

be entitled is \$8,000 and he retires at the age of 50 with 25 years of service. The immediate annuity granted would be \$6,000.

Case No. 4 is a situation envisaging a public servant who has reached the age of 55 years, who has had actual service of more than 10 years, and is then dismissed. Upon dismissal he or she would be entitled to an immediate annuity, the amount of which would be the amount of the deferred annuity to which he or she would be entitled, less a certain amount determined by the formula prescribed in the bill.

Let us assume the deferred annuity in this case is \$4,000 and the public servant is dismissed at age 55 after 11 years of service. The immediate annuity to which he or she would be entitled would be \$3,000. However, there is provision in the bill whereby on dismissal the Treasury Board may permit the immediate annuity to be the same amount as the deferred annuity. In this case, instead of receiving \$3,000 such person would receive \$4,000 annually as a pension.

Case No. 5 is a situation where a public servant has attained the age of 50 years or more and has served less than 20 years. Retirement is with ministerial consent. The annuity payable at 50 years is the amount of the deferred annuity to which he or she would be entitled less the formula set out in the bill. Let me take a practical example, and assume that the public servant has served 15 years, has reached the age of 50, and is entitled to a deferred annuity of \$4,000. The immediate annuity in this case would be \$2,000.

Case No. 6 enables a public servant to retire at any time and to receive a return of the contributions he has made under the Public Service Superannuation Act. If that person seeks a return of contributions, is 45 years of age or more, and has at least 10 years of public service, he may do so. However, there is no return of contributions made by the public servant after September 30, 1967 because of a complicated set of circumstances which arose under the Pension Benefits Standards Act and locked in benefits, all of which were the result of legislation passed in Ontario, Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan affecting pension rights of public servants. This is obviously a problem for the committee. The situation prevailing under the Pension Benefits Standards Act is an equitable situation which public servants, both federal and provincial, have accepted.

Case No. 7 covers a situation envisaged in the event of a retirement of a deputy minister who has served at least 10 years as a deputy minister. Should he retire after 10 years or more of service he may continue to pay into the Public Service Superannuation Fund until he is 60 years of age, but he must pay at double the rate of contribution he would have paid when in the service. While in the service, like all other public servants, he pays 7 per cent. After retirement he will pay 14 per cent.

Part VIII deals with salaries of ministers. It is proposed that ministers of state presiding over a ministry of state shall be paid, in accordance with the Salaries Act, the

same as a minister with portfolio, namely \$15,000. Other ministers of state who act as assistants to ministers with portfolios or in conjunction with ministers with portfolios will be paid at the same rate as a minister without portfolio, namely \$7,500 a year.

Schedule B of the bill provides, because it is not provided elsewhere in the bill, that the Postmaster General of Canada, when separately appointed under the Great Seal of Canada, shall receive the salary of a minister with portfolio, namely \$15,000.

I have here a note about the salary of the Leader of the Government in the Senate, but I do not think that I need refer to it. Whatever he receives, he is worth it, and perhaps a good deal more. I wish they had thought about raising it when I was leader, but they did not.

I need not detain the Senate very long on the transitional provisions.

Clause 29 in Part IX of the bill provides that at the beginning of its operation the Department of Environment will embrace only elements of the existing sections of the Public Service which are transferred to it. The appropriations for those sections of the Public Service transferred to the new department for the current fiscal year shall be applicable to those sections of the new department to which those people are assigned. For example, the appropriation for the Fisheries Research Board for the present fiscal year shall apply after the board is transferred from the Department of Fisheries and Forestry to the Department of the Environment. The same applies to other statutes set out in Schedule A of the bill.

Clause 30 is a complicated legal type of clause that need not bother the Senate very much. It simply provides that the name of the Department of the Environment or the Minister or Deputy Minister of the Environment, used in acts, orders, contracts, leases or licences or other legal documents shall be substituted for the department, minister or deputy, under any other act, contract, lease or licence, as shown in Schedule A of the bill. For example, in certain clauses of the statutes which are set out in the schedules of the bill, for the Minister of Fisheries and Forestry, you will now read the Minister of the Environment; for the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, the Minister of the Environment, or Deputy Minister of the Environment.

It is also provided in clause 31 that provision be made for co-ordinating this bill, which is obviously complicated, with the revised Statutes of Canada, 1970. Those statutes, as honourable senators know, have been distributed, and although not yet proclaimed will be very shortly.

For some reason or other, two sections of my notes became misplaced. They deal with two other parts of the bill. Part V of the bill deals with parliamentary secretaries. At the present time there are no more than 16, and it is proposed that there shall be no more in the future than the number of ministers with portfolio in the cabinet. There are now 27 such ministers, so the increase in the