

The Right Honourable Stephen Harper
Prime Minister of Canada
80 Wellington Street
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0A2

10 December 2014

Dear Prime Minister,

We are a range of organizations across Canada from many different backgrounds, including faith groups, human rights organizations, legal groups, women's equality organizations, ethno-cultural groups, trade unions and many more. We are writing this Open Letter to you today – International Human Rights Day as well as the 30th anniversary of the adoption of the *UN Convention against Torture and other forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment* – to urge that Canada take a long overdue step in addressing the continuing grim and harrowing crisis of torture around the world.

In December 2002, the United Nations adopted an important treaty focused on preventing torture, the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture. Twelve years later, Canada has not yet ratified the Optional Protocol, despite having made promises to the UN Human Rights Council in 2006 and 2009 to consider doing so. We are calling on you to commit to take that step without any further delay. It is time for Canada to ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture.

We are writing to you directly Prime Minister Harper because this involves a number of different government departments, including Foreign Affairs, Public Safety, Heritage and Justice. As such, your leadership is required. We are also writing to you directly because progress towards Canadian ratification has been stalled for a number of years. Again your leadership is required.

The Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture establishes national and international systems for inspecting detention centres, all with an eye to identifying and exposing the conditions that permit and encourage torture to take place. It seeks to pierce the shroud of secrecy that allows torture to continue at such alarming rates around the world. Amnesty International has documented torture in 141 countries in the last five years.

Seventy-six countries have ratified and thus legally bound themselves to the Optional Protocol since it was adopted by the UN in December 2002. Another 19 have taken the symbolic but important first step of signing the Optional Protocol, for a total of 95 states. The list includes many of Canada's closest allies. Six states have ratified in 2014, including two just last month.

Once Canada becomes a party to the Optional Protocol we will be able to credibly and forcefully press other countries to follow suit – countries where torture is rampant and where there are inadequate or nonexistent laws and institutions for preventing torture and monitoring detention facilities. The international community urgently needs Canada to be party to the Optional Protocol to assist in the vital effort of more universally realizing its great promise of torture prevention. Canada cannot play that role from the sidelines.

Ratification of the Optional Protocol will also strengthen oversight of detention centres in Canada in a manner that brings consistency across the country, ensuring greater coherence between detention centres that are operated by the federal government and those that are operated by provincial and territorial governments. It will also bring scrutiny to detention centres that are currently not subject to independent oversight, such as immigration detention centres operated by the Canadian Border Services Agency. Torture and ill-treatment are not rampant in Canadian detention centres and there are some complaint processes already in place. Nevertheless, the improved oversight provided through the Optional Protocol will further strengthen efforts to guard against abuses that do occur.

We are writing to you with this urgent plea today, in particular because International Human Rights Day is a day that marks important advances in the development of international human rights laws. It was on this day in 1948 that the UN adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, launching the international human rights system. Also on this day thirty years ago on 10 December 1984, the UN adopted the ground-breaking *UN Convention against Torture and other forms of Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. Canada was a strong champion of and played a key role in the adoption of the Convention against Torture.

Three decades later 156 countries have ratified the Convention and bound themselves to its comprehensive framework governing the absolute and unequivocal prohibition against torture. Another ten states have taken the first step of signing the Convention. But despite having support from 166 governments, torture continues to be widespread around the world. That is why it is of such urgent importance for the Convention's Optional Protocol, with its focus on torture prevention, to gain wider international support. We are looking to Canada to play a lead role in that effort.

Canada needs to ratify the Optional Protocol for the fundamentally important reason that preventing torture anywhere and everywhere, globally, is of concern to Canadians. As the multicultural diversity of Canada continues to grow it is a particularly serious preoccupation for the increasing number of Canadians who worry about the safety of family and friends who live in other countries where the risk of torture and ill-treatment is very high.

Canada needs to ratify the Optional Protocol as well because in an increasingly inter-connected world, more and more Canadians have experienced or have been at serious risk of being tortured in a growing list of countries – countries without the oversight and monitoring that would help prevent torture in the first place. That list includes China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Syria, none of which have yet signed or ratified the Optional Protocol. Canadian ratification would strengthen our ability to press those countries to ratify and open their detention centres to increased scrutiny. That would help to prevent torture and to keep Canadians safe.

Prime Minister, when your government stood for election to the UN Human Rights Council in 2006 you pledged to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol if elected. Canada was elected and served a three year term but did not ratify. When Canada's human rights record was reviewed for the first time under the UN Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review process in 2009 your government again

promised to consider ratifying the Optional Protocol, in response from recommendations to do so from many other governments. Again that did not happen.

We were disappointed, therefore, that when Canada was reviewed for the second time under the Universal Periodic Review, in 2013, the government simply stated that there are no plans to ratify at this time, despite the fact that this was one of the most frequently repeated recommendations directed at Canada, often from close allies.

Prime Minister, your officials have done the work to lay the ground for Canada to ratify. They have identified changes that might be needed to Canadian law, policy or practice. None are daunting; all are feasible. It is time to engage provincial and territorial governments in a discussion and bring them on board so that ratification can go ahead expeditiously. It is about leadership. It is about political will. And as the world marks the 30th anniversary of the Convention against Torture against a tragic and disappointing backdrop of a continuing worldwide torture crisis; it is about stepping up and getting it done.

We look forward to news that Canada has ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture before the 31st anniversary of the Convention comes around on 10 December 2015. We urge you to commit to that goal.

Sincerely,

Alex Neve
Secretary General
Amnesty International Canada (English branch)

Leilani Farha
Executive Director
Canada without Poverty

Béatrice Vaugrante
Directrice Générale
Amnistie internationale Canada francophone

Kim Pate
Executive Director - Canadian Association of
Elizabeth Fry Societies (CAEFS)

Regional Chief Cameron Alexis and
Regional Chief Morley Googoo
Assembly of First Nations

Mitchell Goldberg
President
Canadian Association of Refugee Lawyers

Pascal Paradis
Directeur général
Avocats sans frontières Canada

David Robinson
Executive Director
Canadian Association of University Teachers

Carmen Cheung
Senior Counsel
British Columbia Civil Liberties Association

Mulugeta Abai
Executive Director
Canadian Centre for Victims of Torture

Carole Samdup
Executive Director
Canada Tibet Committee

Sukanya Pillay
Executive Director and General Counsel
Canadian Civil Liberties Association

Julia Sánchez
President-CEO
Canadian Council for International Cooperation

Loly Rico
President
Canadian Council for Refugees

Lana Robinson
Clerk
Canadian Friends Service Committee (Quakers)

Hassan Yussuff
President
Canadian Labour Congress

Brittany Twiss
Executive Director
Canadian Lawyers Abroad

Christine Jones
Co-Chair
Canadian Peace Alliance

David Poopalapillai
National Spokesperson
Canadian Tamil Congress

Joe Gunn
Executive Director
Citizens for Public Justice

Rick Goldman
Coordinator
Committee to Aid Refugees

Maude Barlow
National Chairperson
Council of Canadians

Ian Hamilton
Executive Director
Equitas

Alice Huynh
Chair
Falun Gong Human Rights Working Group

Joanna Kerr
Executive Director
Greenpeace Canada

Roy Culpeper
Chair
Group of 78

Sarah Hipworth
Organizer
Hamilton Coalition to Stop the War

Jasmine Herlt
Director
Human Rights Watch Canada

Roch Tassé
National Coordinator
International Civil Liberties Monitoring Group

Kevin Malseed
Program Manager
Inter Pares

Jennifer Henry
Executive Director
KAIROS: Canadian Ecumenical Justice Initiatives

Steven Sagle
Chair
Law Union of Ontario

Betty Plewes
Coordinator
The McLeod Group

Ihsaan Gardee
Executive Director
National Council of Canadian Muslims

James Clancy
National President
National Union of Public and General
Employees

Claudette Dumont-Smith
Executive Director
Native Women's Association of Canada

Katrina Pacey
Executive Director
Pivot Legal Society

Peggy Mason
President
Rideau Institute on International Affairs.

Sr. Veronica O'Reilly csj
Congregational Leader
Congregation of the Sisters of
St. Joseph in Canada

Debbie Hill-Corrigan
Executive Director
Sojourn House

Urgyen Badheysang
National Director
Students for a Free Tibet Canada

Jerry Dias
National President
Unifor

Kate White
President & CEO
United Nations Association in Canada

Patti Talbot
Acting Executive Minister
Church in Mission Unit
The United Church of Canada

Fannie Lafontaine et Julia Grignon
Co-directrices, Clinique de droit international
pénal et humanitaire
Université Laval

Professor John Packer
Director, Human Rights Research and
Education Centre
University of Ottawa

Renu J. Mandhane
Director, International Human Rights Program
University of Toronto Faculty of Law

Kayum Masimov
President
Uyghur Canadian Society

Kasari Govender
Executive Director
West Coast LEAF

Diane O'Reggio
Executive Director
Women's Legal Education and Action Fund
(LEAF)

Hon. Warren Allmand
President
World Federalist Movement - Canada