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**List of Issues for Canada’s 2020 CEDAW Review**

**Written submissions for the 74th session (21 October– 08 November 2019)**

September 30, 2019

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# Preamble

The Canadian Feminist Alliance for International Action (FAFIA) is a coalition of over sixty women’s organizations in Canada. The alliance was founded after the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. We submit this information to assist your consideration of the State’s upcoming 2020 Review.

# Constitutional, Legislative and Institutional framework

*Canada should be asked to provide detailed information regarding the plans of the Government of Canada, including the resources being provided, to ensure that the up to 450,000 First Nations women and their descendants newly entitled to status by the August 2019 amendments to Bill S-3 can in fact be registered in a timely manner, and receive all the benefits of status, including statutory benefits, rights of belonging, and membership in First Nation Governments. The Government of Canada should also be asked to provide detailed information regarding the Government of Canada's plans to provide reparations, and to "take steps to address residual discrimination within First Nations communities arising from the legal discrimination based on sex in the* Indian Act.*" as required by the United Nations Human Rights Committee's decision in* McIvor v. Canada*, CCPR/C/124/D/2020/2010.*

On August 15, 2019, the Government of Canada brought into force provisions that will eliminate long-standing sex discrimination against First Nations women and their descendants prescribed in the federal *Indian Act*. Since 1876, the *Indian Act* has discriminated against First Nations women and their descendants. It has privileged Indian men[[1]](#endnote-1) and their descendants over Indian women and their descendants. For more than 100 years being entitled to Indian status required being related to a male Indian by blood or marriage. There was a one-parent rule for transmission of status, and the one parent was male. In addition, Indian women who married non-Indian men lost their status, while Indian men who married non-Indian women endowed their Indian status on their wives.

This discrimination has had profoundly harmful effects on First Nations women, their descendants and their communities. The sex discrimination has functioned effectively as a tool of assimilation, defining thousands of First Nations women and their descendants as non-Indian, not entitled to recognition, belonging in their communities, political voice, or the benefits of treaties or inherent rights. This discrimination has been identified by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW Committee) and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) as a root cause of the violence against Indigenous women and girls. On January 11, 2019, the United Nations Human Rights Committee, ruling on the petition of Sharon McIvor, found that the *Indian Act* violates the rights of First Nations women to equal protection of the law and to equal enjoyment of their culture.[[2]](#endnote-2)

In its announcement of August 15, 2019, the Government of Canada estimated that removing the sex discrimination from the *Indian Act* will have the effect of newly entitling approximately 450,000 First Nations women and their descendants to Indian status. There is currently no plan to supplement the resources required to educate women about their new rights nor to implement the increased registrations.

# Access to Justice: Legal Aid

*Canada should explain why women do not have adequate access to civil legal aid to ensure that they enjoy equal protection of the law, and non-discrimination in social and economic matters. The Government of Canada should be asked to explain why it makes direct tied transfers to the provinces and territories for criminal legal aid, which is mainly used by men, but not for civil legal aid, which is mainly used by women. Further, the Government of Canada should provide information on the minimum criteria to access legal aid and whether there are criteria specific to women and mothers who are experiencing domestic violence.*

Civil legal aid continues to be drastically limited in all jurisdictions, constraining access to justice for women, and in particular for women of colour, Indigenous women, refugee women, low-income mothers in family law disputes and disabled women who are poorer. Women's lack of access to legal aid affects their ability to deal with family violence, division of property issues, child custody, and poverty law issues regarding entitlement to housing protections, social assistance and other social security benefits.

This is closely related to Canada’s failure to implement a monitoring mechanism for its international human rights obligations generally, and CEDAW specifically, as we explore below.

## Bias in the Justice System

*Canada should be asked to provide documentation of all judicial decisions in which individual judges or courts have made decisions in sexual assault or domestic violence cases that were subsequently disputed or overturned on the grounds that they discriminated against women, with details of the decisions of oversight bodies for the judiciary, and steps taken to discipline and/or restrain those responsible. Please provide information to the Committee about the training provided to the judiciary, prosecutors, and other relevant justice officials regarding violence against women.*

# National Machinery for the Advancement of Women: A National Gender Equality Plan

*Please ask Canada what steps it intends to take, and when, to remedy its long-standing failure to address the fundamental structural inequality that women live with in Canada by developing a National Gender Equality Plan. Clarify the distinction between state action and the project-funded Gender equality Network (GENC), which is a disparate group of associations mostly inexperienced in public policy, loosely networked with no overarching human rights framework or state mechanism for implementation.*

*The Government of Canada should be asked to explain what steps it has taken to implement a national (Federal-Provincial/Territorial) mechanism to ensure CEDAW is implemented and adhered to in all jurisdictions in Canada.*

In its 2019 Report, the National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls found that Canada has failed to meaningfully implement the international human rights law treaties that it has ratified, including CEDAW. Further, the National Inquiry found that "there is no accessible and reliable mechanism within the Canadian state for Indigenous women girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people to seek recourse and remedies for the violations of their domestic and international human rights and Indigenous rights. The Canadian legal system fails to hold the state and state actors accountable for their failure to meet domestic and international human rights and Indigenous rights obligations.”[[3]](#footnote-1)

*Canada should be asked to respond to this finding, and to outline, in detail, what steps it intends to take to remedy this situation.*

This finding also reveals a more general failure to Canada's legal system to provide accessible and reliable mechanisms for women to seek recourse and remedies for human rights violations. The Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences ("Special Rapporteur") also notes the absence of enforceability of Canada’s obligations under CEDAW. The result is that there is no mechanism to ensure that CEDAW rights are implemented or enjoyed consistently by women in all parts of Canada.[[4]](#footnote-2) Canada has no mechanism for overseeing, evaluating or ensuring domestic implementation of any of its human rights treaty obligations, as noted in Canada's 2018 UPR.[[5]](#footnote-3) This also goes for its obligations under CEDAW. CEDAW has cautioned Canada that “the federal Government is responsible for ensuring the implementation of the Convention and providing leadership to the provincial and territorial governments in that context.”[[6]](#footnote-4)

In 2016, the CEDAW Committee recommended that Canada initiate a “a comprehensive national gender strategy, policy and action plan that addresses the structural factors causing persistent inequalities, including intersecting forms of discrimination... ."[[7]](#footnote-5) No steps have been taken to implement this recommendation. The same structural factors that have impeded women's equality in Canada for decades remain in place: poverty, unequal pay, lack of access to justice, violence, inadequate child care, precarious work, and lack of adequate housing.[[8]](#footnote-6) Indigenous and racialized women, women with disabilities, single mothers, and refugee and immigrant women experience the most harmful effects of structural inequality. There is no strategic plan to dismantle the inequality, co-ordinated among governments, all of whom bear responsibility for and have roles to play in counteracting, women's inequality.

# Participation in Governance: Indigenous Women's Voices Excluded

Indigenous women do not have an established role in the decision-making which concerns them, nor a place at the table with male-led settler governments and male-led Indigenous organizations. Indigenous women are demanding a mechanism to voice their concerns and provide solutions and recommendations for the issues they face. Canadian governments exclude important Indigenous women's groups from their deliberations on issues that directly affect Indigenous women. This raises concerns about serious gaps in policy perspectives and governance roles by Indigenous women in the “nation to nation” dialogue Canada has set out for itself.

# Violence against Women

*Canada should be asked for a detailed account of the steps it intends to take to put the National Action Plan on Violence Against Women in place (as opposed to a federal plan, that only applies to the federal government), with a timetable, and resources allocated for the work, as well as how the Plan will align with and further the objectives of the National Gender Equality Plan. Further, the Government of Canada should be asked to explain what steps it is taking to respond to the recommendations of the Special Rapporteur.*

The most recent data show that in 2017 almost 96,000 people in Canada were victims of intimate partner violence,[[9]](#footnote-7)representing just over a quarter (30%) of all victims of police-reported violent crime. Four out of five victims of all police-reported intimate partner violence were women (79%)—representing over 75,000 female victims.[[10]](#footnote-8) Women make up an even larger share of victims in intimate partner homicides: in 2017, 84% of all victims of intimate partner homicides were women.[[11]](#footnote-9)

The rate of police-reported sexual offences has been increasing,5 especially among young women and girls.[[12]](#footnote-10) In 2017 alone, there were approximately 25,000 police- reported sexual assaults, an increase of 13% from 2016,[[13]](#footnote-11) following the #MeToo movement.[[14]](#footnote-12)

Certain groups such Indigenous women, women with significant mental health concerns, LGBTQI2S people, women with disabilities, and immigrant and refugee women15 are at a much higher risk of violence than others.

Much work has been done since 2014 to address the issue of violence against women. The cornerstone has been the federal government’s Gender Based Violence Strategy.

The 2017 and 2018 federal budgets committed resources ($100 million and $86 million, respectively) for the rollout of the strategy over a five-year period.[[15]](#footnote-13) Much of the funding has been earmarked for internal federal government priorities and initiatives and selected community projects.

In June 2019, the United Nations’ Special Rapporteur on violence against women, Dubravka Šimonović, released her final report following her visit to Canada in April 2018. The rapporteur highlights that there is an urgent need for a more comprehensive and holistic national action plan on violence against women, ensuring that women and girls in all areas of the country have access to comparable levels of services and human rights protection.

In her report Šimonović notes: “federalism should not constitute a barrier to human rights implementation.”[[16]](#footnote-14)

# Violence against Indigenous Women and Girls

*Canada should be asked how it intends to guarantee that Indigenous women are the leaders in the design, implementation and evaluation of a National Action Plan on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women, as mandated by the National Inquiry and as instructed by CEDAW’s Optional Protocol 8 Inquiry.*

On June 3, 2019, the National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Women issued its Final Report.[[17]](#footnote-15) It found that "The significant, persistent and deliberate pattern of systemic racial and gendered human rights and Indigenous rights violations.... - perpetuated historically by the Canadian state, and maintained ...is the cause of the disappearances, murders and violence experienced by Indigenous women and girls and 2SLGBTQQIA people, and is genocide. "[[18]](#footnote-16)

The National Inquiry found that:

The violence the National Inquiry heard amounts to a race-based genocide of Indigenous Peoples, including First Nations, Inuit and Metis, which especially targets women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people.[[19]](#footnote-17) This genocide has been empowered by colonial structures evidenced notably by the *Indian Act*, the Sixties Scoop, residential schools and breaches of human and Indigenous rights, leading directly to the current increased rates of violence, death, and suicide in Indigenous populations.[[20]](#footnote-18)

The National Inquiry has issued 231 Calls for Justice, including an overarching call for a National Action Plan to implement its recommendations. The National Inquiry says, as its first recommendation:

We call upon the federal, provincial, territorial, municipal and Indigenous governments ...to develop and implement a National Action Plan to address violence against Indigenous women, girls, and 2SLGBTQQIA people, as recommended...by other bodies of inquiry and other reports. As part of the National Action Plan, we call upon all governments to ensure that equitable access to basic rights such as employment, housing, education, safety, and health care is recognized as a fundamental means of protecting Indigenous and human rights [...]

Governments in Canada should:

i Table and implement a National Action Plan that is flexible and distinctions-based, and that includes regionally specific plans with devoted funding and timetables for implementation that are rooted in the local cultures and communities of diverse Indigenous identities, with measurable goals and necessary resources dedicated to capacity building, sustainability, and long-term solutions.[[21]](#footnote-19)

In addition, the National Inquiry calls on all governments to "implement all the recommendations of the 2015 CEDAW Inquiry Report and co-operate with the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women on all follow-up procedures."[[22]](#footnote-20)

The National Inquiry's Calls for Justice require profound changes to the extreme social and economic disadvantages of Indigenous women and girls, including:

* A redesign of the child welfare system to address the over-representation of Indigenous children in foster care;
* The ongoing racial discrimination in Canada's justice system from police officers to courts to prisons;
* The high rates of sexualized violence including sexual exploitation and human trafficking;
* The violence associated with resource sector labour camps;
* The forced and coerced sterilization of Indigenous women often associated with the child welfare system;
* The crisis of criminalization and over-incarceration of Indigenous women and girls – the fastest growing prison population in Canada;
* The effects of overt sex discrimination in the *Indian Act* which has excluded First Nations women and children from membership in their communities and access to critical programs and services as well as treaty rights; and
* The purposeful, chronic and racially discriminatory underfunding of human services like access to water, food, housing, and adequate health care and social supports which has created the crisis-level socio-economic conditions of Indigenous women and girls including ill-health, pre-mature deaths and suicides.

Prime Minister Trudeau, when he accepted the report, agreed to a National Action Plan that would implement the National Inquiry's recommendations. However, no detailed response has been provided.

## Violence against Inuit Women

*Canada should explain steps it is taking to provide adequate housing, including shelters, for*

*Inuit women escaping situations of violence in Inuit Nunangat.*

At the rate of 14 times the national average, violence is a leading cause of morbidity and mortality for Inuit women. In Nunavut, women and girls continue to be far more likely to be killed than in any jurisdiction in Canada[[23]](#endnote-3) and the risk of a woman being sexually assaulted is 12 times greater than the provincial/territorial average.[[24]](#endnote-4) These levels of violence severely undermine Inuit women’s physical, emotional and psychological well-being and that of their children.

70% of the 51 Inuit communities across Inuit Nunangat do not have a safe shelter for women. While the provinces and territories are responsible for housing and safe shelters for women, Indigenous Services Canada provides operational funding to shelters on-reserve, and also reimburses costs for off-reserve shelter services used by First Nations peoples ordinarily resident on-reserve. Since Inuit communities are not reserves, shelters serving Inuit women in the Arctic are disallowed from accessing this funding. This specifically excludes Inuit women and girls from developing and accessing shelters in the North.

## Trafficking of Indigenous Women and Girls

Human trafficking, primarily for the purposes of sexual exploitation, of Indigenous women and girls, is a part of the crisis of violence, murders and disappearances. C*anada should be asked to provide information regarding how governments in all jurisdictions will specifically address the failures of social services, policing and justice systems to ensure the safety of Indigenous women and girls, and/or work to prevent their exposure to sexual violence.*

## Sterilization of Indigenous women without their consent

*Canada should be asked to report on steps it has taken to address the sterilization of Indigenous women without their consent and to respond to the recommendations of the UN Committee Against Torture.*

Across Canada and as recently as 2018, Indigenous women reported being forcibly or coercively sterilized. Some women were incorrectly told that the procedure is reversible. Others were separated from their babies until they consented to a tubal ligation.

Forced and coerced sterilizations of Indigenous women are a result of systemic bias and discrimination against Indigenous peoples in the provision of public services in Canada, a pattern well known and acknowledged by government. Measures to prevent births within ethnic or racial groups is explicitly prohibited by the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

In December 2018, the UN Committee on Torture (UNCAT) affirmed that forced and coerced sterilization of women in Canada is a form of torture[[25]](#endnote-5) and called on Canada to “ensure that all allegations of forced or coerced sterilization are impartially investigated, that the persons responsible are held accountable and that adequate redress is provided to the victims.”[[26]](#endnote-6) The report also called on Canada to adopt laws and policies to prevent and criminalize sterilization without consent, and to clearly define “the requirements of free, prior and informed consent with regard to sterilization and by raising awareness among Indigenous women and medical personnel of that requirement”.[[27]](#endnote-7)

The federal government has the jurisdictional authority and the obligation to ensure that the UNCAT’s recommendations are implemented across all provinces and territories as federal coordination and leadership are essential to ensuring a consistent, country-wide approach to addressing this pressing human rights concern.

To date, federal action has been limited, and there has been no marked progress in implementing the UNCAT’s recommendations.

# Women's Economic and Social Rights: Poverty, Housing, Food, and Income Inequality

*Canada should explain the steps it has taken to recognize and protect women's economic and social rights, including the right to housing, the right to food, and the right to work for a living wage.*

Women in Canada continue to experience significant rates of poverty, food insecurity, inadequate housing and homelessness, and job insecurity, including precarious work and inequality in compensation on the basis of sex. Canada's failure to recognize and implement women's fundamental economic and social rights contributes to and perpetuates women's structural inequality. Canada's failure to recognize and implement women's fundamental economic and social rights, and thetreatment by both governments and courts of social and economic rights *as non-justiciable,* contributes to and perpetuates women's structural inequality.

# Women and Climate Change

*FAFIA is seriously concerned about the disproportionate impacts of climate change on women and girls and on the realization of their rights. Consequently, we encourage the CEDAW Committee to question Canada on a gendered perspective on climate change, specifically to provide detail on the steps Canada is taking to meet the Paris Agreement goals and how these steps intersect with and ensure the advancement of women's and girls' rights in Canada.*

# Conclusion: A request for the CEDAW Committee’s ongoing support

Canada has made little progress on implementing the key recommendations in the Committee's 2016 Concluding Observations. Because of this, we request that the Committee remain seized of the matters set out in the 2016 Conclusion Observations and ensure that the 2020 review of Canada's compliance with CEDAW advances the urgency of them.

In addition, we request that the Committee provide expert assistance to Canada, and to Indigenous women and their allies, in ensuring that the National Action Plan to implement the Calls for Justice issued by the National Inquiry is effective, reflective of the seriousness of the crisis of VAW/GBV against Indigenous women, and of the need for transitional justice strategies. We especially urge emphasis on the prioritization of the participation, leadership and decision-making of Indigenous women at all stages of design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation, and oversight of this strategy.

1. Note that we use the term "Indian" in this particular context as this is the legal term in the *Indian Act*; "Indian", however, is an archaic, colonial term that is not socially acceptable and should not be used to identify an Indigenous person. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. See The Poverty and Human Rights Centre, "McIvor v Canada 2019", online: <<https://povertyandhumanrights.org/2019/08/mcivor-v-canada-2019/>>. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls (2019), *Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls*. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
4. Dubravka Šimonović , Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, S I, v., A s. 32, A/HRC/41/42/Add.1[Advance, unedited version], June 3, 2019. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
5. See Canada, Matrice of Recommendations: 128.30. “Continue to engage with civil society groups and demonstrate that challenges presented by relationships between its federal, provincial and territorial governments do not present unnecessary obstacle to ensuring implementation of its international human rights obligations” (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);Source of position: A/HRC/24/11/Add.1 - Para. 7. Available at https://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/UPR/Pages/CAindex.aspx. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
6. CEDAW/C/CAN/CO/8-9 at para 10. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
7. CEDAW 2008 Concluding Observations, at 21(b). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
8. Katherine Scott, “The Best and Worst Places to be a Woman in Canada”, Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives (2019), online: <https://www.policyalternatives.ca/sites/default/files/uploads/publications/National%20Office/2019/03/Best%20and%20Worst%20Places%20to%20Be%20a%20Woman%202019.pdf>. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
9. Intimate partner violence (IPV) includes violent offences that occur between current and former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners and other kinds of intimate partners. Figures are for individuals aged 15 to 89 years. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
10. Intimate partner violence is the most common kind of violence experienced by women. In 2017, 45% of all female victims of violence had been victimized by a current or former partner. Marta Burczycka (2018), “Police-reported intimate partner violence in Canada, 2017,” In Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2017. Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
11. Ibid. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
12. Shana Conroy (2018), Police-reported Violence against Girls and Young Women in Canada, 2017. Juristat, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
13. Cristine Rotenberg (2017), Police-reported Sexual Assaults in Canada, 2009 to 2014: A Statistical Profile. Juristat, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
14. Mary Allen (2018). Police-reported Crime Statistics in Canada, 2017, Juristat, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
15. Status of Women Canada (2018) *Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-Based Violence.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
16. UN Human Rights Council (2019), *Report of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences*. A/HRC/41/42/Add.1, p. 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
17. National Inquiry on Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, *Reclaiming Power and Place*, at: <https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Final_Report_Vol_1a.pdf>/; See also the Executive Summary, including the 231 Calls for Justice, at[: https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Executive\_Summary.pdf](file:///C:\Downloads\%20https\www.mmiwg-ffada.ca\wp-content\uploads\2019\06\Executive_Summary.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
18. Ibid, at p. 60. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
19. The National Inquiry issued a separate report on its finding of genocide, A Legal Analysis of Genocide, online at[: https://www.mmiwg-ffada.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Supplementary-Report\_Genocide.pdf](file:///C:\Downloads\%20https\www.mmiwg-ffada.ca\wp-content\uploads\2019\06\Supplementary-Report_Genocide.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
20. Supra 15 at p. 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
21. Ibid. Executive Summary at p. 62 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
22. Ibid. Executive Summary, Calls for Justice 1.2 (iii) at p. 63. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
23. Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability. (2018). [*Understanding gender-related killings of women and girls in Canada 2018*](https://femicideincanada.ca/callitfemicide.pdf). [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
24. Adam Cotter and Pascale Beaupré (2014), “[Police-reported sexual offences against children and youth in Canada, 2012](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2014001/article/14008-eng.pdf?st=__HandzC),” *Juristat,* Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-X; Cecilia Benoit, *et.al*. (2015), [*Issue brief: Sexual violence against women in Canada*](https://cfc-swc.gc.ca/svawc-vcsfc/issue-brief-en.pdf)*.* Issue Brief was commissioned by the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Senior Officials for the Status of Women Canada. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
25. Amnesty International, “Sterilizing Indigenous Women without Consent is Torture, says UN Committee,” 7 December 2018, [www.amnesty.ca/news/sterilizing-indigenous-women-without-consent-torture-says-un-committee](http://www.amnesty.ca/news/sterilizing-indigenous-women-without-consent-torture-says-un-committee). [↑](#endnote-ref-5)
26. UN Committee against Torture, “Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Canada,” CAT/C/CAN/CO/7, 21 December 2018, <http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsglSZMQd1BoEakgym8DLljp%2ftVZwAcP32UhceoEv6s9EFDnHa%2ffIXxFR9KNVY4qkr3X7%2faP5eVqCmw6nDLJyD3dA5iGzIWJ0XfsLEbi0yIvz>. [↑](#endnote-ref-6)
27. UN Committee against Torture, “Concluding observations on the seventh periodic report of Canada,” CAT/C/CAN/CO/7, 21 December 2018, <http://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=6QkG1d%2fPPRiCAqhKb7yhsglSZMQd1BoEakgym8DLljp%2ftVZwAcP32UhceoEv6s9EFDnHa%2ffIXxFR9KNVY4qkr3X7%2faP5eVqCmw6nDLJyD3dA5iGzIWJ0XfsLEbi0yIvz>. [↑](#endnote-ref-7)