

KEY OBLIGATIONS OF SENATORS UNDER THE CONFLICT OF INTEREST CODE

- Senators may not act in any way to further their **private interests**, or those of their family members, or to improperly further another person's or entity's private interests when performing parliamentary duties and functions (section 8).
- Senators may not use their position to **influence** a decision of another person in order to further their own private interests, or those of their family members, or to improperly further another person's or entity's private interests (section 9).
- Senators may not use **information** that is generally not available to the public to further their own private interests, or those of their family members, or to improperly further another person's or entity's private interests (section 10).
- Senators are expected to make a **declaration**, orally or in writing, when they, or their family members, have a private interest that might be affected by a matter that is before the **Senate** or a **committee** of the Senate in which they are members (subsection 12(1)). Senators **may not participate** in debate on that matter, **nor** are they **permitted to vote**, though they may abstain (subsections 13(1) and (2) and section 14). In the case of committees, Senators must also withdraw from the proceedings (subsection 13(2)).
- Senators may not accept, nor may a family member accept, any **gift** or other **benefit** that could reasonably be considered to relate to their position, except as permitted under the Code. Gifts, benefits and sponsored travel that are acceptable under the Code must be declared to the Senate Ethics Officer if they exceed \$500.00 in value (sections 17 and 18) and these must be publicly declared pursuant to paragraph 31(1)(i).
- Senators may not be parties to, or have interests in corporations or partnerships that are parties to, **contracts with the Government of Canada** under which they receive a benefit, unless specifically authorized by the Senate Ethics Officer (sections 20-26).
- Senators are expected to **disclose** their private interests to the Senate Ethics Officer on an annual basis and those interests required to be publicly disclosed under the Code are then placed on the public record (sections 27-34).
- Senators must report to the Senate Ethics Officer any **material change** to the information in their confidential disclosure statements, within the prescribed time (subsection 28(4)).
- Senators must cooperate with the Senate Ethics Officer with respect to any **inquiry** (subsection 44(12)).