



REPORT

Budget Committee

November 2004 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
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
Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgendered 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

James Bowen & Laura Henderson
Shawn Abraham & Les MacFadden
Joel Koette
Colleen Arsenault & Nowsher Ali
Lauren Kranendonk & Emily Sharpe

Adam Chow
Steve Beasley & Kristina Kearly
Stacy Senkbeil
Matthew Byrne
Nancy Robichaud
Chedo Ndur
Adam Payn
Ayaz Kassam
Jeff MacDonald & Victor Thomas

David Fleming-Saraceno & Emilie St. Hilaire
Tracy Ho & Rob Mealey
Jeremy Gervin
Niguel Mousseau
vacant
Ron Correll & Lori Fisher
Rick Powelson
Aixendora Castro, Heather Oliver &
Carole Saab

Dave Hare
Jess Turk-Browne

Philip Link

Rod Hurd
Robert Keddy

1. MOTIONS DEVELOPED BY THE COMMITTEE

BUDGET-1 MOTION

Local 61/Local 18

Be it resolved that the final draft Revised 2004/2005 Budget be adopted as presented.

2. MOTIONS REFERRED BY OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:019) with the subsequent amendment (BUDGET-2):

PAGE 2 — BUDGET COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

2004/11:019 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 78/Local 98

Whereas it is likely that a federal election will be held within the next twelve to eighteen months;

Whereas the Federation can not predict exactly when it will be held; and

Whereas it is important that education issues be at the forefront in every election campaign; therefore

Be it resolved that \$75,000 be allocated in the current year's budget to a federal election campaign fund; and

Be it further resolved \$75,000 be allocated in the 2005-2006 budget to a federal election campaign fund.

BUDGET-2 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 61/Local 88

Be it resolved that Motion-2004/11:019 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that a Federal Elections Campaigns Fund be created;

Be it further resolved an amount, to be determined by the National Executive, be allocated from non-designated funds to the Federal Elections Campaigns Fund at the close of the 2004-2005 fiscal year; and

Be it further resolved that annual allocations be made to the Fund in subsequent years."

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:021):

2004/11:021 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas lobbying and government relations is, and always has been, a priority to the Federation and its members;

Whereas in the 2004-2005 budget two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$237,000) was allocated nationally for campaigns and government relations;

Whereas Kwantlen Student Association, with a student population of fourteen thousand (14,000) members, has over fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) allocated for lobbying in its 2004 budget, and all things being equal will have nearly eighty thousand (\$80,000) allocated for the lobbying and campaigns in its 2005 budget;

Whereas due to a referendum vote to create a Lobby Fund, the Kwantlen Student Association has over sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) in its 2005 budget dedicated to lobbying; (Kwantlen Student Association has a budget of 1.2 million; approximately 5% of the budget has been directed by the membership to lobbying);

Whereas the British Columbia Component in its 2004-2005 budget allocated one-hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for campaigns;

Whereas nationally the Liberal Party of Canada spent over 12 million dollars in its federal election campaign, and the Provincial Liberals in their last election spent over six million; and

Whereas the BC Federation of Labour has an estimated 4 million dollars saved for the next provincial election to campaign; therefore

Be it resolved that the Federation in its 2005-2006 budget search out the possibility of allocating more funds to campaigns.

REVISED BUDGET - Final Draft

Canadian Federation of Students/Canadian Federation of Students-Services

July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE ITEMS				
Membership Fees (1)	2,084,856.72	2,087,100.00	526,197.16	2,175,539.00
Interest and Investments	58,752.19	33,000.00	21,783.00	50,000.00
ISIC/Studentsaver Net Revenue (2)	(15,860.87)	1,844.00	(197,112.66)	16,102.00
National Student Health Network (3)	82,769.21	6,150.00	(66,809.37)	3,750.00
Rent from Base Camp	9,000.00	9,000.00	0.00	9,000.00
Student Work Abroad Programme (4)	24,982.68	20,300.00	0.00	20,300.00
Student Traveller Magazine (5)	20,194.97	11,500.00	0.00	11,500.00
Referral Fee from CUTS	983,647.00	950,000.00	0.00	950,000.00
Other	3,234.96	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
TOTAL NET REVENUE	3,251,576.86	3,119,894.00	284,058.13	3,237,191.00
EXPENSE ITEMS				
Administration and Office (6)	136,848.49	143,800.00	63,486.66	143,800.00
Audit	80,805.30	38,000.00	0.00	40,000.00
Bad Debts (recovery)	(97,886.32)	25,000.00	0.00	25,000.00
Bank and Interest Charges	10,066.57	400.00	2,766.10	12,000.00
Campaigns and Government Relations (7)	167,305.86	237,000.00	38,801.20	270,000.00
Coalition Work	8,771.53	7,500.00	2,150.00	7,500.00
Communications (8)	104,220.72	82,650.00	18,883.03	73,425.00
Component and Graduate Caucus Allocations (9)	501,252.23	599,531.11	119,181.32	613,300.56
Constituency Allocation - Aboriginal Caucus	37,876.62	35,000.00	4,253.71	35,000.00
Constituency Allocation - Women Constituency Group	648.08	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Constituency Allocation - Other Constituencies	1,263.91	31,306.50	0.00	32,633.09
Amortization of Capital Assets	42,359.00	33,000.00	0.00	33,000.00
Directory (10)	21,265.05	22,100.00	16,506.63	22,762.00
Donations	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Fieldwork (11)	25,567.41	22,450.00	6,597.00	22,450.00
General Meetings - Annual (12)	64,642.37	72,650.00	(25,896.34)	68,353.00
General Meetings - Semi-annual (13)	44,096.48	70,900.00	0.00	68,353.00
Hiring	261.08	2,000.00	1,793.76	2,000.00
Homes4Students	4,922.95	10,000.00	2,354.06	10,000.00
International Affairs	18,385.79	17,500.00	2,217.02	17,500.00
Legal	65,449.81	65,000.00	15,371.82	65,000.00
Membership Drives and Referenda	5,840.17	10,000.00	0.00	45,000.00
Miscellaneous	177.67	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
National Executive Meetings (14)	36,884.36	58,250.00	21,627.99	58,250.00
National Executive Salaries (15)	147,367.97	135,400.00	41,686.66	135,400.00
Negotiations and Professional Development	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Rent-Ottawa Office	149,097.00	149,250.00	74,548.50	149,250.00
Research (16)	85,796.02	139,300.00	45,807.61	114,300.00
Translation	19,620.06	25,000.00	6,568.76	25,000.00
Budgeted Surplus		35,000.00		35,000.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,682,906.18	2,075,987.61	458,705.49	2,132,276.64
SURPLUS(DEFICIT) - GROSS	1,568,670.67	1,043,906.39	(174,647.36)	1,104,914.36
Investment in Travel CUTS	875,000.00	850,000.00		850,000.00
Transfer to Designated Funds	356,500.00	191,500.00		241,500.00
SURPLUS(DEFICIT) - NET	337,170.67	2,406.39	(174,647.36)	13,414.36

SCHEDULE 1 - Membership fees

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
British Columbia				
Camosun College Student Society	60,751.41	49,500.00		59,500.00
Capilano Students' Union	40,529.22	37,500.00	17,227.28	39,500.00
City Centre Students' Union	25,957.93	23,500.00	9,138.93	25,000.00
Douglas College Student Society	64,440.06	63,500.00	27,092.27	63,500.00
Emily Carr Students' Union	10,670.17	9,500.00	5,534.72	10,000.00
King Edward Students' Union	24,194.89	24,000.00	8,369.82	23,500.00
Kwantlen University-College Student Association	71,636.25	68,000.00	31,524.46	70,500.00
Malaspina Students' Union	57,747.78	53,000.00	21,050.88	56,500.00
College of New Caledonia Student Association	16,079.56	14,500.00	7,395.97	15,000.00
North Island Students' Association	11,189.84	10,500.00	8,197.11	10,500.00
Northwest Community College Student Association	8,314.00	7,250.00	1,596.35	7,750.00
Okanagan University-College Students' Association-Kelowna	31,700.91	30,500.00	17,534.11	30,500.00
Penticton Campus Students' Association	2,162.51	2,500.00	1,011.41	2,000.00
College of the Rockies Students' Union	0.00	9,500.00		9,500.00
Simon Fraser Student Society	156,229.38	151,000.00		155,000.00
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	88,000.00	34,678.49	89,500.00
Sub-total	694,206.82	663,750.00	195,893.97	689,250.00
Alberta				
Alberta College of Art & Design Students' Association	7,241.50	7,000.00		7,000.00
Graduate Students' Association, University of Calgary	31,652.00	28,500.00		31,000.00
Sub-total	38,893.50	35,500.00	0.00	38,000.00
Saskatchewan				
First Nations University of Canada Students' Union	0.00	5,000.00		5,000.00
University of Regina Students' Union	57,542.16	57,000.00	30,128.64	57,000.00
University of Saskatchewan Graduate Students' Association	12,667.28	12,000.00	11,658.72	12,250.00
Sub-total	70,209.44	74,000.00	41,787.36	74,250.00
Manitoba				
Brandon University Students' Union	18,233.87	17,500.00		17,500.00
University of Manitoba Graduate Students' Association	0.00	13,000.00		13,000.00
Association des étud. du Collège Université de Saint-Boniface	4,964.78	4,750.00		4,750.00
University of Winnipeg Students' Association	58,529.59	57,000.00		57,500.00
Sub-total	81,728.24	92,250.00	0.00	92,750.00
Ontario				
Algoma University Students' Association	8,183.00	6,500.00		7,500.00
Atkinson Students' Association	0.00	15,250.00		15,250.00
Brock University Graduate Students' Association	0.00	2,500.00		2,500.00
Carleton University Graduate Students' Association	19,653.68	17,000.00		17,000.00
Carleton University Students' Association	123,456.23	112,000.00		120,000.00
Student Association of George Brown College	73,451.28	62,000.00		70,000.00
Glendon College Students' Union	11,426.60	11,000.00		11,000.00
University of Guelph Central Student Association	103,788.45	104,000.00	52,925.00	103,000.00
University of Guelph Graduate Students' Association	12,661.40	11,000.00		12,000.00
Lakehead University Student Union	41,907.43	41,000.00		41,000.00
Laurentian University Students' General Association	24,665.20	23,000.00		23,000.00
Assoc. des étud. francophones de l'Université. Laurentienne	5,956.99	5,250.00		5,200.00
Nipissing University Student Union	18,231.62	16,000.00		17,500.00
Ontario College of Art and Design Student Union	18,361.00	17,500.00		17,500.00
Graduate Students' Association, University of Ottawa	26,780.89	25,000.00		25,500.00
Queen's University Society Graduate & Professional Students	17,703.00	16,500.00		17,000.00
Ryerson Students' Union	108,359.80	91,500.00	91,417.31	105,000.00
Association étudiante de l'université Saint-Paul	3,612.00	3,500.00		3,500.00
Scarborough Campus Students' Union	0.00	40,000.00		45,000.00
U. of T. Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students	0.00	15,000.00		15,000.00
University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union	72,257.50	71,000.00		71,000.00
University of Toronto Students' Administrative Council	0.00	185,000.00		220,000.00
Trent Central Students Association	40,071.92	38,000.00	27,583.20	39,500.00

University of Western Ontario Society of Graduate Students	18,099.42	17,000.00		17,000.00
Wilfrid Laurier University Graduate Students' Association	3,521.00	3,000.00		3,000.00
University of Windsor Graduate Students' Association	8,175.76	7,500.00	4,364.84	7,500.00
University of Windsor Students' Alliance	78,890.18	77,500.00	44,249.00	77,500.00
York Federation of Students	0.00	160,000.00		180,000.00
York University Graduate Students' Association	23,373.98	22,500.00		22,500.00
Sub-total	862,588.33	1,217,000.00	220,539.35	1,311,450.00
Québec				
Concordia University Graduate Students' Union	36,129.61	35,000.00		35,000.00
Concordia Student Union	82,060.50	80,000.00		80,000.00
Post-Graduate Student Society of McGill University	41,672.92	40,000.00	21,703.10	41,000.00
Sub-total	159,863.03	155,000.00	21,703.10	156,000.00
Prince Edward Island				
Holland College Student Union	0.00	2,100.00		2,100.00
University of Prince Edward Island Graduate Students' Association	427.00	400.00		400.00
University of Prince Edward Island Student Union	22,624.00	21,100.00		21,100.00
Sub-total	23,051.00	23,600.00	0.00	23,600.00
Nova Scotia				
Acadia Students' Union	0.00	20,000.00		20,000.00
University of College of Cape Breton Students' Union	17,296.92	15,000.00		16,500.00
University of King's College Students' Union	7,329.00	7,000.00		7,000.00
Mount Saint Vincent University Student Union	17,080.00	16,000.00		16,000.00
Student Union, Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	7,351.75	6,500.00	3,002.40	7,000.00
Association générale des étudiants de l'Université Sainte-Anne	2,317.70	2,250.00	2,488.98	2,489.00
Sub-total	51,375.37	66,750.00	5,491.38	68,989.00
Newfoundland and Labrador				
Grenfell College Student Union	7,440.00	7,000.00		7,000.00
Marine Institute Student Union	5,211.50	4,500.00	2,322.00	4,500.00
Memorial University Graduate Students' Union	13,699.00	13,000.00	7,380.00	13,000.00
Memorial University Student Union	65,384.00	62,500.00		64,000.00
College of the North Atlantic Students' Association	50,100.00	47,500.00	31,080.00	48,000.00
Sub-total	141,834.50	134,500.00	40,782.00	136,500.00
Total Gross Membership Fee Revenue	2,084,856.72	2,462,350.00	526,197.16	2,590,789.00
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts		(375,250.00)		(415,250.00)
Total Net Membership Fee Revenue	2,084,856.72	2,087,100.00	526,197.16	2,175,539.00

SCHEDULE 2 - ISIC/Student Saver Card Revenue and Expenses

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE				
Gross Sales of ISI Cards	1,126,060.86	967,500.00	0.00	1,120,000.00
Cost of Sales / Cards for Members	(427,282.45)	(475,000.00)	0.00	(455,000.00)
Commission to Travel CUTS	(247,580.26)	(161,250.00)	0.00	(250,000.00)
Net Sales	451,198.15	331,250.00	0.00	415,000.00
ISTC Card Purchase Rebate	32,904.00	40,000.00	0.00	30,000.00
Student Phones Initiative	15,302.00	11,000.00	0.00	40,000.00
Sub-Total	499,404.15	382,250.00	0.00	485,000.00
EXPENSES				
Administration and Promotion				
ISIC Advertising and Promotion	105,654.41	90,000.00	0.00	105,000.00
CUTS Administrative Costs	135,589.00	90,000.00	0.00	135,000.00
Discount Solicitation - Honoraria/Material/Travel	31,740.89	25,000.00	27,358.00	27,500.00
Discount Solicitation - Courier & Postage	1,427.65	1,400.00	1,019.52	1,400.00
Discount Guidebook (net)	128,250.14	115,000.00	132,787.76	132,788.00
Materials Courier & Postage	12,614.00	12,500.00	10,777.43	12,500.00
Capital Expenditures	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Depreciation	3,535.00	6,046.00	0.00	3,000.00
Software development	8,712.43	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
ISIC Postage and Courier	3,491.25	4,750.00	387.88	4,000.00
Printing and Promotion	8,157.06	7,500.00	6,548.32	7,500.00
Per Diems	370.00	360.00	220.00	360.00
Travel	1,863.71	500.00	678.45	500.00
Office Equipment and Supplies	472.12	350.00	76.51	350.00
Student Phones Promotion & Administration	12,431.68	-	0.00	12,000.00
Telephone/Fax/Internet	472.89	500.00	179.88	500.00
Miscellaneous	381.27	500.00	0.00	500.00
Sub-total	455,163.50	355,406.00	180,033.75	443,898.00
Programmes Staff				
Wages and Benefits, and contracts	60,101.52	25,000.00	17,078.91	25,000.00
Sub-total	60,101.52	25,000.00	17,078.91	25,000.00
Total Expenses	515,265.02	380,406.00	197,112.66	468,898.00
TOTAL NET REVENUE	(15,860.87)	1,844.00	(197,112.66)	16,102.00

SCHEDULE 3 - National Student Health Network

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE				
Administrative Fees	225,023.00	210,000.00	0.00	220,000.00
Sub-total	225,023.00	210,000.00	0.00	220,000.00
EXPENSES				
Administration				
Bank Charges	8,661.94	9,000.00	2,114.61	9,000.00
Depreciation	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	2,100.00	338.16	1,500.00
Printing	17,655.72	20,000.00	5,111.28	16,000.00
Professional Fees	1,858.69	5,000.00	664.40	10,000.00
Users Group Meeting	15,469.35	16,000.00	13,897.30	16,000.00
Telephone/Fax/Internet	8,533.39	8,700.00	3,174.50	8,700.00
Sub-total	57,316.17	62,800.00	25,300.25	63,200.00
Promotion and Network Development				
Accommodation	916.91	750.00	0.00	750.00
Materials	500.00	500.00	10,660.57	12,000.00
Per Diems	1,485.00	500.00	397.76	500.00
Printing	0.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
Travel	6,604.40	4,000.00	3,521.15	4,000.00
Website	0.00	500.00	3,004.27	3,500.00
Other	23.34	250.00	0.00	250.00
Sub-total	9,529.65	8,000.00	17,583.75	22,500.00
Office				
Insurance	500.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Rent	7,200.00	7,200.00	0.00	7,200.00
Equipment and Supplies	114.49	350.00	0.00	350.00
Sub-total	7,814.49	8,050.00	0.00	8,050.00
General Meetings				
Accommodation	410.15	750.00	0.00	750.00
Meals	394.11	950.00	0.00	950.00
Travel	1,249.30	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
Sub-total	2,053.56	3,200.00	0.00	3,200.00
National Executive Meetings				
Accommodation	952.42	1,100.00	248.13	1,100.00
Per Diems	590.00	800.00	0.00	800.00
Travel	1,310.42	2,400.00	0.00	2,400.00
Sub-total	2,852.84	4,300.00	248.13	4,300.00
Programs Staff				
Wages and Benefits	62,687.08	117,500.00	23,677.24	115,000.00
Sub-total	62,687.08	117,500.00	23,677.24	115,000.00
Total Expenses	142,253.79	203,850.00	66,809.37	216,250.00
TOTAL NET REVENUE/(EXPENSES)	82,769.21	6,150.00	(66,809.37)	3,750.00

SCHEDULE 4 - Student Work Abroad Programme (SWAP)

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE				
Fees from Participants	704,304.39	500,000.00	0.00	500,000.00
Fees from Partner Organisations	327,370.68	285,000.00	0.00	285,000.00
Sub-total	1,031,675.07	785,000.00	0.00	785,000.00
Hosting Services	(348,978.39)	(210,000.00)	0.00	(210,000.00)
Sub-total	682,696.68	575,000.00	0.00	575,000.00
EXPENSES				
Wages	298,809.00	275,000.00	0.00	275,000.00
Advertising and Promotion	118,503.00	95,000.00	0.00	95,000.00
Advertising in Federaton Publications	3,750.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Communications	70,531.00	60,000.00	0.00	60,000.00
Office Expense	46,501.00	30,000.00	0.00	30,000.00
Office Rent	71,793.00	60,000.00	0.00	60,000.00
Computer/Equipment Rental	14,594.00	5,000.00	0.00	5,000.00
Accounting	535.00	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
Travel Expense	12,595.00	10,000.00	0.00	10,000.00
Professional Fees	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Memberships and Conferences	9,989.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Depreciation and Amortization	4,714.00	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Taxes and Licenses	190.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
Bad Debt	4,440.00	2,500.00	0.00	2,500.00
Foreign Exchange Loss	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Expense	770.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Total	657,714.00	554,700.00	0.00	554,700.00
TOTAL NET REVENUE/(EXPENSES)	24,982.68	20,300.00	0.00	20,300.00

SCHEDULE 5 - Student Traveller

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE				
Advertising	138,302.17	155,000.00	0.00	155,000.00
Sub-total	138,302.17	155,000.00	0.00	155,000.00
EXPENSES				
Advertising and Promotion	0.00	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00
Printing	74,904.48	97,000.00	0.00	97,000.00
Wages and Professional Fees	20,166.90	25,000.00	0.00	25,000.00
Shipping and Distribution	22,860.42	18,000.00	0.00	18,000.00
Other	175.40	500.00	0.00	500.00
Total	118,107.20	143,500.00	0.00	143,500.00
TOTAL NET REVENUE/(EXPENSES)	20,194.97	11,500.00	0.00	11,500.00

SCHEDULE 6 - Administration and Office

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
Office Expenses				
Equipment Lease & Maintenance	1,099.22	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Equipment and Supplies	6,337.51	6,000.00	1,510.66	6,000.00
Insurance - Ottawa Office	2,118.96	2,200.00	2,515.64	2,200.00
Insurance - Liability	3,059.64	3,200.00	3,451.00	3,200.00
Office Security - Ottawa Office	312.44	500.00	93.73	500.00
Sub-total	12,927.77	12,900.00	7,571.03	12,900.00
Administrative Staff				
Wages and Benefits	122,839.10	130,000.00	55,508.83	130,000.00
Payroll Service	1,081.62	900.00	406.80	900.00
Sub-total	123,920.72	130,900.00	55,915.63	130,900.00
TOTAL	136,848.49	143,800.00	63,486.66	143,800.00

SCHEDULE 7 - Campaigns and Government Relations

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
Campaigns Strategy				
Campaigns	120,846.82	175,000.00	32,196.49	175,000.00
Sub-total	120,846.82	175,000.00	32,196.49	175,000.00
Media Strategy				
Other	46,459.04	10,000.00	3,006.73	50,000.00
Sub-total	46,459.04	10,000.00	3,006.73	50,000.00
Campaigns Staff				
Wages and Benefits	0.00	52,000.00	3,597.98	55,000.00
Savings due vacancy				(10,000.00)
Sub-total	0.00	52,000.00	3,597.98	45,000.00
TOTAL NET EXPENSES	167,305.86	237,000.00	38,801.20	270,000.00

SCHEDULE 8 - Communications

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
General Communications				
Cable Service	521.99	450.00	229.45	525.00
ISP, E-mail and Listserves	6,101.17	6,000.00	2,454.15	6,150.00
Photocopying	10,465.94	10,000.00	7,792.89	10,500.00
Postage and Courier	1,224.86	1,200.00	7.40	1,250.00
Telephone, Facsimile and	19,273.97	20,000.00	6,376.37	20,000.00
Sub-total	37,587.93	37,650.00	16,860.26	38,425.00
Membership Awareness Strategy				
Handbook Kit, Common Handbook, etc.	57,891.74	35,000.00	1,742.77	25,000.00
Website	8,741.05	10,000.00	280.00	10,000.00
Sub-total	66,632.79	45,000.00	2,022.77	35,000.00
TOTAL	104,220.72	82,650.00	18,883.03	73,425.00

SCHEDULE 9 - Graduate Component and Provincial Allocations and Subsidies

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
British Columbia Locals				
Per Member Allocation	115,701.14	109,041.67	32,648.99	113,291.67
Sub-total	115,701.14	109,041.67	32,648.99	113,291.67
Graduate Student Locals				
Per Member Allocation	63,114.69	76,311.11	10,974.74	77,588.89
Sub-total	63,114.69	76,311.11	10,974.74	77,588.89
Newfoundland and Labrador Locals				
Wages and Benefits	51,060.97	46,000.00	14,359.95	46,000.00
Sub-total	51,060.97	46,000.00	14,359.95	46,000.00
Nova Scotia and PEI Locals				
Fieldworking				
Accommodation	88.27	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Per Diem	140.00	1,000.00	90.00	1,000.00
Travel	1,225.40	3,500.00	75.00	3,500.00
Sub-total	1,453.67	5,500.00	165.00	5,500.00
General				
Rent	4,237.68	4,500.00	1,589.13	4,500.00
Printing	212.37	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplies	132.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
Telephone/Fax/Internet	1,466.85	2,500.00	733.31	2,500.00
Miscellaneous	378.00	100.00	378.00	100.00
Sub-total	6,426.90	7,400.00	2,700.44	7,400.00
Staff				
Wages and Benefits	31,705.53	50,000.00	700.00	50,000.00
PEI Allocation	10,372.95	10,620.00	0.00	10,620.00
Sub-total	42,078.48	60,620.00	700.00	60,620.00
Sub-total (Total Nova Scotia and PEI)	49,959.05	73,520.00	3,565.44	73,520.00
Ontario Locals				
Per member allocation	143,764.72	149,458.33	36,756.56	157,700.00
Sub-total	143,764.72	149,458.33	36,756.56	157,700.00
Prairies Locals				
Fieldworking				
Accommodation	0.00	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Per Diem	400.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
Travel	140.24	2,500.00	818.13	2,500.00
Sub-total	540.24	5,000.00	818.13	5,000.00
General				
Telephone/Fax/Internet	120.95	1,200.00	120.95	1,200.00
Miscellaneous	489.04	1,500.00	1,206.31	1,500.00
Sub-total	609.99	2,700.00	1,327.26	2,700.00
Staff				
Wages and Benefits	37,814.39	100,000.00	15,113.06	110,000.00
Savings due vacancy				(10,000.00)
Sub-total	37,814.39	100,000.00	15,113.06	100,000.00
Sub-total (Total Prairies)	38,964.62	107,700.00	17,258.45	107,700.00
Québec Locals				
Per Member Allocation	38,687.04	37,500.00	3,617.18	37,500.00
Sub-total	38,687.04	37,500.00	3,617.18	37,500.00
TOTAL	501,252.23	599,531.11	119,181.32	613,300.56

SCHEDULE 10 - Students' Union Directory

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE				
Sale of Directories	9,523.29	9,000.00	9,482.21	9,500.00
Advertising	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Sub-Total	10,023.29	9,500.00	9,982.21	10,000.00
EXPENSES				
Production Contract	16,118.15	16,250.00	10,700.00	16,250.00
Printing	13,979.55	14,000.00	15,011.81	15,012.00
Courier and Postage	1,190.64	1,150.00	777.03	1,300.00
Other	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
Sub-total	31,288.34	31,600.00	26,488.84	32,762.00
Total Net Expense	21,265.05	22,100.00	16,506.63	22,762.00

SCHEDULE 11 - Fieldworking

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
Fieldworking				
Accommodation	2,825.63	2,500.00	634.40	2,500.00
Per Diem	2,805.00	3,500.00	982.50	3,500.00
Supplies	1,296.20	250.00	71.33	250.00
Travel	18,478.71	16,000.00	4,824.43	16,000.00
Miscellaneous	161.87	200.00	84.34	200.00
Sub-total	25,567.41	22,450.00	6,597.00	22,450.00
TOTAL	25,567.41	22,450.00	6,597.00	22,450.00

SCHEDULE 12 - General Meetings, Annual (November)

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE				
Fees-Delegates	103,075.00	97,375.00	95,000.00	95,000.00
Fees-Observers	0.00	950.00	475.00	475.00
Less the Small Budget Member's Subsidy	(13,131.36)	(12,500.00)	(6,800.04)	(8,800.00)
Less the Constituency Group Subsidy	(9,259.12)	(9,000.00)	(5,831.22)	(5,831.00)
Total Revenues	80,684.52	76,825.00	82,843.74	80,844.00
EXPENSES				
Accommodation				
Accommodation - Delegates	43,669.92	40,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00
Accommodation - National Executive	1,974.09	3,000.00	0.00	2,500.00
Accommodation - Staff (Regular)	1,902.50	2,250.00	0.00	2,500.00
Accommodation - Staff (General Meeting Staff)	199.96	400.00	0.00	400.00
Sub-total	47,746.47	45,650.00	30,000.00	45,400.00
Childcare				
Childcare - Delegates	1,836.00	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
Childcare - Executive	0.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Childcare - Staff	350.00	500.00	0.00	500.00
Sub-total	2,186.00	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00
Meals and Per Diems				
Meals - Delegates	40,693.04	36,000.00	20,000.00	36,000.00
Meals - National Executive	1,800.10	3,000.00	0.00	2,500.00
Meals - Staff (Regular)	1,575.09	2,550.00	0.00	2,500.00
Meals - Staff (General Meeting)	180.01	400.00	0.00	200.00
Sub-total	44,248.24	41,950.00	20,000.00	41,200.00
Travel				
Travel - Travel Pool Contingency	3,627.66	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00
Travel - Subsidy of Smaller Members/Components	10,135.43	9,500.00	6,947.40	6,947.00
Travel - Executive	3,765.98	5,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Travel - Staff	2,992.65	2,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Travel - Staff (General Meeting Staff)	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total	20,521.72	24,725.00	6,947.40	22,947.00
Equipment Rental				
Room and Equipment Rental	984.80	500.00	0.00	500.00
Vehicle Rental and Gas	701.95	750.00	0.00	750.00
Sub-total	1,686.75	1,250.00	0.00	1,250.00
General Meeting Staff				
Harassment Advisors - Wages & Travel	175.42	1,850.00	0.00	1,850.00
Plenary Speaker - Wages & Travel	500.00	750.00	0.00	750.00
Sub-total	675.42	2,600.00	0.00	2,600.00
Translation & Interpretation				
Simultaneous Interpretation	14,749.95	15,000.00	0.00	15,000.00
Contract Translation	8,664.53	9,500.00	0.00	12,000.00
Other	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
Sub-total	23,414.48	24,800.00	0.00	27,300.00
Other				
Guest Speakers - Fees, Travel, Accommodation	1,421.80	1,500.00	0.00	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	237.48	500.00	0.00	500.00
Materials/Postage/Printing	3,863.95	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00
Sub-total	5,523.23	5,500.00	0.00	5,500.00
Total Expenses	145,326.89	149,475.00	56,947.40	149,197.00
TOTAL NET EXPENSE	64,642.37	72,650.00	(25,896.34)	68,353.00

SCHEDULE 13 - General Meetings, Semi-annual (May)

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
REVENUE				
Fees-Delegates	98,325.00	97,375.00	0.00	95,000.00
Fees-Observers	1,425.00	950.00	0.00	475.00
Less the Small Budget Member's Subsidy	(11,112.03)	(12,500.00)	0.00	(8,800.00)
Less the Constituency Group Subsidy	(5,361.09)	(8,750.00)	0.00	(5,831.00)
Total Revenues	83,276.88	77,075.00	0.00	80,844.00
EXPENSES				
Accommodation				
Accommodation - Delegates	40,787.43	38,000.00	0.00	40,000.00
Accommodation - National Executive	2,391.56	3,000.00	0.00	2,500.00
Accommodation - Staff (Regular)	1,595.89	2,250.00	0.00	2,500.00
Accommodation - Staff (General Meeting Staff)	200.05	400.00	0.00	400.00
Sub-total	44,974.93	43,650.00	0.00	45,400.00
Childcare				
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
Sub-total	790.00	3,000.00	0.00	3,000.00
Meals and Per Diems				
Meals - Delegates	24,628.28	34,000.00	0.00	36,000.00
Meals - National Executive	1,430.16	3,000.00	0.00	2,500.00
Meals - Staff (Regular)	1,140.16	2,550.00	0.00	2,500.00
Meals - Staff (General Meeting)	119.64	400.00	0.00	200.00
Sub-total	27,198.60	39,950.00	0.00	41,200.00
Travel				
Travel - Travel Pool Contingency	6,218.91	8,000.00	0.00	8,000.00
Travel - Subsidy of Smaller Members/Components	8,772.66	9,500.00	0.00	6,947.00
Travel - Executive	2,321.50	5,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Travel - Staff	2,663.68	2,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Travel - Staff (General Meeting Staff)	0.00	225.00	0.00	0.00
Sub-total	19,976.75	24,725.00	0.00	22,947.00
Rentals				
Room and Equipment Rental	948.75	500.00	0.00	500.00
Vehicle Rental	665.40	750.00	0.00	750.00
Sub-total	1,614.15	1,250.00	0.00	1,250.00
Staff				
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
Sub-total	2,250.00	2,600.00	0.00	2,600.00
Translation & Interpretation				
Simultaneous Interpretation	15,263.55	14,500.00	0.00	15,000.00
Contract Translation	9,947.51	13,000.00	0.00	12,000.00
Other	0.00	300.00	0.00	300.00
Sub-total	25,211.06	27,800.00	0.00	27,300.00
Other				
Guest Speakers	969.58	1,000.00	0.00	1,500.00
Miscellaneous	867.58	500.00	0.00	500.00
Materials/Postage/Printing	3,520.71	3,500.00	0.00	3,500.00
Sub-total	5,357.87	5,000.00	0.00	5,500.00
Total Expenses	127,373.36	147,975.00	0.00	149,197.00
TOTAL NET EXPENSE	44,096.48	70,900.00	0.00	68,353.00

SCHEDULE 14 - National Executive Meetings

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
Accommodation				
Accommodation - Executive	5,567.08	7,000.00	3,798.88	7,000.00
Accommodation - Staff	3,102.84	4,000.00	732.64	4,000.00
Sub-total	8,669.92	11,000.00	4,531.52	11,000.00
Childcare				
Childcare - Executive	140.00	900.00	90.00	900.00
Childcare - Staff	320.00	450.00	120.00	450.00
Sub-total	460.00	1,350.00	210.00	1,350.00
Meals & Per Diems				
Per Diems - Executive	4,747.44	6,500.00	2,590.00	6,500.00
Per Diems - Staff (Regional Offices)	3,660.00	4,800.00	1,280.00	4,800.00
Sub-total	8,407.44	11,300.00	3,870.00	11,300.00
Meeting Rooms & Equipment Rental				
Meeting Rooms	0.00	250.00	0.00	250.00
Equipment, Materials and Supplies	323.62	350.00	278.55	350.00
Sub-total	323.62	600.00	278.55	600.00
Travel				
Travel - Executive	15,433.61	24,000.00	9,522.61	24,000.00
Travel - Staff (Regional Offices)	3,589.77	10,000.00	3,215.31	10,000.00
Sub-total	19,023.38	34,000.00	12,737.92	34,000.00
TOTAL	36,884.36	58,250.00	21,627.99	58,250.00

SCHEDULE 15 - National Executive Member Salaries

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
National Chairperson				
Salary and Employer Contributions	39,311.49	39,600.00	12,240.80	39,600.00
Health Benefits	1,831.40	2,100.00	610.48	2,100.00
Sub-total	41,142.89	41,700.00	12,851.28	41,700.00
National Deputy Chairperson				
Salary and Employer Contributions	39,311.48	39,600.00	12,240.80	39,600.00
Health Benefits	1,831.40	2,100.00	610.48	2,100.00
Sub-total	41,142.88	41,700.00	12,851.28	41,700.00
National Treasurer				
Salary and Employer Contributions	39,311.49	39,600.00	12,240.80	39,600.00
Health Benefits	1,831.40	2,100.00	610.48	2,100.00
Sub-total	41,142.89	41,700.00	12,851.28	41,700.00
Transition				
Salary and Employer Contributions	18,362.40	6,000.00	2,980.20	6,000.00
Health Benefits	915.70	300.00	152.62	300.00
Moving Expenses	4,661.21	4,000.00	0.00	4,000.00
Sub-total	23,939.31	10,300.00	3,132.82	10,300.00
TOTAL	147,367.97	135,400.00	41,686.66	135,400.00

SCHEDULE 16 - Research

	2003-2004 ACTUALS (Unaudited)	2004-2005 BUDGET	2004-2005 YEAR-TO-DATE (4 Months)	2004-2005 REVISED BUDGET (Final Draft)
Research Documents				
Publications	113.36	400.00	232.36	400.00
Subscriptions	1,532.36	1,400.00	1,453.02	1,400.00
Polling	23,364.49	27,500.00	26,000.00	27,500.00
Sub-total	25,010.21	29,300.00	27,685.38	29,300.00
Research Staff				
Wages and Benefits	60,785.81	110,000.00	18,122.23	110,000.00
Savings due to vacancy				(25,000.00)
Sub-total	60,785.81	110,000.00	18,122.23	85,000.00
TOTAL	85,796.02	139,300.00	45,807.61	114,300.00



AGENDA

Budget Committee

November 2004 National General Meeting

DAY ONE

1. PREPARATION FOR COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

a. Ratification of the Committee Chair(s)

Standing Resolution 1, Section 4, Committee Chairperson states that:

As its first order of business each standing general meeting committee shall either:

- a. ratify as the committee chairperson(s) the National Executive member(s) appointed to the committee; or
- b. elect a committee chairperson from within its membership.

b. Roundtable Introductions

c. Review of the Committee Agenda

d. Review of the Committee's Terms of Reference

Committee members should be familiar with the responsibilities of the Budget Committee as established in the Federation's Standing Resolutions. At the fall general meeting the Committee shall:

- review and recommend budget adjustments for the remainder of the fiscal year to the closing plenary of the annual general meeting;
- assess the availability of funds for proposed projects and/or purchases, including donations; and
- discuss the Federation's long-term financial planning.

2. REVIEW OF FINANCIAL DOCUMENTS AND ISSUES

a. Orientation to the Finances of the Federation

- i. Revenue Sources
- ii. Areas of Spending
- iii. Funds and Fund Balances

b. Overview of Current Financial Realities/Pressures (In-camera)

c. Review of 2004-2005 Budget and Year-to-date Statements

The Committee will review the 2004-2005 budget and the comparative year-to-date statement of revenue and expenditures.

PAGE 2 — BUDGET COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

DAY TWO

3. REVISION OF THE 2004-2005 BUDGET

The Committee will discuss the draft Revised 2004-2005 Budget and propose to the closing plenary any

amendments it deems necessary. In addition, the Committee will deal with the following motions submitted for consideration at this general meeting:

2004/11:N06 MOTION

Local 78/

Whereas it is likely that a federal election will be held within the next twelve to eighteen months;

Whereas the Federation can not predict exactly when it will be held; and

Whereas it is important that education issues be at the forefront in every election campaign; therefore

Be it resolved that \$75,000 be allocated in the current year's budget to a federal election campaign fund; and

Be it further resolved \$75,000 be allocated in the 2005-2006 budget to a federal election campaign fund.

2004/11:N07 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas lobbying and government relations is, and always has been, a priority to the Federation and its members;

Whereas in the 2004-2005 budget two hundred and thirty-seven thousand dollars (\$237,000) was allocated nationally for campaigns and government relations;

Whereas Kwantlen Student Association, with a student population of fourteen thousand (14,000) members, has over fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) allocated for lobbying in its 2004 budget, and all things being equal will have nearly eighty thousand (\$80,000) allocated for the lobbying and campaigns in its 2005 budget;

Whereas due to a referendum vote to create a Lobby Fund, the Kwantlen Student Association has over sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) in its 2005 budget dedicated to lobbying; (Kwantlen Student Association has a budget of 1.2 million; approximately 5% of the budget has been directed by the membership to lobbying);

Whereas the British Columbia Component in its 2004-2005 budget allocated one-hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for campaigns;

Whereas nationally the Liberal Party of Canada spent over 12 million dollars in its federal election campaign, and the Provincial Liberals in their last election spent over six million; and

Whereas the BC Federation of Labour has an estimated 4 million dollars saved for the next provincial election to campaign; therefore

Be it resolved that the Federation in its 2005-2006 budget search out the possibility of allocating more funds to campaigns.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADJOURNMENT



AGENDA

Campaigns and Government Relations Forum

November 2004 National General Meeting

1. PREPARATION FOR FORUM DELIBERATIONS

- a. Roundtable Introductions**
- b. Review of the Forum Agenda**

2. REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL CAMPAIGNS PLAN

a. Review of 2004-2005 Campaign Strategy

An update on the implementation of the 2004-2005 Campaigns and Government Relations Strategy will be provided.

b. Province-by-Province Roundtable on Campaign Organising

The meeting will discuss the status of campaign organising in each region.

c. Preparation for the Remainder of the Year

3. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The following motions will likely be referred to the Campaigns and Government Relations Forum by the opening plenary.

2004/11:N08 MOTION

Local 23/

Whereas tuition fees in Canadian Post Secondary schools have risen consistently over the recent years;

Whereas the government of Canada has signed the United Nations Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural rights, which requires the progressive introduction of free higher education;

Whereas the Simon Fraser Student Society (Local 23) is currently pursuing a human rights complaint for violations of said convention;

Whereas the Society will lodge a complaint against the government of British Columbia for violations of said convention; and

Whereas this action can serve as a model for actions at locals across Canada; therefore

Be it resolved that the human rights complaint lodged by the Simon Fraser Student Society (Local 23) be endorsed.

2004/11:N09 MOTION

Local 5/

Whereas beginning in the 2006 tax year, the Canada Revenue Agency is planning on taxing all Aboriginal post-secondary student support funding as income to students including tuition fees, book allowances, living allowances, scholarships, bursaries and travel dollars; and

Whereas any effort by Canada Revenue Agency to tax aboriginal post-secondary student support funding will have severe impacts on current and future student success at the post secondary level; and

Whereas the Government of Canada currently provides \$305 million to support participation of First Nation and Inuit students in post-secondary education; and

Whereas this is a successful program that has allowed the number of First Nation and Inuit students participation in post-secondary education to double from about 13,000 in 1986-1987 to over 25,000 in 2002-2003; and

Whereas the Federation understands that First Nations post-secondary funding is an Aboriginal and Treaty right; therefore

PAGE 2 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Be it resolved that the taxation of Aboriginal post-secondary funding be opposed; and
Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to distribute the Ontario Native Education Counsellors Association (ONECA) petition to lobby against the taxation of Aboriginal post-secondary funding.

2004/11:N10 MOTION

Local 5/

Whereas the federal government handed over the implementation of the Canadian Student Loan Program to CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and then later took this responsibility back;

Whereas CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and the federal government are not communicating with each other adequately to ensure that students are not being adversely effected by their relationship changing;

Whereas CIBC (and other Canadian banks) have hired collection agencies to handle the collection of student loan payments and outstanding debts;

Whereas CIBC (and other Canadian banks) have been contacting students, many of whom are still currently enrolled, and asking for payments to be made on loans that are not yet due;

Whereas students have had difficulty accessing financial aid as a result of the lack of communication between CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and the federal government;

Whereas students are being asked to fill out additional paperwork and jump through further hoops for CIBC (and other Canadian banks) to ensure that their Canadian Student Loans are not affected; and

Whereas students should not be required to do work that should be the responsibility of the Federal government; therefore

Be it resolved that the federal government be called upon to improve communications with CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and ensure that financial aid is not interrupted unnecessarily; and

Be it further resolved that CIBC (and other Canadian banks) be called upon not to interrupt student loans or harass students regarding loan collection until the communication problems with the federal government are worked out and it is clear that they are acting upon accurate information and not unnecessarily victimizing students.

2004/11:N11 MOTION

Local 78/

Whereas the Federation has had policy opposing income contingent student loan repayment schemes (ICSLRS) for most of its history; and

Whereas the Federation has been actively campaigning against income contingent student loan repayment schemes for more than a decade as successive federal and provincial governments have considered ICSLRS a way of downloading costs to individual students; and

Whereas the Federation, through its predecessor organisations, has actually been campaigning against ICSLRS since the idea first gained momentum in the late 1960s; and

Whereas through frequent presentations and discussions most member locals are well aware of the dangers posed by ICSLRS; and

Whereas those college, university undergraduate and university graduate student unions that do not belong to the Federation may not be aware of the dangers posed ICSLRS; therefore

Be it resolved that Federation member locals be encouraged to talk with non-member student unions about the dangers of income contingent student loan repayment schemes; and

Be it further resolved that member locals encourage non-members to participate in the Federation's campaigns against ICSLRS.

CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM AGENDA – PAGE 3

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

2004/11:N12 MOTION

Local 78/

Whereas Bob Rae was the Premier of Ontario when the Ontario government pressured the federal government to propose the implementation of a national Income Contingent Student Loan Repayment Scheme; and

Whereas Bob Rae's plans were defeated even more resoundingly than his government;

Whereas Bob Rae has consistently articulated an elitist view of post-secondary education;

Whereas Bob Rae has been appointed by Dalton McGuinty to assist McGuinty in breaking his tuition fee freeze promise; and

Whereas it would be no surprise if Bob Rae ignored the input he is receiving from students across Ontario and put Income Contingent Student Loan Repayment Schemes back on the government agenda; therefore

Be it resolved that the members in Ontario be supported in their efforts to ensure that the Rae Commission fairly reflect the opinions of Ontario students and voters.

2004/11:N13 MOTION

Local 18/

Whereas the minority government of Paul Martin is vulnerable; and

Whereas a minority government presents a historic opportunity to advance the Federation's goals; therefore

Be it resolved that leaders of the opposition parties be lobbied to make the repeal of the ten-year prohibition on bankruptcy a condition of support for the government.

2004/11:N14 MOTION

Local 18/

Whereas British Columbia members of the Federation recently attempted to advertise a voter registration campaign on BC's public transit system; and

Whereas the campaign was rejected by the public transit system because it was "political"; and

Whereas, freedom of expression should be applied without interference to all public space; therefore

Be it resolved that members in British Columbia be supported in their efforts to overturn the unreasonable restrictions on advertising on BC's public transit system.

2004/11:N15 MOTION

Local 18/

Whereas the Federation is a member on the executive committee of the World March of Women 2005; and

Whereas the Federation was actively involved in organizing the World March of Women 2000; and

Whereas between March 8 and October 17, 2005, the world relay of the Women's Global Charter for Humanity will take place;

Whereas women from various countries will pass the Charter from country to country; and

Whereas these women will also organise actions to highlight this symbolic passing and the values of the Charter; therefore

Be it resolved that the 2005 World March of Women campaign be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to provide in-kind support and mobilize members for 2005 World March of Women activities.

2004/11:N16 MOTION

Local 61/

Whereas malicious lawsuits against progressive organisations are an increasingly common tactic of organisations and corporations opposed to progressive change; and

Whereas these lawsuits can have the effect of undermining the ability of a progressive organisation to fulfill its mandate during the course of such lawsuits; therefore

PAGE 4 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Be it resolved that the federal government be lobbied to adopt legislation that imposes double costs when an organisation or corporation maliciously or frivolously sues another organisation, where that lawsuit has as one of its objectives to undermine the work or capacity to function of the other organisation.

2004/11:N45 MOTION

Whereas the Governments of Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario are currently undertaking comprehensive reviews of their post-secondary education systems: the White Paper on Post-Secondary Education, and the Rae Review, respectively; and

Whereas these reviews will make government policy recommendations for post-secondary education funding, tuition fee levels, student financial assistance, institutional governance and the structure of each province's post-secondary education system; and

Whereas there are indications that both reviews are being conducted merely to justify pre-determined government cuts to post-secondary education, which include a statement in the September 6 edition of Maclean's magazine in which an unnamed member of the Advisory Panel of the Rae Review was quoted as stating that the Panel will argue that "tuition is going to have to go up"; and

Whereas Newfoundland and Labrador is the only province to have substantially reduced tuition fees in recent years, and Ontario has just implemented a two-year tuition fee freeze; and

Whereas if these policies are reversed in favour of higher fees, there will be less pressure on other provinces to freeze or reduce fees; and

Whereas member locals in Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario are campaigning to ensure that the reviews recommend improving access to post-secondary education through the reduction of tuition fees, improved student financial assistance, and expanded access to college training programs; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals support the efforts of member locals in Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario to improve access to post-secondary education; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to send letters supporting reduced tuition fees and improved student financial assistance to the chairs of the post-secondary education reviews in Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario.

4. ADJOURNMENT



REPORT

National Education and Student Rights Committee

November 2004 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
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
Newfoundland and Labrador Representative

Committee Staff

Ontario Internal Coordinator
Researcher
Prairies Organiser

Observers

Fédération des étudiantes et étudiants du Centre universitaire de Moncton

Patrick Meehan
Chris Rougier & Sherry Wyse
Tasha Hubbard & Dave Terry
Thomas Elliott, Leanne Kostiuik &
Sean Marshal
Roselyn Nkhata & Jonathan Robart

Michael Kirsh
Hattie Aitken & Hari Alluri
Camille Boucher, Tony Hart & Mitch Obach
Hans Rollmann
Jamie Crane
Sharleen Hanson & Aaron Keeler
Joy Elliott
Ahmed Abu Safia
Nicole Berard, Tara Prystay & Kim Stranden

Nicole Narbonne & Susie Vaurusa
Will George & Karuna Singh
Rebecca Cadger & Michel Turcotte
Mathieu Rioux & Karuna Singh
Adriana Decker
Thomas Davies
Sandra Bornemann & Ashley Silcock
Heather Cook & Vickie Linegar

Angela Regnier
Krista Park

Ashkon Hashemi
Michael Conlon
Martha Robbins

Boris Salou

1. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:011):

2004/11:011 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 23/Local 61

Whereas for-profit, institutionally-administered student loans are not currently a reality in Canada;

Whereas First Student Loan is the first company to offer the possibility of institutionally-administered loans;

Whereas some Canadian schools have reportedly entered into agreements with First Student Loan;

PAGE 2 – NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas the acceptance of the First Student Loan program at any Canadian school opens the door to more companies of this kind in Canada, and puts pressure on more institutions to offer institutionally-administered loans; and

Whereas the privatisation of student debt will invariably lead to higher levels of student debt and decreased funding to public student loan and grant programs; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

For-Profit Institutionally Administered Student Loans Programs

Preamble

A private company called First Student Loan has been negotiating with administrations at a number of Canada's post-secondary institutions. First Student Loan's goal is to implement for-profit, institutionally administered private student loans at these institutions, through direct ties to the institutional student information systems. First Student Loan intends to be able to administer significant student loans of up to \$15,000 per year at relatively high rates of interest, and these loans will be approved within minutes with minimal consideration of actual financial need. Furthermore, First Student Loan representatives expressed no interest in educating potential first-time borrowers on the risks inherent in incurring large, private debt-loads. Nonetheless, their primary target market is students who have not previously received public or private student loans. Finally, First Student Loan intends to implement repayment periods of up to 30 years.

The First Student Loan program is the first of its kind in Canada and a significant step towards the privatisation of student debt in Canada. A number of universities have reportedly agreed to partnerships with First Student Loan, and this may signal the beginning of a dangerous trend.

Policy

The Federation opposes any for-profit institutionally administered student loans programs.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:013):

2004/11:013 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 78/Local 98

Whereas the Federation supports the open exchange of knowledge and information; and

Whereas major publishing and music industry companies are driving legislative reforms that would result in the higher fees to gain access to academic works; and

Whereas rigid legislation protecting copyright owners could prohibit access to public information and materials that are integral to higher learning; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

Preamble

Students both create and use artistic and literary material during their studies. While it is important to protect creators' copyright in these works, the rights of users of copyright material must also be considered because access to works is essential to the learning process.

Overly rigid legislation prevents individuals from accessing publicly available materials. It can prevent students, researchers, and scholars from willingly exchanging knowledge and information.

Those who argue for greater owner rights are frequently private and commercial interests while non-profit groups representing the public interest have fought to keep access to knowledge public.

Policy

The Federation opposes copyright legislation that prevents students from reasonable access to information on the internet.

The Federation opposes extended licensing in educational institutions that lead to increasing ancillary and user fees for access to academic material on the Internet.

The Federation supports copyright legislation that achieves a balance between the rights of creators and users of copyrighted works.

The Federation supports the move towards an information commons in which ideas and information are not property, but rather are shared heritage of humanity, as integral to Canada's social and economic well-being.

NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 3

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:015):

2004/11:015 MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 26/Local 98

Be it resolved that the policy on Policing and Military Actions be amended to read:

The Federation supports Canada contributing forces to United Nations sanctioned peacekeeping operations around the world as it fills an important niche in aiding troubled regions to peacefully mediate disputes and conflicts.

The Federation is opposed to acts of brutality in Canadian policing and military actions both nationally and internationally. The Federation is opposed to Canadian participation in operations that are not sanctioned by the United Nations as no internationally recognized legal entity has given the authorisation for military action.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:017) with the subsequent amendment (NESR-1):

2004/11:017 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 19/Local 98

Whereas since September 11, 2001, with the implementation of Bill C36, the "Anti-Terrorism Act", members of racial and religious minorities have experienced increased incidences of discrimination by custom and immigration officers and the police; and

Whereas these incidents of discrimination extend to students in all levels of education; and

Whereas many community organisations, including the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) have noted the dangerous implications of this Act and the context which informs its implementation; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

Preamble

Racial profiling has had significant and negative effects on certain members of the Canadian population.

Bill C36, the "Anti-terrorism Act," introduced post-September 11, is "An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Official Secrets Act, the Canada Evidence Act, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act and other Acts, and to enact measures respecting the registration of charities, in order to combat terrorism" (House of Commons of Canada). The Canadian Civil Liberties Association notes that this bill contains:

- new powers of preventive detention and compulsory testimony;
- a new power to brand individuals as "terrorist groups" without convicting them of any unlawful conduct;
- a new prohibition against most financial dealings with such people; and
- a new and broad requirement to inform on people in certain circumstances.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) has defined racial profiling as "any action undertaken for reasons of safety, security or public protection, that relies on stereotypes about race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin, or a combination of these, rather than on reasonable suspicion, to single out an individual for greater scrutiny or different treatment. Racial profiling is different from criminal profiling.

Racial profiling is based on stereotypical assumptions because of one's race, colour, ethnicity, etc. Criminal profiling, on the other hand, relies on actual behaviour or on information about suspected activity by someone who meets the description of a specific individual" (Source: The Ontario Human Rights Commission, 2004).

The OHRC has released a report entitled "Paying The Price: The Human Cost Of Racial Profiling," which documents over 400 personal accounts of experiences with profiling that individuals shared with the Commission during the course of its Racial Profiling Inquiry held in 2003.

The cumulative effect of Bill C36 and these new laws and government initiatives threaten civil rights, particularly concerning due process and the right to privacy. Students attending post-secondary institutions have experienced racial profiling in the form of: international students being denied access to college or university based on their country of origin, interrogation by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) on campus, differential treatment based on membership in a particular campus club or organisation, and restrictions on travel based on race, ethnicity or country of origin.

Policy

The Federation supports:

- accessible education for all students regardless of their race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin.
- the right to security of the person and to personal privacy for all students; and

PAGE 4 – NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

- freedom from discrimination.

The Federation opposes:

- international students from certain countries being denied entrance to Canadian universities and colleges based on their country of origin;
- the presence of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) on university and college campuses to interrogate students based on their country of origin or their ethnicity;
- university and college administrations granting CSIS access to student records such as library loan records and research interests.
- certain stereotyped students facing more stringent security measures when traveling to academic conferences;
- the discouragement or prevention of student access to international conferences based on their race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin;
- the imposition of stricter regulations on the activities of certain campus clubs and student organisations based on their ethnicity or political orientation; and
- the encouragement of campus police to pay close attention to particular students based on race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin.

NESR-1

MOTION TO AMEND

Local 44/Local 79

Be it further resolved that motion 2004/11:017 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

Preamble

Racial profiling has had significant and negative effects on certain members of the Canadian population.

The "Anti-terrorism Act," introduced post-September 11, is "An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Official Secrets Act, the Canada Evidence Act, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act and other Acts, and to enact measures respecting the registration of charities, in order to combat terrorism" (House of Commons of Canada). The Canadian Civil Liberties Association notes that this bill contains:

- new powers of preventive detention and compulsory testimony;
- a new power to brand individuals as "terrorist groups" without convicting them of any unlawful conduct;
- a new prohibition against most financial dealings with such people; and
- a new and broad requirement to inform on people in certain circumstances.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) has defined racial profiling as "any action undertaken for reasons of safety, security or public protection, that relies on stereotypes about race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin, or a combination of these, rather than on reasonable suspicion, to single out an individual for greater scrutiny or different treatment. Racial profiling is different from criminal profiling.

Racial profiling is based on stereotypical assumptions because of one's race, colour, ethnicity, etc. Criminal profiling, on the other hand, relies on actual behaviour or on information about suspected activity by someone who meets the description of a specific individual" (Source: The Ontario Human Rights Commission, 2004).

The OHRC has released a report entitled "Paying The Price: The Human Cost Of Racial Profiling," which documents over 400 personal accounts of experiences with profiling that individuals shared with the Commission during the course of its Racial Profiling Inquiry held in 2003.

The cumulative effect of The Anti-terrorism Act and these new laws and government initiatives threaten civil rights, particularly concerning due process and the right to privacy. Students attending post-secondary institutions have experienced racial profiling in the form of: international students being denied access to college or university based on their country of origin, interrogation by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) on campus, differential treatment based on membership in a particular campus club or organisation, and restrictions on travel based on race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, place of origin or gender.

Policy

The Federation supports:

- accessible education for all students regardless of their race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, place of origin or gender; and
- the right to security of the person and to personal privacy for all people;
- freedom from discrimination;

The Federation opposes:

- international students from certain countries being denied entrance to Canadian universities and colleges based on their country of origin;

NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 5

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

- the presence of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) on university and college campuses to interrogate students based on their country of origin or their ethnicity;
- university and college administrations granting CSIS access to student records such as library loan records and research interests.
- certain stereotyped students facing more stringent security measures when traveling to academic conferences;
- the discouragement or prevention of student access to international conferences based on their race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, place of origin or gender;
- the imposition of stricter regulations on the activities of certain campus clubs and student organisations based on their ethnicity or political orientation; and
- the encouragement of campus police to pay close attention to particular students based on race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, place of origin or gender."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:114) with the subsequent amendment (NESR-2):

2004/11:114 MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 42/Local 98

Be it resolved that the policy titled "Peace" in the Social Issues section of the Policy Manual be amended to read:

Preamble

Peace is more than the absence of war. It is the achievement of societal goals that acknowledge human rights, diversity, and equity. Peace is a precondition for strengthening democratic values, reducing poverty and injustice, promoting international cooperation and advancing international justice.

Policy

The Federation supports all endeavours made by the Canadian government to support world peace and multilateral disarmament, and supports Canada taking a more active role at the United Nations to encourage self-determination for all nations.

The Federation supports non-violent strategies both domestically and internationally to empower individuals and organisations to resolve conflict constructively.

The Federation acknowledges that atrocities often occur during wars, and supports efforts to recognize that certain acts committed during war are war crimes. In particular, the Federation supports recognition of rape during wartime as a war crime.

NESR-2

MOTION TO AMEND

Local 79/Local 42

Be it further resolved that motion 2004/11:114 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that the policy titled "Peace" in the Social Issues section of the Policy Manual be amended to read:

Preamble

Peace is more than the absence of war. It is the achievement of societal goals that acknowledge human rights, diversity, and equity. Peace is a precondition for strengthening democratic values, reducing poverty and injustice, promoting international cooperation and advancing international justice.

Policy

The Federation supports all endeavours made by the Canadian government to support world peace and multilateral disarmament, and supports Canada taking a more active to encourage self-determination for all nations.

The Federation supports non-violent strategies, including civil disobedience, both domestically and internationally to empower individuals and organisations to resolve conflict constructively.

The Federation acknowledges that atrocities often occur during wars, and supports efforts to recognize that certain acts committed during war are war crimes. In particular, the Federation supports recognition of rape during wartime as a war crime."



AGENDA

National Education and Student Rights Committee

November 2004 National General Meeting

1. PREPARATION FOR COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

a. Ratification of the Committee Chair(s)

Standing Resolution 1, Section 4, *Committee Chairperson*, states that:

As its first order of business each standing general meeting committee shall either:

- a. ratify as the committee chairperson(s) the National Executive member(s) appointed to the committee; or
- b. elect a committee chairperson from within its membership.

b. Roundtable Introductions

c. Review of the Committee Agenda

d. Review of the Committee's Terms of Reference

Committee members should be familiar with the responsibilities of the National Education and Student Rights Committee as established in the Federation's Standing Resolutions. Standing Resolution 1, Section 3 c) *National Education and Student Rights Committee* states that:

"The National Education and Student Rights Committee shall review and make recommendations to closing plenary on proposed amendments to the issues policy of the Federation, as proposed by Committee members and member locals on plenary floor."

2. CURRENT POLICY ISSUES DISCUSSION

The Committee will discuss policy issues related to post-secondary education in Canada. The discussion will be facilitated by Researcher Michael Conlon.

3. DIRECTIVE FROM MAY 2004 NATIONAL GENERAL MEETING FOR DISCUSSION

The May 2004 national general meeting resolved that a detailed policy dealing with the ranking of Canadian post-secondary education institutions be drafted (NGM-2004/05:070), the Committee will discuss possible content.

3. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The following motions will likely be referred to the National Education and Student Rights Committee by the opening plenary:

2004/11:N02 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 23/Local 61

Whereas for-profit, institutionally-administered student loans are not currently a reality in Canada;

Whereas First Student Loan is the first company to offer the possibility of institutionally-administered loans;

Whereas some Canadian schools have reportedly entered into agreements with First Student Loan;

Whereas the acceptance of the First Student Loan program at any Canadian school opens the door to more companies of this kind in Canada, and puts pressure on more institutions to offer institutionally-administered loans; and

Whereas the privatisation of student debt will invariably lead to higher levels of student debt and decreased funding to public student loan and grant programs; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

PAGE 2 – NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

For-Profit Institutionally Administered Student Loans Programs

Preamble

A private company called First Student Loan has been negotiating with administrations at a number of Canada's post-secondary institutions. First Student Loan's goal is to implement for-profit, institutionally administered private student loans at these institutions, through direct ties to the institutional student information systems. First Student Loan intends to be able to administer significant student loans of up to \$15,000 per year at relatively high rates of interest, and these loans will be approved within minutes with minimal consideration of actual financial need. Furthermore, First Student Loan representatives expressed no interest in educating potential first-time borrowers on the risks inherent in incurring large, private debt-loads. Nonetheless, their primary target market is students who have not previously received public or private student loans. Finally, First Student Loan intends to implement repayment periods of up to 30 years.

The First Student Loan program is the first of its kind in Canada and a significant step towards the privatisation of student debt in Canada. A number of universities have reportedly agreed to partnerships with First Student Loan, and this may signal the beginning of a dangerous trend.

Policy

The Federation opposes any for-profit institutionally administered student loans programs.

2004/11:N03 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 78/

Whereas the Federation supports the open exchange of knowledge and information; and

Whereas major publishing and music industry companies are driving legislative reforms that would result in the higher fees to gain access to academic works; and

Whereas rigid legislation protecting copyright owners could prohibit access to public information and materials that are integral to higher learning; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

Preamble

Students both create and use artistic and literary material during their studies. While it is important to protect creators' copyright in these works, the rights of users of copyright material must also be considered because access to works is essential to the learning process.

Overly rigid legislation prevents individuals from accessing publicly available materials. It can prevent students, researchers, and scholars from willingly exchanging knowledge and information.

Those who argue for greater owner rights are frequently private and commercial interests while non-profit groups representing the public interest have fought to keep access to knowledge public.

Policy

The Federation opposes copyright legislation that prevents students from reasonable access to information on the Internet.

The Federation opposes extended licensing in educational institutions that lead to increasing ancillary and user fees for access to academic material on the Internet.

The Federation supports copyright legislation that achieves a balance between the rights of creators and users of copyrighted works.

The Federation supports the move towards an information commons in which ideas and information are not property, but rather are shared heritage of humanity, as integral to Canada's social and economic well-being.

2004/11:N04 MOTION TO AMEND POLICY

Local 26/

Be it resolved that the policy on Policing and Military Actions be amended to read:

The Federation supports Canada contributing forces to United Nations sanctioned peacekeeping operations around the world as it fills an important niche in aiding troubled regions to peacefully mediate disputes and conflicts.

The Federation is opposed to acts of brutality in Canadian policing and military actions both nationally and internationally. The Federation is opposed to Canadian participation in operations that are not sanctioned by the United Nations as no internationally recognized legal entity has given the authorisation for military action.

2004/11:N05 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 19/

NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 3

45th Semi-Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas since September 11, 2001, with the implementation of Bill C36, the "Anti-Terrorism Act", members of racial and religious minorities have experienced increased incidences of discrimination by custom and immigration officers and the police; and

Whereas these incidents of discrimination extend to students in all levels of education; and

Whereas many community organizations, including the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) have noted the dangerous implications of this Act and the context which informs its implementation; therefore

Be it resolved that the following policy be adopted:

Preamble

Racial profiling has had significant and negative effects on certain members of the Canadian population.

Bill C36, the "Anti-terrorism Act," introduced post-September 11, is "An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Official Secrets Act, the Canada Evidence Act, the Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act and other Acts, and to enact measures respecting the registration of charities, in order to combat terrorism" (House of Commons of Canada). The Canadian Civil Liberties Association notes that this bill contains:

- new powers of preventive detention and compulsory testimony;
- a new power to brand individuals as "terrorist groups" without convicting them of any unlawful conduct ;
- a new prohibition against most financial dealings with such people; and
- a new and broad requirement to inform on people in certain circumstances.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission (OHRC) has defined racial profiling as „any action undertaken for reasons of safety, security or public protection, that relies on stereotypes about race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin, or a combination of these, rather than on reasonable suspicion, to single out an individual for greater scrutiny or different treatment. Racial profiling is different from criminal profiling.

Racial profiling is based on stereotypical assumptions because of one's race, colour, ethnicity, etc. Criminal profiling, on the other hand, relies on actual behaviour or on information about suspected activity by someone who meets the description of a specific individual" (Source: The Ontario Human Rights Commission, 2004).

The OHRC has released a report entitled "Paying The Price: The Human Cost Of Racial Profiling," which documents over 400 personal accounts of experiences with profiling that individuals shared with the Commission during the course of its Racial Profiling Inquiry held in 2003.

The cumulative effect of Bill C36 and these new laws and government initiatives threaten civil rights, particularly concerning due process and the right to privacy. Students attending post-secondary institutions have experienced racial profiling in the form of: international students being denied access to college or university based on their country of origin, interrogation by the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) on campus, differential treatment based on membership in a particular campus club or organisation, and restrictions on travel based on race, ethnicity or country of origin.

Policy

The Federation supports:

- accessible education for all students regardless of their race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin.
- the right to security of the person and to personal privacy for all students; and
- freedom from discrimination.

The Federation opposes:

- international students from certain countries being denied entrance to Canadian universities and colleges based on their country of origin;
- the presence of the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) on university and college campuses to interrogate students based on their country of origin or their ethnicity;
- university and college administrations granting CSIS access to student records such as library loan records and research interests.
- certain stereotyped students facing more stringent security measures when traveling to academic conferences;
- the discouragement or prevention of student access to international conferences based on their race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin;
- the imposition of stricter regulations on the activities of certain campus clubs and student organisations based on their ethnicity or political orientation; and
- the encouragement of campus police to pay close attention to particular students based on race, colour, ethnicity, ancestry, religion, or place of origin.

PAGE 4 – NATIONAL EDUCATION & STUDENT RIGHTS COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Be it resolved that the policy titled "Peace" in the Social Issues section of the Policy Manual be amended to read:

Preamble

Peace is more than the absence of war. It is the achievement of societal goals that acknowledge human rights, diversity, and equity. Peace is a precondition for strengthening democratic values, reducing poverty and injustice, promoting international cooperation and advancing international justice.

Policy

The Federation supports all endeavours made by the Canadian government to support world peace and multilateral disarmament, and supports Canada taking a more active role at the United Nations to encourage self-determination for all nations.

The Federation supports non-violent strategies both domestically and internationally to empower individuals and organisations to resolve conflict constructively.

The Federation acknowledges that atrocities often occur during wars, and supports efforts to recognize that certain acts committed during war are war crimes. In particular, the Federation supports recognition of rape during wartime as a war crime.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADJOURNMENT



REPORT

Organisational Development Committee

November 2004 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
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
Manitoba Representative
Nova Scotia Representative

Committee Staff

British Columbia Organiser
Health Plan Coordinator
Internal Coordinator
Ontario Organiser

Observers

Delegates
Ecom Media Group Representative
National Graduate Caucus Chair

Ryan Lam, Nathan Lane & Adam Layne
Berkha Gupta, Duncan McDonald & Cathy Van De Kerckhove
Melissa Restoule & Lee Wittmann
Christopher Canning, Alex Kerner & Camilla Sears
Catherine Dickinson, Mat Gagné & Shailagh Keaney

Christine Johns & Calvin Seaman
Chris Giacomantonio, Joanna Groves & Rob Nagai
Jean-Daniel Boulet & Meeghan Gavin
Sue Dieleman, Jessica Magalios & Paul Whitten
T.K. Manyimo
Simon Rossiter, Megan Storms & Alexis Trejgo
Alan Hill
Kamal Fox & Tim McSorley
Phoebe De Ciman & Gavin Gardiner

Sacha Kopelow, Lisa MacLeod & Ben West
Rose Da Costa & Zahra Habib
Jen Hassum & Shayne Robinson
Solange Buisse & Erika Gates-Gasse
Saraya Elwin & Serife Tekin
Patrick Barbosa, Joey Hansen & Tiffany Kalanj
Caitlin Brown & Richella Hyde
Shailla Kibria, Rosa Magalios & Christa Peters

Scott Payne
Sarah Amyot
Danielle Sampson

Summer McFadyen
Tom Rowles
Lucy Watson
Christine Bourque

Laura Anderson & Rob Wulkan
Carla Heim
Kelly Holloway

1. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:048):

2004/11:048 MOTION

Local 3/Local 98

Whereas a significant majority of member locals that produce annual handbook/day planners now publish them through the Federation's Common Handbook project; and

PAGE 2 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas several member locals that publish independently do so because they produce handbook/day planners with larger page sizes; and

Whereas it is unlikely that many of those locals will join the project if the only option for page size is the current one; therefore

Be it resolved that the possibility of offering two options for handbook sizes—one the current size and one somewhat bigger—be explored for possible implementation for the 2005-2006 year; and

Be it further resolved that if it is financially feasible to do so, as determined by the National Executive, both options be made available to participating student unions.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:050):

2004/11:050 MOTION

Local 3/Local 98

Whereas the colour scheme for the day planner pages in the common handbook has been the same for the past two years; and

Whereas the colour scheme, while initially interesting, is now somewhat stale for those who have used the planner for the past two years; therefore

Be it resolved that the colour scheme for the day planner pages in the common handbook be changed for the 2005-2006 handbook; and

Be it further resolved that the cost of adding a second colour to the planner pages be determined.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:052):

2004/11:052 MOTION

Local 5/Local 98

Whereas the Federation opposes kickbacks from health insurance vendors; and

Whereas Local 5 has received the following offer of a kickback from an employee of the Studentphonestore;

rishi@studentphonestore.com

Hey,

I appreciate anything that you are able to do, different locations on campus would not be a problem.

For the request please could you highlight the fact that we are NOT a big corporate company, instead we are very small and comprise mainly of students, and we have been working with the CFS for 4 years now, *and if it may help we would be happy to donate you guyz an mp3 player.*

Rishi

gyule@capcollege.bc.ca

Hi Rishi,

I am not sure that I can get you three consecutive days, as the administrative office in charge of the approvals is fussy about any sort of business promotion on campus (I go through this with them often).

I will see if I can get permission for a table in the Library Building for one day, and the cafeteria for another day. Please go ahead and e-mail me the soft copies of your materials and I'll see what I can do.

Please do brace yourself for the possibility that the request may be turned down.

Garth Yule

Services Coordinator, Capilano Student Union

therefore

Be it resolved that all kickbacks from all Federation partners be opposed; and

Be it further resolved that Studentphonestore be contacted to express concern about its business practices.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 3

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:053):

2004/11:053 MOTION

Local 18/Local 98

Whereas many retailers are reluctant to offer student discounts for on-line purchases because of the perception that it is not possible to verify the student status on-line purchases; and

Whereas the on-line discounts, offered through studentphonestore.com and requiring the International Student Identity Card (ISIC) as proof of student status, have proven just how easy it is to verify the student status on-line purchases; and

Whereas the student phone store discounts have proved extremely popular with the membership, with over 5,000 individual members taking advantage of the savings in the past three months alone; and

Whereas discounts such as the student phone discounts enhance the value of the ISIC for members; therefore

Be it resolved that options for expanding on-line discounts, that would require the ISIC as proof of student status, be explored.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:056):

2004/11:056 MOTION

Local 18/Local 98

Whereas the cost of textbooks is an increasing financial burden on students; and

Whereas students can often realise significant savings by buying used textbooks; and

Whereas selling textbooks provide students with an opportunity to recoup some of those costs; and

Whereas many campus bookstore pay students far less for used textbooks than what they are sold for by the bookstore; and

Whereas both the student buying, and the student selling the textbook get a better deal by cutting out the middleperson; and

Whereas the Internet provides a link between used textbook buyers and sellers from different campuses; therefore

Be it resolved that options for developing or purchasing a website through which students can buy and sell new and used textbooks be explored.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:040):

2004/11:040 MOTION

Local 23/Local 98

Whereas the Canadian Federation of Students' Constitution, Bylaws, Standing Resolutions and Policies Manual is the document that guides the procedures and actions of the Federation;

Whereas an organisation can be judged by the succinctness and comprehensibility of its policy manual by internal participants and external observers;

Whereas an organisation can be judged by its ability to consistently and clearly interpret its policies;

Whereas the Policy Manual as it currently exists is neither as succinct in substance nor as clear in interpretation as it could be;

Whereas the National Education and Student Rights Plenary Sub-Committee generally has significant work through the review of ongoing, new, and upcoming student and educational issues, and thus is not likely to have sufficient time to adequately review the structure and content of the Policy manual;

Whereas a review of and possible overhaul of the Policy Manual, including Issues Policy, Operational Policy, and the Declaration of Students' Rights is overdue; therefore;

Be It resolved that a Policy Review Working Committee be struck at the May 2005 Semi-Annual General Meeting, under the following terms:

PAGE 4 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Purpose

The Policy Review Working Committee shall:

- review the Issues Policies, Operational Policies, Declaration of Students' Rights, and Standing Resolution 27, Policy Wording Format, of the Federation.
- make recommendations to the National Education and Student Rights Committee on reforms, including structural, content, formatting, or other reforms that could be made to increase the clarity, succinctness, and/or timeliness of the Policy Manual.

Procedure

The Policy Review Working Committee shall:

- meet as a separate plenary sub-committee during the May 2005 and May 2006 semi-annual general meetings
- serve its recommendations to the November 2005 and November 2006 annual general meetings, to be referred to the appropriate plenary sub-committees.

The work of the Policy Review Sub-Committee will be reviewed by the National Executive after the November 2006 Annual General Meeting, with the Executive to make appropriate recommendations.

Committee Composition

Each caucus, constituency group, and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on the Policy Review Working Committee.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:042):

2004/11:042 MOTION

Local 23/Local 98

Whereas the Canadian Federation of Students' Constitution, Bylaws, Standing Resolutions and Policies Manual is the document that guides the procedures and actions of the Federation;

Whereas an organisation can be judged by the succinctness and comprehensibility of its policy manual by internal participants and external observers;

Whereas an organisation can be judged by its ability to consistently and clearly interpret its policies;

Whereas the Policy Manual as it currently exists is neither as succinct in substance nor as clear in interpretation as it could be;

Whereas the National Education and Student Rights Plenary Sub-Committee is the appropriate venue for review of the Policy Manual; and

Whereas a review of and possible overhaul of the Policy Manual, including Issues Policy, Operational Policy, and the Declaration of Students' Rights is overdue; therefore

Be it resolved that the Issues Policy, Operations Policy, Declaration of Students' Rights, and Standing Resolution 27 – Policy Wording Format of the Federation be thoroughly reviewed with the goal of making recommendations on reforms, including structural, content, formatting, or other reforms, to increase the clarity, succinctness, and/or timeliness of the Policy Manual; and

Be it further resolved that the National Education and Student Rights Committee agenda at the May 2005 annual general meeting include an opportunity to consider the recommendations.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:044) with the subsequent amendment (2004/11:OD-1):

2004/11:044 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 61/Local 72

Whereas the November 2003 national general meeting resolved that a Partnerships Policy be developed; and

Whereas the BC Component adopted the following policy at its August 2004 BC general meeting; and

Whereas it is important to have policy to guide the Federation in terms of the purchase of products and services and internal operations; therefore

Be it resolved that the following Operations Policy be adopted:

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 5

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Purchasing of Products and Services

The Federation shall, wherever possible, engage in and support the practice of ethical purchasing and business operations. The practice of operating in an ethical fashion shall extend, but not be limited to the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation and shall include the use of products and services from businesses that utilise unionised labour and support workers' and human rights.

Impact of Operations

The Federation shall, wherever possible, be aware of the environmental effects in all aspects of its operations and endeavour to minimise any negative environmental effects of its operations, with the goal of reducing the ecological footprint created by the Federation as much as possible. Such endeavours shall extend, but not be limited to, the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation.

OD-1

MOTION TO AMEND

Local 30/Local 32

Be it resolved the portion of the policy titled "Purchasing of Products and Services", proposed in Motion-2004/11:044 be amended to read:

Purchasing of Products and Services

The Federation shall, wherever possible, engage in and support the practice of ethical purchasing and business operations. The practice of operating in an ethical fashion shall extend, but not be limited to the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation and shall include the use of products and services from businesses that utilise unionised labour and support workers' self-determination with consideration for environmental and community impacts.

The Committee recommends that motion (2004/11:046) be divided:

2004/11:046 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 5/Local 98

Whereas motions have been passed at the May and November 2003 general meetings calling on the National Executive to develop a partnerships policy;

Whereas services play a central role in membership development outreach and recruitment;

Whereas services are inherently political and can serve as a tool to advance understanding of important issues;

Whereas fair trade and organic labelling will be included as criteria in the Studentsaver discount program as a result of a motion passed at the May 2004 national general meeting;

Whereas Federation Issues Policy highlights a concern for workers' rights and the environment; and

Whereas the BC Component passed the following motion at the August provincial general meeting;

Purchase of Products and Services

The Federation shall, wherever possible, engage in and support the practice of ethical purchasing and business operations. The practice of operation in an ethical fashion shall extend but not be limited to the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation and shall include the use of products and services from businesses that utilise unionized labour and support workers' and human rights.

Impact of Operations

The Federation shall, whenever possible, remain aware of the environmental impacts in all aspects of its operations and endeavour to minimise any negative environmental effects of its with the goal of reducing the ecological footprint created by the Federation as much as possible. Such endeavours shall extend but not be limited to, the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation.

Be it resolved that the following Operational Policy be adopted:

Purchase of Products and Services

The Federation shall, wherever possible, engage in and support the practice of ethical purchasing and business operations. The practice of operation in an ethical fashion shall extend but not be limited to the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation and shall include the use of products and services from businesses that utilise unionized labour and support workers' and human rights.

PAGE 6 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Impact of Operations

The Federation shall, whenever possible, remain aware of the environmental impacts in all aspects of its operations and endeavour to minimise any negative environmental effects of its with the goal of reducing the ecological footprint created by the Federation as much as possible. Such endeavours shall extend but not be limited to, the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation.

Be it further resolved that Standing Resolution 26 be amended to include:

11. Services review including details about partnerships and the implementation of operations policies related to purchase of products and services and impact of operations.

The Committee recommends that the following motion (2004/11:046-a) be ruled redundant:

2004/11:046-a MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 5/Local 98

Be it resolved that the following Operational Policy be adopted:

Purchase of Products and Services

The Federation shall, wherever possible, engage in and support the practice of ethical purchasing and business operations. The practice of operation in an ethical fashion shall extend but not be limited to the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation and shall include the use of products and services from businesses that utilise unionized labour and support workers' and human rights.

Impact of Operations

The Federation shall, whenever possible, remain aware of the environmental impacts in all aspects of its operations and endeavour to minimise any negative environmental effects of its with the goal of reducing the ecological footprint created by the Federation as much as possible. Such endeavours shall extend but not be limited to, the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:046-b):

2004/11:046-b MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 5/Local 98

Be it resolved that Standing Resolution 26 be amended to include:

11. Services review including details about partnerships and the implementation of operations policies related to the purchase of products and services and the impact of operations.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:058):

2004/11:058 MOTION

Local 54/Local 98

Whereas it is important for the Federation to perform all activities in a manner that is as transparent and accountable as possible; and

Whereas the Federation should undertake actions to ensure that all internal elections are fair and accurate; therefore

Be it resolved that results be released for all elections undertaken by the Federation (including constituency representatives and executive);

Be it further resolved that the counting of all ballots be done in the same room as the casting of votes; and

Be it further resolved that a scrutineer be appointed by each candidate in all elections unless a given candidate waives this right.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:060):

2004/11:060 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 18/Local 98

Whereas for the past three general meetings a member local association has requested the release of the vote count;

Whereas the Federation's practice in the past has been to not release election vote counts in order to spare losing nominees potential embarrassment;

Whereas the Federation's bylaws are silent on the issue; and

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 7

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas there should be a clear protocol to address the issue of releasing the vote counts; therefore

Be it resolved that Bylaw VI be amended to include:

9. Announcement of Election Results

Following the tabulation of votes for at-large positions, the Chief Returning Officers will announce to the plenary:

- a. the nominees elected;
- b. the process for additional balloting in the event that no nominees for a particular position receives a majority of the votes cast; and
- c. the vote count for each candidate if directed to do so by a two-thirds majority vote of the plenary.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:062):

2004/11:062 MOTION

Local 54/Local 98

Whereas it is common for many organisations to limit executive members to a fixed number of terms;

Whereas this policy encourages new candidates to run in organisational elections; and

Whereas this encourages new ideas and energy; therefore

Be it resolved that members be allowed to serve no more than two terms in office as an executive member.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:064):

2004/11:064 MOTION TO AMEND STANDING RESOLUTIONS

Local 18/Local 98

Whereas workshops are not formal decision making fora; and

Whereas member locals associations that wish to present motions as a result of discussions or deliberations in a workshop should do so in the appropriate plenary sub-committee; therefore

Be it resolved that Standing Resolution 3, Subsection 5, be deleted.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:066):

2004/11:066 MOTION

Local 54/Local 98

Whereas constituency groups and caucuses exist to ensure that Federation general meetings address the needs of historically marginalised groups;

Whereas the input of these constituencies and caucuses is integral to the development of the Federation as a progressive student organisation;

Whereas it is crucial that all members of these groups participate at the highest capacity possible;

Whereas attending early morning or late evening meetings is both inconvenient and draining; and

Whereas workshops could easily be moved into early morning/late evening timeslots; therefore

Be it resolved that all caucuses and constituency groups begin no earlier than 10:30 am and end no later than 9:00 pm; and

Be it further resolved that those members who are not part of constituency groups or caucuses have parallel programming at that time such as, but not limited to, anti-oppression training.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:068):

2004/11:068 MOTION

Local 54/Local 98

Whereas bilingualism within Canada is endorsed by the Canadian Federation of Students;

Whereas simultaneous translation is crucial to Federation meetings;

Whereas lengthy discussions are usually needed to conduct general meeting business causing committees and plenary to go overtime;

PAGE 8 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas translators have only been hired to cover the scheduled meeting times;

Whereas when translation ceases, meetings are halted; and

Whereas due to the discrepancy between actual time needed for meetings and time scheduled for translators, items on the agenda are never addressed; therefore

Be it resolved that translators be present to the finality of meetings, whether they exceed scheduled times or not; and

Be it further resolved that money be allocated to pay translators for extra hours beyond those that are scheduled, whether that means providing overtime pay or scheduling translators for longer hours.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:070):

2004/11:070 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas debate and hearing multiple positions is a good thing when educating the membership on issues; and

Whereas hearing positions contrary to our currently held views makes our views stronger; therefore

Be it resolved that debate(s) between two expert guest speakers at national general meetings be held on issues such as: public versus privatized post-secondary education; large-scale lobbying vs. grass roots lobbying; the millennium scholarship, positive for students vs. negative for students; what is the perfect model of a student union; national representation for students the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations versus the Canadian Federation of Students.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:072):

2004/11:072 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Be it resolved that a panel discussion be held at the May 2005 national general meeting made up of representatives from multiple provincial or national student organisations to discuss the role of student politics in the 21st century.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:074):

2004/11:074 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Be it resolved that a panel discussion be held within the next two years at a national general meeting, made up of representatives from multiple provincial or national student organisations and/or experts in the field, to discuss international communication between student organisations.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:076):

2004/11:076 MOTION

Local 26/Local 98

Whereas there is always a possibility of bias when a person involved or working in an organisation chairs a meeting in which the ultimate direction and principals of the organisation are decided; and

Whereas having external chairs in meetings would free the experienced voices in the organisation to give their advice and share their points of view; therefore

Be it resolved that the chairs of all sub-committee meetings and opening and closing plenary shall not hold any elected, staff or appointed position in the Federation or at any member local association.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:078):

2004/11:078 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 23/Local 98

Whereas there ought not to be partiality or the appearance of partiality on Federation and Defederation referendum oversight committees; and

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 9

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas the *Canada Elections Act* contains several provisions to ensure the impartiality and the appearance of impartiality of federal elections, including prohibiting the Chief Electoral Officer from voting and prohibiting returning officers from engaging in politically partisan conduct; therefore,

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1-Membership, Section 4.d. be amended by adding subsection iii, to read:

- iii. The members of the Referendum Oversight Committee must remain non-partisan, and may not participate in the campaign.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw 1-Membership, Section 6.b. be amended by adding subsection iii, to read:

- iii. The members of the Referendum Oversight Committee must remain non-partisan, and may not participate in the campaign.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:080):

2004/11:080 MOTION

Local 26/Local 98

Whereas the Canadian Federation of Students and the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations both lobby the federal government on issues relating to post-secondary education;

Whereas purposeful communication between organisations must be established to discourage zero-sum views of issues that students face;

Whereas the “strength in numbers” which a students’ union realises by working in a Federation with other students’ unions is realised to an even greater extent when the Federation works in coalition with other groups and organisations; and

Whereas even on matters of disagreement, it is often prudent and advantageous to consult with other lobby organisations prior to engaging in lobbying campaigns and strategies; therefore

Be it resolved that the National Chairperson explore the possibility of formal consultations with the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations with regard to lobbying goals and strategies, and other public relations matters.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:082) with the subsequent amendment (OD-2):

2004/11:082 MOTION

Local 61/Local 98

Whereas in the late 1970s in Canada there were two national student federations (outside of Québec), the National Union of Students and Association of Student Councils Canada, and several provincial student federations, including the BC Students’ Federation, the Federation of Alberta Students, Saskatchewan Federation of Students, Ontario Federation of Students and Students’ Union of Nova Scotia; and

Whereas, through discussions, debate and deliberations within each of the aforementioned national and provincial student federations over the course of several years, there emerged a consensus that students would be best served by having a single, united national organisation (outside of Québec) that included congruent provincial organisations; and

Whereas during the 1980-1981 academic year each of the aforementioned organisations voted to amalgamate to form such an organisation, subsequently named the Canadian Federation of Students; and

Whereas, like its predecessor organisations, the Canadian Federation of Students was created to be an organisation that included college, university undergraduate and university graduate student unions; and

Whereas the Federation was designed to mirror its member student unions by providing both services and representation; and

Whereas the Federation was intended to mirror its member student unions by having individual students as its members, represented within the Federation by their campus student unions; and

PAGE 10 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas the Federation, like its predecessor organisations, was established with a "one vote per member union" voting system; and

Whereas the Federation was formally founded in October 1981; and

Whereas for more than a decade the Federation functioned as the only national student Federation in Canada (outside of Québec); and

Whereas in the mid-1990s several Federation member student unions, primarily from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, withdrew from the Federation and, together with some other university undergraduate student unions that did not belong to the Federation, formed an alternative organisation called the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations; and

Whereas the Alliance was originally intended by its founders to be, in many ways, the antithesis of the Federation; and

Whereas, in the years immediately following its formation, the Alliance consistently called for higher tuition fees and higher student debt, while denouncing all campaign activity that sought to increase public awareness and support for student issues; and

Whereas the Alliance publicly questioned the appropriateness of the Federation running campus awareness campaigns, such as the "No Means No" anti-date rape campaign and the on-going campaign highlighting the injustices faced by Aboriginal students; and

Whereas, structurally, the Alliance was originally intended to include only undergraduate university student unions, to have no provincial infrastructures, to provide no services and to count as its members only the councils of the student unions rather than the individual students; and

Whereas the Alliance's original bylaws called for a "weighted" voting system that would favour bigger student unions; and

Whereas the Alliance abandoned its "weighted" voting system soon after its formation in order to attract smaller student unions; and

Whereas several years ago the Alliance began accepting college student associations as members; and

Whereas there is now discussion within the Alliance about the organisation possibly offering services; and

Whereas the Alliance is now considering bylaw amendments that would require individual students to vote in referenda on whether to join or leave the Alliance; and

Whereas in the past few years the Alliance has engaged in actual campaign activity to publicly promote its views on issues; and

Whereas earlier this year, apparently for the first time in its history, the Alliance publicly questioned the value of student loan limit increases, given that such increases are inevitably followed by hikes in tuition fees; and

Whereas if the Alliance continues to follow the path on which it now finds itself there may be little to distinguish itself from the Federation; and

Whereas it might make more sense for the Alliance's members to simply join or rejoin the Federation, rather than the Alliance try to re-invent (or at least copy) the wheel; and

Whereas students are best served by having only one national student organisation (outside of Québec); therefore

Be it resolved that inquiries be made to determine if there is any interest on the part of the Canadian Alliance of Student Association in merging into the Federation; and

Be it further resolved that, in the event that there is interest, efforts be made to identify the structural and policy changes that the Alliance would consider necessary for its members to either join or re-join the Federation; and

Be it further resolved that a full report on whether there is or is not interest on the part of the Alliance in such an idea be presented to the May 2005 national general meeting.

OD-2

MOTION

Local 19/Local 18

Be it resolved that Motion-2004/11:082 be amended to read:

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT – PAGE 11

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

"Be it resolved that inquiries be made to determine if there is any interest on the part of the Canadian Alliance of Student Association member schools in joining the Federation; and

Be it further resolved that, in the event that there is interest, efforts be made to identify the structural and policy changes that the Alliance member schools would consider necessary for its members to either join or re-join the Federation; and

Be it further resolved that a full report on whether there is or is not interest on the part of the Alliance member schools in such an idea be presented to the May 2005 national general meeting."

The Comitétee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:084):

2004/11:084 MOTION

Local 26/Local 98

Whereas the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations holds its annual meeting at approximately the same time as the Canadian Federations in November, and is currently in session (November 22-27); therefore

Be it resolved that the National Chairperson investigate the possibility of holding the next Annual General Meeting at the same time and location as the 2004 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations, to further facilitate discussion between the two organisations and their membership.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:086):

2004/11:086 MOTION

Local 61/Local 98

Whereas there has been some interest expressed during the last two general meetings in expanding the Federation website to include a variety of the Federation's internal documents;

Whereas these documents are internal in nature and not necessarily appropriate to be circulated outside of the membership;

Whereas there is validity to the concern that there are organisations and individuals who do not wish to see the Federation succeed;

Whereas said organisations and individuals could and would manipulate the Federation's internal documents to achieve their own ends which would undermine the Federation;

Whereas if the desire to post internal documents on the website is to ensure that members of the organisation have full and easy access to them; therefore

Be it resolved that the feasibility of establishing a "Members Only" section of the Federation's national website be explored;

Be it further resolved that an update on progress to-date be provided at the May 2005 national general meeting; and

Be it further resolved that member local associations endeavour to better inform their members that the Federation's internal documents are available in the member local association's offices.

The Committee recommends that the following motion (2004/11:088) be postponed to the May 2005 national general meeting:

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;

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

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

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

PAGE 12 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

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

2004/11:OD-3 MOTION TO POSTPONE

Local 83/Local 76

Be it resolved that Motion-2004/11:088 be postponed to the May 2005 national general meeting.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:090):

2004/11:090 MOTION

Local 26/

Whereas all of the following documents are already available on the Internet at <http://www.sfu.ca/~tgregory/>; therefore

Be it resolved that all provincial and national Federation Bylaws, Standing Resolutions, Issues Policies, Operational Policies, Constitutions and the Declaration of Students' Rights be posted on the appropriate provincial and national websites.

The Committee recommends defeat of the following motion (2004/11:092):

2004/11:092 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas the Federation's Issues Policies are already posted on, or in, t-shirts, sweaters, posters, radio ads, campaign speeches, placards, letters to editors, lawn signs, stickers, political chants, daytimers, the Federation's Constitution, newspaper ads, Nalgene water bottles, and bumper stickers;

Whereas what makes the Federation an organisation worth supporting are its ideals and the issues it stands for;

Whereas the issues policy of the Federation make it a superior organisation to other provincial and national student organisations;

Whereas the Internet is an incredibly good means of communicating to students; and

Whereas the Issues Policies are already posted on the Internet; therefore

Be it resolved that all Issues Policies be posted on the Federation's national website.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:094):

2004/11:094 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas educating the membership on educational issues is extremely important to the health of the Federation;

Whereas fact sheets are an important tool in educating the membership and general population on educational issues; and

Whereas the Internet is an extremely good means of communicating with and educating our membership; therefore

Be it resolved that all fact sheets be posted on the Federation's national website.



AGENDA

Organisational Development Committee

November 2004 National General Meeting

DAY ONE

1. PREPARATION FOR COMMITTEE DELIBERATIONS

a. Ratification of the Committee Chair(s)

Standing Resolution 1, Section 4, *Committee Chairperson* states that:

As its first order of business each standing general meeting committee shall either:

- a. ratify as the committee chairperson(s) the National Executive member(s) appointed to the committee; or
- b. elect a committee chairperson from within its membership.

b. Roundtable Introductions

c. Review of the Committee Agenda

d. Review of the Committee's Terms of Reference

Committee members should be familiar with the responsibilities of the Organisational Development Committee as established in the Federation's Standing Resolutions. Standing Resolution 1, Section 3 d) *Organisational Development Committee* states that:

The Organisational Development Committee shall:

- i. review and make recommendations to closing plenary on the national structure of the Federation, including:
 - the National Executive;
 - the national staffing;
 - the national office; and
 - all other national structures of the Federation;
- ii. review and make recommendations to closing plenary on the national programmes of the Federation;
- iii. review the development of the 'profile' of the Federation within member local associations;
- iv. review and make recommendations to closing plenary on the national communication tools of the Federation;
- v. review and make recommendations on development of new members;
- vi. review and make recommendations to the closing plenary on proposed amendments to the Constitution and Bylaws, Standing Resolutions and Operations Policy.

2. REVIEW OF FEDERATION SERVICES

a. Preparation for the 2005-2006 Handbook Project

Handbook Project

This year, 46 students' unions in nine provinces participated in the project. Over 210,000 handbooks were produced. The Committee will review the 2004-2005 project, discuss preparations for the 2005-2006 project and will deal with the following motions submitted for consideration at this general meeting:

2004/11:N21 MOTION

Local 3/

Whereas a significant majority of member locals that produce annual handbook/day planners now publish them through the Federation's Common Handbook project; and

Whereas several member locals that publish independently do so because they produce handbook/day planners with larger page sizes; and

PAGE 2 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

✓ Whereas it is unlikely that many of those locals will join the project if the only option for page size is the current one; therefore

Be it resolved that the possibility of offering two options for handbook sizes—one the current size and one somewhat bigger—be explored for possible implementation for the 2005-2006 year; and

Be it further resolved that if it is financially feasible to do so, as determined by the National Executive, both options be made available to participating student unions.

2004/11:N22 MOTION

Local 3/

✓ Whereas the colour scheme for the day planner pages in the common handbook has been the same for the past two years; and

Whereas the colour scheme, while initially interesting, is now somewhat stale for those who have used the planner for the past two years; therefore

Be it resolved that the colour scheme for the day planner pages in the common handbook be changed for the 2005-2006 handbook; and

Be it further resolved that the cost of adding a second colour to the planner pages be determined.

b. National Student Insurance Network

For more than fifteen years, the Federation has operated the National Student Health Network, a bulk buying consortium for students' union health and dental plans. Initially, the Network was the only student-focused health consortium in the country; however, by the mid-1990s several insurance agents emerged seeking to exploit the student health market. In the past few years, the Network has increased efforts to secure member locals better coverage at lower rates, whether or not they are members of the Network.

The Committee will review progress on those efforts.

c. Online Student Housing Database

In many communities in Canada, housing is rapidly becoming less available and more expensive. Students are particularly affected by the housing crisis that is developing. The May 2002 national general meeting resolved that an online housing database service be established and in fall 2002, the Federation launched homes4students.ca.

The Committee will discuss strategies to promote and expand the service.

d. National Student Discount Program

Through its membership in the International Student Travel Confederation, the Federation is the licensed authority for International Student Identity Card (ISIC) distribution in Canada. The card, which costs \$16.00 for non-members, is available free to members of the Federation enrolled on a full-time basis. The Studentsaver card, which is distributed to both full-and part-time students, provides access to most of the student discounts available with the ISIC.

Each year, member locals solicit discounts from local and regional businesses. At the end of the solicitation period, the Federation compiles the discounts in a booklet distributed by member locals. The booklet comes with the Studentsaver card affixed.

In addition to the discounts offered at local businesses, the Federation has partnered with studentphonestore.com to secure discounts with various wireless cellular telephone service providers. The meeting will review the discounts secured to-date and discuss strategies to secure additional discounts.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 3

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

The Committee will discuss preparations for the 2005-2006 discount programme and discuss the following motions that were submitted for consideration at this meeting:

2004/11:N23 MOTION

Local 5/

Whereas the Federation opposes kickbacks from health insurance vendors; and

Whereas Local 5 has received the following offer of a kickback from an employee of the Studentphonestore;

rishi@studentphonestore.com

Hey,

I appreciate anything that you are able to do, different locations on campus would not be a problem.

For the request please could you highlight the fact that we are NOT a big corporate company, instead we are very small and comprise mainly of students, and we have been working with the CFS for 4 years now, and if it may help we would be happy to donate you guys an mp3 player.

Rishi

gyule@capcollege.bc.ca

Hi Rishi,

I am not sure that I can get you three consecutive days, as the administrative office in charge of the approvals is fussy about any sort of business promotion on campus (I go through this with them often).

I will see if I can get permission for a table in the Library Building for one day, and the cafeteria for another day. Please go ahead and e-mail me the soft copies of your materials and I'll see what I can do.

Please do brace yourself for the possibility that the request may be turned down.

Garth Yule

Services Coordinator, Capilano Student Union

therefore

Be it resolved that all kickbacks from all Federation partners be opposed; and

Be it further resolved that Studentphonestore be contacted to express concern about its business practices.

2004/11:N24 MOTION

Local 18/

Whereas many retailers are reluctant to offer student discounts for on-line purchases because of the perception that it is not possible to verify the student status on-line purchases; and

Whereas the on-line discounts, offered through studentphonestore.com and requiring the International Student Identity Card (ISIC) as proof of student status, have proven just how easy it is to verify the student status on-line purchases; and

Whereas the student phone store discounts have proved extremely popular with the membership, with over 5,000 individual members taking advantage of the savings in the past three months alone; and

Whereas discounts such as the student phone discounts enhance the value of the ISIC for members; therefore

Be it resolved that options for expanding on-line discounts, that would require the ISIC as proof of student status, be explored.

2004/11:N25 MOTION

Local 18/

Whereas the cost of textbooks is an increasing financial burden on students; and

Whereas students can often realise significant savings by buying used textbooks; and

Whereas selling textbooks provide students with an opportunity to recoup some of those costs; and

PAGE 4 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas many campus bookstore pay students far less for used textbooks than what they are sold for by the bookstore; and

Whereas both the student buying, and the student selling the textbook get a better deal by cutting out the middleperson; and

Whereas the Internet provides a link between used textbook buyers and sellers from different campuses; therefore

Be it resolved that options for developing or purchasing a website through which students can buy and sell new and used textbooks be explored.

e. Other

DAY TWO

3. DISCUSSION OF MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

4. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The following motions will likely be referred to the Organisational Development Committee by the opening plenary.

2004/11:N17 MOTION

Local 23/

Whereas the Canadian Federation of Students' Constitution, Bylaws, Standing Resolutions and Policies Manual is the document that guides the procedures and actions of the Federation;

Whereas an organisation can be judged by the succinctness and comprehensibility of its policy manual by internal participants and external observers;

Whereas an organisation can be judged by its ability to consistently and clearly interpret its policies;

Whereas the Policy Manual as it currently exists is neither as succinct in substance nor as clear in interpretation as it could be;

Whereas the National Education and Student Rights Plenary Sub-Committee generally has significant work through the review of ongoing, new, and upcoming student and educational issues, and thus is not likely to have sufficient time to adequately review the structure and content of the Policy manual;

Whereas a review of and possible overhaul of the Policy Manual, including Issues Policy, Operational Policy, and the Declaration of Students' Rights is overdue; therefore;

Be it resolved that a Policy Review Working Committee be struck at the May 2005 Semi-Annual General Meeting, under the following terms:

Purpose

The Policy Review Working Committee shall:

- review the Issues Policies, Operational Policies, Declaration of Students' Rights, and Standing Resolution 27, Policy Wording Format, of the Federation.
- make recommendations to the National Education and Student Rights Committee on reforms, including structural, content, formatting, or other reforms that could be made to increase the clarity, succinctness, and/or timeliness of the Policy Manual.

Procedure

The Policy Review Working Committee shall:

- meet as a separate plenary sub-committee during the May 2005 and May 2006 semi-annual general meetings
- serve its recommendations to the November 2005 and November 2006 annual general meetings, to be referred to the appropriate plenary sub-committees.

The work of the Policy Review Sub-Committee will be reviewed by the National Executive after the November

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 5

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

2006 Annual General Meeting, with the Executive to make appropriate recommendations.

Committee Composition

Each caucus, constituency group, and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on the Policy Review Working Committee.

2004/11:N18 MOTION

Local 23/

Whereas the Canadian Federation of Students' Constitution, Bylaws, Standing Resolutions and Policies Manual is the document that guides the procedures and actions of the Federation;

Whereas an organisation can be judged by the succinctness and comprehensibility of its policy manual by internal participants and external observers;

Whereas an organisation can be judged by its ability to consistently and clearly interpret its policies;

Whereas the Policy Manual as it currently exists is neither as succinct in substance nor as clear in interpretation as it could be;

Whereas the National Education and Student Rights Plenary Sub-Committee is the appropriate venue for review of the Policy Manual; and

Whereas a review of and possible overhaul of the Policy Manual, including Issues Policy, Operational Policy, and the Declaration of Students' Rights is overdue; therefore

Be it resolved that the Issues Policy, Operations Policy, Declaration of Students' Rights, and Standing Resolution 27 – Policy Wording Format of the Federation be thoroughly reviewed with the goal of making recommendations on reforms, including structural, content, formatting, or other reforms, to increase the clarity, succinctness, and/or timeliness of the Policy Manual; and

Be it further resolved that the National Education and Student Rights Committee agenda at the May 2005 annual general meeting include an opportunity to consider the recommendations.

2004/11:N19 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 61/Local 72

Whereas the November 2003 national general meeting resolved that a Partnerships Policy be developed; and

Whereas the BC Component adopted the following policy at its August 2004 BC general meeting; and

Whereas it is important to have policy to guide the Federation in terms of the purchase of products and services and internal operations; therefore

Be it resolved that the following Operations Policy be adopted:

Purchasing of Products and Services

The Federation shall, wherever possible, engage in and support the practice of ethical purchasing and business operations. The practice of operating in an ethical fashion shall extend, but not be limited to the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation and shall include the use of products and services from businesses that utilise unionized labour and support workers' and human rights.

Impact of Operations

The Federation shall, wherever possible, be aware of the environmental effects in all aspects of its operations and endeavour to minimise any negative environmental effects of its operations, with the goal of reducing the ecological footprint created by the Federation as much as possible. Such endeavours shall extend, but not be limited to, the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation.

2004/11:N20 MOTION TO ADOPT POLICY

Local 5/

Whereas motions have been passed at the May and November 2003 general meetings calling on the National Executive to develop a partnerships policy;

Whereas services play a central role in membership development outreach and recruitment;

Whereas services are inherently political and can serve as a tool to advance understanding of important issues;

PAGE 6 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas fair trade and organic labelling will be included as criteria in the Studentsaver discount program as a result of a motion passed at the May 2004 national general meeting;

Whereas Federation Issues Policy highlights a concern for workers' rights and the environment; and

Whereas the BC Component passed the following motion at the August provincial general meeting;

Purchase of Products and Services

The Federation shall, wherever possible, engage in and support the practice of ethical purchasing and business operations. The practice of operation in an ethical fashion shall extend but not be limited to the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation and shall include the use of products and services from businesses that utilise unionized labour and support workers' and human rights.

Impact of Operations

The Federation shall, whenever possible, remain aware of the environmental impacts in all aspects of its operations and endeavour to minimise any negative environmental effects of its with the goal of reducing the ecological footprint created by the Federation as much as possible. Such endeavours shall extend but not be limited to, the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation.

Be it resolved that the following Operational Policy be adopted:

Purchase of Products and Services

The Federation shall, wherever possible, engage in and support the practice of ethical purchasing and business operations. The practice of operation in an ethical fashion shall extend but not be limited to the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation and shall include the use of products and services from businesses that utilise unionized labour and support workers' and human rights.

Impact of Operations

The Federation shall, whenever possible, remain aware of the environmental impacts in all aspects of its operations and endeavour to minimise any negative environmental effects of its with the goal of reducing the ecological footprint created by the Federation as much as possible. Such endeavours shall extend but not be limited to, the campaigns, programs and administrative operations of the Federation.

Be it further resolved that Standing Resolution 26 be amended to include:

11. Services review including details about partnerships and the implementation of operations policies related to purchase of products and services and impact of operations.

2004/11:N26 MOTION

Local 54/

Whereas it is important for the Federation to perform all activities in a manner that is as transparent and accountable as possible; and

Whereas the Federation should undertake actions to ensure that all internal elections are fair and accurate; therefore

Be it resolved that results be released for all elections undertaken by the Federation (including constituency representatives and executive);

Be it further resolved that the counting of all ballots be done in the same room as the casting of votes; and

Be it further resolved that a scrutineer be appointed by each candidate in all elections unless a given candidate waives this right.

2004/11:N27 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 18/

Whereas for the past three general meetings a member local association has requested the release of the vote count;

Whereas the Federation's practice in the past has been to not release election vote counts in order to spare losing nominees potential embarrassment;

Whereas the Federation's bylaws are silent on the issue; and

Whereas there should be a clear protocol to address the issue of releasing the vote counts; therefore

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 7

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Be it resolved that Bylaw VI be amended to include:

9. Announcement of Election Results

Following the tabulation of votes for at-large positions, the Chief Returning Officers will announce to the plenary:

- a. the nominees elected;
- b. the process for additional balloting in the event that no nominees for a particular position receives a majority of the votes cast; and
- c. the vote count for each candidate if directed to do so by a two-thirds majority vote of the plenary.

2004/11:N28 MOTION

Local 54/

Whereas it is common for many organisations to limit executive members to a fixed number of terms;

Whereas this policy encourages new candidates to run in organisational elections; and

Whereas this encourages new ideas and energy; therefore

Be it resolved that members be allowed to serve no more than two terms in office as an executive member.

2004/11:N29 MOTION TO AMEND STANDING RESOLUTIONS

Local 18/

Whereas workshops are not formal decision making fora; and

Whereas member locals associations that wish to present motions as a result of discussions or deliberations in a workshop should do so in the appropriate plenary sub-committee; therefore

Be it resolved that Standing Resolution 3, Subsection 5, be deleted.

2004/11:N30 MOTION

Local 54/

Whereas constituency groups and caucuses exist to ensure that Federation general meetings address the needs of historically marginalized groups;

Whereas the input of these constituencies and caucuses is integral to the development of the Federation as a progressive student organisation;

Whereas it is crucial that all members of these groups participate at the highest capacity possible;

Whereas attending early morning or late evening meetings is both inconvenient and draining; and

Whereas workshops could easily be moved into early morning/late evening timeslots; therefore

Be it resolved that all caucuses and constituency groups begin no earlier than 10:30 am and end no later than 9:00 pm; and

Be it further resolved that those members who are not part of constituency groups or caucuses have parallel programming at that time such as, but not limited to, anti-oppression training.

2004/11:N31 MOTION

Local 54/

Whereas bilingualism within Canada is endorsed by the Canadian Federation of Students;

Whereas simultaneous translation is crucial to Federation meetings;

Whereas lengthy discussions are usually needed to conduct general meeting business causing committees and plenary to go overtime;

Whereas translators have only been hired to cover the scheduled meeting times;

Whereas when translation ceases, meetings are halted; and

Whereas due to the discrepancy between actual time needed for meetings and time scheduled for translators, items on the agenda are never addressed; therefore

Be it resolved that translators be present to the finality of meetings, whether they exceed scheduled times or not; and

PAGE 8 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Be it further resolved that money be allocated to pay translators for extra hours beyond those that are scheduled, whether that means providing overtime pay or scheduling translators for longer hours.

2004/11:N32 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas debate and hearing multiple positions is a good thing when educating the membership on issues; and

Whereas hearing positions contrary to our currently held views makes our views stronger; therefore

Be it resolved that debate(s) between two expert guest speakers at national general meetings be held on issues such as: public versus privatized post-secondary education; large-scale lobbying vs. grass roots lobbying; the millennium scholarship, positive for students vs. negative for students; what is the perfect model of a student union; national representation for students the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations versus the Canadian Federation of Students.

2004/11:N33 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Be it resolved that a panel discussion be held at the May 2005 national general meeting made up of representatives from multiple provincial or national student organisations to discuss the role of student politics in the 21st century.

2004/11:N34 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Be it resolved that a panel discussion be held within the next two years at a national general meeting, made up of representatives from multiple provincial or national student organisations and/or experts in the field, to discuss international communication between student organisations.

2004/11:N35 MOTION

Local 26/

Whereas there is always a possibility of bias when a person involved or working in an organisation chairs a meeting in which the ultimate direction and principals of the organisation are decided; and

Whereas having external chairs in meetings would free the experienced voices in the organisation to give their advice and share their points of view; therefore

Be it resolved that the chairs of all sub-committee meetings and opening and closing plenary shall not hold any elected, staff or appointed position in the Federation or at any member local association.

2004/11:N36 MOTION TO AMEND BYLAWS

Local 23/

Whereas there ought not to be partiality or the appearance of partiality on Federation and Defederation referendum oversight committees; and

Whereas the *Canada Elections Act* contains several provisions to ensure the impartiality and the appearance of impartiality of federal elections, including prohibiting the Chief Electoral Officer from voting and prohibiting returning officers from engaging in politically partisan conduct; therefore,

Be it resolved that Bylaw 1-Membership, Section 4.d. be amended by adding subsection iii, to read:

- iii. The members of the Referendum Oversight Committee must remain non-partisan, and may not participate in the campaign.

Be it further resolved that Bylaw 1-Membership, Section 6.b. be amended by adding subsection iii, to read:

- iii. The members of the Referendum Oversight Committee must remain non-partisan, and may not participate in the campaign.

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 9

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

2004/11:N37 MOTION

Local 26/

Whereas the Canadian Federation of Students and the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations both lobby the federal government on issues relating to post-secondary education;

Whereas purposeful communication between organisations must be established to discourage zero-sum views of issues that students face;

Whereas the "strength in numbers" which a students' union realises by working in a Federation with other students' unions is realised to an even greater extent when the Federation works in coalition with other groups and organisations; and

Whereas even on matters of disagreement, it is often prudent and advantageous to consult with other lobby organisations prior to engaging in lobbying campaigns and strategies; therefore

Be it resolved that the National Chairperson explore the possibility of formal consultations with the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations with regard to lobbying goals and strategies, and other public relations matters.

2004/11:N38 MOTION

Local 61/

Whereas in the late 1970s in Canada there were two national student federations (outside of Québec), the National Union of Students and Association of Student Councils Canada, and several provincial student federations, including the BC Students' Federation, the Federation of Alberta Students, Saskatchewan Federation of Students, Ontario Federation of Students and Students' Union of Nova Scotia; and

Whereas, through discussions, debate and deliberations within each of the aforementioned national and provincial student federations over the course of several years, there emerged a consensus that students would be best served by having a single, united national organisation (outside of Québec) that included congruent provincial organisations; and

Whereas during the 1980-1981 academic year each of the aforementioned organisations voted to amalgamate to form such an organisation, subsequently named the Canadian Federation of Students; and

Whereas, like its predecessor organisations, the Canadian Federation of Students was created to be an organisation that included college, university undergraduate and university graduate student unions; and

Whereas the Federation was designed to mirror its member student unions by providing both services and representation; and

Whereas the Federation was intended to mirror its member student unions by having individual students as its members, represented within the Federation by their campus student unions; and

Whereas the Federation, like its predecessor organisations, was established with a "one vote per member union" voting system; and

Whereas the Federation was formally founded in October 1981; and

Whereas for more than a decade the Federation functioned as the only national student Federation in Canada (outside of Québec); and

Whereas in the mid-1990s several Federation member student unions, primarily from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, withdrew from the Federation and, together with some other university undergraduate student unions that did not belong to the Federation, formed an alternative organisation called the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations; and

Whereas the Alliance was originally intended by its founders to be, in many ways, the antithesis of the Federation; and

Whereas, in the years immediately following its formation, the Alliance consistently called for higher tuition fees and higher student debt, while denouncing all campaign activity that sought to increase public awareness and support for student issues; and

Whereas the Alliance publicly questioned the appropriateness of the Federation running campus awareness campaigns, such as the "No Means No" anti-date rape campaign and the on-going campaign highlighting the injustices faced by Aboriginal students; and

PAGE 10 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas, structurally, the Alliance was originally intended to include only undergraduate university student unions, to have no provincial infrastructures, to provide no services and to count as its members only the councils of the student unions rather than the individual students; and

Whereas the Alliance's original bylaws called for a "weighted" voting system that would favour bigger student unions; and

Whereas the Alliance abandoned its "weighted" voting system soon after its formation in order to attract smaller student unions; and

Whereas several years ago the Alliance began accepting college student associations as members; and

Whereas there is now discussion within the Alliance about the organisation possibly offering services; and

Whereas the Alliance is now considering bylaw amendments that would require individual students to vote in referenda on whether to join or leave the Alliance; and

Whereas in the past few years the Alliance has engaged in actual campaign activity to publicly promote its views on issues; and

Whereas earlier this year, apparently for the first time in its history, the Alliance publicly questioned the value of student loan limit increases, given that such increases are inevitably followed by hikes in tuition fees; and

Whereas if the Alliance continues to follow the path on which it now finds itself there may be little to distinguish itself from the Federation; and

Whereas it might make more sense for the Alliance's members to simply join or rejoin the Federation, rather than the Alliance try to re-invent (or at least copy) the wheel; and

Whereas students are best served by having only one national student organisation (outside of Québec); therefore

Be it resolved that inquiries be made to determine if there is any interest on the part of the Canadian Alliance of Student Association in merging into the Federation; and

Be it further resolved that, in the event that there is interest, efforts be made to identify the structural and policy changes that the Alliance would consider necessary for its members to either join or re-join the Federation; and

Be it further resolved that a full report on whether there is or is not interest on the part of the Alliance in such an idea be presented to the May 2005 national general meeting.

2004/11:N39 MOTION

Local 26/

Whereas the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations holds its annual meeting at approximately the same time as the Canadian Federations in November, and is currently in session (November 22-27); therefore

Be it resolved that the National Chairperson investigate the possibility of holding the next Annual General Meeting at the same time and location as the 2004 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Alliance of Student Associations, to further facilitate discussion between the two organisations and their membership.

2004/11:N40 MOTION

Local 61/

Whereas there has been some interest expressed during the last two general meetings in expanding the Federation website to include a variety of the Federation's internal documents;

Whereas these documents are internal in nature and not necessarily appropriate to be circulated outside of the membership;

Whereas there is validity to the concern that there are organisations and individuals who do not wish to see the Federation succeed;

Whereas said organisations and individuals could and would manipulate the Federation's internal documents to achieve their own ends which would undermine the Federation;

ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA – PAGE 11

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas if the desire to post internal documents on the website is to ensure that members of the organisation have full and easy access to them; therefore

Be it resolved that the feasibility of establishing a "Members Only" section of the Federation's national website be explored;

Be it further resolved that an update on progress to-date be provided at the May 2005 national general meeting; and

Be it further resolved that member local associations endeavour to better inform their members that the Federation's internal documents are available in the member local association's offices.

2004/11:N41 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

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

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

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

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.

2004/11:N42 MOTION

Local 26/

Whereas all of the following documents are already available on the Internet at <http://www.sfu.ca/~tgregory/>; therefore

Be it resolved that all provincial and national Federation Bylaws, Standing Resolutions, Issues Policies, Operational Policies, Constitutions and the Declaration of Students' Rights be posted on the appropriate provincial and national websites.

2004/11:N43 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas the Federation's Issues Policies are already posted on, or in, t-shirts, sweaters, posters, radio ads, campaign speeches, placards, letters to editors, lawn signs, stickers, political chants, daytimers, the Federation's Constitution, newspaper ads, Nalgene water bottles, and bumper stickers;

Whereas what makes the Federation an organisation worth supporting are its ideals and the issues it stands for;

Whereas the issues policy of the Federation make it a superior organisation to other provincial and national student organisations;

Whereas the Internet is an incredibly good means of communicating to students; and

Whereas the Issues Policies are already posted on the Internet; therefore

Be it resolved that all Issues Policies be posted on the Federation's national website.

2004/11:N44 MOTION

Local 26/Local 5

Whereas educating the membership on educational issues is extremely important to the health of the Federation;

Whereas fact sheets are an important tool in educating the membership and general population on educational issues; and

PAGE 12 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students(-Services)

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas the Internet is an extremely good means of communicating with and educating our membership; therefore

Be it resolved that all fact sheets be posted on the Federation's national website.

5. OTHER BUSINESS

6. ADJOURNMENT



ELECTORAL REPORT

November 2004 National General Meeting

Chief Electoral Officers

Christine Bourque, Fieldworker – Ontario

Ashkon Hashemi, Internal Coordinator – Ontario

1. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BY-ELECTION

2004/11:ER-01 MOTION

Local 13/Local 44

Be it resolved that Rose Da Costa (Local 19) be ratified as the Students of Colour Representative on the National Executive for the remainder of the 2004-2005 term.

2. NATIONAL EXECUTIVE ELECTIONS

a. National Chairperson

2004/11:ER-02 MOTION

Be it resolved that George Soule (Local 1) be ratified as the National Chairperson for the 2005-2006 term.

b. National Deputy Chairperson

2004/11:ER-03 MOTION

Be it resolved that Angela Regnier (Local 101) be ratified as the National Deputy Chairperson for the 2005-2006 term.

c. National Treasurer

2004/11:ER-04 MOTION

Be it resolved that David Hare (Local 11) be ratified as the National Treasurer for the 2005-2006 term.

3. TRAVEL C.U.T.S. BOARD ELECTIONS

2004/11:ER-05 MOTION

Be it resolved that Phil Robinson (Local 78) be ratified as the Travel C.U.T.S. Board Representative for the 2005-2007 term.



REPORT

Campaigns and Government Relations Forum

November 2004 National General Meeting

Forum Composition

Member Local Representatives

Local 82	Algoma University Students' Association	Dave Sutcliffe
Local 37	Brandon University Students' Union	Zoë Gross and Nathan Peto
Local 3	University of British Columbia-Kelowna Students' Union	Jason Harmon
Local 75	Camosun College Student Society	Harsh Thakkar
Local 21	University of Calgary Graduate Students' Association	Calvin Seaman
Local 05	Capilano Students' Union	Mariposa Dumont & Christine Ellis
Local 78	Carleton University Graduate Students' Association	Tanis Bujaczek & Riccardo Filippone
Local 01	Carleton University Students' Association	Dana Granville & Lindsay Mossman
Local 73	City Centre Students' Union	Eileen Mendez
Local 95	University College of Cape Breton Students' Union	Matt Madden
Local 91	Concordia Student Union	Melissa Gruber
Local 18	Douglas Students' Union	Yasmin Irani
Local 33	Emily Carr Students' Union	Sheldon Lawlor
Local 92	Student Association of George Brown College	Laura Parsons
Local 36	Grenfell College Student Union	Sharleen Simmons
Local 54	University of Guelph Central Student Association	Zach O'Connor & Luke Weiler
Local 76	King Edward Students' Association	Mohammad Firoozmand & Raul Mingorance
Local 11	University of King's College Students' Union	Ariel Nasr
Local 26	Kwantlen Student Association	Maegan Newell
Local 32	Lakehead University Student Union	Ray Nobis & Alex Paterson
Local 61	Malaspina Students' Union	Melanie Vogels
Local 79	Post-Graduate Students' Society of McGill	Adriana Decker
Local 35	Memorial University of Newfoundland Students' Union	James Farrell & Luke Gaulton
Local 34	Mount St. Vincent University Students' Union	Matt Currie
Local 13	College of New Caledonia Student Association	John Beacom
Local 46	College of the North Atlantic Students' Association	Michael Hickey
Local 72	North Island Students' Association	Michael White
Local 07	Student Union of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	Scott Saunders
Local 53	Okanagan College Students' Union	Chris Colby & Tessa King
Local 25	Ontario College of Art and Design Student Union	Erin Jacobsen
Local 94	University of Ottawa Graduate Students' Association	Shoshanah Jacobs
Local 09	University of Regina Students' Union	Leah Sharpe
Local 24	Ryerson Students' Administrative Council	Liz Díaz & Rebecca Rose
Local 38	Assoc. des étudiant(e)s du Collège universitaire de Saint Boniface	Ouseman Tall
Local 69	Association générale des étudiants de l'Université Sainte-Anne	Mélanie Cyr
Local 101	University of Saskatchewan Graduate Students' Association	Jonathan Anuiik & Rishabh Malhotra
Local 17	University of Saskatchewan Students' Union	Nicholas Ansaldo & Malvina Gersher
Local 99	Scarborough Campus Students' Union	Amarjeet Chhabra
Local 23	Simon Fraser Student Society	Sean Magee
Local 97	Association of Part-Time Undergraduate Students of the U. of Toronto	Murphy Browne & Chris Ramsaroop
Local 19	University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union	Arij Al Chawaf & René Guerra Salazar

PAGE 2 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students.

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Local 98	University of Toronto Students' Administrative Council	Sam Rahimi
Local 71	Trent Central Student Association	Jamie McDonald
Local 44	University of Victoria Students' Society	Jamie Matten & Shamus Reid
Local 47	University of Western Ontario Society of Graduate Students	Nicholas Cothros
Local 48	University of Windsor Graduate Students Society	Toni El-Hage
Local 49	University of Windsor Students' Alliance	Balinder Ahluwalia & Adrian McKenzie
Local 08	University of Winnipeg Students' Association	Joey Jakob
Local 84	York University Graduate Students' Association	Brandon Pardy

Observers

Fédération des étudiantes et étudiants du Centre universitaire de Moncton	Christian Boudreau
Association générale des étudiants et étudiantes de l'Universitaire de Moncton campus d'Edmundston	Vicky Landry
Ontario Chairperson	Jesse Greener

Coordinators

National Chairperson	George Soule
Ontario Representative	Alexandra Dodger

Staff

British Columbia Organiser	Michael Gardiner
Campaigns and Government Relations Coordinator	Ian Boyko
Newfoundland and Labrador Organiser	Jen Anthony
Ontario Campaigns and Government Relations Coordinator	Pam Frache
Québec Coordinator	Phil Iljevski

1. ADOPTION OF CAMPAIGNS PLAN

CMP-1

MOTION

Local 53/Local 03

Be it resolved that the campaign opposing Income Contingent Student Loan Repayment Schemes be prioritised.

2. MOTIONS REFERRED FROM OPENING PLENARY

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:023) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-2):

2004/11:023 MOTION

Local 23/Local 98

Whereas tuition fees in Canadian Post Secondary schools have risen consistently over the recent years;

Whereas the government of Canada has signed the United Nations Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural rights, which requires the progressive introduction of free higher education;

Whereas the Simon Fraser Student Society (Local 23) is currently pursuing a human rights complaint for violations of said convention;

Whereas the Society will lodge a complaint against the government of British Columbia for violations of said convention; and

Whereas this action can serve as a model for actions at locals across Canada; therefore

Be it resolved that the human rights complaint lodged by the Simon Fraser Student Society (Local 23) be endorsed.

CMP-2 MOTION

Local 33/Local 75

Be it further resolved that motion 2004/11:023 be amended to add the following clause:

"Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to join the human rights complaint."

CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT – PAGE 3

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:025) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-3):

2004/11:025 MOTION

Local 5/Local 98

Whereas beginning in the 2006 tax year, the Canada Revenue Agency is planning on taxing all Aboriginal post-secondary student support funding as income to students including tuition fees, book allowances, living allowances, scholarships, bursaries and travel dollars; and

Whereas any effort by Canada Revenue Agency to tax aboriginal post-secondary student support funding will have severe impacts on current and future student success at the post secondary level; and

Whereas the Government of Canada currently provides \$305 million to support participation of First Nation and Inuit students in post-secondary education; and

Whereas this is a successful program that has allowed the number of First Nation and Inuit students participation in post-secondary education to double from about 13,000 in 1986-1987 to over 25,000 in 2002-2003; and

Whereas the Federation understands that First Nations post-secondary funding is an Aboriginal and Treaty right; therefore

Be it resolved that the taxation of Aboriginal post-secondary funding be opposed; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to distribute the Ontario Native Education Counsellors Association (ONECA) petition to lobby against the taxation of Aboriginal post-secondary funding.

CMP-3

MOTION

Local 72/Local 98

Be it further resolved that motion 2004/11:025 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that the taxation of Aboriginal post-secondary funding be opposed; and

Be it further resolved that a campaign opposing taxation of Aboriginal post-secondary education funding be developed; and

Be it further resolved that that a campaign petition be developed and distributed to members."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:027) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-4):

2004/11:027 MOTION

Local 5/Local 98

Whereas the federal government handed over the implementation of the Canadian Student Loan Program to CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and then later took this responsibility back;

Whereas CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and the federal government are not communicating with each other adequately to ensure that students are not being adversely effected by their relationship changing;

Whereas CIBC (and other Canadian banks) have hired collection agencies to handle the collection of student loan payments and outstanding debts;

Whereas CIBC (and other Canadian banks) have been contacting students, many of whom are still currently enrolled, and asking for payments to be made on loans that are not yet due;

Whereas students have had difficulty accessing financial aid as a result of the lack of communication between CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and the federal government;

Whereas students are being asked to fill out additional paperwork and jump through further hoops for CIBC (and other Canadian banks) to ensure that their Canadian Student Loans are not affected; and

Whereas students should not be required to do work that should be the responsibility of the Federal government; therefore

Be it resolved that the federal government be called upon to improve communications with CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and ensure that financial aid is not interrupted unnecessarily; and

PAGE 4 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Be it further resolved that CIBC (and other Canadian banks) be called upon not to interrupt student loans or harass students regarding loan collection until the communication problems with the federal government are worked out and it is clear that they are acting upon accurate information and not unnecessarily victimising students.

CMP-4

MOTION

Local 27/Local 37

Be it further resolved that motion 2004/11:027 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that the federal government be called upon to improve communications with CIBC (and other Canadian banks) and ensure that financial aid is not interrupted unnecessarily; and

Be it further resolved that CIBC (and other Canadian banks) be called upon not to interrupt student loans or harass students regarding loan collection until the communication problems with the federal government are worked out and it is clear that they are acting upon accurate information and not victimising students."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:029):

2004/11:029 MOTION

Local 78/Local 98

Whereas the Federation has had policy opposing income contingent student loan repayment schemes (ICSLRS) for most of its history; and

Whereas the Federation has been actively campaigning against income contingent student loan repayment schemes for more than a decade as successive federal and provincial governments have considered ICSLRS a way of downloading costs to individual students; and

Whereas the Federation, through its predecessor organisations, has actually been campaigning against ICSLRS since the idea first gained momentum in the late 1960s; and

Whereas through frequent presentations and discussions most member locals are well aware of the dangers posed by ICSLRS; and

Whereas those college, university undergraduate and university graduate student unions that do not belong to the Federation may not be aware of the dangers posed ICSLRS; therefore

Be it resolved that Federation member locals be encouraged to talk with non-member student unions about the dangers of income contingent student loan repayment schemes; and

Be it further resolved that member locals encourage non-members to participate in the Federation's campaigns against ICSLRS.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:031):

2004/11:031 MOTION

Local 78/Local 98

Whereas Bob Rae was the Premier of Ontario when the Ontario government pressured the federal government to propose the implementation of a national Income Contingent Student Loan Repayment Scheme; and

Whereas Bob Rae's plans were defeated even more resoundingly than his government;

Whereas Bob Rae has consistently articulated an elitist view of post-secondary education;

Whereas Bob Rae has been appointed by Dalton McGuinty to assist McGuinty in breaking his tuition fee freeze promise; and

Whereas it would be no surprise if Bob Rae ignored the input he is receiving from students across Ontario and put Income Contingent Student Loan Repayment Schemes back on the government agenda; therefore

Be it resolved that the members in Ontario be supported in their efforts to ensure that the Rae Commission fairly reflect the opinions of Ontario students and voters.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:033) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-5):

CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT – PAGE 5

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

2004/11:033 MOTION

Local 18/Local 98

Whereas the minority government of Paul Martin is vulnerable; and

Whereas a minority government presents a historic opportunity to advance the Federation's goals; therefore

Be it resolved that leaders of the opposition parties be lobbied to make the repeal of the ten-year prohibition on bankruptcy a condition of support for the government.

CMP-5

MOTION

Local 78/Local 1

Be it further resolved that motion 2004/11:027 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that leaders of the opposition parties be lobbied to repeal of the ten-year prohibition on bankruptcy."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:034):

2004/11:034 MOTION

Local 18/Local 98

Whereas British Columbia members of the Federation recently attempted to advertise a voter registration campaign on BC's public transit system; and

Whereas the campaign was rejected by the public transit system because it was "political"; and

Whereas, freedom of expression should be applied without interference to all public space; therefore

Be it resolved that members in British Columbia be supported in their efforts to overturn the unreasonable restrictions on advertising on BC's public transit system.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:036) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-6):

2004/11:036 MOTION

Local 18/Local 98

Whereas the Federation is a member on the executive committee of the World March of Women 2005; and

Whereas the Federation was actively involved in organizing the World March of Women 2000; and

Whereas between March 8 and October 17, 2005, the world relay of the Women's Global Charter for Humanity will take place;

Whereas women from various countries will pass the Charter from country to country; and

Whereas these women will also organise actions to highlight this symbolic passing and the values of the Charter; therefore

Be it resolved that the 2005 World March of Women campaign be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to provide in-kind support and mobilize members for 2005 World March of Women activities.

CMP-6

MOTION

Local 18/Local 98

Be it further resolved that motion 2004/11:027 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that the 2005 World March of Women campaign be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to provide in-kind and financial support and mobilise members for 2005 World March of Women activities."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:038) with the subsequent amendment (CMP-7):

PAGE 6 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students

Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

2004/11:038 MOTION

Local 61/Local 98

Whereas malicious lawsuits against progressive organisations are an increasingly common tactic of organisations and corporations opposed to progressive change; and

Whereas these lawsuits can have the effect of undermining the ability of a progressive organisation to fulfill its mandate during the course of such lawsuits; therefore

Be it resolved that the federal government be lobbied to adopt legislation that imposes double costs when an organisation or corporation maliciously or frivolously sues another organisation, where that lawsuit has as one of its objectives to undermine the work or capacity to function of the other organisation.

CMP-7 MOTION

Local 23/Local 3

Be it further resolved that motion 2004/11:027 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that the federal government be lobbied to adopt anti-S.L.A.P. (Strategic Lawsuits Against Public Participation) legislation."

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:112):

2004/11:112 MOTION

Local 42/Local 98

Whereas the Governments of Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario are currently undertaking comprehensive reviews of their post-secondary education systems: the White Paper on Post-Secondary Education, and the Rae Review, respectively; and

Whereas these reviews will make government policy recommendations for post-secondary education funding, tuition fee levels, student financial assistance, institutional governance and the structure of each province's post-secondary education system; and

Whereas there are indications that both reviews are being conducted merely to justify pre-determined government cuts to post-secondary education, which include a statement in the September 6 edition of Maclean's magazine in which an unnamed member of the Advisory Panel of the Rae Review was quoted as stating that the Panel will argue that "tuition is going to have to go up"; and

Whereas Newfoundland and Labrador is the only province to have substantially reduced tuition fees in recent years, and Ontario has just implemented a two-year tuition fee freeze; and

Whereas if these policies are reversed in favour of higher fees, there will be less pressure on other provinces to freeze or reduce fees; and

Whereas member locals in Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario are campaigning to ensure that the reviews recommend improving access to post-secondary education through the reduction of tuition fees, improved student financial assistance, and expanded access to college training programs; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals support the efforts of member locals in Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario to improve access to post-secondary education; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to send letters supporting reduced tuition fees and improved student financial assistance to the chairs of the post-secondary education reviews in Newfoundland and Labrador and Ontario.

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/05:076) with the subsequent amendments (2004/05:096 and CMP-8):

2004/05:076 MOTION

Local 5/Local 79

Whereas much of the injustice in the world today can be tied to the neo-liberal free trade movement; and

Whereas working conditions around the world's working class are getting progressively worse; and

Whereas the Federation's issues policy calls for social equality, reasonable wages, and working conditions; and

PAGE 8 – CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

Whereas the Federation's regular, day-to-day lobbying efforts would be bolstered by a mass lobbying session with student representatives from across Canada; and

Whereas the fall national general meeting is normally four days in length, commencing on a Wednesday and ending on a Saturday; therefore,

Be it resolved that the fall 2004 national general meeting be scheduled for earlier in the fall when the federal Parliament will be in session;

Be it further resolved that a one-day mass lobby session be organised for the Monday following the general meeting;

Be it further resolved that preparatory workshops be held on the Sunday immediately following the general meeting and immediately preceding the one-day lobby session;

Be it further resolved that, in the event that dates for the fall national general meeting have already been set and cannot be changed, a stand-alone lobby event on Parliament Hill, involving representatives from the member locals, be organised; and

Be it further resolved that the bulk of the funding for the lobby event be allocated from the Federation's budget for Campaigns and Government Relations.

The Committee recommends defeat of motion (2004/11:103):

2004/11:103 MOTION TO REFER

Local 1/Local 78

Be it resolved that Motion-2004/05:084 be referred to the National Executive.

The Committee recommends that the following motion (2004/05:108) be ruled redundant:

2004/05:108 MOTION

Local 26/Local 79

Whereas a change in the federal government is needed; and

Whereas more funding needs to be given to post-secondary education; and

Whereas money may not be available for provincial components or from the national budget to run an issue or other campaign during the upcoming federal election; and

Whereas member local associations should be encouraged to use local pressure to make national changes in policy; therefore

Be it resolved that the National Executive prepare, or have prepared, a document detailing four main Federation student issues for member local associations to use in federal election candidates' debates or for use in any election campaigns member local associations may hold.

The Committee recommends that the following motion (2004/05:114) be ruled redundant:

2004/05:114 MOTION

Local 61/Local 79

Whereas Canada is one of a handful of nations that use a first past the post voting system that produces artificial majorities in parliament; and

Whereas Canada's voting system allows political parties to disregard the will of the majority of Canadians and still form majority governments; and

Whereas post-secondary education would likely be a higher priority of a government under a fair voting system; and

Whereas electoral reform is on the public agenda; therefore,

Be it resolved that the federal election campaign include a discussion of the need for a review of Canada's electoral system; and

Be it further resolved that the voteeducation.ca site include links to the websites of organisations supporting electoral reform, including FairVote Canada.

The Committee recommends that the following motion (2004/11:108) be ruled redundant:

2004/11:108 MOTION

Local 3/Local 69

Be it resolved that the Federal Election 2004 Strategy be adopted.

Whereas this ideology is at the heart of the agenda that is leading to tuition fee increases, and the privatisation and commercialisation of education; therefore

Be it resolved that Oxfam's "make trade fair campaign" be endorsed and campaign materials be distributed to member locals.

2004/11:096 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 5/Local 54

Be it resolved that Motion-2004/05:076 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that Oxfam's "make trade fair campaign" be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that campaign materials be distributed to member locals provided the cost is not prohibitive."

CMP-8 MOTION TO AMEND THE AMENDMENT

Local 1/Local 79

Be it resolved that motion 2004/11:096 be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that Oxfam's "make trade fair campaign" be endorsed; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to distribute campaign materials."

The Committee recommends that motion 2004/05:078 be divided.

The Committee recommends adoption of motion 2004/05:078-a with the subsequent amendment (2004/11:099):

2004/05:078-a MOTION

Local 5/Local 79

Be it resolved that a petition calling for federal labelling laws that ensure full disclosure of working conditions and genetically modified foods be circulated.

2004/11:099 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 5/Local 9

Be it resolved that Motion-2004/05:078-a be amended to include the following clause:

"Be it further resolved that in light of the Supreme Court decision of May 21, 2004 a letter be written to Percy Schmeiser commending him for the courage and integrity that he has demonstrated during his struggle to protect civil society from the continuing imposition of genetically modified foods."

The Committee recommends defeat of the amendment (2004/11:101) and the main motion (2004/05:078-b):

2004/05:078-b MOTION

Local 5/Local 79

Be it resolved that stickers be produced that indicate that products were made in sweatshops or were genetically modified.

2004/11:101 MOTION TO AMEND

Local 5/Local 9

Be it resolved that Motion-2004/05:078-b be amended to read as follows:

"Be it resolved that stickers be produced that question whether products were made in sweatshops or were genetically modified."

The Committee recommends that motion (2004/05:084) be ruled redundant:

2004/05:084 MOTION

Local 18/Local 79

Whereas for several years it was the practice of the Federation to organise a mass lobby on Parliament Hill in conjunction with each fall national general meeting; and

Whereas the Federation ceased the practice apparently because the fall general meetings began being held later in the fall when Parliament was not in session and, therefore, most Members of Parliament were not in Ottawa; and

CAMPAIGNS & GOVERNMENT RELATIONS FORUM REPORT – PAGE 9

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

The Committee recommends adoption of the following motion (2004/11:110):

2004/11:110 MOTION

Local 23/Local 79

Whereas for-profit, institutionally-administered student loans are not currently a reality in Canada; and

Whereas First Student Loan is the first company to offer the possibility of institutionally-administered loans; and

Whereas First Student Loan has been engaging in discussions with Canada's largest universities; and

Whereas First Student Loan has been offering differing interest rates and guarantee premiums between these schools, with larger schools being offered better rates; and

Whereas this presents a significant risk to the students of smaller post-secondary institutions; and

Whereas First Student Loan has not been forthcoming in responding to the press regarding the contents of its deals with these public institutions; and

Whereas the First Student Loan loan provisions platform is irresponsible and does not look out for the best interest of the students; and

Whereas First Student Loan claim that they are making up for a loan funding shortfall is false; and

Whereas a First Student Loan product comparison shows that all First Student Loan student loans are more expensive than existing comparable options; and

Whereas the acceptance of the First Student Loan program at any Canadian institution opens the door to more companies of this kind in Canada, and puts pressure on other institutions to offer private, institutionally-administered loans; therefore

Be it resolved that records of the activities of First Student Loan and other similar companies be compiled and maintained;

Be it further resolved that a campaign be undertaken to assist member locals opposing the implementation of First Student Loan programs at their institutions; and

Be it further resolved that a membership advisory on for-profit, institutionally administered loans be prepared and distributed to member locals.

3. MOTION DEVELOPED BY THE COMMITTEE

Proposal to Support Québec Students

CMP-9 MOTION

Local 25/Local 78

Whereas tuition fees in Quebec have been frozen for all but five of the last thirty-six years; and

Whereas the Québec student movement is facing an intransigent government that has cut \$103 million in grants; and

Whereas the government has signaled its intention to de-regulate tuition fees; and

Whereas the Québec student movement has been lobbying and mobilising in opposition to these measures; and

Whereas the Fédération étudiante universitaire du Québec is currently meeting and discussing the possibility of launching a province-wide student strike to oppose cuts in grants and the de-regulation of tuition fees; therefore

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged to support Québec students in their fight for grants and for the preservation of the tuition fee freeze.



AGENDA

Provincial Component Meetings

November 2004 National General Meeting

1. PREPARATION FOR COMPONENT DELIBERATIONS

- a. Roundtable Introductions**
- b. Review of the Component Agenda**

2. PREPARATION FOR SUBCOMMITTEES

- a. Overview of Subcommittees**
- b. Overview of Selection Process**
- c. Subcommittees Section Process**

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, Committee Composition states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Caucus will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- National Education and Student Rights Committee; and
- Organisational Development Committee.

3. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Component will review the motions that were submitted with notice for consideration at the November 2004 national general meeting. The Component will develop recommendations for the motions.

4. REVIEW OF MEETING LOGISTICS

Any questions or concerns about meeting logistics should be addressed at this time. Meeting coordinators will provide an overview of the transportation schedule from the meeting site to the airport.

5. OTHER BUSINESS

6. ADJOURNMENT



AGENDA

National Aboriginal Caucus

November 2004 National General Meeting

1. ATTENDANCE AND INTRODUCTIONS

An Elder from the community will provide welcoming remarks and delegates will have an opportunity to introduce themselves.

2. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

3. REVIEW OF CAUCUS TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Caucus will review Standing Resolution 17.2.

4. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

Delegates will consider the minutes of the previous meeting of the Caucus.

5. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Caucus will review the motions that were served with notice for consideration at the November 2004 national general meeting.

6. SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE ON PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, *Committee Composition* states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Caucus will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- National Education and Student Rights Committee; and
- Organisational Development Committee.

7. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Delegates will provide an update of activities at their respective locals.

8. EXECUTIVE REPORT

The Executive will present a report on work undertaken since the previous Caucus meeting. Delegates will have an opportunity to ask questions about the work of the Executive.

PAGE 2 — NATIONAL ABORIGINAL CAUCUS AGENDA

23rd Annual National General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

9. REVIEW OF CAUCUS CAMPAIGNS

a. Review of Current Caucus Campaigns

The meeting will review the status of current campaigns including the "Where's the Justice?" campaign.

b. Other

The following motion has been submitted for consideration by the Caucus:

2004/11:AB-1 MOTION

Local 18/

Be it resolved that the feasibility of creating a campaign focusing on the research methodologies employed for research undertaken on Aboriginal lands be undertaken; and

Be it further resolved that the campaign encourage Aboriginal people to become actively involved in or assist with Aboriginal research.

10. OTHER BUSINESS

11. ADJOURNMENT



AGENDA

National Graduate Caucus

November 2004 Annual General Meeting

DAY 1

1. ROLL CALL OF MEMBER LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

- Local 23 Simon Fraser Student Society
- Local 89 University of Victoria Graduate Students' Society
- Local 21 University of Calgary Graduate Students' Association
- Local 09 University of Regina Students' Union
- Local 101 University of Saskatchewan Graduate Students' Association
- Local 96 University of Manitoba Graduate Students' Association
- Local 102 Brock University Graduate Students' Association
- Local 78 Carleton University Graduate Students' Association
- Local 62 University of Guelph Graduate Students' Association
- Local 32 Lakehead University Students' Union
- Local 94 University of Ottawa Graduate Students' Association des étudiant-e-s diplômé-e-s
- Local 27 Queen's University Society of Graduate and Professional Students
- Local 24 Ryerson University Students' Administrative Council
Trent Graduate Student Association
- Local 19 University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union
- Local 47 University of Western Ontario Society of Graduate Students
- Local 56 Wilfrid Laurier University Graduate Students' Association
- Local 48 University of Windsor Graduate Students' Society
- Local 84 York University Graduate Students' Association
- Local 83 Concordia University Graduate Students' Association
- Local 79 Post-Graduate Students' Society of McGill University
- Local 70 University of Prince Edward Island Graduate Student Association
- Local 64 Acadia Students' Union
- Local 07 Students' Union of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design
Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students
- Local 34 Mount Saint Vincent University Students' Union
- Local 95 University College of Cape Breton Students' Union
- Local 100 Graduate Students' Union of the Memorial University of Newfoundland

2. ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROXIES

Any recognised proxies that conform with Bylaw II, 7.b. will be announced.

3. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

Changes or additions to the agenda may be proposed at this time.

4. WELCOMING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTIONS

5. ADOPTION OF MINUTES FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING

The meeting will consider the minutes of the previous meeting of the Caucus.

PAGE 2 — NATIONAL GRADUATE CAUCUS AGENDA

23rd Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Federation of Students
Wednesday, November 24 to Saturday, November 27, 2004

6. SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE ON PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, *Committee Composition* states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Caucus will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- National Education and Student Rights Committee; and
- Organisational Development Committee.

7. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Caucus will review the motions served for consideration at the national general meeting.

DAY 2

8. PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT OF THE NATIONAL GRADUATE CAUCUS EXECUTIVE

A summary of the work undertaken by the Caucus during the reporting period will be provided.

9. CAMPAIGNS AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

The Caucus will discuss the post-residency fees campaign.

10. CONSIDERATION OF MOTION SERVED TO THE NATIONAL GRADUATE CAUCUS

2004/11:NGC-1 MOTION

Local 19/

Whereas Gwen Schwartz, a Ph.D. student at the University of Toronto, and a part-time employee conducting research at the University Health Network (UHN) - a teaching hospital affiliated to the University of Toronto - endured sexual harassment by her academic supervisor who is also an employee at the UHN; and

Whereas the UHN has admitted that sexual harassment did occur; and

Whereas there is an Ontario Human Rights Commission complaint against the UHN regarding the sexual harassment, sexual solicitation, reprisal and denial of services, as well as, the handling and appropriateness of the UHN's internal investigation in the case of Schwartz; and

Whereas there is an Ontario Human Rights Commission complaint against the University of Toronto regarding the sexual harassment, sexual solicitation, reprisal and denial of services, and the University's failure to actively support, protect, and investigate on behalf of Schwartz as a graduate student at a university-affiliated hospital through meaningful mechanisms of address and resolution; and

Whereas the University of Toronto has not provided an academic environment to Schwartz since April 2003 nor returned research and data owned by Schwartz which has effectively stalled her academic career, jeopardized her education and threatened her economic independence; therefore

Be it resolved that the Ontario Human Rights complaint by Schwartz against the University Health Network be supported; and

Be it further resolved that the Ontario Human Rights complaint by Schwartz against the University of Toronto be supported; and

Be it further resolved that the University of Toronto be called upon to provide to Schwartz an appropriate academic research environment to conduct her research and remit to Schwartz any research and data owned by Schwartz so that she may continue her academic work; and

Be it further resolved that a letter of support be written to Schwartz regarding her complaints against the University Health Network and the University of Toronto; and

Be it further resolved that member locals be encouraged to send letters of support to Schwartz.

11. UPDATE FROM PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

DAY 3

12. GUEST SPEAKER

David Fewer is Legal Counsel for CIPPIC, the Canadian Internet Policy & Public Interest Clinic. He will be speaking on current digital copyright reforms.

DAY 4

13. REVIEW OF CAUCUS FINANCES

14. UPDATE FROM PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

15. ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION

Caucus members will provide a local-by-local update on the status of implementation of campaigns and programmes.

16. OTHER BUSINESS

17. ADJOURNMENT

MINUTES

National Graduate Caucus of the Canadian Federation of Students
Thursday, May 20 to Saturday, May 22, 2004

CALL TO ORDER—Thursday, May 20, 2004

11:40 the meeting was called to order by National Graduate Caucus Chairperson Andrea Rounce

1. ATTENDANCE ROLL CALL

Local 23	Simon Fraser Student Society	Present
Local 89	University of Victoria Graduate Students' Society	Present
Local 21	University of Calgary Graduate Students' Association	Present
Local 09	University of Regina Students' Union	Present
Local 101	University of Saskatchewan Graduate Students' Association	Present
Local 96	University of Manitoba Graduate Students' Association	Absent
Local 102	Brock University Graduate Students' Association	Present
Local 78	Carleton University Graduate Students' Association	Present
Local 62	University of Guelph Graduate Students' Association	Absent
Local 32	Lakehead University Students' Union	Absent
Local 94	University of Ottawa Graduate Students' Association des étudiant-e-s diplômé-e-s de l'Université d'Ottawa	Present
Local 27	Queen's University Society of Graduate and Professional Students	Present
Local 24	Ryerson University Students' Administrative Council	Present
Local 19	University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union	Present
Local 47	University of Western Ontario Society of Graduate Students	Present
Local 56	Wilfrid Laurier University Graduate Students' Association	Absent
Local 48	University of Windsor Graduate Students' Society	Present
Local 84	York University Graduate Students' Association	Present
Local 83	Concordia University Graduate Students' Association	Absent
Local 79	Post-Graduate Students' Society of McGill University	Present
Local 70	University of Prince Edward Island Graduate Student Association	Present
Local 64	Acadia Students' Union	Absent
Local 07	Students' Union of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design	Absent
Local 34	Mount Saint Vincent University Students' Union	Present
Local 95	University College of Cape Breton Students' Union	Absent
Local 100	Graduate Students' Union of the Memorial University of Newfoundland	Present

National Graduate Caucus Chairperson declared that quorum had been achieved

2. ANNOUNCEMENT OF PROXIES

Rounce announced that no locals had appointed proxies for the meeting.

3. ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA

2004/05:01 MOTION

Local 94/Local 23

Be it resolved that the agenda be adopted with the following addition:
Item 12 - Caucus budget.

CARRIED

PAGE 2 – MINUTES

National Graduate Caucus of the Canadian Federation of Students
Thursday, May 20 to Saturday, May 22, 2004

4. WELCOMING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTIONS

Rounce provided opening remarks and welcomed delegates to the meeting. She also introduced and welcomed guests to the meeting: Alan Hill from Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students and Joshua Caulkins from the University of British Columbia Graduate Students' Society.

Rounce provided an overview of the role of the Caucus and the structure of the Caucus meeting. Delegates introduced themselves.

5. ADOPTION OF THE MINUTES

2004/05:02 MOTION

Local 24/Local 79

Be it resolved that the February 2004 National Graduate Caucus meeting minutes be adopted.

CARRIED

6. SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE ON PLENARY SUBCOMMITTEE

2004/05:03 MOTION

Local 101/Local 79

Be it resolved that the following members be selected for the National Education and Student Rights Committee: Phil Robinson (Local 78), Christopher Canning (Local 27), and Sasha Maicher (Local 94); and

Be it further resolved that the following members be selected for the Budget Committee: Steven Norrie (Local 24) and Dan Bessey (Local 84); and

Be it further resolved that the following members be selected for the Organisational Development Committee: Kelly Holloway (Local 19), Stuart Prest (Local 78), Chantal Bruschett (Local 34), and Camilla Sears (Local 23).

CARRIED

7. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION

The Caucus reviewed the motions that had been served with notice for consideration at the meeting.

Local 23 delegate Camilla Sears provided an overview about an emergency motion on First Student Loans – a private for-profit company stationing themselves on campus and issuing loans. She explained that interest was five to six percent above prime and started incur immediately. She said that premium was based on employability upon graduation. She noted that the company had access to the institution's records. She said that the motion opposed private for-profit institutionally administered student loans.

The meeting discussed experiences with First Student Loans and concerns about universities using these loan schemes as "student funding."

Local 94 delegate Ahmed Abu Safia mentioned that the International Students' Constituency Group had proposed an additional clause to the proposed policy motion on student housing motion.

The Caucus discussed the motion to expand the Federation's website to include the organisation's official documents.

2004/05:04 MOTION TO RECESS

Local 101/Local 100

Be it resolved that the meeting recess until 22:00, Thursday, May 20.

CARRIED

13:02 the meeting recessed.

CALL TO BACK ORDER – Thursday, May 20, 2004

22:29 the meeting was called back to order by Caucus Chairperson Andrea Rounce.

8. PREPARATION FOR ELECTIONS

Rounce announced that the position of Graduate Students' Representative on the National Executive would be elected at the general meeting. She provided a brief explanation of the duties of the position.

9. PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL GRADUATE CAUCUS EXECUTIVE REPORT

Rounce and Deputy Chairperson Christine Johns highlighted sections of the Executive Report.

Question and Answer Period

Local 79 delegate Abu Safia asked about the cost of borrowing a thesis through the National Library.

Rounce said that the National Library was moving towards a completely electronic process which would eliminate photocopying and microfilm costs.

Local 19 delegate Kelly Holloway asked if there had been any discussions about holding another innovation conference in the future.

Local 23 delegate Sears said that the contact information for the union local at Simon Fraser University in the appendix of the Report was inaccurate. Rounce asked delegates to correct their reports.

Local 79 delegate Abu Safia asked if the location for the Caucus meeting in the spring had been determined.

Rounce said that in the past it had been decided at the November national general meeting.

2004/05:05 MOTION

Local 79/Local 27

Be it resolved that the National Graduate Caucus Executive Report be adopted.

CARRIED**10. CAMPAIGNS AND GOVERNMENT RELATIONS****Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council Transformation**

Caucus Deputy Chairperson-elect Philip Robinson provided an overview of the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) transformation process and the involvement of the Caucus in the process. He presented sections of the Caucus' response to the review. He described the meeting that he and National Chairperson Ian Boyko had attended on behalf of the Caucus with SSHRC representatives. He said that representatives from SSHRC would be attending the Caucus meeting on Friday, May 21.

The meeting discussed issues that could be discussed with the SSHRC representatives at the next day's Caucus session.

Robinson noted that June 2, 2004 was the deadline to submit responses to SSHRC and noted that on June 1, SSHRC would be holding a session on the transformation at the Congress of the Social Sciences and Humanities Congress in Winnipeg.

Post-Residency Fees Campaign

Robinson provided an overview of the Ontario Graduate Caucus' Restoration of Post-Residency Fees campaign. He said that the Caucus had resolved to develop a national campaign to publicise the importance of post-residency fees. He described the campaign proposal. Robinson encouraged members to discuss the issue, not only with students, but also with other organisations within the post-secondary education sector.

PAGE 4 – MINUTES

National Graduate Caucus of the Canadian Federation of Students
Thursday, May 20 to Saturday, May 22, 2004

11. UPDATE FROM PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

a. Budget Subcommittee

Norrie explained that most of the first meeting of the Budget Subcommittee had been in-camera. He said that the committee reviewed the Federation's sources of revenue and its expenditures. He explained that there had been a presentation from a Travel C.U.T.S representative on the state of the travel industry and its impact on Travel C.U.T.S.

b. National Education and Student Rights Subcommittee

Director of Research Michael Conlon provided an update on the work of the National Education and Student Rights Committee. He noted that the policy proposal on Canadian Research Chairs motion had been tabled due to concerns from a member local.

c. Organisational Development Subcommittee

Local 19 delegate Holloway reported that the Organisational Development Committee had reviewed Federation programmes and services which had been followed by breakout groups on discount programmes, common handbook project, National Student Health Network, and ideas for new programmes.

She said that, following the overview of services, the subcommittee had started to review the motions.

2004/05:06 MOTION TO RECESS

Local 102/Local 21

Be it resolved that the meeting recess until 10:15, Saturday May 22, 2004.

CARRIED

1:07 the meeting recessed.

CALL TO BACK ORDER – Saturday, May 22

10:25 the meeting was called back to order by Caucus Chairperson Andrea Rounce.

12. NATIONAL GRADUATE CAUCUS BUDGET

Caucus Deputy Chairperson Christine Johns presented the current Caucus budget and a draft budget for the 2004–2005 year.

2004/05:07 MOTION

Local 101/Local 48

Be it resolved that the 2004-2005 National Graduate Caucus budget be adopted with the following amendment:

- \$1,000 be reallocated from the contingency fund into the media line item.

CARRIED

13. CAUCUS ELECTIONS

Electoral Officer Ashkon Hashemi announced that Local 83 delegate Tobias Whitfield had been elected as Graduate Students' Representative on the National Executive for the 2004-2005 term.

14. UPDATE FROM PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Caucus representatives on the plenary sub-committees and campaigns forum provided updates on the deliberations of the committees and forum.

15. ROUNDTABLE

Local 9 delegate Augustin Bastardo reported that international graduate students had been facing many issues at the University of Regina. He explained that the University had been considering charging differential fees for international graduate students. He said that University regulations required international students to maintain full-time status in the summer in order to remain in Canada, which was inconsistent with federal law.

2004/05:08 MOTION

Local 101/Local 79

Motion to move in-camera.

CARRIED

10:58 the meeting moved in-camera

11:17 the meeting moved out-of-camera

Local 19 delegate Holloway reported that the Local had held a teach-in on the corporatisation of the University of Toronto campus.

Local 100 delegate Byron Rolls reported that teaching assistants at Memorial University were in the process of initiating a union drive.

Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students representative Alan Hill reported that CUPE 3912, representing teaching assistants and part-time sessionals, were currently on strike at Dalhousie University.

Local 27 delegate Christopher Canning reported that the Local had conducted an unsuccessful teaching assistant union drive, but planned to reinstate the process in the fall.

Local 94 delegate Shoshanna Jacobs said that a website, www.uwatch.ca, had been developed by students at the University of Ottawa with the intent of promoting the public interest with regards to corporate influence on universities.

Local 101 delegate Serife Tekin reported that the Local had conducted an audit on its health and dental plan through the National Student Health Network. She reported that the teaching assistants' union drive had been unsuccessful.

Local 79 delegate Abu Safia reported that there had been some disagreement between the McGill Post-Graduate Students' Society and the undergraduate students' union regarding the daycare run by the undergraduates. He also reported that McGill University was in the process of developing a policy on mandatory use of plagiarism software.

16. OTHER BUSINESS**2004/05:09 MOTION**

Local 19/Local 101

Be it resolved that member locals be encouraged provide letters of support to Local 9 in their struggle to maintain international tuition fees at the same level as those of Canadian graduate students.

CARRIED

Members thanked the current Executive members and congratulated the incoming Executive members.

17. ADJOURNMENT**2004/05:10 MOTION**

Local 94/Local 27

Be it resolved that the meeting be adjourned.

CARRIED

11:56 the meeting adjourned



AGENDA

Caucuses: Large Institutes, Small Universities, and Colleges and Institutes

November 2004 National General Meeting

1. INTRODUCTIONS and OVERVIEW OF CAUCUS MEETING

- a. Roundtable Introductions**
- b. Review of the Caucus Agenda**
- c. Review of the Caucus Terms of Reference**

2. SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE ON PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, *Committee Composition* states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Caucus will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- National Education and Student Rights Committee; and
- Organisational Development Committee.

3. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION PACKAGE

The Caucus will review the motions that were served with notice for consideration at the November 2004 national general meeting.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADJOURNMENT



AGENDA

Constituency Groups

November 2004 National General Meeting

1. INTRODUCTIONS and OVERVIEW OF CONSTITUENCY GROUP MEETINGS

- a. Roundtable Introductions**
- b. Review of the Constituency Group Agenda**
- c. Review of the Constituency Group Terms of Reference**

2. SELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES TO SERVE ON PLENARY SUB-COMMITTEES

Standing Resolution 1, Section 2, *Committee Composition* states that:

"Each caucus, constituency group and provincial component shall have the right to select one voting member to sit on each standing general meeting committee."

The Constituency Group will select representatives for each of the following plenary sub-committees:

- Budget Committee;
- National Education and Student Rights Committee; and
- Organisational Development Committee.

3. REVIEW OF MOTIONS FOR CONSIDERATION PACKAGE

The Constituency Group will review the motions that were served with notice for consideration at the November 2004 national general meeting.

4. OTHER BUSINESS

5. ADJOURNMENT

Aboriginal Post-Secondary Education

History

The rights of Aboriginal people were first asserted in the Royal Proclamation of 1763. Aboriginal people were provided an education in exchange for the use of their land and resources. Responsibility for providing an education was assumed by the federal government under the British North America Act of 1867, although Aboriginals had to give up their registered Indian status as a prerequisite until mid-way through the 20th century.

Until such a time as the Aboriginal land issues are settled, the federal government has a fiduciary responsibility to continue to provide for the well-being of Aboriginal people. This includes post-secondary education.

Residential Schools

Before understanding the challenges facing Aboriginal education in the 21st century, it is important to review the federal government's record in "educating" Aboriginal peoples.

Residential schools were primary education institutions jointly run by the federal government and the Catholic Church beginning in the early part of the 20th century and lasting up until the 1980s. Residential schools had one purpose: to assimilate Aboriginal children. Thousands of children were removed from their families and placed in residential schools where physical abuse was rampant. Aboriginal children were prohibited from speaking their language or practising their culture.

Residential schools humiliated and isolated Aboriginal youth, ultimately laying the foundations for much of today's problems

in Aboriginal communities. First Nations youth are barely one generation removed from residential schools in many regions, and the impact of the federal government's earlier education system is still a reality for many Aboriginal people. To a certain extent, perceptions of the relevance of post-secondary education or its assimilationist effect are the lasting effect from one hundred years of residential schools.

Stagnating Enrolment

The enrolment plateau illustrated by Figure 1 is especially worrisome given the growth of the Aboriginal population. The birthrate for Aboriginals is approximately 70 percent higher than the non-Aboriginal Canadians.

Although university and college enrolment for Aboriginals is at a historic high, previous levels were only a tiny fraction of the non-

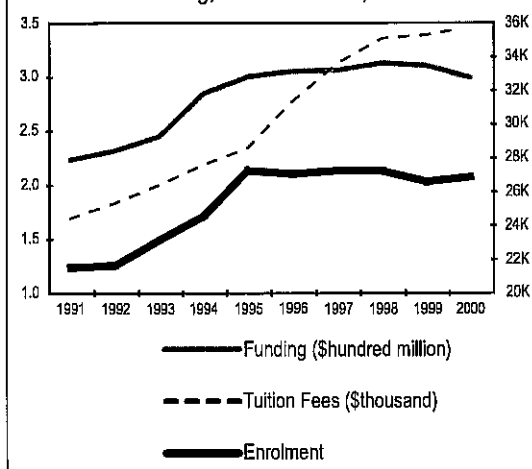
Aboriginal education levels. Members of the Aboriginal community make up an estimated four percent of Canada's total population. One percent of Canada's graduates from universities and two percent of Canada's graduates from colleges are Aboriginal. 2001 Statistics Canada census figures report that 38 percent of Aboriginal workers have post-secondary

training while 53.4 percent of their counterparts have some post-secondary education.

Financial Barriers Facing Aboriginal Students

Although the federal government has treaty and other obligations to educate First Nation peoples, resources for post-secondary education fall short of meeting the needs of Aboriginal communities.

Figure 1 - Aboriginal Post-Secondary Enrolment, federal funding, and tuition fees, 1991-2000



"When you're not sure university is going to be successful and you're faced with a significant loan, the two in combination are significant disincentives. Why would you incur that kind of debt if you don't know you will succeed?"

Aboriginal Graduate Interviewee on 1992 report on Aboriginal Education - University of Manitoba

It is a common myth that all Aboriginal people receive their post-secondary education for free. In fact, many native bands have funding for less than half of the eligible students.

The Post-Secondary Student Support Program

The federal government provides funding for Status Indians (Aboriginal peoples living on reserves) through the Post-Secondary Student Support Program (PSSSP). Funding for the PSSSP is distributed by bands under their own eligibility criteria. For example, some bands fund more students at a portion of the total cost of their education, whereas other band councils give a grant covering all of a student's expenses.

When accounting for inflation and population growth, the value of the federal government's contribution to the PSSSP and other support programs has not been increased meaningfully since the mid-1990s (see Figure 1).

2003 Federal Budget

The 2003 federal budget included a \$12-million endowment to establish post-secondary scholarships for Aboriginal people. The scholarships will be administered by the National Aboriginal Achievement Foundation, a private charity that provides funding to Aboriginal students for education and training. No details were provided on the number of scholarships that will be funded through the endowment, nor the dollar amount of individual scholarships.

While new money to assist Aboriginal peoples' participation in post-secondary education is welcome, this one-time endowment does not constitute the type of long-term investment that is required. When adjusted for inflation, annual funding through Indian and Northern Affairs Canada for Aboriginal post-secondary education actually declined by almost \$14 million between 1998 and 2002 (see Figure 1). At the same time, rising tuition fees mean that post-secondary education costs a student much more than it did a decade ago.

Tuition Fees

As with any non-repayable student financial assistance, skyrocketing tuition fees have dramatically depreciated the value of

programs like the PSSSP. Moreover, the scarcity of education funding for non-Status Aboriginals means that financial barriers to post-secondary education remain insurmountable.

Aboriginal Culture and Education Success

Access to post-secondary education for Aboriginal peoples is a complex puzzle. Without adequate financial support and reduced tuition fees, university and college will remain out of reach for many Aboriginals. But there are also important strategies to consider that will improve the chances of success for Aboriginal students who make it to post-secondary education.

Different Needs

Once on campus, Aboriginal students typically have needs that other students do not necessarily experience. Everything from relocating from one's community to a lack of role models to approaching the system with different educational objectives, means that the traditional post-secondary education model for non-Aboriginal Canadians is rarely the best fit.

Approaches like delivering education on-site in Aboriginal communities and offering open and visible Aboriginal gathering places have been suggested as ways to reduce the sometimes alienating experience of post-secondary education.¹

Aboriginal Control

The rights of Aboriginal peoples to self-governance extends to control over the educational process. This is best reflected in Aboriginal-led institutions such as the First Nations University of Canada. The First Nations University and other institutions or programs enable Aboriginal instructors, students, and Elders to develop curriculum that reflect the immediate needs of Aboriginal communities while empowering students to explore traditional ways of knowing not offered in mainstream classes.

¹ Malatest & Associates, 2004

Renewal of the Copyright Act

Background

The purpose of the *Copyright Act*¹ is to encourage the creation of artistic and literary works and to ensure the proper use of these works. The *Act* does this by balancing the interests of owners and users of copyright material.

The *Copyright Act* is currently being amended, in part, to respond to digital technology. In May 2004, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage released "The Bulte Report" (named after the Chair of the Committee at the time)². The report contains recommendations that overwhelmingly favour the interests of copyright owners at the expense of the general public.

With students and instructors increasingly using online media to access and share educational information, the Bulte Report's proposals will hinder access to public digital information and impose new fees on cash-strapped educational institutions.

What is Copyright?

The *Copyright Act* provides owners of copyright in literary and artistic works (such as books, paintings, sculptures, songs, software and scientific papers) certain rights over how these works are used. One of the most important rights is the right to control the reproduction or copying of work. At the same time, the *Act* gives users rights, including limited rights to make copies without permission through exceptions, "fair-dealing", and the public domain. Copyright also protects the "moral rights" of creators by prohibiting users from disfiguring their works. Copyright ownership usually attaches automatically to the creator of a work, but is often transferred to a separate owner, such as, a record company or a publisher.

Current Context: Responding to the Digital Revolution

Copyright is intended to protect both the economic and moral rights of creators, without stifling the use of works. As such, a core principle of copyright is that knowledge must be shared to encourage creative endeavours. Reasonable access to current and past materials is imperative for students, scholars, researchers, artists, and the general public.

A recent ruling by the Supreme Court of Canada³ confirmed that the purpose of the *Copyright Act* is to serve the public interest by encouraging both the creation and use of works. However, the Bulte Report recommendations upset this balance. Students, instructors, and researchers will be penalized if these recommendations become law.

New technology, such as the Internet, offer exciting possibilities for the sharing of information. The Internet has enabled democratic engagement on a global scale, providing citizens easy access to information from governmental and non-governmental organisations, scholars, educational institutions, and individuals. Stifling access to such information, in order to appease private interests that view the Internet as only a commercial outlet, would be a step in the wrong direction.

The Main Issues

Fair Dealing

The *Copyright Act*'s "fair dealing" clause allows users to make single copies of portions of works for "research and private study". Unlike the American equivalent, "fair use", the Canadian provision does not include the right to make multiple reproductions for classroom use. Extending fair dealing to allow for increased reproduction of materials in educational institutions would remove barriers to accessing documents for educational purposes. The Bulte Report ignores the need to expand the definition of fair dealing to come in line with the American interpretation.

Extended Collective Licensing: More Fees, Less Access

The Bulte Report recommends that the federal government implement "Extended Collective Licensing", a requirement that would force educational institutions to pay a fee to those selling material on the Internet. The fee would "allow" students access to publicly available (free and not pirated) material on the Internet and exempt students and instructors from liability for inadvertent infringing on copyright.

Extended Collective Licensing is unworkable. The vast bulk of material on the Internet is

"The Internet is not a wholly commercial medium for copyright owners. It is and has always been, primarily, a communication medium intended to be free – more like a speaker's corner than a bookstore. For Canadians to have to pay for using publicly available, free Internet materials in a classroom is totally unacceptable."

*Gord Comeau,
Canadian School
Boards Association*

"What is at stake is the way society views knowledge. Is it part of the common heritage of humanity? Or is it a commodity that can be completely owned and locked down by private interests?"

*Ken Fields,
Canadian
Association of
University Teachers*

placed there with no expectation of payment and, therefore, should not be subject to a levy to subsidize private companies. Businesses that want to profit from Internet sales can do so by encrypting their products or creating password protected sites instead of charging everyone who may use the Internet. The proposed licensing scheme would very likely suppress the use of the Internet as a place for the open sharing of information and likely lead to additional ancillary fees at universities and colleges. The publishing industry already charges significant copyright fees to educational institutions for paper reproduction and electronic journals.

Internet Service Provider Liability: Increasing Costs, Infringing Privacy

The Bulte Report recommends implementing a "license and takedown" scheme for Internet Service Providers (ISPs). Essentially, the publishing and recording industries want service providers to police internet users. This practice would infringe on individual privacy and remove legitimate works from the Internet at the whim of the recording and publishing industries. It would also create unnecessary administrative costs for the service providers, costs that would, in all likelihood, be passed on to the Canadian public, including students and instructors.

The Big Picture

An overly restrictive *Copyright Act*, as advocated by the recording and publishing industries and championed by the Bulte Report, is bad public policy. Because all creators build on the past work of others, too much copyright strangles the development of new ideas, and thereby discourages social, cultural, and economic growth.

The Bulte Report's recommendations are being strongly resisted by faculty, librarians, university and college administrators, and school boards. The Heritage Committee's position contradicts the position of Industry Canada, which has suggested that the *Copyright Act* broaden exceptions for non-profit educational institutions, including the educational use of publicly available material on the Internet⁴. Industry Canada further argues that the costs and difficulties of licensing educational material are a deterrent

to using digital content for educational purposes—another deterrent to maintaining a vibrant intellectual community.

First and foremost, copyright laws should serve the public interest, not the financial interests of large companies. The publishing and recording industries have portrayed themselves as representatives of the "starving artists" who will allegedly be the major victim of balanced copyright law. The recommendations in the Bulte Report, however, would do little or nothing to protect real artists who are already able to restrict access to digital materials if they so choose. Instead, the license fees are mainly funnelled from the pockets of students directly to the recording, publishing and movie industry, most of which are not even located in Canada⁵.

Get Involved

To actively oppose restrictive copyright law:

- Write letters to Members of Parliament, in particular Marlene Catterall, Chair of the Standing Committee on Heritage (House of Commons, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0A6 [no stamp required] or Catterall.M@parl.gc.ca); and
- Write letters to student or mass-market media.

Further Information

To learn more about restrictive copyright law.

- Canadian Internet Policy and Public Interest Clinic: www.cippic.ca
- Digital Copyright Forum: www.digital-copyright.ca
- Public Interest Advocacy Centre: www.piac.ca
- Faircopyright.ca: www.faircopyright.ca
- lexinformatica: www.lexinformatica.org

1. Copyright Act (R.S. 1985, c. C-42)
<http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/C-42/text.html>
2. Bulte, S. (2004) Interim Report on Copyright Reform: Report of the Standing Committee on Canadian Heritage. <http://www.parl.gc.ca/infocomm/Doc/Documents/37/3/parlbus/commbus/house/reports/herirp01-e.htm>
3. Law Society of Upper Canada v. CCH Limited, [2004] S.C.J. No. 12, (2004) 236 D.L.R. (4th) 395.
<http://www.canlii.org/ca/cas/scc/2004/2004scc13.html>
4. Hirshhorn, R. (2004) Assessing the Economic Impact of Copyright Reform in the Area of Technology-Enhanced Learning. Prepared for Marketplace Framework Policy Branch, Industry Canada. http://strategies.ic.gc.ca/epic/internet/inipdp-dppi.nsf/en/h_ip01074e.html
5. Ibid

November 2004
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CUPE 1291

Income Contingent Repayment Loan Schemes

An 'income contingent' repayment loan scheme (ICR) is not a student aid plan but rather a funding model for post-secondary education. It is based on the belief that the individual is the primary beneficiary of a post-secondary education and should bear the full cost. The ICR is neither a progressive and fresh alternative to the Canada Student Loans Program nor is it intended to improve access to post-secondary education.

An Old, Outdated Idea

In 1955, the U.S. economist Milton Friedman devised ICR as a way to reduce the role of the state in financing education. Instead of public funding, Friedman proposed that there be full cost-recovery tuition fees. In order for students to pay for these vastly higher tuition fees, he proposed that they have access to large loans. Finally, he proposed that, in order for repayment of the loan to be manageable, the size of loan payments be based on each individual's level of income after graduation (ie. income contingent).

For Friedman and those who advocate ICR, the larger political and economic principle guiding this funding model is stark: primary, secondary and post-secondary education is seen as a product like any other and should be priced and produced subject to the dictates of the market.

"It is not a form of student assistance"

Starting in the mid-1990s, proponents have sought to gain support for ICR by exploiting the student debt crisis and by playing down the social benefits of an educated citizenry. Rather than being up front about their true purpose—to shift the cost of education from the state to the individual—they have tried to 'sell' ICR loan schemes as a flexible and fair student aid plan that would allow student loan recipients to pay off their loans as their income allowed.

But ICR is not a student aid plan. Even policy analysts involved in designing and administering ICR models concede this point. For example, the Government of Australia describes its ICR in these terms: "The purpose...is to raise revenue from the recipients of higher education for return to the system as part of...funding of higher education; it is not a form of student assistance."¹

Documents obtained by a federal access to information request filed in July 2004 also reveal the purpose of these schemes: "ICR loans would solve the problem of university and college underfunding, by allowing institutions to increase tuition fees to cover a greater portion, or even all of its costs."

The Poor Pay More

Under ICR, borrowers would repay their loans as a percentage of their incomes upon completion of study. Graduates with lower levels of income would repay their loans over a longer period of time, while those in high-paying jobs could repay their loans quickly and pay less interest. Those who could afford to pay their tuition fees up front would avoid the high interest rate payment after graduation, and end up paying less for post-secondary education. For example, in Australia if a student can afford to pay their income contingent loan at the beginning of every academic year, they receive a 25% discount.

A Lifelong Debt Sentence

ICR would disproportionately hurt women because it would take them, on average, considerably longer to pay back their interest-bearing loans. Because many women leave the workforce due to pregnancy and still earn less than men on average, repayment difficulties would be more pronounced. Under one model considered in Canada in 1994, 43% of women would not be capable of paying off their debt after 25 years of repayment.

The International Evidence

In other countries, ICR schemes have been accompanied by higher tuition fees, higher debt loads and extended repayment periods. In 1989, Australia introduced ICR as part of a package of new tuition fees more than 500% higher than the previous administrative fee of \$263. The government promised that tuition fees would rise with the Consumer Price Index, but broke this commitment within three years. In the seventh year of Australia's ICR scheme, the government introduced a three-tiered differential fee structure that increased tuition fees by anywhere from 35% to 125% in one year alone.

New Zealand (1993) and the United Kingdom (1998) followed Australia's lead, introducing both tuition fees and an ICR scheme simultaneously. Accessibility and affordability have been undermined in both countries.

In the United Kingdom, university applications from lower income students have dropped by nearly 10% since the introduction of tuition fees and ICR loans.²

In New Zealand, total student debt had risen to over \$5 billion by 2002, and only one in ten students is debt free.³ The New Zealand University Students' Association estimates that

2004 Fact Sheet

ICRs: A Canadian Chronology

1964

The birth of the Canada Student Loans Programme. The Federation's predecessor calls for needs-based grants.

1969

The Council of Ministers of Education approves, in principle, an ICR coupled with tuition fee increases.

1984

The Ontario government's Bovey Commission supports ICR along with increased tuition fees. "From the general public's viewpoint, such a plan reduces the taxation burden for those persons who do not participate directly in the university system."

1991

The federal government's Smith Commission advocates increased tuition fees coupled with a self-financing ICR.

1993

The Council of Ontario Universities proposes an ICR along with a tuition fee increase of up to 50%.

1994-95

The federal government's Social Policy Review proposes the massive withdrawal of federal funding for post-secondary education accompanied by an ICR.

January 25, 1995

The Canadian Federation of Students organises one of Canada's largest national student demonstrations against ICRs and the cuts to education.

May 2, 1995

The federal government takes ICR off the table.

1996

The Ontario Tories promise to implement an ICR. Never followed through due to lack of support from the lending institutions.

1997

The federal government announces that ICR is being considered again, but the proposal dies due to lack of support.

2004

A review of Ontario's system of post-secondary education led by former Premier Bob Rae calls for the implementation of ICR.

by 2020 total student debt in New Zealand will rise to almost \$20 billion, an amount the country's Auditor General believes could be "potentially a major source of risk" to New Zealand's national government.⁴

Women, indigenous people, and students from minority groups in New Zealand have been hit particularly hard by the inequities inherent in ICR schemes. For example, a Maori woman can expect to spend an average of 24 years repaying the cost of her bachelor degree under ICR, as opposed to 13 years for a New Zealand male of European ancestry.⁵ These figures are even worse for Pacific (non-Maori Polynesian) women in New Zealand, who face a staggering estimated average loan repayment time of 33 years. A woman with a bachelor degree in New Zealand can expect to take an average of 28 years to repay her loans under ICR—almost double the 15 year average repayment time for men.

A leading New Zealand demographer recently found that soaring student debt loads and lengthy repayment times may even be a factor in New Zealand's declining birth rate, increased emigration, and reduced rates of home ownership since the mid-1990s.⁶

In Canada

Despite various attempts to implement ICR in Canada over the last three decades, Canadians continue to reject them.

In 1995, the federal government shelved its ICR proposal after the Federation mounted a massive campaign against it. According to two leading Canadian journalists "to the public at large," the government's proposed reform for a federal role in the post-secondary education "simply seemed like a bald-faced attempt by government to double tuition fees."⁷ In 1997, the federal government tried again to revive ICR but lending institutions and most provinces rejected the scheme as either regressive or unworkable.

The Ontario government proposed ICR in 1996 to accompany a 20% funding cut to post-secondary education. It was ultimately unable to implement this promise due to widespread opposition from lending institutions and students.^{*}

Income Contingent Repayment in 2004: Gone, But Not Forgotten

Because Canadian students consistently and unequivocally rejected ICR schemes during the 1990s, governments in Canada have temporarily retreated from overt attempts to introduce ICR. However, past experience and international precedent should dispel any sense of complacency. When the opportunity arises, governments have a history of repackaging ICR as a solution to the funding crises created by their own cuts to post-secondary education funding. Canadians will need to be wary of new attempts to introduce ICR in coming years. Moreover, ICR schemes must be challenged on the basis what they actually are: a means of privatising and individualising the costs of post-secondary education. The lifelong debt and increased barriers to access that result from ICR will not contribute to a healthier, more prosperous and better-educated society.

Ultimately, governments must move beyond student debt-management measures and implement programmes that reduce and eliminate student debt. Income Contingent Repayment is an outdated idea that should be permanently abandoned in favour of policies that will actually increase access to quality post-secondary education—a national system of grants and a substantial reinvestment in Canada's colleges and universities is the only path to genuine equality of opportunity.

"Income-contingent repayment means learning with lifelong debt. It doesn't solve the problem, it just extends the repayment."

— Stephen MacDondald, Executive Director, Learning Assistance Division, Advanced Education and Career Development, Alberta, 1997

"It doesn't reduce debt, it just extends it."

— Jim Vanstone, Director, Student Support Branch, BC's Ministry of Education, 1997

1. Robert Green, Assistant Secretary Programs and Operations Branch, Department of Employment, Education and Training, Central Office, Government of Australia, Letter to the Canadian Federation of Students, November 5, 1991.

2. National Union of Students, United Kingdom press release: "NUS reacts angrily to minister dismissing student debt", Friday 15 November 2002. Available on-line at: <<http://www.nusonline.co.uk>>

3. New Zealand University Students' Association, *The Student Loan Scheme: Inequities and emerging issues*. Wellington, 2002.

4. New Zealand University Students' Association, *The Student Loan Scheme: Inequities and emerging issues*. Wellington, 2002.

5. New Zealand University Students' Association, *Pacific Students and Debt*. Wellington, 2002.

6. Ian Pool, "The Demography of the Student Loan", transcript of presentation from the Student Debt Summit, Auckland, July 23, 2002.

7. Edward Greenspan, Anthony Wilson Smith *Double Vision: The Inside Story of the Liberals in Power* Toronto, 1996, page 193.

Grad Facts

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CUPE 1281

The Crisis in Scholarly Publishing

Background

Production, dissemination, and preservation of knowledge is fundamental to all fields of research. Scholarly publishing, in the form of journal articles, conference proceedings and monographs, is a primary means by which knowledge is distributed to professors, researchers, graduate students and the public.

Unfortunately, scholarly publishing has in recent years entered a period of crisis. While the proliferation of research information has encouraged a rapid increase in the number of scholarly journals (from 103,700 world-wide in 1986 to 161,000 in 1999), the capacity of academic institutions to acquire scholarly publications has declined. For example, monograph acquisitions by university libraries have actually dropped by about 26% since the mid-1980s. The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) estimates that member libraries were spending 170% more in 1999 to buy 6% fewer journals than they had in 1986.

Government cuts to post-secondary education funding, which have led to reduced budgets for university library acquisitions, have played a major role in this crisis. However, other factors, such as increasing journal prices, have also had a detrimental effect on scholarly publishing. Journal subscription prices have risen dramatically in recent years, especially in scientific and medical fields. Between 1986 and 1999, the cost of journals increased by 175%. In Canada, this situation is exacerbated by an unfavourable exchange rate, as about 80% of journal subscriptions are priced in US dollars. A study conducted in 2002 found that even though Canadian library expenditures have increased, purchasing power for libraries dropped between 21.6 and 32.7%. The rising cost of "core" subscriptions means that researchers in all fields often have less access to material in their fields.

The increased cost of journal subscriptions is largely the result of commercial publishing companies recognising profit potential in certain areas of scholarly publishing, acquiring prestigious journal titles in those areas, and then raising prices in order to realise increased profits. Because the prestige associated with high profile publications is an important factor in evaluation and promotion, many scholars feel obligated to continue publishing in such journals, despite the overall detrimental effect high journal prices have on access to knowledge.

High journal prices within particular academic fields have consequences for scholarly publishing as a whole. Rapidly escalating prices for science, technology, and medicine journals mean that more library funds are required to sustain subscriptions in those areas. This prevents acquisition growth in other fields, such as the humanities and social sciences, and even leads to subscription non-renewals and cancellations. As a result, scholars in the humanities and social sciences not only have access to fewer resources in their fields, but have fewer options for publishing their work as the monograph market shrinks. Because monographs traditionally serve as an important early publishing opportunity, this particularly disadvantages academics in the initial stages of their careers.

Addressing the Crisis Key Issues for Change

Addressing the crisis in scholarly publishing will require significant changes to the existing system. Stakeholders agree that workable solutions to the crisis must include a strong peer-review process, be cost effective, and allow for reliable archiving. "Principles for Emerging Systems of Scholarly Publishing", an agreement developed in May 2000 by the Association of American Universities (AAU) and the Association of Research Librarians (ARL), outlines guiding principles on issues such as cost containment, use of electronic resources, archiving, peer-review, copyright, and placing an emphasis on quality rather than quantity. This agreement is being promoted to raise awareness of issues affecting the future of scholarly publishing and to provide consensus on important points for changing the system.

In addition to the considerations outlined above, potential solutions must, at least in part, address the fundamental issue of the perceived quality of an article being linked to the particular journal in which it is published. In order for scholarly work to stand on its own, regardless of the journal or medium in which it appears, some have suggested that journal editors could instead do their work under an independent ranking body.

Consortia Buying Groups

The formation of a Canadian buying consortium has helped temporarily relieve pressures on library acquisition budgets. It allows libraries to pay into a joint acquisition fund that is matched by a one-time federal government grant.

However, the grant is only budgeted for 3 years, and runs out in 2003. While the programme has helped university libraries cope, it fails to address the underlying problem of soaring journal prices. Buyers' consortia mask the structural flaws of the current publishing system by using public money to provide an indirect subsidy to journal publishers and distributors.

Electronic publishing

Moving to a system of electronic publishing seems desirable; electronic publishing has the advantage of making production and distribution cheaper and faster. Projects like Journal Storage (JSTOR) provide access to back issues of humanities and social sciences journals by converting them to digital versions. Project Muse at Johns Hopkins University encourages use of electronic journals by adding electronic titles to their roster of Johns Hopkins University Press titles to which other universities subscribe.

There are a number of problems with electronic publishing. Rapid changes in technology may mean that electronically archived material will rapidly become obsolete, or require continual (and expensive) updating. In addition, electronic formats are not appropriate for certain resources, such as visual art material. Electronic journals are also not yet fully accepted in the academic community and often do not carry the same weight as print journals during evaluations for academic promotion and tenure. This perception, as well as substantive issues of electronic journal quality, must be addressed if electronic journals are to play a major role in resolving the crisis.

Looking ahead to long term solutions

While the measures described above have so far met with only limited success, other initiatives point toward long-term resolution of the crisis in scholarly publishing.

Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition

The Scholarly Publishing and Academic Resources Coalition (SPARC) works to control costs and redefine publishing in two ways: first, by creating not-for-profit independently run journals; second, by creating lower priced journals that directly compete with existing ones, SPARC expects to exert a moderating pressure on prices. SPARC has had some success already. In 1999 SPARC worked with the American Chemical Society to establish Organic Letters, a journal designed to compete with the prestigious, for-profit journal Tetrahedron Letters. The price increases for Tetrahedron Letters between 1995 and 1999 was 68% (from \$5119 to \$8602, an average of 13.8% per year); after the introduction of Organic Letters in 1999, the 1999-2000 increase was much more moderate at 3%. In addition, scholars were provided with a new, peer-reviewed and not-for-profit journal option. Competition from the non-profit SPARC journal led to a 20% decrease in the number of articles published in its for-profit competitor.

The Open Archives Initiative

A potentially more comprehensive solution is the Open Archives Initiative, which provides an electronic repository where scholars can both archive and retrieve papers using free software (e-prints). This eliminates publishers from the process entirely, as well as subscription fees. A similar project ("Canadian Portal to Scholarly Publishing") is underway to create access to Canadian peer-reviewed electronic journals and is endorsed by the Canadian Association of Research Libraries (CARL).

Conclusion

Graduate students have an important stake in reforming scholarly publishing. As part of the research community, graduate students require access to scholarly publications both for research and to publish their own work. Graduate students who pursue academic careers will continue to need an accessible, sustainable system of scholarly publication.

A comprehensive solution to the scholarly publishing crisis will ultimately require the co-operation of faculty, librarians, university administrators, students and publishers. Researchers, academics and graduate students have the most to gain from reclaiming the distribution networks for scholarly work, and will have to be at the forefront of any successful reform process. Until a comprehensive solution is found, researchers can play a role in the growth of less costly alternatives to commercial academic publishers by choosing to publish their work in not-for-profit and reasonably priced journals.

Resources

"Create Change: a resource for faculty and librarian action to reclaim scholarly communication." Association of Research Libraries (ARL), the Association of College & Research Libraries (ACRL), and SPARC. www.arl.org/create/home.html

Issues in Scholarly Communication. ARL. www.arl.org/scomm

"Principles for Emerging Systems of Scholarly Publishing". ARL. www.arl.org/scomm/tempe.html

"Reframing Scholarly Communications: A Discussion Paper", December 2001. Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT) Librarians Committee. <http://www.caut.ca/english/issues/libraries/reframing.asp>

"The Transition of Scholarly Communications in Canada." Kathleen Shearer and Bill Birdsall. Summer 2002. http://www.carl-abrc.ca/projects/RDI/12page-Background_06-7-02_final.pdf

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CUPE 1281

Student Loan Designation

Background

Designation is the process by which post-secondary education institutions are deemed eligible for certain government programs and funding. Currently, the provinces are responsible for the designation of post-secondary educational institutions. Designation policies can apply to funding in the following forms:

1. Canada Student Loans;
2. Canada Education Savings Grants and Registered Education Savings Plans;
3. The Canada Millennium Scholarship Foundation;
4. Canada Study Grants;
5. Education and tuition fee tax credits;
6. Skills loans and grants through the Employment Insurance Program; and
7. Aboriginal Student Grants.

As the federal government negotiates new student loan agreements with each province in order to integrate federal and provincial loans ("harmonisation"), Human Resources and Skills Development (HRSD) has stated that designation policies will be a part of any new agreements. Designation criteria will be based mainly on the student loan default rates of graduates.

In March 2003, the Intergovernmental Consultative Committee on Student Financial Assistance (ICCSFA) introduced a designation policy framework. It is intended to "guide jurisdictions in the development of their designation policies." All of the provinces have agreed to implement a designation policy that will "manage" the "financial risk" associated with student loans. Institutions that fail to meet guidelines within the framework run the risk of losing student loan designation. The framework is projected to be implemented in fall 2004.

The Wrong Approach

Designation policies are rooted in the notion that low quality programs or institutions produce unqualified graduates who in turn cannot find employment to pay back their student loans. By choking off access to "low quality" programs, governments hope to pressure institutions

to respond, or eliminate programs altogether. Yet, this reasoning ignores the fundamental causes of student loan default, and the government's role in exacerbating the problem.

Between 1993 and 1999, the federal government cut nearly \$7 billion from transfers to the provinces for post-secondary education and training. As a direct result, tuition fees have more than doubled, causing student debt to climb to unprecedented levels. Graduates of public universities and colleges who are unable to make monthly payments do so because of a mortgage-sized debt and an unstable job market, not because their education was low quality.

If the federal government is truly committed to equity and student success, it would restore funding to post-secondary education in ways that lower tuition fees and drive down student debt.

A Short-Sighted Policy

In recent years, the federal government and most provinces have introduced several policies that ignore the role of post-secondary education in mitigating the effects of socio-economic inequality in Canada. Student loan designation, like the ten-year bankruptcy prohibition and credit checks for Canada Student Loans, treats public investments in education like private investments in stock markets. The broader social value of public education cannot simply be measured by examining statistics about the most indebted graduates.

In fact, much of the statistical information upon which banks and service providers rely is deeply flawed. The complexity of repayment combined with the notorious service errors of lending institutions leads to default data that are unreliable. Furthermore, "default" rarely means a loan does not get repaid. The rate of repayment for student loans tops 90 percent, thus almost all students who default on their payments eventually repay their loan. Yet this financial achievement is not considered in designation data.

"Sham College Run Without Teachers: Instructors at Toronto vocational school absent for weeks at a time, ex-student says"

Globe & Mail headline, September 6, 2003

\$315 Million:

level of public subsidy to private career colleges each year in student loans

"Concerns were expressed about [...] the debt loads of students as a result of high tuition fees, [and] what was seen as low standards for admission to many programs,"

The Warren Report, 1999, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador 1999

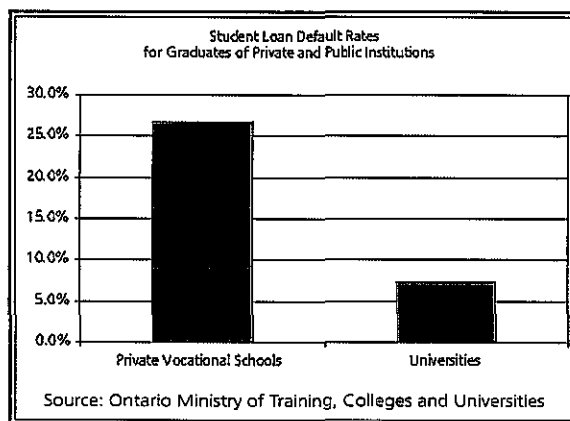
Holding Private, For-Profit Institutions Accountable

The student loan default rate at private institutions is approximately four times higher than that of public universities.

De-designation is currently used in some jurisdictions to prevent millions of dollars of public funds from being used to support programs that do more to generate profit than provide skills training.

In Ontario, a designation policy focuses solely on private institutions and details the type of information and support that private institutions must give to students using financial assistance and requires institutions to meet certain tests of financial stability. In 1997, a policy of institutional accountability for student loan defaults was introduced so that private educational institutions ensure that loan defaults among their graduates do not exceed specified targets. Schools at which defaults do exceed these targets must pay a portion of the costs incurred from these defaults.

It has become clear in discussions with federal government officials that one of the primary targets of the designation policy framework is the fly-by-night, for-profit education industry. The industry currently collects a \$315 million public subsidy in the form of Canada Student Loans. These "career colleges" frequently go bankrupt and leave their students in limbo with no qualifications and no compensation. Thus, it is understandable



that the federal government would want to improve the conditions under which private institutions receive a public subsidy.

Given the poor record of private institutions in Canada, the massive public

subsidy to this industry is in dire need of review. Yet, if the primary goal of a designation policy is to curb the flow of public funding—in the form of student loans—to private colleges, its net is cast too wide. The answer to preventing profit-driven education shops from needlessly squander public funds is to not subsidize them in the first place.

Conclusion

Rather than recognising the social and economic benefits of an educated workforce, designation policies treat those in need of financial assistance with suspicion or even contempt. In the words of ICCSFA's designation framework, designation will give provinces the assurance that "taxpayers will receive the appropriate return on their education investment."

However, accountability in the public post-secondary education system is accomplished through legislation and discipline-wide reporting mechanisms. In-house structures like boards of governors and senates are other ways by which academic integrity is assured.

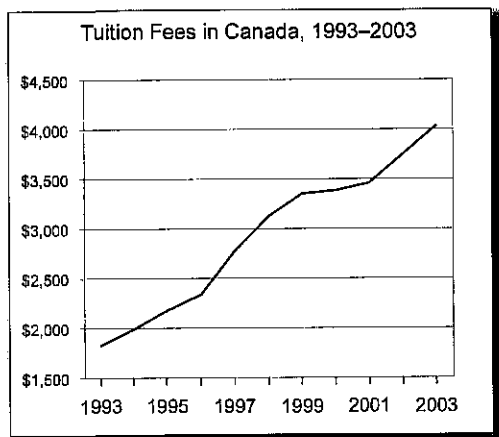
In order to best promote the quality and integrity of post-secondary education in Canada, the federal government must act to restrict the private sale of education. In addition, Canada should restore funding to the provinces for post-secondary education in recognition of the fact that Canada's public community colleges are well-positioned to offer high quality education to those seeking a trade or skills development.

Tuition Fees in Canada: A Pan-Canadian Perspective on Educational User Fees

The User Pay System: What Can You Afford?

The steady decline of federal funding for post-secondary education over the last 20 years has resulted in provincial governments and individual university and college administrations replacing the lost funds by relying heavily on tuition fees and other user fees from students.

In 1990-1991 user fees accounted for an average of 18% of an institution's operating budget. The continual decline in government funding brought that average up to 32% in 1998-1999, and much higher in some provinces. From 1990-1991 to 2000-2001 average undergraduate tuition fees increased by 135 per cent, more than six times faster than the rate of inflation. User fees at Canadian universities, adjusted for inflation, are at their highest recorded levels.



Student Debt is Soaring

The impact on student debt as a result of funding cuts has been devastating. On average, students completing a four-year program will have \$25,000 of debt, an increase of 300% from 1990.

Access is suffering

Recent studies are painting a disturbing picture of the effect high tuition fees have on access to post-secondary education for low and middle income Canadians. A study done at the University of Western Ontario demonstrated that after graduate and professional user fees were deregulated in Ontario, the participation rates of low-income families were cut in half.

Researchers at the University of Guelph found that 40% fewer students from low-income families were attending the University after tuition fees rose. The conclusion is simple: user fees act as a barrier to access.

Tuition Fee Freezes And Reductions: Steps to Ensuring Access

Although much of the blame for Canada's regression to a primarily user pay system falls onto the federal government, there is a great disparity amongst provinces with regard to tuition fee policy. In the face of deep cuts from the federal government, some provinces have frozen, and in some cases, reduced user fees. Others, like Nova Scotia, Alberta, Ontario, Saskatchewan and, most recently, BC have increased tuition fees and cut student aid in response to the crisis of underfunding.

Ontario

A two-year tuition fee freeze was implemented in Ontario in 2004. The new Liberal government increased core funding to institutions to offset the cost of the freeze. Under the previous government, tuition fees in Ontario were driven up by years of funding cuts. Despite the freeze, Ontario students still pay some of the highest tuition fees in the country, second only to students in the province of Nova Scotia.

Manitoba

Tuition fees in Manitoba have been frozen for three years. In 2000, the provincial government funded a 10% user fee reduction.

Québec

For residents of Québec, the province has the lowest university tuition fees in the country, and college is free. User fees in Québec have been frozen for 15 of the last 20 years.

Newfoundland & Labrador

User fees have undergone significant reviews in recent years. Following a two year tuition fee freeze, fees at Memorial University of Newfoundland were reduced by 10% in 2001. Fees for most programs at Memorial were reduced a further 10% in 2002, with fees in the remaining programs frozen at 2001 levels. A

"Students made it impossible for me not to freeze tuition."

- Brian Tobin, then Premier of Newfoundland and Labrador

"The research clearly demonstrates that... students from lower income households are much more likely to be affected by financial issues when deciding to pursue or not pursue their education beyond high school."

- Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, 1997.

"Income-contingent repayment means learning with lifelong debt. It doesn't solve the problem it just extends the repayment."

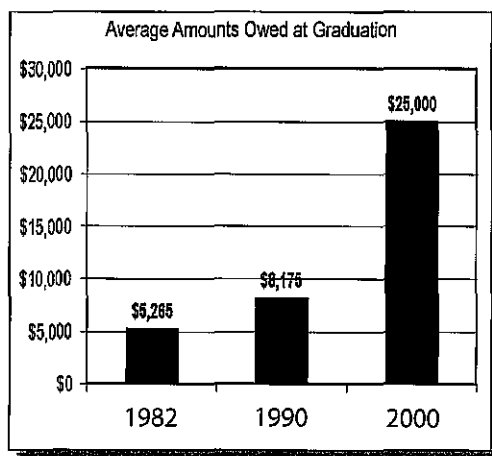
- Stephen McDonald, Executive Director, Learning Assistance Division, Advanced Education and Career Development, Alberta, 1997.

freeze at other Newfoundland post-secondary institutions has been extended for the fourth consecutive year. Newfoundland now has the second lowest undergraduate tuition fees in Canada.

Grants NOT Loans

Despite soaring student debt levels, the federal government's strategy for reducing debt is deeply flawed. Canada remains one of only two member nations in the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) without a national system of needs-based grants, yet saddles its students with some of the highest fees. The loans-based approach to student financial assistance has proved to be a failure at guaranteeing access.

The research clearly demonstrates that the cost of post-secondary education and increasing debt levels are significant factors in the decision students make about whether or not to continue their studies beyond high school. Even more significant is the finding that students from lower income households are much more likely to be affected by financial issues when deciding to pursue or not pursue their education beyond high school.



Income Contingent Loan Repayment Plans (ICLRPs): A Lifetime of Debt

Income contingent repayment schemes were designed with one purpose in mind: to facilitate a system of individual user fees in which the students pays the full cost of post-secondary education. ICLRPs go by many names, but

they are first and foremost a regressive funding model that eliminates government support for post-secondary education, not an alternative loan plan.

Canadian students vigorously opposed the Plans when they were proposed by the federal government in 1994, and consequently they were never implemented.

Often referred to indirectly as "flexible repayment", ICLRPs stretch repayment out over a longer period of time. Additional interest payments ensure that students earning less after graduation will pay three or four times more for their education than students with higher incomes, who would pay equivalent loans back faster. Furthermore, the gender gap in wages will profoundly disadvantage women.

Millennium Scholarships

Despite the fact that the Millennium Foundation was endowed with \$2.5 billion over ten years, Millennium Scholarships have proven to be ineffective at providing widespread relief to students.

More of a public relations exercise for the federal government than a student grants program, the Foundation has experienced great difficulty in ensuring all of the provinces distribute scholarships. Provinces like Ontario and Nova Scotia have refused to cooperate, and as a result students in those provinces are seeing little or no benefit from the program.

A Canada Student Grants Program

The only way to adequately begin to address the student debt crisis is for the federal government to introduce a Canada Student Grants Program (CSGP). For years, the Canadian Federation of Students has been proposing a system of needs-based grants that would be national in scope, and available to any student in financial need.

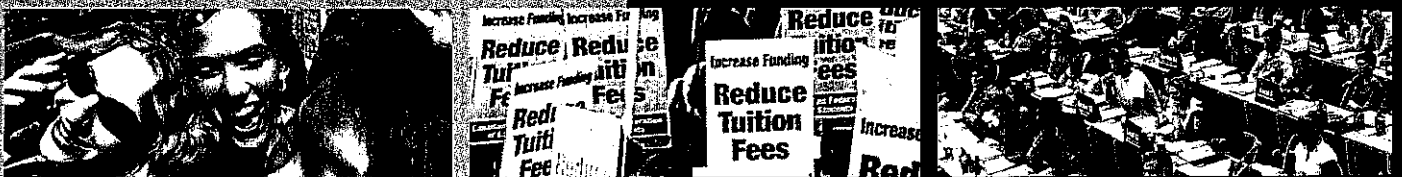
Reallocating the Millennium Foundation's endowment, as well as other ineffective federal programs, such as the Canada Education Savings Grants, could fund a CSGP. If a CSGP was administered as a non repayable portion of the Canada Student Loan, then the federal government could use its existing infrastructure to save on costs, as well as avoid difficult federal-provincial arrangements.

research digest

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FÉDÉRATION CANADIENNE DES ÉTUDIANTES ET ÉTUDIANTS
CANADIAN FEDERATION OF STUDENTS



Post-Secondary Education Issues Research Digest

Volume 4, Number 2

Compiled by the Canadian Federation of Students

Let's be clear about the effect of unsustainable cost and the resulting debts on individual students. Wherever tuition goes down, enrolment goes up. And where does the increase in students come from? From those with less money. In other words, the lower the fees, the more egalitarian the society. The lower the fees, the more we are able to release the genius of the citizenry as a whole. And that genius, that collective unconscious is the key to a successful democracy.

—John Ralston Saul

Introduction

The January 2002 National Executive meeting resolved that a compendium of research be compiled and distributed to the membership. An initial research digest was produced in the winter of 2002 in order to provide member locals with a guide to important national and relevant international research. This digest updates the original with summaries of relevant research. As in the original digest, the emphasis in this guide is on the Federation's core message of access to post-secondary education.

- Section One:* Canadian research on financial obstacles to access
- Section Two:* International research on financial obstacles to access
- Section Three:* The real impact of personal savings schemes
- Section Four:* The growth of economic inequality in Canada
- Section Five:* Research on the potential impacts of international trade agreements on post-secondary education
- Section Six:* Social and economic benefits of post-secondary education
- Section Seven:* Commercialisation of Research

1. Financial Barriers to Access: Canada

- a. *Access Denied: The affordability of post-secondary education in Canada.* Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT), September 2002.
www.caut.ca/english/publications/review/200209_access.asp

Access Denied shows that post-secondary education is less affordable today than at any time in the last sixty years. The report examines changes in tuition fees from 1857 to 2002. When fees are adjusted for inflation, undergraduate university students today are paying more than at any other time in the past century, and six times what a student was charged in 1914.

The study measures how affordable university education is today compared with previous periods by plotting the number of hours of work (at an average carpenter's wage) it would take to pay for one year of tuition fees. By this account, it takes more hours of work to pay for tuition fees today than at any time since 1940.

According to the report, the decline in the affordability of professional programs since 1990 has been particularly steep. Law school tuition fees could be paid with 100 hours of manufacturing work in 1990, but today a total of 265 hours of work is needed. In 1990, one year of tuition fees in a dentistry program would have required 124 hours of work, compared to 512 hours today. For medical school, fees were equal to 118 hours of manufacturing work in 1990, and 425 hours in 2002.

- b. *At a Crossroads: First Results for the 18 to 20-Year-old Cohort of the Youth in Transition Survey* Human Resources Development Canada and Statistics Canada, January 2002
www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/81-591-XIE.htm

This analysis of data from the Youth in Transition Survey (YITS) reveals that financial barriers are overwhelmingly the most common barriers to access for young people in Canada. Over 70 percent of high school graduates who had not gone on to post-secondary education because of barriers listed their financial situation as a primary obstacle. A similar percentage of respondents who had dropped out of a post-secondary program (71.4 percent) cited financial barriers as a primary reason for not continuing with their education.

The survey clearly demonstrates that money is the key factor determining access to post-secondary education, and contradicts claims by the Millennium Scholarship Foundation (MSF) that so called "non-financial" barriers are more important. MSF has attempted to misrepresent and downplay the results of the YITS in their own research reports.

- c. *Class of 2000: Profile of post-secondary graduates and student debt.* Statistics Canada, April 2004
www.statcan.ca/english/IPS/Data/81-595-MIE2004016.htm

The results presented in *Class of 2000* paint a worrying picture about the rapid growth of student debt in Canada during the late 1990s. For university graduates, student debt grew by an average of 30 percent between 1995 and 2000. The average debt for degree holders was \$19,500¹. However, the

1. This figure collapses data from graduates of three- and four-year degree programs. The commonly cited student debt of \$25,000 represents a federal government estimate of student debt for those completing four-year degrees.

study reports that for graduates who owe to both private and public sources, average debt is a stunning \$32,200. Almost one in three indebted graduates carried more than \$25,000 worth of loans in 2000.

The study also documented the burden of high student debt for a growing number of graduates. Almost one in four bachelor graduates reported difficulty in repaying their student loan, up from one in five graduates only five years earlier.

Class of 2000 reported on data gathered from the National Graduates Survey (NGS). Released every five years, the NGS studies graduates of degree and diploma programs who were not enrolled in further studies, including graduates of professional programs. In addition to data on student debt, the study also provides useful information on the demographic characteristics of graduates in 2000.

- d. *Distance to School and University Participation*. Statistics Canada, June 2002.
www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/020624/d020624b.htm

This study reveals that family income and distance to a university have a substantial affect on participation rates. The report shows that, outside commuting distance, students from high-income families were almost six times more likely to participate in university between 1995 and 1999 than were young people from lower-income backgrounds. According to the study, only three percent of students from low-income families living beyond commuting distance participated in university.

The existence of such a gap suggests that high education-related expenses and inadequate student financial aid have pushed university education beyond the reach of low and moderate-income people who need to relocate from outlying areas in order to attend university. Overall, one in five Canadians lived beyond commuting distance from a university in 1996. That figure rises to 52 percent for residents of Saskatchewan and to 42 percent for Newfoundland and Labrador residents.

- e. *Effects of rising tuition fees on medical school class composition and financial outlook*. Canadian Medical Association Journal, 166 (8), April 16, 2002.
www.cmaj.ca/cgi/content/full/166/8/1023

This study examines the family income background of students at Ontario medical schools between 1997 and 2000 and found that as tuition fees increased in Ontario, the proportion of students from families with incomes less than \$40,000 decreased from 17.3 percent to 7.7 percent.

The study concludes that the large increases in tuition fees implemented by medical schools in Ontario are associated with changes in the medical student population. At Ontario medical schools, there are now fewer students from lower-income families and more students expecting to graduate with large debts. In this research, Ontario medical students also report that financial considerations have an increasing influence on their specialty choice and practice location.

- f. *Getting Ahead in Life: Does your parents' education count?* Statistics Canada Education Quarterly Review, Volume 5, No. 1, 1998.

This report documents the influence that parental education has on the likelihood that a child will attend college or university: 69 percent of those children from homes with a parent who completed a post-secondary education versus just 23 percent from homes in which they did not complete a secondary education. As Dr. Robert Allen notes in *The Education Dividend*, those who obtain a post-secondary education qualification earn, over a lifetime, 40 percent more than those without a post-secondary education. Though not surprising, this data confirms the cycle of exclusion for low-income families from post-secondary education.

- g. *The Part-Time Enrolments: where have all the students gone?* Torbin Drews and Herb O'Heron, Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada Research File, Volume 3, No. 2, May 1999
www.aucc.ca/publications/auccpubs/research/research_e.html

This study examines declining part-time participation rates at Canadian universities during the 1990s and concludes "tuition fees...are estimated to account for approximately 60 percent of the observed drop in part-time enrolments." This conclusion is particularly interesting because it was published by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), the Canadian university presidents organisation. The AUCC and its members often attempt to deny the impact of tuition fees on access when communicating with student representatives and the media.

- h. *Participation in Post-Secondary Education and Family Income.* Statistics Canada, The Daily, December 7, 2001 (erratum published January 9, 2002)
www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/020109/d020109a
www.statcan.ca:80/Daily/English/011207/d011207c.htm

This study assesses post-secondary participation rates by income between 1993 and 1998. The findings of the study are unequivocal: young adults from high-income families are more than twice as likely to attend university as those from low-income families. Only 18.8 percent of 18-21 year olds from families in the lowest income quartile attended university between 1993 and 1998, whereas 38.7 percent of those from the highest income quartile attended university during the same time period.

- i. *Report of the 1999 Survey of Medical Students.* University of Western Ontario Department of Epidemiology and Biostatistics, May 1999.

This study was conducted over a four-year period to determine the effect of deregulated tuition fees on accessibility. The study examines participation rates by socio-economic status and documented a dramatic decline in participation rates from low-income families by the fourth and final year of the study. 17.3 percent of students in medical school came from homes where family income was under \$40,000. During that first year students were paying the regulated tuition fees of approximately \$4000. By the fourth year of the study, when tuition fees had risen to over \$10,000, only 7.7 percent of students hailed from homes of family income of less than \$40,000. As a result of deregulated tuition fees, there was a 50 percent decline in the participation of low-income students.

This study is particularly important because it undermines the notion, parroted by most university presidents across the country, that high tuition fees will not exclude low-income students because 30 percent of tuition fee increases are allocated to increased student financial assistance. As this data makes clear, it is simply false to say that increases to student financial assistance will address the problem of accessibility when tuition fees rise.

- j. *Student Loans: Borrowing and Burden*
Ross Finnie, Education Quarterly Review, Vol.8, No. 4, 2002

This study examines incidence of debt, level of debt, repayment of debt and burden of debt based on data from the 1982, 1986, 1990 and 1995 National Graduate Surveys. The report's author often downplays the significance of growing debt levels, but some of the data presented in the study contradicts such an interpretation. Data tables used in this study show that the average student loan debt burden for female undergraduates tripled between 1982 and 1995.

Debt-to-earnings is calculated in this study by dividing the median average debt at graduation by the average annual rate of pay listed by respondents in their first National Graduate Surveys interview. Essentially, the study is looking at student debt as a percentage of annual rate of pay. The higher the ratio, the greater the debt burden it represents. Figures used in this study show that the debt-to-earnings ratio increased from 0.14 in 1982 to 0.38 in 1995 for male undergraduate students, and from 0.17 to 0.51 for female undergraduate students during the same time period. In other words, the average student debt for a female undergraduate in 1982 was equal to 17 percent of her first year of earnings after graduation. By 1995, average debt for a similar student had risen to 51 percent of her yearly earnings. To put this in perspective, a study done in the United States found that the average debt to earnings ratio for people who were forced to declare bankruptcy was 0.71 (or 71 percent of annual income).

k. Survey by the National Opinion Coalition (Vector Research Inc.), October, 2001

In an opinion poll conducted in October of 2001, Vector Research polled Canadians about the reasons why they did not pursue a post-secondary education. The poll confirmed that financial constraints were the key criteria that excluded low income Canadians and reported that 46 percent of low-income Canadians said lack of money was the sole reason for not attending. For those from families of income over \$100,000 lack money was reported by only 15 percent of respondents as a reason for not attending college or university. The poll was conducted with a sample of 1500 and is accurate within three percent age points 19 times out of 20.

l. *University and College Affordability: How and why have fees increased?*

Education Review, Canadian Association of University Teachers' Volume 3, Number 2, May 2001.

www.caut.ca/english/publications/review/200105_tuition.asp

This study offers a comprehensive overview of the impact funding cuts and higher tuition fees have had on low-income families. The study charts a 25 percent decline in provincial and federal funding for post-secondary education between 1991 and 1998. During that same period tuition fees rose by over 125 percent and the average student debt increased from \$8,000 in 1990 to \$25,000 in 1998.

Most important the study quantifies the argument that "the impact of higher fees [is] most discernible in terms of exacerbating inequalities in access". Between 1991 and 1998 the real income and buying power of Canadians with the lowest 20 percent of after-tax income declined. Additionally, in 1991 families in this category would have to set aside 14 percent of their household income to pay tuition fees. By 1998 that amount had increased to 23 percent, an increase of over 60 percent coupled with a decline in buying power. This data is also confirmed by Statistics Canada's *Education Quarterly Review* in 1997 that reports that median family income in the 1990s had declined by five percent and the average employment income of those between 21 and 24 had fallen by 21 percent.

This data clearly demonstrates that tuition fee increases adversely affect low-income families and explain why it is preposterous to suggest that massive tuition fee hikes will not undermine access for low and modest income families.

2. Financial Barriers to Access: International Evidence

- a. *America's Untapped Resource: Low Income Students in Higher Education*. Written by Richard D. Kahlenberg, Century Foundation Press, 2004

This book by, Richard D. Kahlenberg, examines the social and economic cost of excluding low-income students from college and university. His study found that while “race sensitive” admissions in the United States had marginally increased the participation rate of underrepresented minorities, low-income participation rates remained stagnant or decreased. They also found that affirmative action programs had done little to increase the participation rates of minority students from low-income backgrounds. The most alarming statistic from the study is the fact that, “economically disadvantaged student are 25 times less likely to be found on elite college campuses than economically advantaged students”. This is but one statistic among many in Kahlenberg’s book that undermines the view that high tuition fees do not deter low-income students.

- b. *The Burden of Borrowing: A report on the rising rates of student loan debt.* King, Tracey and Ellynne Bannon Wahington: State PIRG’s Higher Education Project, 2002.

Thirty-nine percent of student loan recipients graduate with unmanageable debt, defined as debt repayments that exceed 8 percent of monthly income. In comparison, 55 percent of African-American and 58 percent of Hispanic student borrowers graduate with unmanageable debt burden.^d “*Comparison of the Influence of Debtload on the Persistence of Students at Public and Private Colleges.* Cofer, James and Patricia Somers *Journal of Student Financial Aid* 30.2 (2000).

Medium and high debt levels reduce the probability of persistence between 4 and 7 percent for students at private colleges. Tuition fee levels and the number of grants exert more influence on persistence at public colleges than do debt levels.

- c. *College-Going and Inequality: A literature review.* Paper for the Russell Sage Foundation, June 2001. <https://secure1.sc.netnation.com/~russells/programs/proj_reviews/si/revkane01.pdf>, and *The Price of Admission: Rethinking How Americans Pay for College* (November 1999) University of California Press). Both written by Thomas Kane.

Kane, an economist at the University of California at Los Angeles, examines price sensitivity for tuition fee hikes in the public college system in California. Based on a statewide survey Kane found that for every \$1,000 tuition fee hike there would be a drop of 14.9 percent in enrolment. The key portion of Kane’s findings suggests that this drop comes “almost exclusively from Latino, African American, and low-income students.”

- d. *The Effects of Tuition Prices and Financial Aid on Enrolment in Higher Education: California and the nation.* Donald E. Heller, 2001. www.edfund.org/pdfs/I-57.pdf.

In his study, Heller argues that “for every ten percent increase in fees we would see an enrolment decrease of 1.34 percent.” Heller’s study examines community colleges that, in California, serve primarily low-income residents.

- e. *Empty Promises: The Myth of College Access in America.* United States Advisory Committee on Student Financial Assistance, June 2002
www.ed.gov/offices/AC/ACSFA/emptypromises.pdf

This report was written by the independent committee appointed by the United States Congress to assess student financial assistance. It concludes that financial barriers are the main obstacles preventing low and moderate income Americans from having access to post-secondary education. The report

predicts growing losses of college qualified high school graduates and wider income-related gaps in participation and degree completion unless need-based grant aid is increased significantly.

Empty Promises has direct relevance to the Canadian debates, as it explicitly contradicts the idea being put forward that addressing “non-financial” barriers is more important to improving access than reducing financial barriers to participation. The report challenges the effectiveness of the types of “early intervention” programs advocated by the Millennium Scholarship Foundation (such as mentoring and academic preparation programs) as policy options for improving access. The US Advisory Committee is clear that “early intervention” programs are only useful if accompanied by large increases to non-repayable student aid. In the Committee’s words:

“The primary cause of today’s college access and persistence problem is the excessive level of unmet financial need and associated work and loan burden for low and moderate income high school graduates ... [to] make progress in the long term, early intervention must include an access to college guarantee for low and moderate-income families.”

- f. *Expanding College Access: The Impact of State Finance Strategies*. A report by the Lumina Foundation for Education, 2004.

www.luminafoundation.org/research/access.html

Researchers at the *Indiana Education Policy Centre at Indiana University* offer a state-by-state analysis of financial aid policy. The study measures various strategies of student financial assistance. After examining databases in 50 states researchers concluded, “needs-based grants had a stronger influence than any other financial variable in the model (11)”. That is to say that the largest factor influencing access for low-income students was non-repayable student financial assistance. The researchers note the remarkably consistent results across states. Further, the researchers note a particularly strong negative effect in states in which fees are high and grants are either minimal or not available at all. This data contributes to a growing mountain of research that draws a direct link between grants, lower fees, and access.

In addition, the study notes a link between low tuition fees and a comprehensive system of grants and high school completion. Though one of the few studies of its kind, this study points to a startling link between massive tuition fee hikes, high student debt and high school completion rates. Put more bluntly, high fees and high debt deter and demoralize low-income students long before they enter college or university.

- g. *Graduate and Professional Degree Attainment Among 1992-93 College Graduates*. Price, Derek V. Ms. 2001. Lumina Foundation for Education.

Undergraduates who borrow reduced their odds of obtaining a graduate or professional degree within four years by 9 percent.

- h. *Generation Debt: The New Economics of Being Young*. Brendan I. Koerner. “The Ambition Tax: Why America’s young are being crushed by debt—and why no one seems to care.” March 2004.

www.villagevoice.com/issues/0411/fkoerner.php

This Village Voice story outlines the effect of high debt on low-income families. It makes the case that high student debt ensures that low-income students forced to borrow for an education are penalized for holding the same ambitions as upper income students who generally graduate with little or no debt.

The article also makes the important case that high student debt serves to erase many of the ameliorative effect of post-secondary education. Students are forced to borrow so much that they effectively remain in the low-income bracket despite their post-secondary education credentials. The article also outlines the long-term economic effects of student debt. The article ends with a series of testimonials from students in debt. The testimonials are particularly powerful because they put a human face on student debt. It is precisely this face missing in the attitude held by those, like the Millennium Scholarship Foundation, who argue for higher debt and higher tuition fees.

- i. *Higher Education, Increasingly Important for All Americans, is Unaffordable for Many*. Lumina Foundation for Education. Illuminations. Indianapolis: Lumina Foundation for Education, 2002.

Student loans paid for 95 percent of the increased charges to students at four-year public colleges between 1991 and 1995. In the following four years, loans covered 62 percent of these increases. (Jerry S. Davis)

- j. *Life After Debt: Results of the National Student Loan Survey*. Baum, Sandy and Diane Saunders Braintree, MA: Nellie Mae, 1998.

In 1997, 70 percent of Black, Hispanic, and Asian/Pacific Islander borrowers who did not complete a degree reported that loans prevented them from staying in school. African-Americans with greatest levels of debt burden disproportionately report that student loan debt changed their career plans or prevented them from attending graduate school.

In 1997, lower-income students who received Pell Grants were more likely than other undergraduate borrowers to have debt exceeding \$20,000. The average percentage of monthly income that goes toward student loan payments was 12 percent, which is 2 to 4 percent higher than the maximum acceptable debt burden according to the U.S. Department of Education and the student loan industry. Debt burdens are especially high for students who make lower than average salaries (like art and music majors).

- k. *Measuring Up 2002*. National Centre for Public Policy and Higher Education (United States), October 2002
measuringup.highereducation.org/2002/pdf/MeasUp2002.pdf

This report finds that improved academic preparation in the United States has not, on its own, improved access. Though many states have made substantial strides in preparing students for college-level education, there have not been widespread gains in the proportion of Americans going to college. The report also finds that overall college opportunity in America is at a standstill, and remains unevenly and unfairly distributed.

This report is important because it challenges the Millennium Scholarship Foundation's emphasis on "academic preparation" and "non-financial barriers" as the primary barriers to access. To quote the authors of *Measuring Up 2002*: "As a nation, we are doing better in preparing our young people for college than we are doing in assuring that they have opportunities to enrol in and complete programs of education and training beyond high school."

Measuring Up is produced every second year by the National Centre for Public Policy and Higher Education, a widely respected US non-profit, non-partisan post-secondary education policy institute.

- l. *Measuring the Effect of in Study Employment*

www.employment-studies.co.uk

Undertaken by the Institute for Employment Studies–UK, this report found that working compromised students' grades. Not surprisingly, the study found that low-income students had nearly 50 percent higher debt upon graduation and worked more hours. 58 percent of those who worked regularly gained a first or second class standing (roughly equivalent to an honours degree in the upper band, and regular honours degree), while 71 percent of those who did not work gained a first or second-class standing.

The data is based on a tracking study of 1,500 students between 1998 and 2003. The study is one of the few longitudinal studies that track the effect of in-study employment and academic results. Although it is known that Canadian students work on average more than 20 hours per week, very little data is available on the effect of paid work on academic performance.

- m. *Money Matters: The Impact of Race/Ethnicity and Gender on How Students Pay for College.* King, Jacqueline E. Washington: American Council on Education, 1999.

Almost eight out of ten African-Americans who earn a bachelor's degree borrow, and the average amount of student loan debt they accrue is \$13,000. The average loan debt for African-Americans who complete an associate degree program is \$6,500. Among Hispanic students who graduate with a bachelor's degree, almost 70 percent have debt averaging \$11,500. For comparison, just over half of White bachelor's degree recipients borrowed while in college, and their average indebtedness is \$12,300.

- n. *Paper Chase to Money Chase, Law School Debt Diverts road to Public Service.* A study by Equal Justice Works, the Partnership for Public Service, and the National Association for Law Placement, November 2002

www.equaljusticeworks.org/choose/lrapsurvey.php

This study examines the effect of high tuition fees and high student debt on the career choice pursued by law graduates in the United States. The study makes a direct link between high debt and aversion to lower paying public service legal careers. The study substantiates this disturbing trend by analysing employment statistics as well as qualitative interviews with graduates. The qualitative research demonstrates very clearly that those from low-income backgrounds who may have wanted to serve their own communities are rarely able to do so because they are most likely to be carrying crippling debt. The study effectively highlights the dual effect of this trend by pointing out that racially and economically marginalised communities are less likely to have community role models because of high fees and debt and that the community is robbed of a potential resource offered by legal professionals willing to work in low income neighbourhoods.

- o. *Rising Public College Tuition and College Entry: How well do public subsidies promote access to college?* Thomas J. Kane, National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 5164, July 1995

In this comprehensive appraisal of statistical evidence on the price sensitivity of American youth to tuition fees, UCLA professor Thomas Kane finds that high tuition fees are clearly a barrier to access for lower-income youth. Some of Dr. Kane's findings include:

- states with high public tuition fee levels have lower college entry rates;
- the gap in enrolment between high and low-income youth is wider in high tuition fee states; and,
- within-state tuition fee hikes lead to lower enrolment rates and wider gaps between high and low-income youth.

- p. *Social Class and College Costs: Examining the Financial Nexus Between College Choice and Persistence.* Michael B. Paulsen and Edward P. St. John, *The Journal Of Higher Education*, Vol. 73, No. 2, (March/April 2002).

This study reveals a strong correlation between financial barriers and persistence (re-enrolment) rates for poor and working class students in the United States. Using data collected in the United States National Postsecondary Study Aid Survey, researchers found that every \$1000 increment in tuition fees reduced the probability of poor and working class students re-enrolling in college or university the following year by 16 percent and 19 percent, respectively. The researchers concluded, "... the high-tuition, high loan approach ... to higher education finance does not seem to be working."

- q. *The Student Aid Game: Meeting Need and Rewarding Talent in Higher Education.* McPherson, Michael and Morton Owen Schapiro. City: Publisher: 1998.

The higher net costs of college restrict the options for low-income students who are increasingly attending community colleges. These higher net costs are partly a function of the declining percentage of tuition covered by federal financial aid grants: between 1986 and 1993 the percentage declined from 68 percent to 42 percent.

- r. *Student Money Matters 2002: A report on the finances and spending habits of school leavers, students and graduates.* NatWest (National Westminster Bank), United Kingdom, August 2002

This survey, conducted by British banking company NatWest, finds that half of British Sixth Form students (equivalent of Canadian high school graduates) not going to university blame tuition fees and the prospect of high debt as their main reasons for not attending. 50 percent of eligible students in 2002 have at least considered not going to university because of tuition fees. In total, the survey finds that almost one fifth of qualified UK sixth form graduates are not going on to higher education due to a lack of money.

This study is significant because it shows the detrimental effect of tuition fees on access. Prior to 1998, university was free in the United Kingdom and a national system of grants assured that academically qualified students were generally able to attend university regardless of financial circumstances.

- s. *Student Loans and Social Inequality.* Price, Derek V. Ms. 2002. Lumina Foundation for Education.

Among a national sample of 1992-93 baccalaureate degree recipients, low-income students from families with incomes of less than 1.85 times the poverty rate had a six times greater risk than higher-income students of having educational debt burden exceed the 8 percent maximum threshold (8 percent of monthly income after taxes). Students from families with incomes between 1.85 times the poverty rate and 3.4 times the poverty rate had a 3.6 times greater risk of having debt burden exceed the 8 percent threshold.

- t. *The Student Loan Scheme: Inequities and emerging issues.* New Zealand University Students' Association, Wellington, 2002.

This assessment of the impact of Income Contingent Repayment (ICR) student loans on students in New Zealand provides further evidence in support of the Federation's opposition to the implementation of ICR schemes in Canada. According to research compiled by the New Zealand Students Association,

total student debt in New Zealand has soared to over \$5 billion since the introduction of ICR, and only one in ten students is debt free.

Women, indigenous people and students from minority groups in New Zealand have been hit particularly hard by the inequities inherent in ICR schemes. For example, a Maori woman can expect to spend an average of 24 years repaying the cost of her bachelor degree under ICR, as opposed to 13 years for a New Zealand male of European ancestry. These figures are even worse for Pacific (non-Maori Polynesian) women in New Zealand, who face a staggering estimated average loan repayment time of 33 years. Overall, a woman with a bachelor degree in New Zealand can expect to take an average of 28 years to repay her loans under ICR—almost double the 15 year average repayment time for a man.

- u. *Unequal Opportunity: Disparities in college access among the 50 states.* A Lumina Foundation for Education report. January 2002.
www.luminafoundation.org/research/access.html

This study focuses on the relationship between affordability and access. The study finds that “the extent to which accessibility varies among states is more often a function of whether colleges are affordable than of their admissions criteria [or academic preparation].” This finding is particularly important because it undermines the idea that academic preparation and not cost is the main determinant of access. Academic preparation is a fashionable policy trend in the United States that is based on the argument that self-help programs that boosting the grades of poor youth is the key to access. While there is nothing wrong with such programs in and of themselves, this study demonstrates that it is ludicrous to suggest that finances have little or no impact on accessibility. Further the study confirms and extends earlier findings that grants as opposed to loans, combined with low tuition fees, is the best model for increasing access for low-income families.

- v. *Understanding the College Choice of Disadvantaged Students: New Directions for Institutional Research.* Carbrera, Alberto F. and Steven M. La Nasa (2000).

Targeting grants to low-income students is likely to result in increased enrolments. For example, a \$1,000 increase in grant aid increases enrolment rates for low-income students by 9 percentage points while a similar increase in tuition would decrease enrolment rates by 3.4 percentage points. The same increase in grant aid has a 3-percentage-point positive effect for lower-middle and middle-income students.

- w. *Unto them that hath. . .* Stephen Machin, Centrepiece Magazine, Winter 2003, Centre for Economic Performance, London School of Economics.
A story based on this study is available free on the Guardian newspaper website: education.
guardian.co.uk/specialreports/tuitionfees/story/0,5500,901332,00.html

This report examines participation in higher education in the United Kingdom by social class during the 1990s and finds that the introduction of tuition fees appears to have increased the gap in university participation between high and low-income individuals. Prior to 1998, UK universities charged no tuition fees and the UK had a national system of need-based grants. In 1991-1992, while free tuition and grants were still in place, 13 percent of children from the lowest income families went to university. By the end of the decade, after the government introduced tuition fees and abolished the student grant, this figure dropped to just seven percent. At the same time, participation by children from the upper middle incomes increased from 55 percent to 72 percent.

- x. *Why Aren't More African Americans Going to College?* Carnoy, Martin. *Journal of Blacks in Higher Education* 6 (1994/95).

During the 1980s, federal financial aid shifted from primarily grants to primarily loans. During the same period, fewer Blacks enrolled in college. Carnoy posits that the net decline in financial aid during this period (after controlling for inflation) is in large part a function of rising college prices and affected Blacks more than Whites because a higher proportion of Blacks were from low-income families. He argues that "more high school graduates from poor minority families were competing for less financial aid in real terms," meaning the chance of receiving a grant went down by half during this period.

- y. *Widening Participation the Experience of Low-Income Students in Higher Education.* Vanessa Fitzgerald and Andrew Hannan (University of Plymouth), Arthur Baxter and Sue Hatt (University of the West of England, Bristol), May 2004.
www.staffs.ac.uk/schools/graduate_school/access/docs/Amster-paper

The study offers a comprehensive set of data on the effect of grants on persistence (re-enrolment). The study demonstrates a very clear link between the availability of non-repayable student financial assistance and the ability of low-income students to finish a degree or diploma by tracking the path of low-income students at two universities in Southwest England. In particular, the researchers examine the effect of the grant available to low-income students to cover tuition fees. After carefully examining the persistence rates at both institutions the following unequivocal conclusion was reached:

"The most interesting finding of this study arises from the data in table 4 that compares the continuation rates of students with and without bursaries. Taking all students regardless of their fee support status, bursary students had higher rates of continuation than those without awards and this was consistent overall and at both institutions." (12)

These results echo a growing body of research in the United States that grants and not loans are the key to access and persistence for low-income students.

3. Registered Education Savings Plans (RESP), the Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG), and Education Tax Credits

- a. *Hope for Whom? Financial Aid for the Middle Class and Its Impact on College Attendance*, Susan Dynarski, National Bureau of Economic Research Working Paper No. 7756, June 2000.
www.nber.org/papers/w7756

This study demonstrates that education tax credits introduced American state of Georgia lead to increased postsecondary participation—but only for young people from higher-income families. According to the study, post-secondary institutions use the availability of tax credits as an excuse to increase tuition fees. As a result, college and universities have become less affordable for low-income earners, who often do not earn enough money to be eligible for tax credits. Instead of improving accessibility, education tax credits actually widen the gap in college attendance between African Americans and Caucasians, and between those from low and high-income families.

- b. *How Tax Credits Push Up College Costs*, a Business Week article, is available online:
www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/oct2000/nf20001027_396

c. *The Impact of Federal Tax Credits for Higher Education Expenses.*

Paper prepared by Dr. Bridget Terry Long for the National Bureau of Economic Research Conference College Decisions: How Students Actually Make Them and How They Could, Harvard University, August 2002
www.nber.org/~confer/2002/hiedc02/long.pdf

This study by a Harvard University education economist reveals that education tax credits introduced in the United States did nothing to improve access. Accordingly, the author concludes that, "although one goal of the tax credits was to increase access to higher education, this study found no evidence of increased post-secondary enrolment among eligible students." The study also finds that the education tax credits introduced in the U.S. appear to have provided state governments with an incentive to raise tuition fees at public institutions.

d. *Survey of Approaches to Educational Planning.* Statistics Canada, April 2001

www.statcan.ca/Daily/English/010410/d010410a

In 1998, the federal government introduced the Canada Education Savings Grant (CESG) as a supplement to the existing Registered Education Savings Plan (RESP). The RESP was designed to provide a tax shelter as an inducement to save for a child's education. The CESG expanded the program dramatically by offering to match 20 percent of any contribution up to \$2,000. A \$2000 investment in an RESP, therefore, nets a 20 percent return.

When the program was first announced in 1998, the Federation argued that the program would disproportionately benefit those already in a position to save. In addition, the Federation argued the program would draw scarce resources away from areas where it was needed most such as tuition fee reductions or real solutions to the crisis of student debt.

The April 2001 Statistics Canada study confirms the Federation's pessimistic analysis of the RESP program. The study reports that, while 79.8 percent of those families with incomes under \$30,000 wanted to save for a child's education, only 18.7 percent were actually able to afford to do so. In families with incomes over \$80,000, 95 percent reported a desire to save for post-secondary education and 62.6 percent actually were saving.

These data clearly show that the RESP program does little to address the plight of those Canadians least likely to attend college and university in the first place. By individualising the cost of education in the form exorbitant tuition fees, federal and provincial governments have exacerbated the inequities in participation rates between low, high and middle-income students. These Statistics Canada data clearly demonstrate that the RESP program is not a solution to this social divide.

e. *Tax Credits as Education Policy.* Canadian Federation of Students, September 2002

www.cfs-fcee.ca

In this fact sheet, the federal government tax credits for post-secondary education are examined and are found to have failed to compensate for increases in tuition fees during the 1990s. Using average Ontario university tuition fees in 1988, 1995 and 2001 as a basis for comparison, researchers found that the gap between federal education tax credits and Ontario university tuition fees increased from \$1,426 in 1988 to almost \$2,900 in 2001, even after adjustments for inflation. In addition, the study reveals that high-income earners were, on average, claiming more through education tax credits than were low- and middle-income earners. The study also finds that the average amount claimed through the federal Student Loan Interest Credit was extremely low and was apparently having little impact on student debt.

- f. *Tax Preferences for Education Saving: Are RESPs effective?* Kevin Milligan, C.D.
Howe Institute Commentary, No. 174 (November 2002)
www.cdhowe.org/english/publications/currentpubs.html

In this study, University of British Columbia economist Kevin Milligan shows that wealthy Canadians are far more likely to benefit from Registered Education Savings Plans (RESPs) and federally funded Canada Education Savings Grants (CESGs) than people from low-income households. In 1999, only 6.3 percent of children from households with incomes under \$30,000 were beneficiaries of RESPs, while in households with incomes of \$80,000 or higher, almost 30 percent of children had RESPs in their name. Based on this finding, Milligan argues that Canada Education Savings Grants amount to a massive federal subsidy to families that are already well equipped to pay for post-secondary education. As Milligan points out, the \$423 million the federal government spent on the CESG in 2002/03 could have provided free tuition to 21 percent of Canadian university students. The report concludes that "... CESGs give scarce public funds to the wrong households ..." and that "[t]he CESG program should be discontinued."

4. General research on economic inequality in Canada

- a. *The Evolution of Wealth Inequality in Canada, 1984-1999*: Statistics Canada,
February 2002
www.statcan.ca/english/research/11F0019MIE/11F0019MIE2002187.pdf

This recent Statistics Canada study shows that wealth inequality in Canada has increased significantly between 1984 and 1999. Some of the study's findings include:

- wealth in Canada has become increasingly concentrated in the hands of the richest 20 percent of families;
- the top ten percent of families held 55.7 percent of Canada's total net worth in 1999; and,
- the top 10 percent of families saw their net worth increase by over 35 percent from 1984 to 1999, while the bottom 20 percent of families saw their net worth decline by 85 percent or more.

This growing inequality is not just relative; many people are actually poorer, after adjustments for inflation, than they were 15 years ago. Growth in wealth inequality has been associated with substantial declines in real average and median wealth for groups such as young couples with children and recent immigrants.

The median wealth of young couples aged 25 to 34 with children was \$30,800—nearly a third less than in the mid-1980s.

- b. *Minimum Wages in Canada: A Statistical Portrait with Policy Implications*.
Ken Battle, Caledon Institute of Social Policy, January 2003

This study provides statistical data and analysis on the minimum wage and minimum wage workers in Canada, and includes provincial comparisons. Statistics show that after adjustments for inflation, the average minimum wage in Canada is lower today than it was in 1976, and that the minimum wage fell well below the poverty line in most Canadian jurisdictions. The study also shows that a disproportionate percentage of young workers, women and students were working for minimum wage in Canada. Around 30 percent of 17-19 year olds and 7 percent of 20-24 year olds worked for minimum wage in 2000. In total, workers aged 15-24 accounted for over 64 percent of all minimum wage workers. In the summer of 2000, 73 percent of young minimum wage workers—295,000 people in total—were full time students planning to return to school in the fall.

- c. *Rags and riches: Wealth inequality in Canada*. Steve Kerstetter, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, December 2002
www.policyalternatives.ca

Recent research and historical statistics are brought together in this study, which charts the growth of poverty and wealth inequality in Canada over the past 20 years. Statistics are broken down by age, family size, province and by numerous other variables. The study finds that much of the recent growth in wealth inequality can be traced to government cuts to social programs and also to changes in federal and provincial tax policies that favour Canada's wealthiest people.

5. International Trade Agreements and Post-Secondary Education

- a. *GATS Impact on Education in Canada*. Gottlieb & Pearson, October 2001.
(Legal Opinion commissioned by the Canadian Federation of Students, the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the British Columbia Teachers Federation)
www.caut.ca/english/issues/trade/gats-opinion.asp

In October 2001, the Canadian Federation of Students, in concert with our partners at the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the British Columbia Teachers Federation, sought a legal opinion from the legal firm of Gottlieb and Pearson regarding the potential impact of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) on education in Canada. Gottlieb and Pearson analyzed the portions of the GATS that Canada has agreed to, as well the meaning and strength of the clause upon which Canada is relying to protect public education. They found that the clause was not only ambiguous but that the Canadian system of post-secondary education may not satisfy the conditions for exclusion. In their analysis, Gottlieb and Pearson conclude that because "private education co-exists with public education" it will be difficult for Canada to argue that education is offered solely under government authority.

In addition, the proliferation of private education providers in Canada makes it even more difficult for Canada to argue that education is not provided on a commercial or competitive basis. Gottlieb and Pearson note that the WTO has consistently interpreted the government authority exclusion in a narrow manner and further conclude that "the GATS meaning of competition is much wider than has been articulated by Industry Canada". In short, Gottlieb and Pearson conclude that the clauses provide little if any grounds to protect public education from the dictates of the GATS.

- b. *Trading It Away: How GATS Threatens UK Higher Education*. Steven Kelk and Jess Worth, People and Planet, United Kingdom, October 2002.
www.peopleandplanet.org/tradejustice/tradingitaway.asp

Trading it Away is a comprehensive analysis of the potential impact that the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) could have on post secondary education. The report was prepared by the British based student campaigning organisation People and Planet. Though the report focuses primarily on how the GATS will affect post-secondary education in the United Kingdom, much of the analysis and research is applicable to Canada and other countries participating in the GATS negotiations. Supported by extensive and detailed research, the authors of the report conclude that the GATS "... threatens the financial viability, quality, ideals and character of UK Higher Education."

6. Economic and Social Benefits of Post-Secondary Education

- a. *Earnings of Canadians: Making a living in the new economy*. Statistics Canada, March 2003.

www12.statcan.ca/english/census01/products/analytic/companion/earn/contents.cfm?

Information collected in the 2001 census reveals that though a university education was associated with higher earnings, young graduates were not benefiting to the same extent as older people with degrees.

Overall, results from the 2001 census show that higher education is associated with higher earnings. More than 60 percent of people in the lowest earnings category did not have more than a high school education in 2000, while more than 60 percent of those in the top category had a university degree.

However, the census also indicates that it is older groups with higher education and more work experience who made the most significant earnings gains over the last decade. As this report states, "a clear generational divide has opened up in the labour market with younger groups on a lower earnings track than older, more experienced groups." The low-income figures for younger university graduates provide a strong counter argument against attempts to justify increased student debt on the basis of "the high future earnings of graduates."

- b. *Job Futures: World of Work*. Applied Research Branch, Human Resources Development Canada, August 2000 (publication updated in 2002)
jobfutures.ca/en/brochure/JobFuture.pdf

In August of 2000 the Department of Human Resources Development Canada released an empirical study outlining the future of the labour market. The study offers conclusive evidence that post-secondary education will continue to be the dividing line between those who flourish in the new economy and those left behind to struggle in underpaid, unfulfilling work. Analysts conclude that by 2004, over 70 percent of all jobs will require post-secondary education and only 5.8 percent will be available to those who do complete high school.

7. Commercialisation of Research

- a. *Dances with the Pharmaceutical Industry* and *Look, No Strings: Publishing industry funded research*. Canadian Medical Association Journal September 18, 2001; 165 (6) and Canadian Medical Association Journal February 19, 2002; 166 (4) respectively.

In September 2001 and February 2002, the Canadian Medical Association Journal published two studies critical of industry sponsored research. The first article, *Dances with the Pharmaceutical Industry*, tracks the disturbing link between positive results and industry sponsorship. The second study, *Look, No Strings*, focuses on the relationship between medical research and the pharmaceutical industry. The article also reviews the case of Dr. Nancy Olivieri and her hostile treatment by the Hospital for Sick Children and the University of Toronto. The article reviews the sordid roles played by pharmaceutical giant Apotex and then University of Toronto President Rob Pritchard who was at the time lobbying for Apotex.

