.00
Professional Fees	0.00	500.00	4,252.73	3,000.00
Taxes and Licenses	190.00	200.00	45.00	200.00
Travel Expense	12,595.00	10,000.00	9,059.00	11,000.00
Wages and Benefits	298,809.00	275,000.00	269,124.00	330,000.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>657,714.00</b>	<b>554,700.00</b>	<b>567,704.73</b>	<b>691,200.00</b>
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE/(EXPENSES)</b>	<b>24,982.68</b>	<b>20,300.00</b>	<b>(238,571.73)</b>	<b>58,800.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 5 - Student Traveller**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Advertising	138,302.17	155,000.00	106,455.00	125,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>138,302.17</b>	<b>155,000.00</b>	<b>106,455.00</b>	<b>125,000.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Advertising and Promotion	0.00	3,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Printing	74,904.48	97,000.00	80,721.27	80,000.00
Wages and Professional Fees	20,166.90	25,000.00	13,331.30	20,000.00
Shipping and Distribution	22,860.42	18,000.00	6,849.82	18,000.00
Other	175.40	500.00	20.00	500.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>118,107.20</b>	<b>143,500.00</b>	<b>100,922.39</b>	<b>119,500.00</b>
<b>TOTAL NET REVENUE/(EXPENSES)</b>	<b>20,194.97</b>	<b>11,500.00</b>	<b>5,532.61</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 6 - Administration and Office**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>Office Expenses</b>				
Equipment Lease & Maintenance	5,103.09	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Equipment and Supplies	6,567.51	6,000.00	3,898.92	5,000.00
Insurance - Ottawa Office	2,118.96	2,200.00	2,515.64	2,600.00
Insurance - Liability	3,059.64	3,200.00	3,541.00	3,600.00
Office Security - Ottawa Office	312.44	500.00	232.32	500.00
Postage and Courier	1,691.55	1,250.00	1,044.00	1,250.00
Software	4,594.76		5,240.92	5,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>23,447.95</b>	<b>14,150.00</b>	<b>10,187.88</b>	<b>18,950.00</b>
<b>Administration</b>				
Wages and Benefits	102,958.02	130,000.00	100,395.05	130,000.00
Bookkeeping Contract	4,579.60	0.00	577.80	4,000.00
Payroll Service	1,081.62	900.00	845.93	1,200.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>108,619.24</b>	<b>130,900.00</b>	<b>101,818.78</b>	<b>135,200.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>132,067.19</b>	<b>145,050.00</b>	<b>112,006.66</b>	<b>154,150.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 7 - Campaigns and Government Relations**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Donations	3,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
<b>Campaigns Strategy</b>				
Campaigns	108,944.86	175,000.00	96,276.69	175,000.00
Constitutional Challenge	48,469.00	0.00	1,432.53	10,000.00
Donations	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>157,413.86</b>	<b>176,000.00</b>	<b>97,709.22</b>	<b>186,000.00</b>
<b>Media Strategy</b>				
Other	46,459.04	50,000.00	15,390.10	40,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>46,459.04</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>15,390.10</b>	<b>40,000.00</b>
<b>Campaigns Staff</b>				
Wages and Benefits	30,000.00	45,000.00	91,442.49	120,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>45,000.00</b>	<b>91,442.49</b>	<b>120,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENSES</b>	<b>230,872.90</b>	<b>271,000.00</b>	<b>204,541.81</b>	<b>346,000.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 8 - Campaigns and Government Relations - Research**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>Research Documents</b>				
Publications	113.36	400.00	372.31	500.00
Subscriptions	1,532.36	1,400.00	1,619.43	2,000.00
Polling	29,049.61	27,500.00	26,000.00	27,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>30,695.33</b>	<b>29,300.00</b>	<b>27,991.74</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>				
Accommodation, Per Diem and Travel	296.00		743.65	1,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>296.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>743.65</b>	<b>1,000.00</b>
<b>Research Staff</b>				
Wages and Benefits	60,491.00	85,000.00	48,273.16	120,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>60,491.00</b>	<b>85,000.00</b>	<b>48,273.16</b>	<b>120,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>91,482.33</b>	<b>114,300.00</b>	<b>77,008.55</b>	<b>151,000.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 9 - Communications**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>General Communications</b>				
Cable Service	521.99	525.00	393.75	525.00
ISP, E-mail and Listserves	6,101.17	6,150.00	4,985.11	6,200.00
Photocopying	13,440.94	10,500.00	9,715.27	10,500.00
Telephone, Facsimile, etc.	19,273.97	20,000.00	13,711.34	20,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>39,338.07</b>	<b>37,175.00</b>	<b>28,805.47</b>	<b>37,225.00</b>
<b>Membership Awareness Strategy</b>				
Handbook and Communications Kit	57,891.74	25,000.00	26,742.77	40,000.00
Website	8,741.05	10,000.00	280.00	5,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>66,632.79</b>	<b>35,000.00</b>	<b>27,022.77</b>	<b>45,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105,970.86</b>	<b>72,175.00</b>	<b>55,828.24</b>	<b>82,225.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 10 - Graduate Caucus and Provincial Allocations and Subsidies**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>British Columbia Locals</b>				
Per Member Allocation	115,701.14	113,291.67	97,013.58	113,750.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>115,701.14</b>	<b>113,291.67</b>	<b>97,013.58</b>	<b>113,750.00</b>
<b>Graduate Student Locals</b>				
Per Member Allocation/Spending	60,721.47	77,588.89	42,536.71	79,266.67
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>60,721.47</b>	<b>77,588.89</b>	<b>42,536.71</b>	<b>79,266.67</b>
<b>Newfoundland and Labrador Locals</b>				
Wages and Benefits	51,063.97	46,000.00	41,272.76	52,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>51,063.97</b>	<b>46,000.00</b>	<b>41,272.76</b>	<b>52,000.00</b>
<b>Nova Scotia and PEI Locals</b>				
<b>Fieldworking</b>				
Accommodation	88.27	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Per Diem	140.00	1,000.00	187.50	1,000.00
Travel	1,225.40	3,500.00	3,006.09	3,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,453.67</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>	<b>3,193.59</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>
<b>General</b>				
Rent	4,237.68	4,500.00	3,708.27	4,500.00
Printing	212.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplies	153.10	300.00	0.00	0.00
Telephone/Fax/Internet	1,863.62	2,500.00	94.96	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	378.04	100.00	378.00	100.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>6,844.81</b>	<b>7,400.00</b>	<b>4,181.23</b>	<b>7,400.00</b>
<b>Staff</b>				
Wages and Benefits	36,879.34	50,000.00	6,851.09	50,000.00
PEI Allocation	11,317.95	10,620.00	2,823.21	10,620.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>48,197.29</b>	<b>60,620.00</b>	<b>9,674.30</b>	<b>60,620.00</b>
<b>Sub-total (Total Nova Scotia and PEI)</b>	<b>56,495.77</b>	<b>73,520.00</b>	<b>17,049.12</b>	<b>73,520.00</b>
<b>Ontario Locals</b>				
Per member allocation	199,263.64	157,700.00	136,808.92	214,958.33
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>199,263.64</b>	<b>157,700.00</b>	<b>136,808.92</b>	<b>214,958.33</b>
<b>Prairies Locals</b>				
<b>Fieldworking</b>				
Accommodation	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Per Diem	400.00	1,500.00	340.00	1,500.00
Travel	140.24	2,500.00	818.13	2,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>540.24</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>	<b>1,158.13</b>	<b>5,000.00</b>
<b>General</b>				
Telephone/Fax/Internet	120.95	1,200.00	3,779.96	4,000.00
Miscellaneous	489.04	1,500.00	1,198.74	1,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>609.99</b>	<b>2,700.00</b>	<b>4,978.70</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>
<b>Staff</b>				
Wages and Benefits	35,911.38	100,000.00	49,866.99	110,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>35,911.38</b>	<b>100,000.00</b>	<b>49,866.99</b>	<b>110,000.00</b>
<b>Sub-total (Total Prairies)</b>	<b>37,061.61</b>	<b>107,700.00</b>	<b>56,003.82</b>	<b>120,500.00</b>
<b>Québec Locals</b>				
Per Member Allocation	38,687.04	37,500.00	30,808.01	37,500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>38,687.04</b>	<b>37,500.00</b>	<b>30,808.01</b>	<b>37,500.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>558,994.64</b>	<b>613,300.56</b>	<b>421,492.92</b>	<b>691,495.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 11 - General Meetings, Annual (November)**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Fees-Delegates	103,075.00	95,000.00	95,475.00	92,625.00
Fees-Observers	0.00	475.00	475.00	0.00
Less the Small Budget Member's Subsidy	(13,131.36)	(8,800.00)	(8,887.68)	(8,500.00)
Less the Constituency Group Subsidy	(9,259.12)	(5,831.00)	(5,876.09)	(6,000.00)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>80,684.52</b>	<b>80,844.00</b>	<b>81,186.23</b>	<b>78,125.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
<b>Accommodation</b>				
Accommodation - Delegates	43,669.92	40,000.00	39,742.14	39,000.00
Accommodation - National Executive	1,974.09	2,500.00	1,561.78	2,500.00
Accommodation - Staff (Regular)	1,902.50	2,500.00	2,807.95	2,500.00
Accommodation - Staff (General Meeting Staff)	199.96	400.00	408.46	400.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>47,746.47</b>	<b>45,400.00</b>	<b>44,520.33</b>	<b>44,400.00</b>
<b>Childcare</b>				
Childcare - Delegates	1,836.00	2,000.00	1,670.00	2,000.00
Childcare - Executive	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Childcare - Staff	350.00	500.00	200.00	500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,186.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>1,870.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>
<b>Meals and Per Diems</b>				
Meals - Delegates	40,693.04	36,000.00	38,936.09	38,000.00
Meals - National Executive	1,800.10	2,500.00	1,406.24	2,500.00
Meals - Staff (Regular)	1,575.09	2,500.00	2,369.74	2,500.00
Meals - Staff (General Meeting)	180.01	200.00	351.56	200.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>44,248.24</b>	<b>41,200.00</b>	<b>43,063.63</b>	<b>43,200.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>				
Travel - Travel Pool Contingency	3,627.66	8,000.00	4,413.12	8,000.00
Travel - Subsidy of Smaller Members/Components	10,135.43	6,947.00	6,947.40	7,500.00
Travel - Executive	3,765.98	4,000.00	2,429.05	4,000.00
Travel - Staff	2,992.65	4,000.00	2,299.36	4,000.00
Travel - Staff (General Meeting Staff)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>20,521.72</b>	<b>22,947.00</b>	<b>16,088.93</b>	<b>23,500.00</b>
<b>Equipment Rental</b>				
Room and Equipment Rental	984.80	500.00	175.98	500.00
Vehicle Rental and Gas	701.95	750.00	581.63	750.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,686.75</b>	<b>1,250.00</b>	<b>757.61</b>	<b>1,250.00</b>
<b>General Meeting Staff</b>				
Harassment Advisors - Wages & Travel	175.42	1,850.00	2,000.00	1,850.00
Plenary Speaker - Wages & Travel	500.00	750.00	500.00	750.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>675.42</b>	<b>2,600.00</b>	<b>2,500.00</b>	<b>2,600.00</b>
<b>Translation &amp; Interpretation</b>				
Simultaneous Interpretation	14,749.95	15,000.00	16,960.44	15,000.00
Contract Translation	8,664.53	12,000.00	18,484.18	12,000.00
Other	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>23,414.48</b>	<b>27,300.00</b>	<b>35,444.62</b>	<b>27,300.00</b>
<b>Other</b>				
Guest Speakers - Fees, Travel, Accommodation	1,421.80	1,500.00	3,139.45	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	237.48	500.00	1,517.30	1,500.00
Materials/Postage/Printing	3,863.95	3,500.00	9,256.04	8,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,523.23</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>	<b>13,912.79</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>145,326.89</b>	<b>149,197.00</b>	<b>155,657.91</b>	<b>153,650.00</b>
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENSE</b>	<b>64,642.37</b>	<b>68,353.00</b>	<b>74,471.68</b>	<b>75,525.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 12 - General Meetings, Semi-annual (May)**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Fees-Delegates	98,325.00	95,000.00	0.00	95,000.00
Fees-Observers	1,425.00	475.00	0.00	475.00
Less the Small Budget Member's Subsidy	(10,909.27)	(8,800.00)	0.00	(8,800.00)
Less the Constituency Group Subsidy	(6,016.96)	(5,831.00)	0.00	(6,300.00)
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>82,823.77</b>	<b>80,844.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>80,375.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
<b>Accommodation</b>				
Accommodation - Delegates	41,787.43	40,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00
Accommodation - National Executive	2,391.56	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
Accommodation - Staff (Regular)	1,595.89	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
Accommodation - Staff (General Meeting Staff)	200.05	400.00	0.00	400.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>45,974.93</b>	<b>45,400.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>45,400.00</b>
<b>Childcare</b>				
Childcare - Delegates	590.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
Childcare - Executive	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Childcare - Staff	200.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>790.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>3,000.00</b>
<b>Meals and Per Diems</b>				
Meals - Delegates	24,628.28	36,000.00	0.00	30,000.00
Meals - National Executive	1,430.16	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
Meals - Staff (Regular)	1,140.16	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
Meals - Staff (General Meeting)	119.64	200.00	0.00	200.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>27,318.24</b>	<b>41,200.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>35,200.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>				
Travel - Travel Pool Contingency	4,416.37	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00
Travel - Subsidy of Smaller Members/Components	8,772.66	6,947.00	0.00	7,500.00
Travel - Executive	2,321.50	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Travel - Staff	2,663.68	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Travel - Staff (General Meeting Staff)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>18,174.21</b>	<b>22,947.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>23,500.00</b>
<b>Rentals</b>				
Room and Equipment Rental	3,249.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Vehicle Rental	665.40	750.00	0.00	750.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,914.40</b>	<b>1,250.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>1,250.00</b>
<b>Staff</b>				
Harassment Advisor Fee/Travel	1,750.00	1,850.00	0.00	1,850.00
Plenary Speaker Fee/Travel	500.00	750.00	0.00	750.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>2,250.00</b>	<b>2,600.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>2,600.00</b>
<b>Translation &amp; Interpretation</b>				
Simultaneous Interpretation	15,263.55	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00
Contract Translation	9,947.51	12,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
Other	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>25,211.06</b>	<b>27,300.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>27,300.00</b>
<b>Other</b>				
Guest Speakers	969.58	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	867.58	500.00	0.00	1,500.00
Materials/Postage/Printing	4,027.63	3,500.00	0.00	8,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>5,864.79</b>	<b>5,500.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>129,497.63</b>	<b>149,197.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>149,250.00</b>
<b>TOTAL NET EXPENSE</b>	<b>46,673.86</b>	<b>68,353.00</b>	<b>30,000.00</b>	<b>68,875.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 13 - Legal**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>Legal</b>				
Corporate Filing	92.00		348.91	
Fee Collection Issues	28,291.62		3,865.99	
General Contracts	3,990.00		1,236.22	
Trademarking	23,432.25		9,907.18	
Other	4,027.92		124.54	
Western USC et al vs. Travel CUTS et al	55,256.00		1,529.09	
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>115,089.79</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>	<b>17,011.93</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115,089.79</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>	<b>17,011.93</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 14 - Membership Development/Outreach**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>Fieldworking</b>				
Accommodation	6,725.23	2,500.00	648.82	2,500.00
Per Diem	2,804.49	3,500.00	660.00	3,500.00
Materials	1,355.05	250.00	602.35	1,000.00
Travel	19,633.82	16,000.00	11,451.84	15,000.00
Other	3,595.18	200.00	970.97	1,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>34,113.77</b>	<b>22,450.00</b>	<b>14,333.98</b>	<b>23,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34,113.77</b>	<b>22,450.00</b>	<b>14,333.98</b>	<b>23,000.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 15 - National Executive Meetings**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>Accommodation</b>				
Accommodation - Executive	5,567.08	7,000.00	6,337.06	7,000.00
Accommodation - Staff	3,102.84	4,000.00	2,614.87	4,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8,669.92</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>	<b>8,951.93</b>	<b>11,000.00</b>
<b>Childcare</b>				
Childcare - Executive	140.00	900.00	90.00	900.00
Childcare - Staff	320.00	450.00	50.00	450.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>460.00</b>	<b>1,350.00</b>	<b>140.00</b>	<b>1,350.00</b>
<b>Meals &amp; Per Diems</b>				
Per Diems - Executive	4,747.44	6,500.00	4,755.00	6,500.00
Per Diems - Staff (Regional Offices)	3,660.00	4,800.00	4,350.00	4,800.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>8,407.44</b>	<b>11,300.00</b>	<b>9,105.00</b>	<b>11,300.00</b>
<b>Meeting Rooms &amp; Equipment Rental</b>				
Meeting Rooms	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
Equipment, Materials and Supplies	323.62	350.00	429.26	350.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>323.62</b>	<b>600.00</b>	<b>429.26</b>	<b>600.00</b>
<b>Travel</b>				
Travel - Executive	15,433.61	24,000.00	17,092.46	24,000.00
Travel - Staff (Regional Offices)	3,592.56	10,000.00	8,908.50	10,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>19,026.17</b>	<b>34,000.00</b>	<b>26,000.96</b>	<b>34,000.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,887.15</b>	<b>58,250.00</b>	<b>44,627.15</b>	<b>58,250.00</b>



**SCHEDULE 16 - National Executive Member Salaries**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>National Chairperson</b>				
Salary and Employer Contributions	39,311.49	39,600.00	32,145.87	39,600.00
Health Benefits	1,831.40	2,100.00	1,391.08	2,100.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>41,142.89</b>	<b>41,700.00</b>	<b>33,536.95</b>	<b>41,700.00</b>
<b>National Deputy Chairperson</b>				
Salary and Employer Contributions	39,311.48	39,600.00	32,127.82	39,600.00
Health Benefits	1,831.40	2,100.00	1,157.33	2,100.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>41,142.88</b>	<b>41,700.00</b>	<b>33,285.15</b>	<b>41,700.00</b>
<b>National Treasurer</b>				
Salary and Employer Contributions	39,311.49	39,600.00	32,128.57	39,600.00
Health Benefits	1,831.40	2,100.00	941.92	2,100.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>41,142.89</b>	<b>41,700.00</b>	<b>33,070.49</b>	<b>41,700.00</b>
<b>Transition</b>				
Salary and Employer Contributions	18,362.40	6,000.00	0.00	6,000.00
Health Benefits	915.70	300.00	0.00	300.00
Moving Expenses	4,661.21	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>23,939.31</b>	<b>10,300.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10,300.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>147,367.97</b>	<b>135,400.00</b>	<b>99,892.59</b>	<b>135,400.00</b>

**SCHEDULE 17 - Directory**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Sale of Directories	9,523.29	9,500.00	10,196.88	9,500.00
Advertising	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
<b>Sub-Total</b>	<b>10,023.29</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>	<b>10,696.88</b>	<b>10,000.00</b>
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Production Contract	16,118.15	16,250.00	16,720.00	16,500.00
Printing	13,979.55	15,012.00	16,052.90	16,000.00
Courier and Postage	1,314.54	1,300.00	777.03	1,350.00
Other	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>31,412.24</b>	<b>32,762.00</b>	<b>33,549.93</b>	<b>34,050.00</b>
<b>Total Net Expense</b>	<b>21,388.95</b>	<b>22,762.00</b>	<b>22,853.05</b>	<b>24,050.00</b>

# **SCHEDULE 18 - DESIGNATED FUNDS**

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Draft Audit)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (9 Months)	2005-2006 BUDGET (Final Draft)
<b>Bilingualism Fund</b>				
Beginning of the year	19,670.00	19,670.00	19,670.00	19,670.00
Transfer from non-designated funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Disbursements	0.00		0.00	
Fund, end of year	<b>19,670.00</b>	<b>19,670.00</b>	<b>19,670.00</b>	<b>19,670.00</b>
<b>Capital Fund</b>				
Beginning of the year	750,000.00	900,000.00	900,000.00	1,000,000.00
Transfer from non-designated funds	150,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00
Disbursements	0.00		0.00	
Fund, end of year	<b>900,000.00</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,000,000.00</b>	<b>1,150,000.00</b>
<b>Constitutional Challenge Fund</b>				
Beginning of the year	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Transfer from non-designated funds	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Disbursements	0.00		0.00	
Fund, end of year	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>	<b>15,000.00</b>
<b>Kevin Coleman Student Rights Defense Fund</b>				
Beginning of the year	14,912.00	16,412.00	16,412.00	14,385.15
Transfer from non-designated funds	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	5,000.00
Disbursements	0.00		(3,526.85)	
Fund, end of year	<b>16,412.00</b>	<b>17,912.00</b>	<b>14,385.15</b>	<b>19,385.15</b>
<b>Federal Campaigns Election Fund</b>				
Beginning of the year			0.00	25,000.00
Transfer from non-designated funds			25,000.00	50,000.00
Disbursements			0.00	
Fund, end of year			<b>25,000.00</b>	<b>75,000.00</b>
<b>Legal Defense Fund</b>				
Beginning of the year	500,000.00	675,000.00	675,000.00	800,000.00
Transfer from non-designated funds	175,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	0.00
Disbursements	0.00		0.00	
Fund, end of year	<b>675,000.00</b>	<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>800,000.00</b>	<b>800,000.00</b>
<b>Membership Drives and Referenda</b>				
Beginning of the year	30,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	65,000.00
Transfer from non-designated funds	25,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00
Disbursements	0.00		0.00	
Fund, end of year	<b>55,000.00</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>	<b>65,000.00</b>	<b>80,000.00</b>
<b>Nat'l General Meeting Disabled Access Fund</b>				
Beginning of the year	40,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	50,000.00
Transfer from non-designated funds	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00
Disbursements	0.00		0.00	
Fund, end of year	<b>45,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>
<b>Total Designated Funds</b>				
Beginning of the year	1,369,582.00	1,726,082.00	1,967,582.00	1,989,055.15
Transfer from non-designated funds	356,500.00	241,500.00	266,500.00	230,000.00
Disbursements	0.00		0.00	
Fund, end of year	<b>1,726,082.00</b>	<b>1,967,582.00</b>	<b>1,989,055.15</b>	<b><u>2,219,055.15</u></b>

## REPORT

### National Education and Student Rights Committee

May 2005 National General Meeting

#### Committee Composition

##### Caucus Representatives

Caucus of College and Institute Associations  
Caucus of Large Institute Associations  
National Aboriginal Caucus  
National Graduate Caucus  
Caucus of Small University Associations

##### Provincial Representatives

Alberta  
British Columbia  
Manitoba  
New Brunswick  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
Nova Scotia  
Ontario  
Prince Edward Island  
Québec  
Saskatchewan

##### Constituency Group Representatives

Student Artists Constituency Group  
Students of Colour Constituency Group  
Students with Disabilities Constituency Group  
Francophone Students Constituency Group  
International Students Constituency Group  
Mature and Part-time Students Constituency Group  
Queer Constituency Group  
Women's Constituency Group

##### Committee Coordinators

National Deputy Chairperson  
Graduate Student Representative

##### Committee Staff

Organiser, Health Plan  
Researcher

##### Observers

Delegates  
National Graduate Caucus Chairperson

Ben West & Sam Wyllie

Brian Dickson, Chad Griffiths & Estefania Toledo  
Gary Dawson-Quatell, Jarita Greyeyes & Josh Mason  
Nancy Dawe & Aaron Keeler  
Adam Hollett & Luke Norton

Concetta Zurzolo

Loren Husband, Kelly Muir & John Ridsdale  
Mitch Obach & Kate Sjoberg  
Mike Couturier  
Bill Elson  
Chris Parsons  
Riccardo Filippone, Lyndon George & Simon Kiss  
Scott Thomas  
Adriana Decker, Heather Fussell & Sarah Salamoun  
Jonathan Anuk, Sarah Connor & Shawn Fraser

Bethany Riordan-Butterworth  
Nina Atwal, Ram Sivapalan & Nazareth Yirgalem  
Chris Colby  
Jean-Daniel Boulet & Patrick Imbeau  
vacant  
Dan Roffey  
Denise Hammond  
Delia Greco, Jayme Hadikin & Samantha Syvret

Angela Regnier  
Phil Robinson

Joel Duff  
Michael Conlon

May Freeborn & Lindsay Parker  
Kelly Holloway

#### 1. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:023) with the subsequent amendment (NESR-1):

##### 2005/05:023 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas it is important that students' unions maintain an independent relationship and voice from their college or university administrators and that students' unions work to maintain

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47<sup>th</sup> Semi-annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students

Thursday, May 19 to Sunday, May 22, 2005

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student controlled space on campuses to ensure student-run and student-focused services are created and maintained; and

Whereas many students across the country have paid millions of dollars in levies to help fund student services and student centres but in many cases continue to have little or no democratic control over these student-funded spaces; and

Whereas it is the role of students' unions to act as representative agents for the best interest of students on their respective campuses today and in the future; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy motion be adopted:

### **Student Ownership of Campus Student Centres**

#### **Preamble**

On many campuses, students have responded to the lack of available student space for clubs, services, and events by collecting separate student levies to fund the construction, development and operation of campus student centres. As such, campus student centres can provide a nexus for student life on campus and added value to the student experience on a given campus. For that reason, many college and university administrations have attempted to take an active role in supporting the construction of campus student centres in order to ensure that they maintain some degree of administrative control over these student-funded buildings and related services once operational.

Across the country, a wide a range of ownership and administrative models for campus student centres have been developed. One such model includes the creation of a third-party corporation that is not wholly owned and operated by students' unions to take over the management of the student campus centre. In some cases, these corporations begin to act as "shadow" students' unions, providing services that were previously offered through campus students' unions and thereby reducing the relevance and responsiveness of campus students' unions to their members.

#### **Policy**

The Federation supports campus student centres that:

- promote campus student life;
- promote the visibility and profile of campus students' unions;
- provide space for student clubs, groups, and services;
- are wholly owned and operated by campus students' unions; and
- maintain students' union autonomy over governance, structure, space allocation, and programming.

The Federation opposes the creation of campus student centres that:

- are owned and operated by private, for-profit companies;
- remove or replace the general operations or services of campus students' unions;
- place control in the hands of campus administrations or third party corporations that are not wholly owned and operated by campus students' unions.

### **NESR-1**

#### **MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 78/Local 11

Be it resolved that the wording "maintain students' union autonomy over governance, structure, space allocation, and programming" be amended to read "maintain students' union autonomy over governance, structure, space allocation, programming and naming-rights" in the policy proposed in Motion-2005/05:023.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:025) with the subsequent amendment (NESR-2):

### **2005/05:025**

#### **MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY**

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas post-secondary institutions are increasingly turning towards private sponsorship and corporate funding partnerships to build new buildings and to improve existing facilities; and

Whereas on most university and college campuses buildings, auditoriums, classrooms, benches, and elevators now bear the name of corporate entities or private donors; and

Whereas students need to play a role in working to limit the corporate and private presence on, and control of, our campuses; and

Whereas given the extent that public institutions are engaging in private fundraising, specifically through benefactor naming rights, it is important that students work to ensure that

## NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 3

47<sup>th</sup> Semi-annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students  
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there is student input over the development of naming policies and the allocation of naming rights; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

### **Institutional Naming Rights**

#### **Preamble**

Systemic underfunding of Canadian college and university campuses has forced many public post-secondary education institutions to turn to private sponsorship and corporate funding partnerships to finance the construction of new academic programs, and buildings and to improve existing facilities. Increasingly, buildings, auditoriums, class rooms, programmes, departments and other campus sites now bear plaques proclaiming the names of various corporate sponsors or private donors. These benefactor names are, in many cases, replacing the names of prominent academics and community members that served as reminders of the institution's history, academic mission and community orientation. In addition, benefactor names serve to entrench a culture of commercialisation on campus and reflect the privatisation of public institutions.

#### **Policy**

The Federation supports campus building, space, and academic unit naming policies that:

- reflect the academic mandate and broader social mission of the institution;
- are determined by academic bodies within that institution where there is guaranteed participation from duly elected representatives of students, faculty, and staff; and
- ensure that individual naming decisions are made by similarly representative academic bodies.

The Federation opposes campus building, space naming, and academic unit naming policies that:

- enshrine benefactor naming rights;
- undermine the academic mandate and broader social mission of the institution;
- exclude duly elected representatives of students, faculty and staff from the naming process; and
- allow additional conditions or influence to accompany naming rights.

### **NESR-2**

#### **MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 5/Local 98

Be it resolved that the first part of the policy proposed in Motion-2005/05:025 be amended to include:

- recognises the public contributions to post-secondary education."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:027):

#### **2005/05:027 MOTION**

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas post-secondary institutions are not just academic sites of learning, teaching, and research but are also living and meeting places; and

Whereas Canadian student populations are increasingly culturally, religiously, and ethnically diverse; and

Whereas university and college administrations have a responsibility to provide resources and support for the religious and cultural needs of all students; therefore

Be it resolved that the current policy under the heading "Religious Freedom" be given the subtitle "Religious/Spiritual Holidays".

Be it further resolved that the policy entitled "Religious Freedom" be amended to include the following subsection:

#### **Campus Prayer Space**

The Federation supports the right of students to have access to multi-faith prayer space on campus that is stable, accessible, adequate, and respectful to the religious needs of all students.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:033):

#### **2005/05:033 MOTION**

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas Federation members understand the importance of working together to collectively defend student rights; and

Whereas the Federation has adopted and taken a strong stance on the illegal and immoral human rights abuses of students and community members both locally and internationally; and

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Whereas students should choose to allocate purchasing dollars ethically in order to promote worker's rights, human rights, and social justice; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

### **Ethical Purchasing**

The Federation supports:

- joining and working with the Workers Rights Consortium to ensure effective implementation of Code of Conducts on apparel, textile and swag purchasing;
- the purchase of apparel, textiles, and promotional items that are produced by companies and subcontractors that uphold international labour standards in workplaces, promote workers' rights and their right to initiate unionisation drives;
- the purchase of apparel, textiles and promotional items that are produced by companies and subcontractors that promote labour practices that are fair, equitable, free of harassment and discrimination, and create healthy work environment for the workers.

The Federation opposes the purchase of apparel and promotional items that:

- are made using sweatshop labour or under unfair or forced labour conditions;
- are produced by a company or a sub-contractor that has been identified by the Workers' Rights Consortium to violate international labour standards; and
- are produced by private corporations who have a proven record of compromising labour standards, workplace safety or worker rights in order to promote increased profit.

## **ELECTORAL REPORT**

**May 2005 National General Meeting**

### **Chief Electoral Officers**

Christine Bourque, Fieldworker – Ontario

Ashkon Hashemi, Internal Coordinator – Ontario

### **1. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE PROVINCIAL REPRESENTATIVE ELECTIONS**

#### **a. Alberta Representative**

##### **2005/05:ER-01 MOTION**

Local 42/Local 21

Be it resolved that Jennifer Reid (Local 21) be ratified as the Alberta Representative for the 2005-2006 term.

#### **b. New Brunswick Representative**

##### **2005/05:ER-02 MOTION**

Local 67/Local 51

Be it resolved that Vicky Landry (Local 51) be ratified as the New Brunswick Representative for the 2005-2006 term.

#### **c. Prince Edward Island Representative**

##### **2005/05:ER-03 MOTION**

Local 70/Local 51

Be it resolved that Syed Faiz Ahmed (Local 70) be ratified as the Prince Edward Island Representative for the 2005-2006 term.

#### **d. Saskatchewan Representative**

##### **2005/05:ER-04 MOTION**

Local 101/Local 9

Be it resolved that Gavin Gardiner (Local 17) be ratified as the Saskatchewan Representative for the 2005-2006 term.

### **2. ELECTION OF CONSTITUENCY GROUP AND CAUCUSES REPRESENTATIVE S**

#### **a. Students of Colour Representative**

##### **2005/05:ER-05 MOTION**

Local 18/Local 68

Be it resolved that Omari Mason (Local 68) be ratified as the Students of Colour Representative for the 2006-2006 term.

#### **b. Francophone Students Representative**

##### **2005/05:ER-06 MOTION**

Local 88/Local 38

Be it resolved that Katherine Boushel (Local 91) be ratified as the Francophone Students Representative for the 2005-2006 term.

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**c. Graduate Students Representative**

**2004/05:ER-07 MOTION**

Local 94/Local 79

Be it resolved that Phil Robinson (Local 78) be ratified as the Graduate Students Representative for the 2005-2006 term.

**d. Women's Representative**

**2004/05:ER-08 MOTION**

Local 25/Local 61

Be it resolved that Sarah Amyot (Local 8) be ratified as the Women's Representative for the 2005-2006 term.



## REPORT

### National Education and Student Rights Committee

May 2005 National General Meeting

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##### Caucus Representatives

Caucus of College and Institute Associations  
Caucus of Large Institute Associations  
National Aboriginal Caucus  
National Graduate Caucus  
Caucus of Small University Associations

##### Provincial Representatives

Alberta  
British Columbia  
Manitoba  
New Brunswick  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
Nova Scotia  
Ontario  
Prince Edward Island  
Québec  
Saskatchewan

##### Constituency Group Representatives

Student Artists Constituency Group  
Students of Colour Constituency Group  
Students with Disabilities Constituency Group  
Francophone Students Constituency Group  
International Students Constituency Group  
Mature and Part-time Students Constituency Group  
Queer Constituency Group  
Women's Constituency Group

##### Committee Coordinators

National Deputy Chairperson  
Graduate Student Representative

##### Committee Staff

Organiser, Health Plan  
Researcher

##### Observers

Delegates  
National Graduate Caucus Chairperson

Ben West & Sam Wyllie  
Brian Dickson, Chad Griffiths & Estefania Toledo  
Gary Dawson-Quatelli, Jarita Greyeyes & Josh Mason  
Nancy Dawe & Aaron Keeler  
Adam Hollett & Luke Norton

Concetta Zurzolo  
Loren Husband, Kelly Muir & John Ridsdale  
Mitch Obach & Kate Sjoberg  
Mike Couturier  
Bill Elson  
Chris Parsons  
Riccardo Filippone, Lyndon George & Simon Kiss  
Scott Thomas  
Adriana Decker, Heather Fussell & Sarah Salamoun  
Jonathan Anuk, Sarah Connor & Shawn Fraser

Bethany Riordan-Butterworth  
Nina Atwal, Ram Sivapalan & Nazareth Yirgalem  
Chris Colby  
Jean-Daniel Boulet & Patrick Imbeau  
vacant  
Dan Roffey  
Denise Hammond  
Della Greco, Jayme Hadikin & Samantha Syvret

Angela Regnier  
Phil Robinson

Joel Duff  
Michael Conlon

May Freeborn & Lindsay Parker  
Kelly Holloway

#### 1. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:023) with the subsequent amendment (NESR-1):

##### 2005/05:023 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas it is important that students' unions maintain an independent relationship and voice from their college or university administrators and that students' unions work to maintain

## **PAGE 2 – NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE REPORT**

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student controlled space on campuses to ensure student-run and student-focused services are created and maintained; and

Whereas many students across the country have paid millions of dollars in levies to help fund student services and student centres but in many cases continue to have little or no democratic control over these student-funded spaces; and

Whereas it is the role of students' unions to act as representative agents for the best interest of students on their respective campuses today and in the future; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy motion be adopted:

### **Student Ownership of Campus Student Centres**

#### **Preamble**

On many campuses, students have responded to the lack of available student space for clubs, services, and events by collecting separate student levies to fund the construction, development and operation of campus student centres. As such, campus student centres can provide a nexus for student life on campus and added value to the student experience on a given campus. For that reason, many college and university administrations have attempted to take an active role in supporting the construction of campus student centres in order to ensure that they maintain some degree of administrative control over these student-funded buildings and related services once operational.

Across the country, a wide a range of ownership and administrative models for campus student centres have been developed. One such model includes the creation of a third-party corporation that is not wholly owned and operated by students' unions to take over the management of the student campus centre. In some cases, these corporations begin to act as "shadow" students' unions, providing services that were previously offered through campus students' unions and thereby reducing the relevance and responsiveness of campus students' unions to their members.

#### **Policy**

The Federation supports campus student centres that:

- promote campus student life;
- promote the visibility and profile of campus students' unions;
- provide space for student clubs, groups, and services;
- are wholly owned and operated by campus students' unions; and
- maintain students' union autonomy over governance, structure, space allocation, and programming.

The Federation opposes the creation of campus student centres that:

- are owned and operated by private, for-profit companies;
- remove or replace the general operations or services of campus students' unions;
- place control in the hands of campus administrations or third party corporations that are not wholly owned and operated by campus students' unions.

### **NESR-1**

#### **MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 78/Local 11

Be it resolved that the wording "maintain students' union autonomy over governance, structure, space allocation, and programming" be amended to read "maintain students' union autonomy over governance, structure, space allocation, programming and naming-rights" in the policy proposed in Motion-2005/05:023.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:025) with the subsequent amendment (NESR-2):

### **2005/05:025 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY**

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas post-secondary institutions are increasingly turning towards private sponsorship and corporate funding partnerships to build new buildings and to improve existing facilities; and

Whereas on most university and college campuses buildings, auditoriums, classrooms, benches, and elevators now bear the name of corporate entities or private donors; and

Whereas students need to play a role in working to limit the corporate and private presence on, and control of, our campuses; and

Whereas given the extent that public institutions are engaging in private fundraising, specifically through benefactor naming rights, it is important that students work to ensure that

there is student input over the development of naming policies and the allocation of naming rights; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

**Institutional Naming Rights**

**Preamble**

Systemic underfunding of Canadian college and university campuses has forced many public post-secondary education institutions to turn to private sponsorship and corporate funding partnerships to finance the construction of new academic programs, and buildings and to improve existing facilities. Increasingly, buildings, auditoriums, class rooms, programmes, departments and other campus sites now bear plaques proclaiming the names of various corporate sponsors or private donors. These benefactor names are, in many cases, replacing the names of prominent academics and community members that served as reminders of the institution's history, academic mission and community orientation. In addition, benefactor names serve to entrench a culture of commercialisation on campus and reflect the privatisation of public institutions.

**Policy**

The Federation supports campus building, space, and academic unit naming policies that:

- reflect the academic mandate and broader social mission of the institution;
- are determined by academic bodies within that institution where there is guaranteed participation from duly elected representatives of students, faculty, and staff; and
- ensure that individual naming decisions are made by similarly representative academic bodies.

The Federation opposes campus building, space naming, and academic unit naming policies that:

- enshrine benefactor naming rights;
- undermine the academic mandate and broader social mission of the institution;
- exclude duly elected representatives of students, faculty and staff from the naming process; and
- allow additional conditions or influence to accompany naming rights.

**NESR-2**

**MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 5/Local 98

Be it resolved that the first part of the policy proposed in Motion-2005/05:025 be amended to include:

- recognises the public contributions to post-secondary education."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:027):

**2005/05:027 MOTION**

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas post-secondary institutions are not just academic sites of learning, teaching, and research but are also living and meeting places; and

Whereas Canadian student populations are increasingly culturally, religiously, and ethnically diverse; and

Whereas university and college administrations have a responsibility to provide resources and support for the religious and cultural needs of all students; therefore

Be it resolved that the current policy under the heading "Religious Freedom" be given the subtitle "Religious/Spiritual Holidays".

Be it further resolved that the policy entitled "Religious Freedom" be amended to include the following subsection:

**Campus Prayer Space**

The Federation supports the right of students to have access to multi-faith prayer space on campus that is stable, accessible, adequate, and respectful to the religious needs of all students.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:033):

**2005/05:033 MOTION**

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas Federation members understand the importance of working together to collectively defend student rights; and

Whereas the Federation has adopted and taken a strong stance on the illegal and immoral human rights abuses of students and community members both locally and internationally; and

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Whereas students should choose to allocate purchasing dollars ethically in order to promote worker's rights, human rights, and social justice; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

### **Ethical Purchasing**

The Federation supports:

- joining and working with the Workers Rights Consortium to ensure effective implementation of Code of Conducts on apparel, textile and swag purchasing;
- the purchase of apparel, textiles, and promotional items that are produced by companies and subcontractors that uphold international labour standards in workplaces, promote workers' rights and their right to initiate unionisation drives;
- the purchase of apparel, textiles and promotional items that are produced by companies and subcontractors that promote labour practices that are fair, equitable, free of harassment and discrimination, and create healthy work environment for the workers.

The Federation opposes the purchase of apparel and promotional items that:

- are made using sweatshop labour or under unfair or forced labour conditions;
- are produced by a company or a sub-contractor that has been identified by the Workers' Rights Consortium to violate international labour standards; and
- are produced by private corporations who have a proven record of compromising labour standards, workplace safety or worker rights in order to promote increased profit.

## REPORT

Organisational Development Committee  
May 2005 National General Meeting

### Committee Composition

#### Caucus Representatives

Caucus of College and Institute Associations  
Caucus of Large Institute Associations  
National Aboriginal Caucus  
National Graduate Caucus  
Caucus of Small University Associations

#### Provincial Representatives

Alberta  
British Columbia  
Manitoba  
New Brunswick  
Newfoundland and Labrador  
Nova Scotia  
Ontario  
Prince Edward Island  
Québec  
Saskatchewan

#### Constituency Group Representatives

Student Artists' Constituency Group  
Students of Colour Constituency Group  
Students with Disabilities Constituency Group  
Francophone Students' Constituency Group  
International Students' Constituency Group  
Mature and Part-time Students' Constituency Group  
Queer Constituency Group  
Women's Constituency Group

#### Committee Coordinators

BC Representative  
Ontario Representative

#### Committee Staff

Health Plan Coordinator  
Internal Coordinator  
Organiser – British Columbia  
Organiser – Ontario

Jagmaan Dhaliwal, Dustin Grof & Joey Hansen  
Jeff LaPorte, Carole Saab & Shamini Selvaratnam  
Bobbie-Joe Delorme, Joe Kruger & Andrea Trudeau  
Katy Modaresi & Carolyn Shimmin  
Catherine Dickinson

Melanee Thomas  
Valentine Crawford, Ryan Lam & Dave Westmacott  
Amanda Aziz & Stacy Senkbeil  
Vacant  
Jessica Magalios & Jody Martin  
Dave Boutilier  
Paul Bretscher, Omari Mason & Ayesha Williams  
Elmabrok Masaoud  
Tim McSorley & Mohamed Shuriye  
Matthew Dunn, Gavin Gardiner & Victor Thomas

James Bowen & Rachel Gotthilf  
Rose Da Costa, Zahra Habib & Rob Nagai  
Margaret Forsey & Mathew Klus  
Kim Dull & Katherine Giroux-Bougard  
Clement Apaak & Alam Ashraf  
Steven Beasley & Susan Farmer  
Tony Kao & Garth Yule  
Liz Diaz, Monique Ferdinand & Tiffany Kalanj

Scott Payne  
Alex Dodger

Tom Rowles  
Lucy Watson  
Michael Gardiner  
Christine Bourque

### 1. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:088):

#### 2004/11:088 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas sharing locals, campaign activities, campaign ideas, and campaign progress quickly would be beneficial to all locals; and

Whereas Federation locals are constantly attempting to come up with new means of sharing gained knowledge; and

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Whereas to increase communication between locals, executive, council, and membership is one of the core purposes for the founding of the Federation; and

Whereas member locals are proud of what they have accomplished and what the Federation is accomplishing; and

Whereas more students will have access to the national reports and the progress of the Federation and Federation locals if they were on the Internet; therefore

Be it resolved that from now onward National Executive Reports be posted on the national Federation website.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:015):

### **2005/05:015 MOTION**

Local 61/Local 68

Whereas prospective membership is described in Bylaw I as a "trial membership of limited duration"; and

Whereas prospective membership exists in order to provide an opportunity for a students' union to try membership before making a decision on full membership; and

Whereas in order to thoroughly and adequately try membership a students' union should fully participate in the campaigns, use the services and participate in the decision-making structures; and

Whereas currently Bylaw I.2.b.viii states that "a prospective members association must hold a referendum on full membership in the Federation, in accordance with Section 5 of this Bylaw, within five (5) months following its acceptance as a prospective member unless an extension is granted by the National Executive of the Federation"; and

Whereas five months provides insufficient time to adequately try membership, especially if trial membership is granted at a November national general meeting; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw I.2.b.viii be amended to read:

"A prospective members association must hold a referendum on full membership in the Federation, in accordance with Section 5 of this Bylaw, within twelve (12) months following its acceptance as a prospective member unless an extension is granted by the National Executive of the Federation".

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:017):

### **2005/05:017 MOTION**

Local 61/Local 68

Whereas Standing Resolution 1, General Meeting Standing Committees states that the National Education and Student Rights Committee "shall review and make amendments to closing plenary on proposed amendments to the issues policy of the Federation, as proposed by Committee members and member locals on the plenary floor"; and

Whereas the current name of the committee does not clearly describe the role of the committee; and

Whereas this lack of clarity can lead to confusion amongst delegates at the general meeting; therefore

Be it resolved that the National Education and Student Rights Committee be renamed the "Policy Review and Development Committee" in all applicable Bylaws, Standing Resolutions, and Policies.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:019):

### **2005/05:019 MOTION**

Local 61/Local 68

Whereas review and discussion of Federation services, such as the annual Handbook project, Students' Union Directory, National Student Health Network, Federation discount project, on-line housing service, Student Work Abroad Program (SWAP) and Canadian Universities Travel Service (CUTS), is the responsibility of the Organisational Development Committee; and

Whereas the current name of the committee does not clearly describe the role of the committee; and

Whereas this can lead to confusion amongst delegates at the general meeting; therefore

## **ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 3**

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Be it resolved that the Organisational Development Committee be renamed the "Organisational and Services Development Committee" in all applicable Bylaws, Standing Resolutions, and Policies; and

Be it further resolved that references to "programmes" be replaced with "services" in the terms of reference for the committee.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:021):

### **2005/05:021 MOTION**

Local 61/Local 100

Whereas Standing Resolution 23, Provincial Allocations, was intended to establish financial allocations from the national budget for provincial components in provinces in which the Federation does not directly employ Federation staff; and

Whereas Standing Resolution 23 currently sets out allocations for the British Columbia, Newfoundland and Labrador, Ontario, Québec, and Saskatchewan Components; and

Whereas subsequent to the adoption of Standing Resolution 23 the Federation established nationally-funded employee positions in the province of Newfoundland and Labrador and in the region of Alberta and Saskatchewan; and

Whereas the funds currently being allocated to fund these employee positions exceeds the amount listed in the allocation; therefore

Be it resolved that Section 2, Newfoundland and Labrador Component Allocation, and Section 5, Saskatchewan Component Allocation, in Standing Resolution 23 be deleted.





## REPORT

### Campaigns and Government Relations Forum

May 2005 National General Meeting

#### Forum Composition

##### Member Local Representatives

Local 01 Carleton University Students' Association  
 Local 03 University of British Columbia Students' Union-Okanagan  
 Local 05 Capilano Students' Union  
 Local 07 Student Union of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design  
 Local 08 University of Winnipeg Students' Association  
 Local 09 University of Regina Students' Union  
 Local 11 University of King's College Students' Union  
 Local 13 College of New Caledonia Student Association  
 Local 17 University of Saskatchewan Students' Union  
 Local 18 Douglas Students' Union  
 Local 19 University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union  
 Local 20 Nipissing University Student Union  
 Local 23 Simon Fraser Student Society  
 Local 24 Ryerson Students' Union  
 Local 25 Ontario College of Art and Design Student Union  
 Local 26 Kwantlen Student Association  
 Local 27 Queen's University Society of Graduate and Professional Students  
 Local 28 Atkinson Students' Association  
  
 Local 32 Lakehead University Student Union  
 Local 33 Emily Carr Students' Union  
 Local 34 Mount St. Vincent University Students' Union  
  
 Local 35 Memorial University of Newfoundland Students' Union  
 Local 36 Grenfell College Student Union  
 Local 37 Brandon University Students' Union  
 Local 38 Assoc. des étudiant(e)s du Collège universitaire de Saint Boniface  
 Local 44 University of Victoria Students' Society  
 Local 45 Marine Institute Students' Union  
 Local 46 College of the North Atlantic Students' Association  
  
 Local 48 University of Windsor Graduate Students Society  
 Local 49 University of Windsor Students' Alliance  
 Local 51 Association générale des étudiants et étudiantes de l'Universitaire de Moncton campus d'Edmundston  
 Local 53 Okanagan College Students' Union  
 Local 54 University of Guelph Central Student Association  
  
 Local 61 Malaspina Students' Union  
 Local 69 Association générale des étudiants de l'Université Sainte-Anne  
 Local 70 University of Prince Edward Island Graduate Student Association  
 Local 71 Trent Central Student Association  
 Local 72 North Island Students' Association  
 Local 75 Camosun College Student Society  
 Local 78 Carleton University Graduate Students' Association  
 Local 83 Concordia University Graduate Students' Association

Erin Stevens  
 Starleigh Grass  
 Mariposa Dumont & Christine Ellis  
 Greg Denton & Lyndall Musselman  
 Mathew Gagné  
 Hillary Aitken  
 Dave Jerome  
 Justin Simon  
 Michael Kowalsky  
 Yasmin Irani & Heidi Taylor  
 Gina Turbani  
 Tom Condotta  
 Erica Halpern  
 Nora Loreto  
 Erin Jacobson  
 Jamsheed Kahn  
 Michael Rosenstock  
 Katie Ellul, Diana Jung & Lulwa Saffarini  
 Adam Krupper  
 Sheldon Lawlor  
 Chantal Brushett & Shalen Hutchings  
 Cletus Flaherty & Hans Rollmann  
 Jennifer Brown  
 Jan Ek  
 Solange Buissé  
 Penny Beames  
 Lisa Guest  
 Vicki Fitzgerald, Michael Hickey & Raymond O'Brien  
 Shah Chandon & Lena Mangoff  
 David McGinlay  
  
 Vicky Landry  
 Danielle Lefebvre  
 Hannah Draper, Scott Gilbert & Luke Weiler  
 Kate Rycroft  
 Allison Lamey  
 Faiz Ahmed  
 Emily Penny  
 Liz Brooks  
 Derek Madson  
 Laura Haylock & Liam Lynch  
 Siân Madoc-Jones

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Local 84 York University Graduate Students' Association	Eric Newstadt & Serife Tekin
Local 89 University of Victoria Graduate Students' Society	Erica Halpern
Local 91 Concordia Student Union	Katherine Boushel
Local 92 Student Association of George Brown College	Vanessa Archer
Local 94 University of Ottawa Graduate Students' Association	Sascha Maicher
Local 95 Cape Breton University Students' Union	T.K. Manyimo
Local 96 University of Manitoba Graduate Students' Association	Meghan Gallant
Local 97 Association of Part-Time Undergraduate Students of the U. of Toronto	Murphy Browne
Local 98 University of Toronto Students' Administrative Council	Jen Hassum
Local 99 Scarborough Campus Students' Union	Rob Wulkan
Local 100 Graduate Students' Union of the Memorial University of Newfoundland	Leisha Sagan
Local 101 University of Saskatchewan Graduate Students' Association	Tasha Hubbard
Local Association for Laurentian Part-Time Students	Pierrette Gagnon & Ruth Szalay
Local University of Manitoba Students' Union	Cathy Van De Kerckhove

### Observers

British Columbia Chairperson  
Fédération étudiante universitaire du Québec Representatives

Lisa McLeod  
Guillaume Lavoie, François Vincent &  
Philippe-Olivier Giroux

### Coordinators

Manitoba Representative  
National Chairperson

Sarah Amyot  
George Soule

### Staff

Campaigns and Government Relations Coordinator  
Campaigns and Government Relations Coordinator – Ontario  
Organiser – British Columbia  
Organiser – Newfoundland and Labrador  
Researcher – British Columbia

Ian Boyko  
Pam Frache  
Summer McFadyen  
Jen Anthony  
Nathan Allen

## 1. ADOPTION OF CAMPAIGNS PLAN

### CMP-1

#### MOTION

Local 24/Local 46

Be it resolved that the 2005-2006 campaigns strategy be adopted.

### CMP-2

#### MOTION

Local 84/Local 19

Be it resolved that an additional component of the Federal Election Strategy, with the title: *End the Commercialisation of Education*, be developed; and

Be it further resolved that the additional component address the following issues:

- open access and copyright;
- whistleblower legislation; and
- the inclusion of universities under access to information legislation; and

Be it further resolved that it be presented for consideration at the November 2005 national general meeting.

## 2. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:029) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-3):

### 2005/05:029 MOTION

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas post-secondary institutions are not just academic sites of learning, teaching, and research, but they are also living and meeting places; and

## **CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT – PAGE 3**

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Whereas Canadian student populations are increasingly culturally, religiously, and ethnically diverse; and

Whereas university and college administrations have a responsibility to provide resources and support for the religious and cultural needs of all students; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to actively assist those members who are part of religious or cultural campus clubs and groups in lobbying for the creation of accessible and suitable multi-faith prayer spaces on campus where no such facilities currently exist.

### **CMP-3**

#### **MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 49/Local 28

Be it resolved that Motion-2005/05:029 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to actively assist those members who are part of religious or cultural campus clubs and groups in lobbying for the creation of accessible, suitable, and stable multi-faith prayer spaces on campus where no such facilities currently exist."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:031) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-4):

### **2005/05:031 MOTION**

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas students' unions and post-secondary institutions across the country purchase thousands of dollars in apparel and promotional items each year for students on their campuses and this apparel is often used to promote either the students' union or the institution; and

Whereas it is in the interests of students' unions and their respective institutions to purchase goods and services from responsible manufacturers that provide quality products and services at competitive prices; and

Whereas there are many companies in the garment, apparel, and promotional industry that have faced numerous incidents and documented reports of workers' rights abuses and sweatshop conditions such as poverty wages, excessive work hours, discrimination, abuse, and harassment, child and forced labour, and failure to provide the minimum statutory benefits for workers; and

Whereas sweatshop abuses flourish when the conditions of workers are hidden, kept private and where information on employment conditions is not made available to consumers, including individual students' unions and post-secondary institutions; and

Whereas students on various campuses throughout the United States and Canada have taken strong stances promoting worker's rights and ethical purchasing policies and in many cases they have successfully campaigned to pressure their institutions to adopt effective codes of conduct that impose apparel purchasing policies against products produced in sweatshop and illegal conditions; and

Whereas withholding student and institutional dollars from unethical apparel, garment, and promotional item companies is an effective way to exert pressure on the industry to reform hiring conditions and eliminate sweatshop practices; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to adopt "no sweat" purchasing policies for their respective students' unions and to make a firm commitment to purchase "sweat-free" apparel and goods wherever possible, with the goal of having such policy take effect prior to purchasing promotional items and clothing for the Fall 2005 orientation; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to adopt "anti-sweatshop" campaigns to pressure their respective post-secondary institutions to join the 13 other Canadian post-secondary institutions in adopting codes of conduct or ethical purchasing policies against sweatshop made goods and that these campaign efforts be aimed at generating awareness and wide-spread public support and escalating pressure on institutional administrations using such lobbying tactics as petitions, letter-writing, sweatshop fashion shows and sit-ins, as necessary; and

Be it further resolved that anti-sweatshop campaign materials be produced and/or distributed to member locals to assist with local organising efforts.

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### **CMP-4**

#### **MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 1/Local 18

Be it resolved that Motion-2005/05:031 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to adopt 'no sweat' and 'justice' purchasing policies for their respective students' unions and to make a firm commitment to purchase 'sweat-free' and 'justice' apparel and goods wherever possible, with the goal of having such policy take effect prior to purchasing promotional items and clothing for the Fall 2005 orientation;

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to incorporate recognition of the over-representation of women in the sweatshop industry and the disproportionately high risk of sexual abuse and assault these women face;

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to adopt "anti-sweatshop" and "justice" campaigns to pressure their respective post-secondary institutions to join the 13 other Canadian post-secondary institutions that have already adopted codes of conduct or ethical purchasing policies against sweatshop made goods and that these campaign efforts be aimed at generating awareness and wide-spread public support and escalating pressure on institutional administrations using such lobbying tactics as petitions, letter-writing, sweatshop fashion shows and sit-ins, as necessary; and

Be it further resolved that anti-sweatshop campaign materials be produced and/or distributed to member locals to assist with local organising efforts."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:035):

### **2005/05:035 MOTION**

Local 24/Local 68

Whereas many students face additional financial barriers that are not directly related to educational fees, such as transit, books, housing and other living expenses; and

Whereas campus student residence spaces are often too expensive or too limited to accommodate all students and, therefore, many students are forced to commute to campus in order to save on housing costs; and

Whereas the Federation has been successful in bringing students together to realise savings through bulk-purchasing programmes and services such as the common handbook, Studentsaver and the National Student Health Network, all of which have served to directly save money for students and students' unions; and

Whereas the Federation has already successfully lobbied for international and domestic student travel discounts on VIA Rail, Air Canada and Greyhound Bus Lines, available through the International Student Identity Card (ISIC); and

Whereas the Federation has established policy and practice that supports and encourages members to utilise and support publicly-run services; and

Whereas several students' unions across the country have successfully negotiated student discounts on municipal and regional transit systems; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to collaborate with other member locals and non-member campus students' unions in their respective regions to develop a transit campaign and to lobby for discounted municipal and regional student passes for public transit systems; and

Be it further resolved that member locals that have successfully negotiated similar discount passes with public transit systems be encouraged to share their experiences and resources to assist other member locals to obtain transit discounts for students on other campuses and in other regions.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:037):

### **2005/05:037 MOTION**

Local 8/Local 68

Whereas the Federation organises the "Where's the Justice?" campaign in support of Aboriginal peoples' rights; and

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Whereas Aboriginal women's rights should be of particular concern when it comes to human rights in Canada; and

Whereas according to the Stolen Sisters campaign Indigenous women in Canada between the ages of 25 and 44, with status under the Indian Act, are five times more likely than all other women of the same age to die as the result of violence; and

Whereas the purpose of Stolen Sisters, to call on all levels of government to work closely and urgently with Indigenous peoples' organisations, and Indigenous women in particular, to institute plans of action to stop violence against Indigenous women reflects the spirit of the "Where's the Justice?" campaign; and

Whereas more information about the Stolen Sisters campaign is available on the Internet at [www.amnesty.ca/stolensisters/index.php](http://www.amnesty.ca/stolensisters/index.php); therefore

Be it resolved that the Stolen Sisters campaign be endorsed and incorporated into the "Where's the Justice?" campaign;

Be it further resolved that materials relating to the campaign be distributed to member locals and provincial offices; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to work with relevant groups in their community, to support and mobilise for the Stolen Sisters campaign.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:039) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-5):

### **2005/05:039 MOTION**

Local 38/Local 68

Whereas little research has been done on funding for minority-language post-secondary education; and

Whereas funding for minority-language post-secondary institutions is provided through different levels of government and a number of distinct ministries; and

Whereas to ensure student representation within the ministries that fund their education work must be undertaken; therefore

Be it resolved that national research on funding for minority-language post-secondary education be undertaken.

### **CMP-5**

#### **MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 49/Local 38

Be it resolved that Motion-2005/05:039 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that national research on federal funding for official minority-language post-secondary education be undertaken; and

Be it further resolved that the research include an analysis of federal funding available from Heritage Canada."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:041):

### **2005/05:041 MOTION**

Local 38/Local 68

Whereas the Federation recognises a person's right to education and services in his or her first language; and

Whereas the Federation recognises as an injustice the fact that Anglophones in Canada have fewer barriers to overcome than non-Anglophones with regard to access to education and services in their first language; and

Whereas it is essential that minorities have access to post-secondary education, for social, cultural and economic reasons, as well as to prevent students from turning their backs on their culture; and

Whereas little research has been done on students who study in the language of the minority; therefore

Be it resolved that research on minority-language education be undertaken; and

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Be it further resolved that the research focus on, among other things, program availability, accessible teaching tools, university research possibilities in the institutions, and provide an analysis of the direct effects of these factors on students.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:043) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-6):

### **2005/05:043 MOTION**

Local 98/Local 68

Whereas on the 23rd of June 1985 a bomb blew up in the Narita Airport, Japan killing two baggage handlers and 55 minutes later a second bomb blew up on Air India Flight 182 killing 329 people; and

Whereas it has been proven that the bombs originated from Vancouver; and

Whereas the majority of the victims were Canadian and of South Asian descent who were travelling to India to visit their loved ones; and

Whereas 80 children under the age of twelve were killed as were 20 families; and

Whereas there is clear evidence that the government of India had warned then-Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney about an impending attack on the aviation industry; and

Whereas the Canadian government took no precautionary measures; and

Whereas the Canadian Security and Intelligence Service destroyed 150 hours of surveillance tapes without transcribing them; and

Whereas the Royal Canadian Mounted Police failed to engage in 24 hour surveillance of one of the prime suspects; and

Whereas 20 years later many questions remain unanswered in the largest case of mass murder involving Canadians; and

Whereas these facts have given rise to allegations against the Canadian justice system of racism and deferential treatment of victims based on their ethnicity or place of origin; and

Whereas a public inquiry would assist in answering such questions and help to bring about progressive improvements in the Canadian intelligence and justice systems; therefore

Be it resolved that a letter be written to Prime Minister Paul Martin calling for a public inquiry into the Air India Bombings and the conduct of the Canadian intelligence system; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write similar letters; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to collect signatures on the Air India Victims' Families Association petition; and

Be it further resolved that all relevant campaign materials be distributed to member locals as they become available.

### **CMP-6**

#### **MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 35/Local 75

Be it resolved that Motion-2005/05:043 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that a letter be written to Prime Minister Paul Martin calling for a public inquiry into the Air India bombings and the conduct of the Canadian intelligence system; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write similar letters."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:045) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-7):

### **2005/05:045 MOTION**

Local 34/Local 68

Whereas tuition fees in Nova Scotia have more than doubled in the past decade, making Nova Scotia's tuition fees the highest in the country; and

Whereas in December 2004 the universities in Nova Scotia signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Nova Scotia which caps tuition fee increases at 3.9% in each of the next three years, at which time average undergraduate tuition fees in Nova Scotia will exceed \$6700; and

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Whereas international students, dentistry students, medical students, and full-cost recovery students are not included in the tuition fee cap; and

Whereas Nova Scotian students were not consulted during the development process of the Memorandum of Understanding; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to send letters stating their discontent regarding the Nova Scotia Memorandum of Understanding; and

Be it further resolved that copies of the letters be sent to the Federation's Maritimes office.

### **CMP-7**

#### **MOTION TO AMEND**

Local 11/Local 23

Be it resolved that Motion-2005/05:047 be amended as follows:

"Be it resolved that a letter be written stating discontent with the Nova Scotia Memorandum of Understanding; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to send similar letters; and

Be it further resolved that copies of the letters be sent to the Federation's Maritimes office."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2005/05:047):

### **2005/05:047 MOTION**

Local 68/Local 44

Whereas the Canadian Millennium Scholarship Foundation was established in 1998 with an endowment of \$2.5 billion with the stated purpose of reducing student indebtedness;

Whereas then-Finance Minister Paul Martin promised that the Foundation would reduce student debt by \$3000 per student for those in need, but most students have seen virtually no debt reduction since the creation of the Foundation;

Whereas the Foundation also has a \$10 million research budget that has been used to campaign for higher tuition fees and student debt;

Whereas the Federation has expressed concerns with the secretive, informal bidding process that the Foundation employs to award research contracts, and has bestowed lucrative, "no bid" contracts to former Foundation employee Alex Usher;

Whereas the Foundation is not subject to public accountability standards and Canada's Auditor General has recently expressed concern that Foundations are sitting on billions of dollars of taxpayer money but are exempt from "value for dollar" audits that determine the effectiveness of spending decisions;

Whereas the Foundation has mysteriously found money for a new grants program but is taking an ad hoc approach to spending and as a result is continuing to distribute funds unequally between students in different provinces; and

Whereas the Foundation has already signed agreements with the Governments of Quebec and British Columbia, but has not yet approached the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador to initiate negotiations to create similar grants for students in this province, despite the fact that Newfoundland and Labrador students have the largest debts loads in Canada; therefore

Be it resolved that a letter be sent to the Millennium Scholarship Foundation demanding that negotiations be initiated with every province to create low-income grants for students.

## **3. MOTIONS DEVELOPED BY THE COMMITTEE**

### **CMP-8**

#### **MOTION**

Local 101/Local 46

Whereas student research in Aboriginal communities is increasing; and

Whereas respectful research processes strive to build a collaborative, participatory, and culturally reflective research environment for students, researchers, and communities; and

Whereas university and federal ethical research guidelines do not always reflect Aboriginal protocol; and

Whereas student researchers are not always aware of community concerns and the expectations of the use of Indigenous Knowledge; therefore

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**CMP-9**

Be it resolved that research be undertaken on respectful research practices and approaches in Aboriginal communities; and

Be it further resolved that a fact sheet be produced and circulated on respectful research practices on and with Aboriginal peoples and Indigenous Knowledge.

### **EMERGENCY MOTION**

Local 8/Local 37

Whereas the Government of Manitoba reduced tuition fees by 10% in September 2000 and has frozen tuition fees since that time; and

Whereas the provincial government has allowed individual faculties to increase tuition fees via referendum, in which those eligible to vote would not be affected by the increases; and

Whereas last month the Brandon University Board of Governors implemented an ancillary fee increase of \$412.50 and a registration fee increase of \$100, effective September 2005; and

Whereas the University of Manitoba Board of Governors plans to implement an ancillary fee increase of about \$400.00 at its May 17, 2005 meeting; and

Whereas the Vice President Finance and Administration of the University of Winnipeg stated that the University of Winnipeg is discussing implementing similar increases; and

Whereas the provincial government's argument that it is unable to stop ancillary fee increases because universities are autonomous is flawed because it ignores the government's responsibility to legislate the freeze and to ensure accessibility; and

Whereas the provincial government has so far failed to stop increases at Brandon University, and has taken no steps to prevent the proposed increase at the University of Manitoba; therefore

Be it resolved that a letter be written to the Government of Manitoba expressing support for the tuition fee freeze and opposition to ancillary fee increases, and urging the Government of Manitoba to stop or repeal the increases; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to write letters to the Government of Manitoba and to senior administrators and boards of governors/regents of Manitoba universities expressing support for the tuition fee freeze and opposition to ancillary fee increases, and urging the Government of Manitoba to stop or repeal the increases.

**NOTICE-1**

### **MOTION**

Local 54/Local 36

Whereas some U.S.-based multinational corporations have taken advantage of an environment in Colombia where paramilitaries and other illegal armed groups attack unions and their members attempting to organise and negotiate with such companies; and

Whereas this includes the Coca-Cola Co., whose Colombian bottlers have openly collaborated with paramilitaries in the torture, wrongful detention and murder of trade unionists from SINALTRAINAL, the National Union of Food Industry Workers, at Coca-Cola bottling plants in Colombia; and

Whereas the United Steelworkers of America and the International Labour Rights Fund have filed a lawsuit under the Alien Tort Claims Act against The Coca-Cola Co. and its Colombian bottlers charging that Coca-Cola bottlers contracted with or otherwise directed paramilitary security forces that utilised extreme violence and murdered, tortured, unlawfully detained or otherwise silenced trade union leaders; and

Whereas in January 2004, New York City Council member Hiram Monserrate led a delegation of labour, student and academic representatives on a 10-day fact finding tour in Colombia to investigate Coca-Cola's alleged human rights violations; and

Whereas the delegation's final report released in April 2004 concluded that Coca-Cola is complicit in human rights abuses of its workers in Colombia and its complicity is deepened by its repeated pattern of bringing criminal charges against union activists who have spoken out about the company collusion with paramilitaries; and

Whereas the Coca-Cola Co. refuses to support or participate in an independent investigation by legitimate human rights organisations of allegations of human rights abuses against workers at its bottling plants in Colombia; and



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Whereas Royal Bank of Canada board member J. Pedro Reinhard is on the Board of Directors of the Coca-Cola Co., and Chief Financial Officer and board member of Dow Chemical, both of which are involved in widespread environmental atrocities and abuses; therefore

Be it resolved that the call by the worldwide Campaign to Stop Killer Coke to ban the sale and distribution of all Coca-Cola products from all college and university campuses, until the Coca-Cola Co. ends its human rights abuses in Colombia, be supported; and

Be it further resolved that the call by the worldwide Campaign to Stop Killer Coke to remove J. Pedro Reinhard from the Board of Directors of the Royal Bank of Canada be supported.

### **NOTICE-2**

#### **MOTION**

Local 23/Local 89

Whereas Sudan's government and the pro-government Arab militias (Janjaweed) are accused of war crimes against the region's black African population, although the United Nations has stopped short of terming it a genocide, but human rights groups, the U.S. Congress and former U.S. Secretary of State Colin Powell say that genocide is occurring in Darfur; and

Whereas refugees from Darfur say that the Janjaweed militia rode and still ride into villages on horses and camels, slaughtering men, raping women and many women report being abducted by the Janjaweed and held as sex slaves for more than a week before being released; and

Whereas Prime Minister Paul Martin announced \$170 million in aid and 100 troops for Sudan's war-ravaged region of Darfur, and the money will be used to train and equip an African Union-led peacekeeping mission, while the soldiers will provide military expertise and take part in the peacekeeping mission; and

Whereas the United Nations says the world's worst humanitarian crisis has been unfolding in Sudan's western region of Darfur, where more than two million people are estimated to have fled their homes and at least 180,000 are thought to have died during the crisis; and

Whereas the UN warns that over the next 18 months, up to four million people may be affected by food shortages; and

Whereas after strong international pressure and the threat of sanctions, the government promised to disarm the Janjaweed but there is little evidence of this so far; therefore

Be it resolved that the "Save Darfur Campaign" started by the Vancouver-Darfur Committee of Simon Fraser University, aimed at raising awareness about the current humanitarian crisis unfolding in the African nation of Sudan, through talks, rallies and letter writing/postcard campaigns, and organising events to raise funds and solicit donations for a Darfur fund (to be set up to help victims of the Darfur crisis through recognised aid agencies or local organisations helping victims and refugees in Darfur and neighbouring Chad) be endorsed and supported; and

Be it further resolved that a letter be written to the Prime Minister of Canada encouraging him to keep exploring various avenues to help resolve the Darfur conflict; including working within the context of the United Nations, working with the African Union and with other world leaders to find an immediate and lasting solution to the Darfur crisis; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to adopt the "Save Darfur Campaign" started by the Vancouver-Darfur Committee of Simon Fraser University or initiate their own activities aimed at creating awareness about the Darfur crisis.



# CAMPAIGN GUIDE

## Grants Not Loans

### Background

In Canada, more than half of all post-secondary students require some financial assistance. Three-quarters of those receiving student loans believe they would be unable to participate in higher education without this assistance. A national system of needs-based grants would reduce daunting levels of student debt and improve access to universities and colleges.

In 1998, the federal government belatedly acknowledged the student debt crisis by creating the Millennium Scholarship Foundation (MSF). The Foundation was endowed with \$2.5 billion to disburse by 2009.

Regrettably, the Foundation has proven to be an ineffective public relations stunt, and under the guise of "research", a campaign machine that advocates for higher tuition fees and higher student debt.

As a result of the Foundation's politicised research project and inability to provide student financial assistance, *the Foundation must be wound down and its endowment used to fund a national system of needs-based grants.*

### Implementation

**Research:** The Federation will produce a fact sheet that outlines how a national system of grants would be funded and administered. The Federation will also continue to publicise the biased nature of the Millennium Scholarship Foundation's

research and communications efforts.

**Government Relations:** The Federation will lobby federal decision-makers to convert the MSF into a national system of needs-based grants. The Federation will also lobby for the augmentation of the federal low-income grant.

### National Awareness and Media:

The Federation will develop a comprehensive media strategy designed to highlight the inefficiencies and ineffectiveness of the current Canada Student Loan Program. The Federation will seek to publish research and opinion pieces in national publications.

### Membership Mobilisation:

The Federation will encourage member locals to continue to highlight the impact of student debt in their communities.

The Federation will investigate the possibility of hosting a national conference on student financial aid in order to, among other things, maintain a national dialogue about what must be done with the Millennium Scholarship Foundation.

In addition, the Federation will launch a national petition drive that will serve both to educate the membership and influence decision-makers.

**Coalition Work:** The Federation will continue to build widespread awareness among coalition partners about the importance of winding down the Millennium Scholarship Foundation in favour of grants.

### Campaign Goal

The Federation seeks the establishment of a national system of grants.

# GUIDE DES CAMPAGNES

## Un système national de bourses

### Objectifs de la campagne

La Fédération veut la création d'un système national de bourses pour remplacer le Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants.

### Information

Le Canada est l'un des trois pays industrialisés de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) qui n'ont pas un système national intégral de bourses d'études accordées en fonction du besoin. Presque tous les pays européens et sud-américains, ainsi que les États-Unis ont un programme de bourses. Au Canada, plus de la moitié des étudiantes et étudiants postsecondaires ont besoin d'une aide financière quelconque. Les trois-quarts de ceux ou de celles qui reçoivent des prêts étudiants pensent qu'ils ou elles ne pourraient pas poursuivre des études supérieures sans aide financière.

Un système national de bourses accordées selon le besoin réduirait immédiatement le niveau important de l'endettement étudiant et améliorerait l'accès aux universités et aux collèges. Malgré le besoin évident pour un système plus généreux, le gouvernement fédéral alloue des ressources publiques considérables pour venir en aide de façon disproportionnée aux personnes qui en ont le moins besoin. Le coût réuni de la Subvention canadienne pour l'épargne-études, les crédits d'impôts fédéraux, et la Fondation des bourses du millénaire s'élève annuellement à plus de 2 milliards \$. En réunissant ces programmes inefficaces en un système de bourses, 400 000 étudiantes et étudiants, ou tous ceux et celles qui reçoivent de l'aide financière, pourraient bénéficier d'une bourse de 5 000 \$.

### Mise en oeuvre

**Recherche :** La Fédération produira une info-fiche décrivant la façon dont on pourrait financer et gérer un système national de bourses.

**Relations avec le gouvernement :** La Fédération continuera à faire des pressions auprès des décideurs fédéraux en faveur de la mise en oeuvre d'un système national de bourses accordées en fonction du besoin.

**Travail de sensibilisation et médias :** La Fédération élaborera une stratégie médiatique complète pour souligner les inefficacités du Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants actuel. La Fédération tentera de diffuser de la recherche et des articles dans des publications nationales.

**Mobilisation des membres :** La Fédération encouragera les sections membres à poursuivre leur travail de sensibilisation sur les conséquences néfastes de l'endettement étudiant. En diffusant des lettres types que les membres pourront envoyer aux journaux, la Fédération encouragera les sections membres à profiter des journaux de la collectivité et de la région pour informer le public en général sur les désavantages inhérents des modèles actuels d'aide financière aux études. De plus, la Fédération lancera une campagne nationale de pétitions qui servira à informer les membres et à influencer les décideurs.

**Travail de coalition :** La Fédération cherchera à obtenir l'appui de ses partenaires de coalition traditionnels et encouragera les sections membres à travailler de concert avec d'autres organisations locales s'il y a lieu.

# CAMPAIGN GUIDE

## Income Contingent Repayment

### Background

In 1955, the U.S. economist Milton Friedman devised Income Contingent Loan Repayment Schemes (ICR) as a way to reduce the role of the state in financing education. Instead of public funding, Friedman proposed that tuition fees be full cost-recovery. In order for students to pay for these vastly higher tuition fees, he proposed that they have access to larger loans and that repayment be based on an individual's level of income after graduation (i.e. income contingent).

More recently, former Ontario Premier Bob Rae has called for the national implementation of ICR. Rae's vision of ICR flows directly from Friedman's founding premise that the individual should be responsible for all or most of the cost of a post-secondary education.

Under an ICR scheme, borrowers repay their loans as a percentage of their incomes upon completion of study. Thus, graduates with lower levels of income repay their loans over a longer period of time, while those in high-paying jobs repay their loans quicker and pay less compound interest. Those who can afford to pay their tuition fees up-front avoid extended compound interest payments after graduation, thereby paying less for their education than students who must borrow to pay for tuition fees.

Where ICR models that have been implemented in other parts of the world tuition fees have increased dramatically. In fact, ICR schemes attempt to facilitate fee hikes and hasten the underfunding of

education. Most models replace loan plans that are interest-free during the period of study (such as Canada Student Loans) with loans that collect interest from the moment they are provided.

### Implementation

**Research:** The Federation will continue to monitor the effects of ICR schemes in those jurisdictions outside of Canada where they have been implemented.

**Government Relations:** The Federation will continue to lobby governments that present ICR schemes as a form of "student aid". The Federation will implement the campaign provincially to ensure that Income Contingent Loan Repayment schemes are not introduced in provincial budgets. The Federation will continue to lobby the federal government to expressly exclude ICR schemes as a prerequisite to any future harmonisation agreements or service provider contracts.

**National Awareness and Media:** The Federation will investigate the possibility of hosting a national conference on student financial aid and present the current evidence about ICR's effects on student debt.

**Membership Mobilisation:** Member locals will be encouraged to submit to campus and local newspapers features about the problems associated with Income Contingent Loan Repayment schemes and the negative effect of student debt on access to education. A draft opinion editorial shall be circulated to member locals for the purpose of submitting it to campus, community, and local corporate newspapers.

### Campaign Goal

The Federation seeks to halt any government initiatives to implement Income Contingent Loan Repayment schemes.

# GUIDE DES CAMPAGNES

## Remboursement de prêts d'études en fonction du revenu

### Objectifs de la campagne

La Fédération veut mettre fin aux initiatives gouvernementales de mise en œuvre des modèles de prêts remboursables en fonction du revenu.

### Information

En 1955, l'économiste américain Milton Friedman a conçu les prêts remboursables en fonction du revenu (PRR) pour réduire le rôle de l'État dans le financement de l'enseignement. Au lieu d'un financement public, Friedman a proposé que les frais de scolarité soient entièrement récupérés. Et, pour que les étudiantes et étudiants puissent payer ces frais de scolarité extrêmement élevés, il a proposé de leur accorder de gros prêts. Enfin, pour gérer la taille des prêts, il a proposé que les remboursements soient faits en fonction du niveau de revenu après les études.

En vertu des PRR, les emprunteurs rembourseraient leurs prêts en tant que pourcentage de leur revenu après avoir fini leurs études. Donc, ceux dont le revenu serait faible rembourseraient leurs prêts sur une plus longue période et ceux qui auraient un emploi très bien rémunéré feraient des remboursements plus rapides, évitant ainsi le paiement d'intérêts. Ceux qui peuvent se permettre de payer leurs frais de scolarité en une fois, évitent de payer le taux d'intérêt élevé après la fin de leurs études; ils paieraient donc moins pour leur éducation postsecondaire.

Pratiquement tous les modèles de PRR qui ont été considérés au Canada et adoptés dans d'autres pays ont vu des augmentations considérables des frais de scolarité. En fait, le modèle PRR est simplement une manière de camoufler l'impact de l'augmentation des frais de scolarité et d'accélérer le sous-financement de l'éducation. La plupart des modèles remplacent des régimes de prêts qui ne prévoient pas le paiement d'intérêts durant la période des études (comme le Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants) par des prêts qui accumulent des intérêts dès le moment où le prêt est consenti.

### Mise en oeuvre

**Recherche :** La Fédération continuera d'étudier les conséquences des modèles de PRR dans les juridictions où ils ont été adoptés hors du Canada.

**Relations avec le gouvernement :** La Fédération continuera de faire des pressions auprès des gouvernements qui présentent des modèles de prêts remboursables en fonction du revenu comme étant une forme « d'aide aux étudiantes et étudiants ». La Fédération mettra la campagne en œuvre au niveau provincial pour s'assurer que les modèles de PRR ne seront pas inclus dans les budgets provinciaux. La Fédération fera des pressions auprès du gouvernement fédéral pour exclure expressément les PRR en tant que condition préliminaire à toute entente sur l'harmonisation.

**Travail de sensibilisation et médias :** La Fédération continuera de conscientiser ses membres et le public en distribuant des fiches d'information sur les dangers des modèles de PRR à ses sections membres, au public, aux médias et aux responsables des gouvernements.

**Mobilisation des membres :** Il faudra encourager les sections membres à prendre contact avec les journaux sur le campus et les journaux locaux pour leur proposer la publication d'articles ou de reportages sur les problèmes liés aux modèles de prêts remboursables en fonction du revenu et les effets négatifs que l'endettement des étudiantes et étudiants aura sur leur accès à l'éducation. La Fédération diffusera un modèle d'article de journal que les sections membres pourront proposer à leurs journaux étudiants et communautaires, et aux quotidiens de leur région.

**Travail de coalition :** La Fédération continuera de travailler avec ses partenaires de coalition traditionnels pour s'assurer qu'ils continuent aussi de s'opposer aux modèles de remboursement de prêts d'études en fonction du revenu.

# CAMPAIGN GUIDE

## Federal Funding

### Background

For more than two decades, the Federation has called for the establishment of a national system of standards for post-secondary education and research. The Federation proposes that a Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Research be established and that a Post-Secondary Education Act, modelled on the principles of the Canada Health Act, be developed and implemented. A new Ministry will provide the federal government with a coherent national vision for post-secondary education and research.

Since the introduction of the Canada Health and Social Transfer (CHST) in 1996, accountability and transparency for federal post-secondary education transfers has diminished significantly. Even under the Canada Social Transfer, introduced to replace the CHST in April 2004, there are no criteria that establish the amount that provincial governments are expected to spend on post-secondary education.

In June 2004 under the pressure of an election campaign, Prime Minister Paul Martin promised to allocate \$7 to \$8 billion to a dedicated transfer payment.

### Implementation

**Research:** The Federation will track the continued under-investment in federal transfers measured against inflation, population growth, and economic growth.

**Government Relations:** The Federation will meet with provincial and federal decision-makers to promote a clear vision for administering post-secondary education in Canada. Special emphasis will be placed on seeking the support of the Council of Ministers of Education.

Meetings to lobby for federal-provincial negotiations on a post-secondary education act that will have the goal of establishing a dedicated post-secondary education transfer payment and corresponding legislation shall be initiated jointly with the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

### National Awareness and Media:

The Federation will implement a communications strategy in order to keep Prime Minister Paul Martin's 2004 election promise of a dedicated transfer payment in the public consciousness. Member locals will be encouraged to make use of local and campus media for similar purposes.

**Membership Mobilisation:** A draft letter to Members of Parliament supporting the creation of a dedicated transfer tied to tuition fees and a federal act will be circulated to member locals. Member locals will be encouraged to approach university and college Boards of Governors, Senates, and Education Councils, institution presidents, and faculty and staff unions to send similar letters supporting the Federation's campaign.

### Campaign Goal

The Federation will continue to seek the establishment of:

- a dedicated cash transfer payment for post-secondary education;
- a federal Ministry of Post-Secondary Education and Research;
- a Post-Secondary Education Act; and
- a system of national guidelines for quality and accessibility in post-secondary education and research that includes special recognition for the needs of Québécois and First Nations students.

# GUIDE DES CAMPAGNES

## Système national de normes pour l'éducation

### Objectifs de la campagne

La Fédération continuera à rechercher la création :

- d'un ministère fédéral de l'Éducation et de la recherche postsecondaire;
- d'une Loi sur l'éducation postsecondaire;
- d'un système de directives nationales pour la qualité et l'accessibilité de l'éducation et de la recherche au niveau postsecondaire; et
- d'une politique nationale sur la propriété intellectuelle et la liberté universitaire.

### Information

Le Canada est l'un des trois pays industrialisés de l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) qui n'ont pas un système national intégral de bourses d'études accordées en fonction du besoin. Presque tous les pays européens et sud-américains, ainsi que les États-Unis ont un programme de bourses. Au Canada, plus de la moitié des étudiantes et étudiants postsecondaires ont besoin d'une aide financière quelconque. Les trois-quarts de ceux ou de celles qui reçoivent des prêts étudiants pensent qu'ils ou elles ne pourraient pas poursuivre des études supérieures sans aide financière.

Un système national de bourses accordées selon le besoin réduirait immédiatement le niveau important de l'endettement étudiant et améliorerait l'accès aux universités et aux collèges. Malgré le besoin évident pour un système plus généreux, le gouvernement fédéral alloue des ressources publiques considérables pour venir en aide de façon disproportionnée aux personnes qui en ont le moins besoin. Le coût réuni de la Subvention canadienne pour l'épargne-études, les crédits d'impôts fédéraux, et la Fondation des bourses du millénaire s'élève annuellement à plus de 2 milliards \$. En réunissant ces programmes inefficaces en un système de bourses, 400 000 étudiantes et étudiants, ou tous ceux et celles qui reçoivent de l'aide financière, pourraient bénéficier d'une bourse de 5 000 \$.

### Mise en oeuvre

**Recherche :** La Fédération produira une info-fiche décrivant la façon dont on pourrait financer et gérer un système national de bourses.

**Relations avec le gouvernement :** La Fédération continuera à faire des pressions auprès des décideurs fédéraux en faveur de la mise en œuvre d'un système national de bourses accordées en fonction du besoin.

**Travail de sensibilisation et médias :** La Fédération élaborera une stratégie médiatique complète pour souligner les inefficacités du Programme canadien de prêts aux étudiants actuel. La Fédération tentera de diffuser de la recherche et des articles dans des publications nationales.

**Mobilisation des membres :** La Fédération encouragera les sections membres à poursuivre leur travail de sensibilisation sur les conséquences néfastes de l'endettement étudiant. En diffusant des lettres types que les membres pourront envoyer aux journaux, la Fédération encouragera les sections membres à profiter des journaux de la collectivité et de la région pour informer le public en général sur les désavantages inhérents des modèles actuels d'aide financière aux études. De plus, la Fédération lancera une campagne nationale de pétitions qui servira à informer les membres et à influencer les décideurs.

**Travail de coalition :** La Fédération cherchera à obtenir l'appui de ses partenaires de coalition traditionnels et encouragera les sections membres à travailler de concert avec d'autres organisations locales s'il y a lieu.



# CAMPAIGN GUIDE

## Reduce Tuition Fees

### Background

The Federation has galvanised public support for freezing and reducing tuition fees. Increased awareness about the effects of tuition fee increases on access to post-secondary education has helped shift public opinion such that recent polling indicates that over 80% of Canadians oppose further tuition fee increases and that roughly half support a reduction in fees.

The challenge for the Federation is to maintain the momentum towards lower tuition fees in provinces where freezes and reductions have already occurred and create pressure in other provinces to reverse recent increases.

### Implementation

**Research:** The Federation will compile information describing different systems of post-secondary education in countries where no tuition fees exist. Also, research will be collected on the effects of tuition fees in countries where they have recently been introduced.

In particular the Federation will rebut the research disseminated by proponents of higher tuition fees such as the Millennium Scholarship Foundation, the Educational Policy Institute, and others.

**Government Relations:** The Federation will lobby for the restoration of

federal transfer payments for post-secondary education in meetings with federal and provincial officials.

The Federation will continue to lobby provincial premiers to issue a statement from the annual Premier's Conference calling for increased federal funding for post-secondary education as a catalyst to reduce tuition fees.

The Federation will lobby provincial governments to enact legislation that freezes and reduces tuition fees.

The Federation will articulate the positive benefit of expanding access for international students by eliminating differential fees.

### National Awareness and Media:

Tuition fees and equitable access to university and college will remain the core of virtually all Federation communications, including but not limited to federal and provincial elections.

The Federation will also seek to expose the regional disparity with respect to access to post-secondary education and continue to build public support for the elimination of fees nation-wide.

**Membership Mobilisation:** The Federation will encourage member locals to continue to campaign against tuition fee hikes for both Canadian and international students.

### Campaign Goal

The Federation seeks:

- the progressive reduction of tuition and ancillary fees at public post-secondary institutions across the country with the ultimate goal of eliminating user fees;
- to address the exclusion of marginalised groups from post-secondary education caused by rising tuition fees;
- the elimination of differential fees for international students and an end to the growing trend among university administrators to regard international students as revenue opportunities for colleges and universities.

# GUIDE DES CAMPAGNES

## Objectifs de la campagne

La Fédération vise les objectifs suivants :

- la réduction progressive des droits de scolarité et des frais afférents dans les établissements d'études postsecondaires partout au pays, en vue d'éliminer tous les frais;
  - le rétablissement du financement du gouvernement fédéral pour l'éducation postsecondaire;
  - la dénonciation des disparités régionales en matière d'accès aux études postsecondaires et la poursuite de nos efforts de sensibilisation du public pour qu'il appuie l'élimination des frais partout au pays;
  - une déclaration conjointe de la Conférence annuelle des premiers ministres des provinces exigeant l'augmentation du financement fédéral pour l'éducation postsecondaire;
  - une solution à l'exclusion des groupes marginalisés du système d'études postsecondaires en raison de l'augmentation des droits de scolarité; et
  - l'élimination des frais différentiels pour les étudiantes et étudiants étrangers et un terme à la tendance croissante de l'administration des universités qui perçoit cette population étudiante en tant que possibilité de recettes pour les collèges et universités;
- la sensibilisation du public quant au fardeau financier accru des étudiantes et étudiants étrangers au Canada.

## Réduction des frais de scolarité

### Information

La Fédération a galvanisé l'appui du public pour le gel et la baisse des droits de scolarité. En effet, la population est de plus en plus consciente des répercussions associées à la hausse des droits de scolarité. D'après des sondages réalisés récemment, plus de 80 % des Canadiens et Canadiennes s'opposent à toute autre augmentation des droits de scolarité et environ la moitié de la population est en faveur d'une baisse des droits de scolarité.

La Fédération devra poursuivre ses efforts pour réduire les droits de scolarité dans les provinces qui ont déjà gelé ou abaissé leurs droits de scolarité, et elle devra exercer des pressions dans les autres provinces pour inverser les dernières hausses et réglementer de nouveau les droits de scolarité.

### Mise en oeuvre

**Recherche :** La Fédération compilera des données sur des modèles d'éducation postsecondaire dans des pays où les étudiantes et étudiants ne paient pas de frais de scolarité. La Fédération fournira des recherches axées sur les hausses de droits de scolarité dans les programmes professionnels et de cycle supérieur et sur l'impact que celles-ci ont sur l'accessibilité à ces programmes.

**Relations avec le gouvernement :** La Fédération fera des pressions en vue de rétablir les paiements de transfert du gouvernement fédéral

destinés aux études postsecondaires au cours de réunions avec les responsables fédéraux et provinciaux. La Fédération pressera les premiers ministres provinciaux à appuyer la publication d'une déclaration de la Conférence annuelle des premiers ministres exigeant l'augmentation du financement fédéral pour l'éducation postsecondaire afin de réduire les droits de scolarité.

La Fédération fera des pressions auprès des gouvernements provinciaux pour qu'ils adoptent une législation visant à geler et réduire les frais de scolarité.

La Fédération fera connaître les avantages de l'élargissement de l'accès à la population étudiante internationale en éliminant les frais différentiels pour les étudiantes et étudiants étrangers.

### Travail de sensibilisation et médias :

La Fédération concevra une stratégie de communications dont elle fera une coordination centralisée pour attirer l'attention du public sur les conséquences des frais de scolarité élevés sur l'accessibilité aux études postsecondaires.

### Mobilisation des membres :

La Fédération encouragera les sections membres à continuer de faire campagne contre les hausses des frais de scolarité imposées au niveau local, que ce soit pour les étudiantes et étudiants canadiens, résidents ou étrangers.

**Travail de coalition :** La Fédération continuera de travailler avec ses partenaires de coalition traditionnels.

# CAMPAIGN GUIDE

## Stop the GATS

### Background

In 1995, the Government of Canada became a signatory to the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) through its membership in the World Trade Organization (WTO). The GATS forms the basis for any new trade in private and public services. It will potentially cover all services, except those "provided in the exercise of governmental authority" if they are also "supplied neither on a commercial basis nor in competition with one or more service suppliers." Because public education and private education co-exist in Canada, the provision above does not necessarily protect the public system from inclusion under the GATS. Essentially, GATS regulations threaten to infringe on the ability of all levels of government to provide and democratically regulate services, including public education.

To-date, Canada has not put education on the table for negotiations, but there has been no commitment made that it will not be introduced in the future.

### Implementation

**Research:** The Federation will continue to participate in the Trade Initiative Research Project (TIRP). TIRP is a consortium of researchers who meet quarterly to review government trade agreements and the global literature devoted to analyzing and critiquing global trade agreements. An updated GATS factsheet will be released.

**Government Relations Strategy:** The Federation will lobby the federal government to end all negotiations on publicly offered services. In addition, the Federation will lobby municipal councils to adopt resolutions that oppose trade liberalisation agreements that threaten locally provided services. The Federation will continue to monitor international organisations such as the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD) and gather information about possible trade liberalisation trends effecting Canada.

**Membership Mobilisation:** Member locals will be encouraged to participate in a letter-writing campaign to the Minister of Industry and the Prime Minister, expressing concern about the impacts of existing trade and intellectual property agreements on public post-secondary education. Ministers will also be encouraged to make Canada a leader in opposing "free market" education at negotiations.

**Coalition Work:** National coalition work will be conducted through continued membership and participation in the Common Frontiers, an organisation of non-governmental groups opposed to trade liberalisation. The Federation will also work through the International Union of Students to build international links promoting accessible, high quality public post-secondary education.

### Campaign Goal

The Federation seeks to halt Canadian trade negotiations on post-secondary education and other public services.

# GUIDE DES CAMPAGNES

## Libéralisation des échanges commerciaux

### Objectif de la campagne

La Fédération veut mettre un terme à la menace que posent à l'éducation postsecondaire les accords commerciaux internationaux.

### Information

Le commerce des services joue un rôle de plus en plus important dans les accords qui sont actuellement en cours de négociation. Tout particulièrement, les domaines comme l'éducation, la santé et les services municipaux sont les nouvelles cibles des multinationales qui voient les services publics comme l'occasion d'exploiter de nouveaux marchés.

En 1995, le gouvernement du Canada a été un des signataires de l'Accord général sur le commerce des services (AGCS) en sa qualité de membre de l'Organisation mondiale du commerce (OMC). L'AGCS – qui est à la base de tout nouveau commerce de services – englobe potentiellement tous les services, sauf ceux qui sont fournis dans l'exercice de l'autorité gouvernementale à condition qu'ils soient fournis ni sur une base commerciale ni sur une base compétitive avec un ou plusieurs fournisseurs de services. En raison de la coexistence de l'éducation publique et privée au Canada, cette disposition ne protège pas le système public de l'inclusion dans l'AGCS. Avant tout, les règlements de l'AGCS menacent d'enfreindre la capacité qu'ont les gouvernements et les municipalités à fournir des services comme l'éducation publique, et de les réglementés de façon démocratique.

### Mise en oeuvre

**Recherche :** La Fédération continuera de participer au Projet de recherche sur le commerce et l'investissement (Trade Initiative Research Project - TIRP). Il s'agit d'un consortium de recherchistes progressistes qui se rencontrent tous les trois mois pour examiner les ententes commerciales conclues par le gouvernement ainsi que la documentation mondiale consacrée à l'analyse et à la critique des ententes commerciales mondiales. De plus, l'info-

fiche décrivant les conséquences de l'AGCS sur l'éducation postsecondaire sera mise à jour.

### Stratégie des relations avec le gouvernement

: La Fédération fera des pressions auprès du gouvernement fédéral pour qu'il cesse toutes les négociations ayant trait au commerce des services. La Fédération fera des pressions auprès des élus municipaux pour adopter des résolutions exigeant que les accords commerciaux internationaux n'entravent pas les services fournis au niveau local. Enfin, les membres de la Fédération continueront de surveiller les organismes internationaux comme l'Organisation de coopération et de développement économiques (OCDE) et d'assister à des réunions en tant qu'observateurs pour rassembler de l'information stratégique sur la libéralisation du commerce.

### Travail de sensibilisation et médias :

La Fédération poursuivra sa stratégie nationale de sensibilisation auprès des médias locaux, provinciaux et nationaux.

### Mobilisation des membres :

La Fédération encouragera ses sections membres à participer à la campagne de lettres adressées au ministre de l'Industrie et au Premier ministre pour exprimer leurs inquiétudes concernant les accords sur le commerce et la propriété intellectuelle, et leurs conséquences pour l'éducation postsecondaire publique, et demander au Parlement d'examiner tous les ans les politiques internationales et d'accorder à la société civile suffisamment de temps pour participer à cet examen.

**Travail de coalition :** La Fédération poursuivra son travail de coalition au niveau national en continuant d'adhérer et de participer au groupe Front commun. La Fédération continuera à travailler avec l'Union internationale des étudiants en vue de bâtir des liens dans le monde entier pour la promotion d'une éducation postsecondaire accessible et de haute qualité.

# CAMPAIGN GUIDE

## Student Loan Bankruptcy

### Background

On June 18, 1998, amendments to sections 178(1)(g)(ii) and 178(1.1) of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act R.S.C. 1985, c.B-3 took effect, making student loans non-dischargeable for a period of ten years after a student has ceased full or part-time studies. These provisions create a distinction between student debtors and consumer debtors in general.

Before the 1998 changes, student loan holders who lacked sufficient funds to repay their debt could, as a last resort, apply for bankruptcy protection and a discharge of all remaining debts.

This protection was in place to ensure that, even though most debtors pay back their student loans despite hardship, there was a way out for those who were destitute. In 1996, of those declaring consumer bankruptcy where the primary debt was student loans, the annual median income was \$14,211.

On December 7, 2000, the Federation filed a legal challenge to the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Act (BIA). The case was heard on June 16, 2004, in the Ontario Superior Court. Unfortunately, as of May 2005 no decision has been rendered in the challenge.

### Implementation

**Research:** The Federation will produce a fact sheet dispelling commonly held myths regarding student loan default rates, student

loan debtors and bankruptcy protection.

**Government Relations:** The Federation will continue to lobby MPs and Senators to eliminate the prohibition. In particular, the Federation will support a Private Member's Bill by Liberal Senator Wilfred Moore during the early stages of the legislative process. Senator Moore's Bill only reduces the prohibition to five years, but the Federation will lobby Members of Parliament and Senators to reduce the prohibition further at the committee stage.

In addition, the Federation will pressure the next Parliament to consider the recommendations of the Senate Committee on Banking and Commerce. Though the Committee issued its report in November 2000, it has not yet been formally considered by Parliament.

**National Awareness and Media:** A comprehensive media strategy has been developed in anticipation of the decision. Special consideration will be given to ensuring that the media exposure resulting from the Charter challenge complements the Federation's work in the next federal election.

**Membership Mobilisation:** Member locals are encouraged to continue to gather names and contact information of students and recent graduates willing to discuss the student debt crisis with the media, and forward that information to the national office.

### Campaign Goal

The Federation seeks the repeal of the ten-year ban on student loan bankruptcy.

# GUIDE DES CAMPAGNES

## La loi sur la faillite

### Objectifs de la campagne

La Fédération veut l'abolition de l'interdiction de dix ans pour les faillites reliées aux prêts étudiants, et des mesures tangibles pour libérer les étudiantes et étudiants de leur dette.

### Information

Aux termes des modifications apportées le 18 juin 1998 au sous-alinéa 178(1g)(ii) et au paragraphe 178(1.1) de la Loi sur la faillite et l'insolvabilité S.R.C. 1985, c. B-3, les étudiantes et étudiants ne peuvent se libérer de leur prêt étudiant en vertu d'une faillite pour une période de dix ans suivant la fin de leurs études à plein temps ou à temps partiel. On a établi ainsi une distinction entre les débiteurs étudiants et les débiteurs consommateurs en général.

Avant les modifications de 1998, les emprunteurs étudiants qui n'avaient pas assez de moyens financiers pour rembourser leur dette, demandaient en dernier recours la protection de la loi sur les faillites et l'acquittement du reste de leurs dettes. Rappelons que cette loi devait protéger les débiteurs privés de ressources et incapables de payer leurs dettes, bien que la plupart d'entre eux remboursent leurs prêts d'études malgré leurs problèmes financiers. En 1996, parmi les personnes qui se sont déclarées en état de faillite civile, où la dette principale consistait de prêts d'études, le revenu annuel moyen était de 14 211 \$. Ces chiffres contredisent les allégations de ceux et celles qui continuent de prétendre que des multitudes d'anciens étudiants et étudiantes financièrement aisés demandaient la protection de la loi sur les faillites.

Le 7 décembre 2000, la Fédération a intenté une contestation de la Loi sur la faillite et l'insolvabilité, qui est en ce moment près d'aboutir. La contestation de la Fédération sera entendue par la Cour supérieure de l'Ontario, le 16 juin 2004.

### Mise en oeuvre

**Recherche :** La Fédération produira une info-fiche pour réfuter les mythes que tout le monde croit quant au nombre de personnes qui ne remboursent pas leur prêt étudiant, sur les débiteurs de prêt étudiant eux-mêmes et sur la protection de la loi sur la faillite.

**Relations avec le gouvernement :** Il faut exercer des pressions auprès du gouvernement fédéral pour qu'il revoie et abroge de sa propre initiative sa décision de mettre en œuvre toute restriction au droit des étudiantes et étudiants de se prévaloir d'une protection raisonnable en cas d'endettement aux termes de la Loi sur la faillite et l'insolvabilité.

**Travail de sensibilisation et médias :** La Fédération élaborera une stratégie médiatique pour les dernières étapes de la contestation en vertu de la Charte. On s'assurera surtout que l'attention des médias portant sur la contestation en vertu de la Charte complètera le travail de la Fédération lors des prochaines élections fédérales.

**Mobilisation des membres :** Il faut encourager les sections membres à prendre en note les noms et les coordonnées des étudiantes et étudiants et des nouveaux diplômés et diplômées qui seraient disposés à discuter de la crise de l'endettement étudiant avec les médias.

**Travail de coalition :** La Fédération continuera de tenir ses partenaires de coalition traditionnels au courant du progrès de la contestation en vertu de la Charte.

# 47

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## MYTH or FACT?

A guide to common myths about the importance  
of reducing tuition fees

## MYTHE ou FAIT?

Un guide des mythes sur l'importance de  
réduire les frais de scolarité





## MYTH:

"Canada cannot afford to reduce tuition fees. If we reduce tuition fees, we will have to raise taxes."

## FACT:

All budget expenditures are choices about priorities.

For example, nearly 100 years ago, Canada made primary school attendance mandatory and free, at great expense to the national and provincial treasuries. However, mass public education was understood as the instrument by which individual Canadians could fulfill their potential, and Canada could reduce social and economic divisions.

In the 21st century, post-secondary education plays a similar role in the development of Canada and Canadians. More than 70% of all new jobs in Canada require some post-secondary education. Given the unprecedented wealth created in the world today, public post-secondary education should be viewed as a right of global citizenship.

In Canada, the past five years have seen over \$56-billion in federal budget surpluses. That would have been enough funding to eliminate tuition fees 10 times over and still have enough money for one of the world's most generous grants program. The future economic forecast is similar. Furthermore, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada estimate that post-secondary graduates are 15% of the population, but contribute more than 33% of the income tax base, and only require 8% of social program expenditures such as health care and social assistance.

Despite the modest portion of public expenditure required by higher education, there is no doubt that the continuing culture of tax cuts has damaged the accessibility and quality of public, post-secondary education. In 2000, for example, Paul Martin's government cut taxes by \$100 billion over 5 years. Most of those tax cuts went to Canada's wealthiest individuals and corporations. For example the elimination of the 3% surtax on those earning over \$250,000 cost \$650 million. By simply leaving that tax level where it was prior to the 2000 budget, the federal government would have enough money to reduce tuition fees by 10% for all students.

Any discussion of the cost of a social program must be put in the context of other government decisions. In the case of the current federal government, tax cuts for the wealthiest Canadians has taken priority over funding access to post-secondary education.

## MYTHE:

« Le Canada n'a pas les moyens de réduire les frais de scolarité. Si nous réduisons les frais de scolarité, nous devons augmenter les impôts. »

## FAIT:

Toutes les dépenses du budget sont des choix de priorités.

Par exemple, il y a près de 100 ans, le Canada a décidé que l'école primaire était obligatoire et gratuite, à grands frais pour les trésors national et provinciaux. Toutefois, l'éducation publique de masse était comprise comme l'instrument par lequel les Canadiennes et Canadiens individuels pouvaient réaliser leur plein potentiel et le Canada pouvait ainsi réduire les divisions sociales et économiques.

Au XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle, l'éducation postsecondaire joue un rôle semblable dans l'expansion du Canada et dans le perfectionnement des Canadiennes et des Canadiens. Plus de 70 % de tous les nouveaux emplois au Canada requièrent une certaine éducation postsecondaire. Vu la richesse sans précédent du monde actuel, l'éducation publique devrait être perçue comme un droit de la citoyenneté mondiale.

Au Canada, les cinq dernières années ont indiqué des surplus de 56 milliards de dollars au budget fédéral. Cela se serait avéré un financement suffisant pour éliminer 10 fois le coût des frais de scolarité et il resterait suffisamment d'argent pour l'un des programmes de bourses le plus généreux au monde. Les perspectives économiques futures sont semblables. En outre, l'Association des universités et collèges du Canada estime que les diplômées et diplômés des cycles supérieurs comptent pour 15 % de la population, mais contribuent plus de 33 % de la base des impôts tout en ne requérant que 8 % des dépenses des programmes sociaux comme les soins de santé et l'aide sociale.

Malgré la modeste portion de dépenses publiques requises pour l'éducation supérieure, il ne fait nul doute que la culture continue de réductions d'impôt a endommagé l'accès à l'éducation postsecondaire publique et sa qualité. En 2000, par exemple, le gouvernement de Paul Martin a réduit les impôts de 100 milliards de dollars sur 5 ans. La plupart de ces réductions d'impôt ont profité aux individus et aux corporations les plus riches du Canada. Pour ne donner qu'un exemple, l'élimination de la surtaxe de 3 % pour les personnes qui gagnent plus de 250 000 \$ coûte 650 millions de dollars. S'il avait laissé le niveau d'imposition tel qu'il était avant le budget de 2000, le gouvernement fédéral aurait suffisamment de fonds pour réduire les frais de scolarité de 10 % pour tous les étudiants et étudiantes.

Toute discussion du coût d'un programme social doit être examinée dans le contexte des décisions déjà prises par les gouvernements. Dans le cas du gouvernement libéral actuel, les réductions d'impôt pour les Canadiennes et Canadiens les plus riches l'emportent sur l'accès à l'éducation postsecondaire.

## MYTH:

"Tuition fee freezes unnecessarily subsidise the cost of post-secondary education for those who can afford it."

## FACT:

Disgraced former Ontario Premier Bob Rae and conservative researcher Alex Usher promote this fallacy in order to popularise the notion that a "one-size-fits-all" tuition fee (also known as regulation) is obsolete.

Instead, Rae and Usher champion fully deregulated tuition fees cushioned by a tuition fee waiver for a tiny sliver of the population.

The argument is this:

- every student (poor, rich, or in-between) pays roughly the same tuition fee and receives equal benefit from freezes and reductions;
- low-income Canadians are under-represented in universities;
- low-income Canadians pay taxes that support public universities and colleges; therefore
- low-income families are subsidizing the participation of higher-income families.

The facts do not support Rae's and Usher's tuition fee campaign.

First, economist Hugh MacKenzie recently examined the issue and found no evidence that low tuition fees result in a net transfer of resources from low-income households to high-income households.

Second, Rae's model of higher tuition fees for all but a small portion of the poorest students will actually exacerbate the dramatic gaps between the participation rates of different socio-economic classes. Rae's plan will only expand the extent of the "ghetto" of those shut out of higher education to include more middle-income Canadians who barely afford tuition fees today.

## MYTHE:

« Le gel des frais de scolarité subventionne inutilement le coût de l'éducation postsecondaire pour les personnes qui en ont les moyens. »

## FAIT:

L'ancien premier ministre de l'Ontario disgracié, Bob Rae, et son chercheur conservateur, Alex Usher, font la promotion de cette fausseté de manière à populariser la notion que des frais de scolarité « unitaire » (aussi appelée réglementation) sont désuets. Rae et Usher défendent plutôt les frais de scolarité entièrement déréglementés, amortis par une dispense de frais de scolarité pour un segment négligeable de population.

Voici l'argument :

- chaque étudiante et chaque étudiant (pauvre, riche ou entre les deux) payent à peu près les mêmes frais de scolarité et profite de façon égale des gels et des réductions;
- les Canadiennes et Canadiens de milieux à faible revenu sont sous-représentés à l'université;
- les Canadiennes et les Canadiens de milieux à faible revenu versent des impôts qui supportent les universités et les collèges publics, par conséquent
- les familles à faible revenu subventionnent la participation des familles à revenu moyen.

Premièrement, les faits ne concordent pas avec la campagne de Rae sur les frais de scolarité. L'économiste Hugh MacKenzie a récemment examiné la question et a trouvé qu'absolument aucune évidence ne suggère que le système canadien d'éducation postsecondaire est un transfert de ressources de foyers à faible revenu aux foyers à revenu élevé.

Deuxièmement, le modèle de Rae qui préconise des frais de scolarité plus élevés pour toute la population étudiante à l'exception d'une petite partie des étudiantes et étudiants les plus défavorisés exacerbera, de fait, les écarts dramatiques de participation des différentes classes socioéconomiques. Dans la pratique, le plan de Rae ne fera qu'amplifier l'envergure du « ghetto » des personnes exclues de l'éducation supérieure car les Canadiennes et Canadiens de milieu à revenu moyen qui peuvent à peine se permettre de payer les frais de scolarité actuels viendront en grossir les rangs.

## MYTH:

"Lower tuition fees don't improve access. Québec has the lowest tuition fees in the country and the lowest participation rates."

## FACT:

This is a popular refrain among those arguing for higher fees. However, like most arguments for higher fees it has more to do with politics than facts. College fees in Quebec are free and Quebec has, by far, the highest levels of participation at the college level. In addition, the freeze in Quebec has ensured that Quebec has the lowest average debt in the country. It is seems lost on those who argue for higher fees that low-income students in Quebec do not have to take out mortgage-sized loans to finance an education. A student from a working class family in Ontario forced to borrow the maximum will graduate from a four-year program with a debt of \$26,000. That same high need, low-income student in Quebec would graduate with a debt of approximately \$10,000.

In addition to the Quebec experience, other provinces have improved access by freezing or lowering tuition fees. The tuition fee freeze in Manitoba, has resulted in an increase in enrolment of close to 20%. In Newfoundland and Labrador the effect has also been pronounced. Prior to the introduction of the tuition freeze and reduction in Newfoundland and Labrador, enrolment was decreasing. Since the reduction was implemented in Newfoundland and Labrador university enrolment has increased by close to 5% at a time when high school graduation rates were declining.

In addition to claiming that lower fees don't improve access, advocates of higher fees also argue that higher fees don't harm access. The impact of fee hikes in British Columbia tells a different story. Enrolment at many British Columbia colleges is down. BC colleges have a proud record of serving low-income, rural communities. However, in the face of tuition fee increases of more than 100%, enrolment is down at almost all colleges and applications are also down at BC universities. Student debt for low-income students has soared since tuition fees were deregulated in BC. Based on researcher Claire Callender's groundbreaking study on debt aversion, BC can expect that rising debt will further exclude qualified students from low-income families.

## MYTHE:

« Le gel des frais de scolarité n'améliore pas l'accès. Le Québec offre les frais de scolarité universitaires les plus bas au pays et les taux de participation par personne les plus faibles. »

## FAIT:

Voilà un refrain populaire parmi les individus qui préconisent la hausse des frais de scolarité. Cependant, comme la plupart des arguments en faveur de la hausse des frais de scolarité, elle est davantage de nature politique que factuelle. Les frais collégiaux au Québec sont gratuits et le Québec a, de loin, les taux de participation les plus élevés au niveau collégial. En outre, le gel des frais de scolarité au Québec fait que cette province a l'endettement moyen le plus faible au pays. Les personnes qui argumentent en faveur de la hausse des frais de scolarité oublient que les étudiantes et étudiants de milieu à faible revenu au Québec ne sont pas tenus de contracter des emprunts de l'envergure d'une hypothèque pour financer leur éducation. Une étudiante ou un étudiant issu de la classe ouvrière en Ontario est tenu d'emprunter le maximum et aura, après un programme de quatre ans, un endettement de 26 000 \$ à la remise des grades. Une étudiante ou un étudiant issu d'un milieu à faible revenu au Québec s'en tirera avec un endettement d'environ 10 000 \$ à la remise des grades.

Outre l'expérience du Québec, d'autres provinces ont amélioré l'accès grâce au gel ou à la réduction des frais de scolarité. Au Manitoba, le gel des frais de scolarité a donné lieu à une hausse des inscriptions de près de 20 %. À Terre-Neuve et Labrador, l'effet a aussi été marqué. Avant l'introduction du gel et de la réduction des frais de scolarité à Terre-Neuve et Labrador, les inscriptions étaient en baisse. Depuis la mise en vigueur de la réduction des frais de scolarité à Terre-Neuve et Labrador, les inscriptions à l'université ont augmenté de près de 5 %.

En plus de prétendre que la réduction et le gel des frais de scolarité n'améliorent pas l'accès, les défenseurs de la hausse des frais de scolarité déclarent que cette dernière ne compromet pas l'accès. L'impact de la montée en flèche des frais de scolarité en Colombie-Britannique raconte une histoire bien différente. Les inscriptions à plusieurs collèges de Colombie-Britannique sont en baisse. Les collèges de C.-B. ont une longue histoire de service aux communautés rurales à faible revenu. Pourtant, face aux hausses de frais de scolarité de près de 100 %, les inscriptions sont moins nombreuses à presque tous les collèges et les demandes d'inscription ont également diminué aux universités de la C.-B. L'endettement étudiant a également monté en flèche depuis la déréglementation des frais de scolarité en C.-B. Selon l'étude révolutionnaire de Claire Callender sur l'aversion pour l'endettement, encore plus d'étudiantes et d'étudiants qualifiés issus de familles à faible revenu de la C.-B. se détourneront de l'éducation postsecondaire en raison de la perspective d'un endettement élevé.

## MYTH:

“As a result of their education, university and college graduates earn \$1 million more over their lifetimes, therefore they can afford to pay higher tuition fees.”

## FACT:

This refrain, popular among university presidents, fails to mention that university and college graduates who earn more also pay higher income taxes. In fact, the whole purpose of the income tax system is to recover the costs of administering core social programs, such as health care and education. The income tax system in Canada is “progressive”—the more you earn, the higher tax rate you pay. Recovering the cost of public education from post-secondary graduates through income tax instead of higher tuition fees, ensures that everybody pays their fair share without being burdened by the up-front cost of an education.

Nevertheless, one should be skeptical of the \$1 million figure. It is an average, and is inflated by a calculation that adds compound interest. In other words, when inflation is factored out, the “net present value” (or “additional potential earnings”) of a university education is only \$148,000. However, as stated, it is an average of the increased earnings for university degree holders. The vast majority of post-secondary graduates are average income earners.

An analysis undertaken by economist Hugh MacKenzie demonstrates how unreliable the personal “investment” in post-secondary education can be. MacKenzie found that for one-quarter of all university graduates, the net value of a degree is negative. That is, for 25% of all university graduates, annual earnings are less than that of the average earnings of those with only a high-school diploma. The myth of the wealthy graduate who can pay more tuition fees is clearly not supported by the facts.

## MYTHE:

« Grâce à leur éducation, les diplômées et diplômés universitaires et collégiaux gagnent un million de dollars de plus pendant leur vie, ils peuvent donc se permettre de payer des frais de scolarité plus élevés. »

## FAIT:

Cette rengaine populaire auprès des présidentes et présidents d'universités oublie de mentionner que les diplômées et diplômés universitaires et collégiaux qui gagnent davantage paient également des impôts plus élevés. De fait, l'objectif principal des impôts est de recouvrer les coûts de l'administration des programmes sociaux de base, comme les soins de santé et l'éducation. Le système d'impôt canadien est en théorie « progressif »—plus vous gagnez, plus vous payez d'impôts. En recouvrant le coût de l'éducation publique auprès des diplômées et diplômés des programmes postsecondaires par l'intermédiaire des impôts au lieu des frais de scolarité plus élevés, chaque individu paie sa part juste sans être surchargé par les coûts initiaux de son éducation.

Néanmoins, on devrait se montrer sceptique devant ce montant d'un million de dollars. C'est une moyenne et elle est gonflée par un calcul qui ajoute les intérêts composés. En d'autres termes, lorsque l'inflation est factorisée, la « valeur actuelle nette » (ou gains potentiels additionnels) d'une éducation universitaire s'élève seulement à 148 000 \$. Cependant, tel que stipulé, il s'agit d'une moyenne des gains accrus pour les détentrices et détenteurs d'un diplôme universitaire. La vaste majorité des diplômées et diplômés postsecondaires sont des soutiens de famille à revenu moyen.

Une analyse effectuée par Hugh MacKenzie démontre le peu de fiabilité de « l'investissement » personnel dans l'éducation postsecondaire. M. MacKenzie a découvert que pour le quart de tous les diplômés et diplômées universitaires, la valeur nette d'un diplôme est négative. C'est-à-dire que les gains annuels de 25 % de tous les diplômés et diplômées universitaires sont inférieurs aux gains moyens des personnes qui n'ont qu'un diplôme d'études secondaires. Les faits n'appuient pas le mythe des diplômées et diplômés riches qui ont les moyens de payer des frais de scolarité plus élevés.



## MYTH:

“Tuition fee freezes eventually cause dramatic increases in tuition fees when the government changes hands.”

## FACT:

The only thing that causes tuition fees to increase is an irresponsible government.

Tuition fee policy is a reflection of the priorities of a given provincial government. To suggest that one policy (freezing tuition fees) automatically produces its opposite (massive tuition fee increases) is a gross simplification of the legislative process and the policy-making involved.

In reality, public opinion, lobbying, economic impacts, social benefits, party policy, and other government policy are all factors that maintain or produce changes in government policy. Successfully working the system yields results. For example, ongoing work by united students' movements in Québec and Newfoundland & Labrador ensured that when their governments changed stripes (Parti Québécois to Liberal and Liberal to Conservative, respectively), the tuition fee freeze was maintained.

The often-cited case of British Columbia, where a six-year tuition fee freeze was lifted in 2001 after a change in government, is an example of irresponsible government policy-making, not a pre-determined consequence of the original policy. The tuition fee freeze in British Columbia dramatically increased post-secondary participation and was one of the most popular provincial policies at the time. When the Gordon Campbell government was elected in 2002, it lifted the freeze as part of a policy to avoid providing adequate post-secondary education funding increases. In addition, the government cut its relatively generous grants program at the same time as it deregulated fees. Although university presidents campaigned for higher fees on the basis of a good system of student financial assistance, not a single college or university president had the integrity to speak out against the elimination of the grants program.

## MYTHE:

« Le gel des frais de scolarité cause, en fin de compte, des hausses dramatiques de frais de scolarité lorsque le gouvernement change. »

## FAIT:

La seule cause des hausses de frais de scolarité est un gouvernement irresponsable.

La (dé)réglementation des frais de scolarité est une politique qui reflète les priorités d'un gouvernement provincial. Suggérer qu'une politique mène nécessairement à un changement de politique est une simplification grossière du processus législatif et de l'élaboration complexe des politiques qui y est associée. Dans la majorité des cas, l'opinion publique, les pressions politiques, les retombées économiques, les avantages sociaux, les politiques du parti et d'autres politiques gouvernementales sont tous des facteurs qui contribuent au changement de toute politique gouvernementale. Il faut savoir travailler avec le système pour obtenir des résultats. Par exemple, le travail ardu et ininterrompu des mouvements étudiants unis au Québec et à Terre-Neuve et Labrador (du Parti québécois au Parti libéral et du Parti libéral au Parti conservateur, respectivement), a assuré le maintien du gel des frais de scolarité lorsque les gouvernements changent.

L'exemple souvent cité de la Colombie-Britannique, où un gel de six ans des frais de scolarité a été levé en 2001, est l'œuvre d'un gouvernement irresponsable et mérite une certaine attention. Le gel des frais de scolarité en Colombie-Britannique a dramatiquement augmenté la participation à l'éducation postsecondaire et s'est avéré l'une des politiques provinciales la plus populaire à l'époque. Lorsque le gouvernement de Gordon Campbell a été élu en 2002, il a supprimé près de \_\_\_ millions de dollars du financement aux universités et collèges afin de financer les réductions d'impôt. En conséquence, lorsque le gel a été levé, les frais de scolarité ont augmenté pour compenser les compressions de financement. En outre, le gouvernement retranche son programme de bourses généreux au même moment qu'il déréglemente les frais de scolarité. Bien que les présidentes et présidents d'universités aient fait campagne pour une hausse des frais de scolarité sur le fondement d'un bon système d'aide financière aux études, aucun président ou présidente de collège ou d'université n'a eu l'intégrité de dénoncer l'élimination du programme de bourses.

## MYTH:

“Non-financial barriers are more important than tuition fees.”

## FACT:

For the most part, when this argument surfaces, it is a cynical strategy to distract media/government/public attention from the urgent concerns of high tuition fees and student debt. It is a popular campaign tactic of the Millennium Scholarship Foundation.

Very often this Foundation tactic involves watering down the results of survey responses that demonstrate a high correlation between financial constraints and access to post-secondary education. For example, a survey response such as “I need to work before going to college/university” is categorized as a “non-financial barrier” as opposed to a financial barrier, thus “reducing” the respondents citing financial barriers as a reason for not continuing in college or university.

Access to post-secondary education is obviously a complex issue. Deep socioeconomic divisions within Canadian society ensure that thousands of students will not thrive in today’s school system. High tuition fees and the prospect of crushing student debt depress educational expectations further still and most evidence shows unequivocally that finances are the most important barrier.

Yet, the policy response to non-financial barriers from government and the Millennium Scholarship Foundation is an insult to the working poor and cynically manipulates the struggles of disadvantaged Canadian families. The federal Learning Bond and most “early intervention” programs are a blithe attempt to gloss over deep and fundamental inequities without any sincere vision for social change. At best, these programs help a handful of students without providing widespread relief. At worst, these programs are a cynical public relations stunt to foster the illusion that government cares for the less privileged while distracting Canadians from the urgent need to reduce tuition fees and other financial barriers to higher education.

## MYTHE:

« Les obstacles non financiers sont plus importants que les frais de scolarité. »

## FAIT:

Lorsque cet argument refait surface, il s'agit la plupart du temps d'une stratégie cynique pour distraire l'attention des médias, du gouvernement et du public des préoccupations urgentes à propos des frais de scolarité et de l'endettement étudiant. C'est une tactique de campagne populaire de la Fondation canadienne des bourses d'études du millénaire.

Très souvent, l'impact des obstacles financiers est dilué et traite les réponses fortement liées aux finances (c.-à-d. « Je dois travailler avant de fréquenter l'université ou le collège ») comme un obstacle non financier.

Cependant, l'accès à l'éducation postsecondaire est indubitablement une question complexe. Des divisions socioéconomiques profondes au sein de la société canadienne assurent que des milliers d'étudiantes et d'étudiants ne prospéreront pas au cours de leur expérience scolaire. À la fin de l'école secondaire, il y a une myriade de facteurs qui peuvent faire que les diplômées et diplômés sont mal préparés au défi des études universitaires ou collégiales. Des frais de scolarité élevés et la perspective d'un endettement écrasant découragent encore davantage les visées sur l'éducation (et les preuves démontrent sans équivoque que les finances constituent l'obstacle le plus important).

Pourtant, la réponse de politique aux obstacles non financiers du gouvernement et de la Fondation canadienne des bourses d'études du millénaire est une insulte au petit salarié et une manoeuvre cynique contre la lutte des familles canadiennes défavorisées. Le « bon d'apprentissage » et la plupart des programmes « d'intervention précoce » sont une tentative désinvolte de faire obstacle aux inégalités profondes et fondamentales sans envisager sincèrement de changement social. Au mieux, ces programmes aident une poignée d'étudiantes et d'étudiants et ne jouissent pas des fonds nécessaires à fournir une aide étendue; au pire, ces programmes sont un stratagème de relations publiques cynique en vue de créer l'illusion que le gouvernement se soucie des moins favorisés.

## MYTH:

“Higher tuition fees means higher quality.”

## FACT:

This popular misconception has been peddled by college and university administrators who suggest that hiking tuition fees is the only “realistic” solution to the funding crisis facing colleges and universities.

Yet all historic and international evidence demonstrates that increasing tuition fees will neither improve the quality of higher education nor provide financial stability for public colleges and universities. In fact, the evidence demonstrates that while rising tuition fees contribute to burgeoning student debt and a host of new socio-economic problems associated with debt, there is no measurable improvement in the quality of education provided.

Perhaps the starkest example can be taken from the United Kingdom where tuition fees were only introduced in 1998.

Within three years, it became clear that despite new user fees, the operating budgets of universities remained stagnant. In 2002-03 total per student funding from both government and tuition fees was lower than it was in 1996-97—the year before tuition fees were imposed.

In Ontario, the mid-1990's was characterised by double-digit tuition fee increases yet the Progressive Conservative government withdrew \$400 million in funding for Ontario's colleges and universities, exacerbating the crisis in quality and affordability at Ontario's public institutions.

Rising tuition fees are symptomatic of government underfunding—not a cure. Wherever tuition fees are allowed to increase government simply withdraws a commensurate portion of public funding. In practice, the only factor that ever has or ever will determine the quality of higher education is the level of public funding government is prepared to invest.

## MYTHE:

« Des frais de scolarité élevés signifient une meilleure qualité. »

## FAIT:

Cette idée fausse et populaire est véhiculée par les administrateurs des collèges et universités qui laissent ainsi entendre que la hausse des frais de scolarité constitue la seule solution « réaliste » à la crise de financement à laquelle sont confrontés les collèges et universités.

Pourtant, l'histoire démontre, ici comme à l'étranger, que la hausse des frais de scolarité ne permettra pas d'augmenter la qualité des études supérieures ni d'assurer la stabilité financière des collèges et universités publics. En fait, il est prouvé que la hausse des frais de scolarité contribue à l'augmentation de la dette étudiante et à l'apparition d'une quantité de nouveaux problèmes socio-économiques associés à la dette, mais qu'elle ne s'accompagne pas d'une amélioration au niveau de la qualité de l'enseignement offert.

Le plus bel exemple que nous pouvons donner est celui du Royaume-Uni où les frais de scolarité n'ont fait leur apparition qu'en 1998. Dans les trois années qui ont suivi, il a bien fallu se rendre à l'évidence que malgré les nouveaux frais d'utilisation, les budgets de fonctionnement des universités demeuraient stagnants. En 2002-2003, le financement total par étudiant assuré par le gouvernement et les frais de scolarité était inférieur à ce qu'il était en 1996-1997, l'année qui a précédé l'imposition des frais de scolarité.

En Ontario, le milieu des années 1990 a été caractérisé par des augmentations des frais de scolarité supérieures à 10 % et le gouvernement progressiste conservateur a quand même retiré 400 millions de dollars dans le financement des collèges et des universités de l'Ontario, exacerbant ainsi la crise vécue par les établissements d'enseignement public de l'Ontario au niveau de la qualité et de l'abordabilité.

La hausse des frais de scolarité est symptomatique d'un sous-financement du gouvernement, — et non pas un remède. Là où les hausses de frais de scolarité sont permises, le gouvernement décide tout simplement de retirer une portion équivalente de financement public. Dans la pratique, le seul facteur qui ait jamais déterminé et déterminera toujours la qualité de l'enseignement supérieur est le niveau de financement public que le gouvernement est prêt à investir.