

### Commonwealth

- Commonwealth Women's Affairs Ministers: First meeting took place, at Canada's suggestion, in 1985; Canada hosted the third meeting in 1990.
- Ottawa Declaration on Women and Structural Adjustment: This Canadian priority issue was adopted by Commonwealth Heads of Government in 1991 and is on the agenda of the next meeting of Commonwealth Women's Affairs Ministers in Cyprus, July 5-8, 1993.
- Harare Declaration, 1991: Canada was instrumental in securing adoption by Commonwealth Heads of Government of this declaration, which enshrines women's equality as a fundamental principle of the Commonwealth.

### Organization of American States (OAS)

- Inter-American Commission of Women: Since becoming a member in 1990, Canada has ratified the three OAS conventions on the rights of women and, in 1992, was elected to the Commission's Executive Committee. Canada has been a key player in the development of a draft Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women -- the first such regional legal instrument.

### Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

- Canada has consistently sought to ensure the integration of women in all the work of the OECD and has been an active member of the OECD Working Party on the Role of Women in the Economy since its establishment in 1974. Canada is currently a member of OECD's Development Assistance Committee Expert Group on Women in Development.

### La Francophonie

- Canada has played a leading role in encouraging the integration of women's issues into La Francophonie's activities. In 1991, Canada announced it would sponsor a network of legal aid centres to meet the needs of women in various countries of La Francophonie. A Canadian-sponsored symposium will be held in Yaoundé, Cameroon, May 24-26, 1993, to assess the three pilot centres now being established in Benin, Morocco and Cameroon.