The Hon. Michael Baker, Q.C. Minister of Justice & Attorney General of Nova Scotia 5151 Terminal Rd, 3rd Flr PO Box 7 Stn Central Halifax, NS B3J 2L6

Dear Minister Baker,

#### Re: Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fine

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Carla Comara P.

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health Law Section

c.c. Brian A. Tabor, President - Nova Scotia Branch
 Leah E. Hutt, Chair - Nova Scotia Branch Health Law Section
 Robyn L. Elliott, Chair - Nova Scotia Branch Family Law Section
 Alison Davidson, Executive Director - CBA Nova Scotia Branch

The Hon. Martin Cauchon, P.C., M.P. Minister of Justice & Attorney General of Canada 284 rue Wellington Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H8

Dear Minister Cauchon,

#### Re: Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

## Page 2

We enclose a resolution on this subject approved by the CBA at its 2001 annual convention in Saskatoon this past August.

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fice

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Carla Comerca C.

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health Law Section

The Hon. Bradley Green, Q.C.
Minister of Justice & Attorney
General of New Brunswick
Rm 412 Centennial Bldg PO Box 6000 Stn A
Fredericton, NB
E3B 5H1

Dear Minister Green,

#### Re: Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fine

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Carla Comaren C.

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health

Law Section

c.c. J. Paul M. Harquail, President - New Brunswick Branch
David G. O'Brien, Chair - New Brunswick Branch Health Law Section
Janet A. Steeves, Chair - New Brunswick Branch Family Law Section
Lia A. Daborn, Executive Director - New Brunswick Branch

The Hon. David Hancock, Q.C. Minister of Justice of Alberta Rm 320 Legislature Bldg 10800 97 Ave NW Edmonton, AB T5K 2B6

Dear Minister Hancock,

#### **Re:** Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fice

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Carla Comaren C.

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health Law Section

c.c. Virginia A. Engel, President - Alberta Branch
Anjali D. McKenzie, Chair - Alberta (Calgary) Branch Health Law Section
Sheila J. Torrance, Chair - Alberta (Edmonton) Branch Health Law Section
Edward McCann, Chair - Alberta (Calgary) Branch Family Law Section
Debra A. Yungwirth, Chair - Alberta (Edmonton) Branch Family Law Section
Terry Evenson, Executive Director, Alberta Branch

The Hon. Jeffrey Lantz Attorney General of PEI 95 Rochford St, 4th Flr PO Box 2000 Charlottetown, PE C1A 7N8

Dear Minister Lantz,

#### Re: Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

En fice

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health

Law Section

c.c. Alan C. Cheverie, President - Prince Edward Island Branch Kimberley M. Petrie, Chair - Prince Edward Island Branch Health Law Section Ronald J. Profit, Chair - Prince Edward Island Branch Family Law Section Chris Brennan, Executive Director - Prince Edward Island Branch

The Hon. Gordon Mackintosh Minister of Justice of Manitoba Rm 104 Legislative Bldg 450 Broadway Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8

Dear Minister Mackintosh,

#### **Re:** Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

En fice

Carla Courtenay
Chair, National Family
Law Section

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health

Law Section

c.c. Wayne M. Onchulenko, President - Manitoba Branch Keith J. Ferbers, Chair - Manitoba Branch Health Law Section Peter J. Bruckshaw, Chair - Manitoba Branch Family Law Section Stacy Nagle, Executive Director - Manitoba Branch

The Hon. Chris Axworthy, Q.C. Minister of Justice & Attorney General of Saskatchewan Rm 335 Legislative Bldg 2405 Legislative Dr Regina, SK S4S 0B3

Dear Minister Axworthy,

#### Re: Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

En fice

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Carla Comara P.

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health

Law Section

c.c. Barry H. Rossmann, President - Saskatchewan Branch Christopher C. Boychuk, Chair - Saskatchewan (North) Branch Health Law Section Jeffrey D. Scott, Chair - Saskatchewan (South) Branch Health Law Section Alma Wiebe, Q.C., Chair - Saskatchewan (North) Branch Family Law Section Sherry L. Fitzsimmons, Chair - Saskatchewan (South) Branch Family Law Section Brenda Hesje, Executive Director - Saskatchewan Branch

Mr. Geoff Plant Attorney General Legislative Assembly of BC Room 232, Parliament Bldg Victoria, BC V8V 1X4

Dear Minister Plant,

#### **Re:** Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fice

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health Law Section

2411 2000011

c.c. Carman J. Overholt, President - BC Branch
Karen F. Douglas, Chair - British Columbia Branch Health Law Section
David C. Dundee, Chair - BC (Kamloops) Branch Family Law Section
Kristin M. Rongve, Chair - BC (Nanaimo) Branch Family Law Section
Nancy Johnson, Chair - BC (Okanagan) Branch Family Law Section
Saundra E. Elson, Chair - BC (Prince George) Branch Family Law Section
Dinyar Marzban, Chair - BC (Vancouver) Branch Family Law Section
Sandra J. Harper, Chair - BC (Victoria) Branch Family Law Section
Carol W. Hickman, Chair - BC (Westminster) Branch Family Law Section
Valerie M. Little, Chair - BC (Westminster) Branch Family Law Section
Frank C. Kraemer, Executive Director - BC Branch

The Hon. Paul Okalik Government of Nunavut P.O. Box 2410 Iqaluit, Nunavut X0A 0H0

Dear Minister Okalik,

#### **Re:** Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

## Page 2

We enclose a resolution on this subject approved by the CBA at its 2001 annual convention in Saskatoon this past August.

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fice

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health

Law Section

The Hon. Roger Allen Minister of Justice Government of the Northwest Territories PO Box 1320 Stn Main Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9

Dear Minister Allen,

#### Re: Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Carla Comaren C.

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C.

Em fice

Carla Courtenay President Chair, National Family Law Section

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health Law Section

Elmi.

Gregory C. Nearing, President - Northwest Territories Branch c.c. Elaine Keenan Bengts, Chair - Northwest Territories Branch Family Law Section Linda G. Whitford, Executive Director - Northwest Territories Branch

The Hon. James McLachlan Minister of Justice 2071 Second Ave PO Box 2703 Stn Main Whitehorse, YT Y1A 2C6

Dear Minister McLachlan,

#### **Re:** Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fice

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health

Law Section

c.c. Bruce L. Willis, Q.C., President - Yukon Branch John R. Laluk, Chair - Yukon Branch Family Law Section Darlene Bellamy, Executive Director - Yukon Branch

The Hon. David Young Attorney General & Minister Resp. for Native Affairs-Executive Council of Ontario 720 Bay St, 11th Flr Toronto, ON M5G 2K1

Dear Minister Young,

#### **Re:** Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fice

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health

Law Section

c.c. James F. O'Brien, President - Ontario Branch Susan Davidson, Chair - Ontario Branch Health Law Section Jacqueline Mills, Chair - Ontario Branch Family Law Section Douglas H. Simpson, Executive Director - Ontario Branch

The Hon. Kelvin Parsons, Q.C. Minister of Justice & Attorney General Newfoundland PO Box 8700 Stn A St. John's, NF A1B 4J6

Dear Minister Parsons,

#### Re: Reproductive and Genetic Technology

We are writing to urge your government to develop legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology (RGT) and to harmonize those initiatives with those of the federal government and other provincial and territorial governments.

The Report of the Royal Commission on New Reproductive Technologies was issued in 1993. Since that time, there has been an exponential growth in the ability and the potential of medical technology. Many issues arise from the application of these technologies, including:

- prohibiting certain technology and activity;
- licencing and regulation of clinics and research facilities;
- privacy and the right to medical information;
- legal parentage when technology has been used to achieve pregnancy, including custody and access rights;
- eligibility under succession laws and wills; and
- child support obligations.

RGTs touch areas of exclusive federal jurisdiction, exclusive provincial and territorial jurisdiction and shared jurisdiction between the levels of government. At the same time, it is of utmost importance that Canadians have consistent standards right across the country to ensure common treatment of these issues and to prevent "forum shopping".

Yours truly,

Eric Rice, Q.C. President

Em fine

Carla Courtenay Chair, National Family Law Section

Brent Windwick Chair, National Health Law Section

c.c. Peter N. Browne, President - Newfoundland Branch
Liam P. O'Brien, Chair - Newfoundland Branch Health Law Section
Sandra M. Burke, Chair - Newfoundland Branch Family Law Section
Jean V. Dawe, Chair - Newfoundland Branch Family Law Section
Roxane Dean, Executive Director - Newfoundland Branch

Resolution 01-14-A Résolution 01-14-A

# Reproductive and Genetic Technology

# Techniques de reproduction et de génétique

WHEREAS the federal government has introduced draft legislation dealing with issues pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology;

**ATTENDU QUE** le gouvernement fédéral a déposé un projet de loi sur des questions relatives aux techniques de reproduction et de génétique;

**WHEREAS** this is a matter of shared jurisdiction between the federal, provincial and territorial governments;

**ATTENDU QU**'il s'agit là d'une question de compétence partagée entre les gouvernements fédéral, provinciaux et territoriaux;

WHEREAS none of the provinces or territories have taken action to deal with the issues relating to reproductive and genetic technology; **ATTENDU QUE** ni les provinces, ni les territoires n'ont encore pris de mesures pour traiter des questions relatives aux techniques de reproduction et de génétique;

WHEREAS consistency in dealing with these issues across Canada is of utmost importance;

**ATTENDU QU'** il est de la plus haute importance de traiter de façon uniforme ces questions dans l'ensemble du Canada;

**BE IT RESOLVED THAT** the Canadian Bar Association urge the provincial and territorial governments to develop and harmonize with each other and the federal government, legislative initiatives pertaining to reproductive and genetic technology.

QU'IL SOIT RÉSOLU QUE L'Association du Barreau canadien exhorte les gouvernements provinciaux et territoriaux à élaborer et harmoniser entre eux et avec le gouvernement fédéral des projets législatifs en matière de techniques de reproduction et de génétique.

Certified true copy of a resolution carried as amended by the Council of the Canadian Bar Association at the Annual Meeting held in Saskatoon, SK, August 11-12, 2001. Copie certifiée d'une résolution adoptée, tel que modifiée, par le Conseil de l'Association du Barreau canadien, lors de son Assemblée annuelle, à Saskatoon, SK les 11 et 12 août 2001.

John D.V. Hoyles Executive Director/Directeur exécutif