

ANNUAL BRIEF

FOR PRESENTATION

TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

**THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JEAN CHRÉTIEN
PRIME MINISTER**

2001

BY

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA

CATHARINE LAIDLAW-SLY, PRESIDENT

OCTOBER, 2001

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The National Council of Women of Canada

Annual Brief to the Government of Canada

2001

Preamble

The National Council of Women of Canada (NCWC) is pleased to present its new and updated policy positions in the form of their Brief to the Prime Minister and the Government of Canada.

Founded in 1893, the National Council of Women of Canada is a non-profit organization of women representing a large number of citizens of diverse occupation, language, origin and culture, reflecting a cross section of public opinion. NCWC is composed of 18 Local Councils, 5 Provincial Councils, 2 Study Groups and 28 Nationally Organized Societies.

NCWC policy is formulated by means of Local Council initiative or through the work of NCWC Conveners. Policy additions and changes are proposed, circulated and voted on by the general membership. Council members may speak only on existing policy when contacting the government, the media and the public. This Brief, comprising new policies, updates and reiterations of existing policies, is therefore the united voice of the federated membership of the National Council of Women of Canada.

NCWC is a federate of the International Council of Women (ICW), an international non-governmental organization holding consultative status (Category 1) with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). Founded in 1888, the International Council is composed of National Councils in 74 countries, bringing together women of all nations, races, creeds and cultural traditions.

Since 1997, NCWC has also been recognized as a non-governmental organization holding consultative status (General) with ECOSOC, which enables NCWC to bring a specifically Canadian perspective to the work of the United Nations Commission for the Status of Women.

On October 19, 2001, the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States notified NCWC that its participation as an Observer Non-Governmental Organization was approved.

NCWC 2001 RESOLUTION #1

QUALITY END-OF-LIFE CARE: THE RIGHT OF EVERY CANADIAN

RESOLVED# 1 that the National Council of Women of Canada adopt as its policy the right of every Canadian to Quality End-of-Life Care as spelled out in the report of the Senate sub-committee entitled "Quality End-of-Life Care: The Right of Every Canadian", and be it further

RESOLVED #2 that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to recognize the right of every Canadian to Quality End-of-Life Care by passing legislation in the spirit of the Medical Decisions Facilitation Act (Senate Bill S-2, 2000) to:

- a) establish national guidelines and promote education and training in the control of pain, end- of-life medical treatment and palliative care, and
- b) clarify the circumstances in which the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment is legally acceptable; and
- c) protect health care providers from criminal liability when they act in accordance with their patients' wishes; and
- d) amend the Criminal Code accordingly.

RATIONALE:

- End-of-life care decisions are being made in a legislative vacuum:
- The practice of treatment to alleviate pain in accordance with generally accepted principles is currently legal:
- There is confusion among health care providers and the general public concerning circumstances under which it is legally acceptable to either withhold or withdraw life-sustaining treatment:
- The Canadian Medical Association has advocated clarification of the Criminal Code since 1992 to ensure that health care providers are protected from criminal liability when they act in accordance with a patient's wish; this was also the intent of the 2000 Senate draft bill entitled *Medical Decisions Facilitation Act*;
- Clarification of this issue would greatly reduce the mental stress which both paid and unpaid caregivers experience in caring for patients who are terminally ill and in great pain.

NCWC 2001 RESOLUTION #2

ROYALTIES TO CANADIAN ARTISTS ON THE SECOND SALE OF VISUAL ART

RESOLVED #1 that the National Council of Women of Canada adopt as its policy that royalties be paid to visual artists who are Canadian citizens for the second sale of Canadian art and, be it further

RESOLVED #2 that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to create and pass legislation which gives Canadian Visual Artists the right to have fair and equitable royalties paid on the second sale of their art, pursuant to a formula (to be decided on with due consideration given to the royalties paid in other countries).

RATIONALE:

- In many countries, second sales of Visual Art provide a royalty income to the artists, which enables them to be equitably reimbursed as they become better known and their work therefore more valuable;
- In Canada, artists (and their heirs) producing Visual Art are not able to profit from subsequent sale of their works although creative artists working and creating with other means of expression do enjoy the right to collect royalties;
- It is important to enable Canadian artists to make a living in Canada so that their work will always form and be recognized as a part of Canada's cultural heritage.

NCWC 2001 RESOLUTION #3

REASSERT THE POWERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

RESOLVED that the National Council of Women of Canada adopt as its policy the reassertion of the statutory powers of the Federal Government vis a vis the provinces and as provided in the Constitution; and be it further

RESOLVED that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to reassert its power vis a vis the provinces and territories to carry out its mandate and responsibility to protect and promote the well-being of all the people of Canada and their equitable access to services, and to assert, the greatest extent possible, its ability to keep the Trans-national Corporations (TNCs) from controlling or interfering with the Federal Government's decision-making and obligation to:

- a) promote and maintain high standards of public healthcare, education, social services and housing; and
- b) maintain a fair and just immigration service; and
- c) enact legislation to protect the environment; and
- d) maintain control of Canada's Natural Resources; and
- e) protect and maintain control of Canada's fresh water; and
- f) maintain a balanced agricultural trade policy that recognizes the needs of rural communities across Canada; and
- g) ensure all such laws are monitored and enforced through Parliament.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC considers that the Federal Government's constitutional commitment to "peace, order and good government" implies responsibility for the well-being of all Canadians;
- NCWC members have become increasingly concerned that the effect of the implementation of the Social Union Agreement (February 1999) recognizing the shared jurisdiction and the necessity to transfer the needed funds for implementation of social programmes has resulted in a diminished leadership role for the Federal Government;
- NCWC continues its concern that immigration policies and regulations should be fair and just in their application; (see Resolution # 6, 2001)

- NCWC members have also become concerned that some of the clauses in the various Free Trade agreements entered into by the Federal Government have prevented the Canadian Government from being able to act to protect Canada's environment and population;
- In particular, NCWC members are extremely concerned that their government may lose control of the conditions of work in extractive industries, and the protection of the environment when Natural resources are being developed; (see Policy Update #3, 2001)
- NCWC members have, ever since the signing of the Free Trade Agreement, repeatedly urged the Canadian Government to protect Canada's fresh water resources from commercial exploitation, especially from bulk exports;
- This resolution reflects public concern that the elected representatives of the Canadian people are increasingly unable to meet the full responsibility that the public considers they have under the Canadian Constitution to the people. It also reflects the growing public concern about the tendency to withhold information on the process and progress of the various treaties and agreements that have been, or are being negotiated. The fear is that the end result envisioned by the negotiators does not necessarily reflect what the people want, or consider as their rights.

Note: It is helpful when non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as NCWC are able to take part in Consultations with other stakeholders and government representatives during prolonged negotiations such as the Free Trade Agreement of the Americas. However, the capacity of NGOs to inform and consult their members is always constrained by the fact that most of their work relies on Volunteer workers using their own resources. In spite of this problem, NCWC appreciates the fact that there has been an increased effort to hold effective and meaningful briefings and consultations.

NCWC 2001 RESOLUTION #4

DECRIMINALIZATION OF THE NON- MEDICINAL USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

RESOLVED #1 That the National Council of Women of Canada adopt as its policy:
a) the decriminalization of the non-medicinal use of illegal drugs (except where children are involved); and
b) the treatment of addiction to drugs as health and social issues; and be it further

RESOLVED #2 That the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to:

- a. examine decriminalized drug control programs that have been shown to work in other countries,
- b. set up a non-criminal regulatory system for dealing with non-medicinal use of drugs as an alternative to control by criminal law; and
- c. treat drug use and addiction as health and social issues, rather than as criminal justice issues; and
- d. provide the necessary funding for education, addiction prevention and treatment, including measures to address the social and economic conditions that lead to harmful forms of drug use.

RATIONALE:

- Policies of prohibition for drug use (just as with alcohol consumption in the past) have not succeeded in eliminating the illegal trade in drugs or the growing profits “earned” by organized crime;
- The involvement of organized crime in the illegal drug trade contributes to violence in Canadian society, and therefore increases the costs incurred by the taxpayer for police work, the prosecution of the drug dealers in the criminal courts and the long-term costs of subsequent incarceration;
- Terrorist groups use the profits made through trade in illegal drugs to finance their activities;
- Criminalization endangers the health of drug dependant people who can never be assured that each dose they take is controlled for potency;
- Canada already accepts the principle that addiction to drugs such as alcohol or nicotine is to be treated as a health and social issue.

NCWC 2001 RESOLUTION #5

PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

- RESOLVED #1** That the National Council of Women of Canada
- a) adopt as its policy on Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, the principles and purposes set out in the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW-1979), The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of Prostitution of Others (1949); and
 - b) reiterate NCWC policy (1983) that prostitutes should not be criminalized for soliciting except adults soliciting from minors; and be it further

- RESOLVED #2** that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to:
- a) repeal the pertinent section of the Criminal Code of Canada; and
 - b) strengthen and enforce the provisions of the Criminal Code dealing with all those persons trafficking in women and children, and also living off the avails of prostitution; and
 - c) address the multiple effects of sexual abuse, violence, racism and the problems of poverty (e.g. homelessness and lack of education) that contribute to driving women and children into prostitution, with emphasis on establishing, in cooperation with the provincial governments, comprehensive child care programmes to prevent desperate young persons from seeking to support themselves through prostitution; and
 - d) until Section 213 of the Criminal Code is repealed, ensure that comprehensive transitional programmes and supports are available and accessible to all women and children charged under this section and to all those willing to participate in such programmes across Canada; and
 - e) ensure that there is adequate funding for rehabilitation and education programmes, arranged in cooperation with the provinces, for all women and children seeking to leave prostitution with protection from their exploiters.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC is aware that child prostitution is illegal while adult prostitution is not;
- NCWC is concerned that while solicitation by either an adult male or a female for the purposes of prostitution is a criminal offence yet there is no direction that acknowledges that it is the customers (male) who provide the market for these sorts of personal sexual services;
- The increase world-wide in prostitution and trafficking to provide women and children who can be exploited in this the so-called oldest profession is driven by the desperate poverty of those who are trafficked and the huge profits to be made by the criminal organizations involved in the trafficking;
- It is a matter of concern that the illegal traffic in women and children (smuggled into Canada) and the equally illegal trade in illegal drugs are controlled by well-organized criminal corporations such as the Mafia or Biker Gangs are often supplied by illegal drug-producing organizations;
- The women and children are being smuggled into Canada by criminal organizations are not legally landed immigrants, lack documents and can therefore be held in virtual slavery by these criminal elements;
- There has been a failure by social service agencies and the criminal justice system as it interacts with street youth to recognize that physical and sexual abuse in the home is a major contributing factor to the number of young people living on the street and supporting themselves through prostitution;
- Transitional programmes for those seeking to rehabilitate themselves are not universally available and do not address the fact that many victims of the damaging effects experienced by those prostituting themselves varies from person to person and that rehabilitation can take a long time;
- NCWC members are concerned that Canada has signed a number of United Nations Treaties dealing with many of the adverse aspects of Trafficking and Prostitution but has not produced a comprehensive Canadian programme in cooperation with the provinces and territories to address all aspects of this abuse of women and children.

NCWC 2001 RESOLUTION # 6

STRENGTHENING AND ENFORCING CANADA'S IMMIGRATION POLICIES, INCLUDING GENDER SENSITIVITY

RESOLVED #1 That the National Council of Women of Canada adopts as its policy the strengthening and enforcing of Canada's Immigration Policies by the promotion of equal treatment of women and men as in Articles 64 and 64.2 of the 1990 UN Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants and Minorities; and be it further

RESOLVED #2 That the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to further strengthen and enforce its Immigration Policy by:

- a) ensuring targets for all types of immigration are reached; and
- b) ensuring, within any target group, that the number of women and children admitted as refugees and immigrants is proportional to their number in that target group; and
- c) encouraging adequate funding of the necessary settlement services for immigrants and refugees through the provinces and territories; and
- d) raising the gender-sensitive guidelines to the status of legislation and regulation; and
- e) giving special treatment to refugee women to ensure equality, their safety and the prevention of sexual abuse and exploitation in accordance with paras. 136 and 147 of the UN's 1995 Beijing Platform for Action for Women to which Canada is a signatory; and
- f) instituting better training for refugee hearing boards including race and gender sensitivity and awareness of events in other countries around the world.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC members are concerned that although gender-sensitive guidelines are set out in Canada's Immigration Policies, they are not set out in law or in regulations so that performance can be systematically monitored;
- NCWC is concerned that women and children experience problems because abuses often occur "behind closed doors" and they do not know how to escape from their abusers. The Immigration and Refugee system fails to aid these women and children;
- NCWC notes with concern that the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (introduced in February, 2001) fails to address the issue of gender equity as promised.

NCWC 2001 RESOLUTION # 7

UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSION FOR REFUGEES (UNHCR)

RESOLVED #1 that the National Council of Women of Canada adopt as policy the principle that Canada should financially support the work of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR); and

RESOLVED #2 that the National Council of Women of Canada adopt as its policy that such contribution should not be limited by being earmarked for particular areas of the world, thereby limiting the flexibility UNHCR needs to allocate assistance efficiently and where the need is greatest.

RESOLVED #3 that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to:

- a) increase substantially its contribution to the United Nations Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) without taking monies from other areas of overseas development; and
- b) cease designating such funds for only specified areas of the world thus limiting the flexibility of the UNHCR.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC is concerned that because 75% of the world's 21 million refugees are women and children, it would be preferable if women and women's organizations could be more actively involved in the administration and distribution of relief funds;
- NCWC believes that there should be an increase in Canada's support for the work of UNHCR which is presently only \$.63 per capita;
- NCWC believes that Canada's financial support for the work of UNHCR could be better used if it were not earmarked for specific countries and areas only.

NCWC 2001 POLICY UPDATE #1

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE IN HEALTH CARE POLICY

Resolved #1 that NCWC confirm its policy of support for the Federal role in health care policy and support for the Canada Health Act in providing equitable and adequately funded health care services for all Canadians, and be it further

Resolved #2 that NCWC urge the Government of Canada to:

- a) retain its responsibility for protecting the health of Canadians, including setting standards of health care delivery as outlined in the Canada Health Act; and
- b) continue to work with the provinces and territories in the development of an accountable, financially sustainable health care system which meets the needs of all Canadians; and
- c) evaluate with the provinces how well different methods of health care delivery support the five principles of the Canada Health Act, including study of systems in other countries, such as France; and be it further

Resolved #3 that NCWC urge its Provincial Councils, and Local Councils in Provinces where there is no Provincial Council, to urge their governments to accept the federal government role in the health field and work with that government in the development of the Canadian health care system.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC has repeatedly expressed strong support for the five original principles in the Canada Health Act (1984) and its conviction that the government has the responsibility to ensure that these standards are met everywhere in Canada;
- There is real apprehension that the increasing number of private, for-profit health services are creating, or at least supporting the existing inequities in access to care across Canada;
- The role of the federal government in protecting Canadians' health involves a multiplicity of agencies and factors such as ensuring safe food standards, environmental safeguards, licensing of pharmaceuticals, and the promotion of healthy life styles, which necessitates close and continuing evaluation with the provinces to ensure an accountable and financially sustainable health care system.

NCWC 2001 POLICY UPDATE #2

TRUCKING STANDARDS AND HIGHWAY SAFETY

RESOLVED #1: that The National Council of Women of Canada adopt as its policy that there should be a safe “standard of work and rest hours” regulation and policy for truckers across Canada, and be it further

RESOLVED #2 that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to:

- a) implement a safer “standard of work and rest hours” regulation and policy for truckers, such as those in Europe and the USA
- b) hold public consultations on this issue, and be it further

RESOLVED #3. that the National Council of Women of Canada reiterate its policy 96.8 urging the Provincial Councils of Women and Local Councils where appropriate to urge their respective governments to:

- a) set and enforce a limitation on the size and length of trucks;
- b) enforce safety standards: for trucks by compulsory inspection and for drivers by ensuring adherence to strengthened national standards of work and rest hours policy;
- c) ensure that licensing and taxing of trucks are appropriate to their use of highways and roads and that those monies are used to partially defray the costs of maintenance of roads and highways and,
- d) ensure that trucking companies adhere to safety standards for trucks and drivers.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC first asked for action on the growing peril posed by tired, untrained or irresponsible truck drivers as well as the size, and condition of the trucks themselves in 1996 (96.8 Trucking Standards and Highway Safety)
- Since then, the deregulation of the trucking industry, the increase in the use of “just in time” delivery services, and the increase in the number of trucks on Canada’s highways have made the problems more pressing than ever;
- The proposal from Transport Canada (against the recommendations of its own expert panel) to allow a new regulatory policy that would increase the allowed work hours above those in effect in the USA and Europe alarms NCWC because tired drivers are dangerous drivers.

NCWC 2001 POLICY UPDATE #3

WATER AND MULTILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENTS

- RESOLVED** that the National Council of Women of Canada confirm as principle and policy:
- a. that protection of the long-term supply of water as a national/provincial resource is essential to the health and well-being of all Canadians; and
 - b. that bulk water is not a commodity; and
 - c. that there must be prohibition of the export of bulk water by pipeline, tanker, bulk carrier or pipeline and of surface or groundwater by watercourse diversion; and
 - d. that Canada must sign only those agreements that guarantee Canadian ownership and control of vital natural resources - Policy 98.6 Resolved 2c; and
 - e. that all provinces should be urged to confirm the above and not to act unilaterally; and be it further

- RESOLVED** that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to:
- a. protect the long-term supply of water for domestic, agricultural, commercial, industrial, etc. uses; and
 - b. prohibit the export of bulk water by pipeline, tanker, bulk carrier or by inter-basin transfer; and
 - c. assert sovereignty over Canadian water resources, and ensure that multilateral trade agreements guarantee compliance with Canadian ownership and control over the delivery of vital natural resources such as water; and
 - d. work with the provinces to ensure the prohibition of water exports in order to avoid repercussions under NAFTA or any other trade agreement; and be it further

- RESOLVED** that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Provincial and Local Councils where appropriate to urge their respective governments to:
- a. sign and abide by the Accord for the Prohibition of Bulk Water Removal from Drainage Basins; and
 - b. prohibit the export of bulk water, surface or groundwater from any source by any means whatever.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC has summed up its developing body of policy on the whole issue of responsible handling of Canada's fresh water resources; this reflects the growing public perception that international treaties currently under development and negotiation are considering allowing bulk exports of this resource which is necessary for life itself.

NCWC 2001 POLICY UPDATE #4

REITERATION AND UPDATE OF EXISTING POLICY; EQUAL BENEFITS FOR PART-TIME WORK

RESOLVED that the National Council of Women of Canada adopt as its policy :

- a. the principle of full protection, rights and benefits to all types of part-time workers; and
- b. the principle of women's economic equality as set out in the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and be it further

RESOLVED that the National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to:

- a. define and regulate, in legislation and regulation, the various types of work, including, but not necessarily limited to: full-time, part-time, temporary and contract work; and
- b. amend the regulations of the Canada Labour Code and all other relevant legislation and regulations so that all types of part-time workers receive the same protection, rights and benefits (on a pro rated basis) as those guaranteed to full-time workers; and
- c. honour the 1985 commitment to abide by and implement economic equality for women, renewed at the Conference of First Ministers, 1989 based on the principles of the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Violence against Women, and be it further

RESOLVED that the National Council of Women of Canada urge Provincial and Local Councils where appropriate to urge their respective governments to:

- a. define and regulate, in legislation and regulation, the various types of work, including, but not necessarily limited to: full-time, part-time, temporary and contract work; and
- b. amend their provincial labour standards legislation and regulations to ensure that all types of part-time workers receive the same protection, rights and benefits (on a pro-rated basis) as those guaranteed to full-time workers.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC is concerned that the changes in employment patterns that are the result of Structural Adjustments (driven by attempts to hasten Globalization) are producing a new employment ghetto, part-time and non-standard employment which is being filled principally by women. These citizens find themselves disadvantaged without the protection of benefits enjoyed by full-time workers.

NCWC 2001 EMERGENCY RESOLUTION #1

STEM CELL RESEARCH GUIDELINES

RESOLVED that the National Council of Women of Canada establish as its policy the need for established guidelines to cover stem cell research, funding for that research, and donor consent ; and be it further

RESOLVED that National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to establish guidelines based on the following principles:

- a) approval under strict guidelines of stem cell research and funding, when the source of the stem cells is human fetal tissue or existing human embryos left over from the process of in vitro fertilization; and
- b) review of the use of this material by local Research Ethics Boards (REBs) and by a national ethics review agency; and
- c) a requirement for informed consent for the donation of fetal tissue or in vitro embryos, the consent to be obtained under conditions where no pressure is involved; and
- d) no commercialization of the process whereby fetal tissue or human embryos are obtained; and
- e) a prohibition of stem cell research which involves the use of stem cells to create human embryos for the purpose of research or combining human stem cells with an animal or any other non-human embryo or animal or any other non-human stem cells with a human embryo.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC members have been concerned for some years about the lack of regulation in the area of genetic and reproductive technology;
- This absence opens the door to research by individuals or companies who may seek to exploit the results of their research for private gain at the expense of the public good;
- Because it appears at this time that stem cells from fetal tissues and early human embryos hold the greatest promise of versatility in use, this immediately raises questions about the need to have guidelines for the ultimate use of these stem cells;
- It is also necessary to have guidelines as to the source of these stem cells.
- NCWC has developed a body of policy on the whole subject of the new Reproductive Technologies (1989) and submitted a Brief to the Royal Commission on Reproductive Technologies

NCWC 2001 EMERGENCY RESOLUTION

A COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA'S CHILDREN.

RESOLVED that the National Council of Women of Canada support the appointment of a Commissioner for Canada's Children; and be it further

RESOLVED that National Council of Women of Canada urge the Government of Canada to appoint an independent and non-partisan Commissioner for Canada's Children, accountable to Canadians through Parliament, with a mandate to:

- a. promote an effective and coherent approach to children in federal government policies and legislation; and
- b. ensure that the federal government lives up to the commitments made to children at the national and international level; and
- c. ensure that children's voices are heard in decisions affecting them made at the federal level.

RATIONALE:

- NCWC members have become concerned that there are policy decisions being made by many different departments of governments in regard to laws and regulations that affect the welfare of children for both long and short-term in a great variety of circumstances;
- The federal government has made commitments to work together with provinces and territories to promote the welfare of children and advance the Children's Agenda;
- There is no independent body to monitor this or Canada's implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- NCWC members are in support of Article 12 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that a child who is capable of forming his/her own views should have the right to express those views in matters affecting the child.

APPENDIX

NATIONALLY ORGANIZED SOCIETIES IN FEDERATION WITH THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF CANADA

Anglican Church of Canada
Canadian Abortion Rights Action League (CARAL)
Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies (CAEFS)
Child Care Advocacy Association of Canada
Canadian Congress for Learning Opportunities (CCLOW)
Canadian Council of Muslim Women (CCMW)
Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Canadian Home Economics Association (CHEA)
DES Action Canada
Federation of Junior Leagues
Federation of Medical Women
Girl Guides of Canada
Hadassah - WIZO
League of Ukrainian Women
Mothers are Women (MAW)
NA'AMAT Canada Inc.
National Association of Women and the Law
National Consultation of United Church Women
National Women's Liberal Commission
Planned Parenthood Federation of Canada
Polish Alliance of Canadian Ladies Circle Group 1-7
Polish Canadian Women's Federation
The Salvation Army
Ukrainian Women's Association of Canada
Ukrainian Women's Organization of Canada
Canadian Victorian Order of Nurses (VON)
YWCA
Women's Missionary Society, W.D. The Presbyterian Church

