

Federal Election 2011

Addressing Child and Family Poverty in Canada:

Where do the parties stand?

(Campaign 2000 received responses to its questions from 4 out of 5 parties. The Conservative Party did not respond. These charts were developed using responses from the political parties and information from the publicly-released platforms.)



END CHILD & FAMILY POVERTY IN CANADA

1. AN EFFECTIVE PLAN TO MAKE CANADA POVERTY-FREE WITH MEASURABLE TARGETS AND TIMETABLES AND TRANSPARENT ACCOUNTABILITY

EXISTING: No Formal commitment to poverty reduction in Canada

BENCHMARK: Commit to reducing child and family poverty by 25% in five years and 50% in 10 years

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No poverty reduction strategy proposed 	
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will work with partners at all levels to develop a Poverty Reduction Plan for Canada Will set goals, practical measures to achieve them, and set out who does what. Foundations of Plan will be: Canadian Learning Strategy, Early Childhood Learning and Care, Learning Passport for post-secondary education, Aboriginal learning, Family Care, renewed focus on volunteerism, National Food Policy and new Affordable Housing Framework. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> important commitment to develop a plan but no timetable
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will table legislation to set goals and targets for poverty reduction in consultation with provincial, territorial, municipal and Aboriginal governments and NGOs 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ambitious target; Successful legislation would secure poverty reduction as a goal of the federal government and enshrine this in the political process; Important acknowledgement of the need for public reporting.
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Federal responsibility cannot be imposed on Quebec. Qc has to establish its own measures for the fight against poverty 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> BQ has supported C2000 call for poverty reduction plan and <i>Bill C-545, an Act to Eliminate Poverty in Canada</i>
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Committed to eliminating poverty in Canada through a multi-faceted Federal Poverty Elimination Strategy. We would create a Poverty Elimination Commissioner who would ensure that successive governments remain accountable to annual targets and that the process remains transparent. Will immediately eliminate personal income tax below the low income cut-off of \$20,000. We will work towards implementing a Guaranteed Livable Income (GLI) for all. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The GLI will work to reduce the stigma associated with collecting social benefits No specific targets or timeline set for their poverty reduction strategy

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Final Summary of Party Platforms by Campaign 2000, as of April 26, 2011

2. INCOME SECURITY: CANADA CHILD TAX BENEFIT (CCTB) & NATIONAL CHILD BENEFIT SUPPLEMENT (NCBS)

EXISTING: Canada Child Tax Benefit (including National Child Benefit Supplement) of up to \$3,436 per year; Universal Child Care Benefit of up to \$1,200 per year for all children under 6; & Child Tax Credit in 2008 of up to \$306

BENCHMARK: Raise the Canada Child Tax Benefit to \$5,400 (\$2011). End the clawback by provincial governments for those receiving social assistance.

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No new commitment re CCTB. ▪ Will Introduce Children's Art Tax Credit to cover up to \$500/child for qualifying expenses. ▪ When Federal budget balanced, will increase value of Children's Fitness Tax Credit up to \$1,000 and make it refundable 	<p><u>Campaign 2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ targeted tax measures are not substitute for progressive tax measures to support low-and modest-income families in raising their children
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No new commitment 	<p><u>Campaign 2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ disappointing lack of explicit commitment to increase CCTB as evaluation has demonstrated its prevention of poverty and amelioration of depth of poverty ▪ <u>Libs</u> - will keep \$1,200 UCCB.
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will consolidate existing supports to create non-taxable Child Benefit and increase the support by up to \$700/ child over next 4 years ▪ Will be in addition to current Universal Child Care Benefit 	<p><u>Campaign 2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ disappointing commitment to small CCTB increase; evaluation has well demonstrated CCTB/NCBS's prevention of, and amelioration of depth of poverty ▪ The streamlining of benefits clarifies complexities for parents
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific proposal for CCTB. In favour of more support for low income families 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BQ generally supports increased support from the federal government for low-income families
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Remove taxes from the lowest income categories so that no taxes are paid by those below the poverty line (Canada' Low Income Cut-off measure). ▪ Allow income assistance recipients to keep 100% of the wages they earn up to the Low Income Cut-off level to encourage people to get back into the job market. 	

3 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE

EXISTING: CANADA DOES NOT HAVE A NATIONAL CHILD CARE PROGRAM; Canadian governments at all levels – federal, provincial, territorial and municipal—rely on individuals, community organizations and child care businesses to build and operate services. Parents pay the lion’s share of the costs. There are regulated child care spaces for only about 20% of children under 6.

BENCHMARK: A system of affordable, high quality, public and not-for-profit early childhood education and care accessible to all children: by 2020 including a policy framework with goals and objectives, targets and timelines, recognizing provincial and territorial roles and responsibilities.

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No Proposal 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conserv. continue to refer to the Universal Child Care Benefit (UCCB) as their childcare program although this is a taxable income transfer not tied to use on child care
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish new Early Childhood Learning & Care Fund. Provinces & territories can apply to Fund for cost-sharing of ECEC plans that create new affordable, high quality ECEC spaces with well trained staff ▪ Begin with \$500 million in first year, rising to annual commitment of \$1 billion by fourth year. ▪ Plan will support innovation and different approaches at provincial and community level. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Important commitment to develop a system of services by 2020 with substantial public funding; will support needs of low- and modest-income families within a universal system
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with provinces and territories to establish and fund Canada wide early learning and care program enshrined in law. ▪ Goal is to create 25,000 new childcare spaces/yr for next 4 years ▪ Improve community infrastructure to support growth of childcare spaces ▪ Create integrated community based early learning and education centres with ‘One stop shopping’ for family services 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Legislation will entrench Federal role in ECEC ▪ Ambitious first-year target ▪ Will support needs of low- and modest-income families within a universal system
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No proposal. Have to correct injustices of fiscal system that penalizes Qc parents that use subsidized child care services 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ BQ supports universally accessible system; supported Bill C303 to establish funding for universal ECEC
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will commit to \$2.2 billion dollars over the next 3 years to a high-quality federally-funded child care program in Canada, accessible to any family that wants to place their children into early childhood education. ▪ Work towards supporting workplace child care wherever possible. Will re-establish and revamp the 2005 Child Care agreement between the Federal Government and the Provinces and territories. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with C2000’s proposal to establish a universally accessible ECEC but lacks clear role for federal government in setting policy direction

4. AFFORDABLE HOUSING

EXISTING: Federal housing and homelessness investments have been eroding since 1989. Bill C-304 requires the federal government to create a comprehensive national housing plan that meets Canada's international housing rights obligations following an intensive six-month consultation. Bill C-304 was ready for third and final reading before Parliament was dissolved for the election.

BENCHMARK: Develop a national strategy for affordable housing enshrined in legislation including substantial federal funding for social housing.

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No commitment 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunity missed by not using infrastructure funds to build affordable housing
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will work with provincial, territorial and municipal partners to develop an Affordable Housing Framework. ▪ Main objectives: reduce homelessness; maintain/renew existing affordable housing; stimulate new construction of affordable housing. ▪ Over first 2 years will increase investment by \$550 million. ▪ Open to innovative approaches; e.g. tax incentives, loan guarantees ▪ Recognize housing needs of people with disabilities, Northern & Aboriginal communities. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Modest proposal moving in the right direction; disappointing that legislation is not mentioned.
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enact NDP legislation to ensure secure, adequate, accessible, affordable housing for Canadians ▪ Restore RRAP and Affordable Housing Initiative to increase supply of affordable housing, in partnership with provinces and territories ▪ Provide significant new funding for affordable and social housing 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Explicit commitment to legislation and funding for affordable housing including social housing
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Propose substantial improvements to programs for the most needy such as support for affordable housing. Increase federal spending till it reaches \$2B/yr for social housing. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strong proposal in the right direction
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Commit to \$2.5 billion over the next 3 years to establish, in conjunction with the provinces, an affordable housing program. Supports the delivery of social housing dollars to provincial, territorial and municipal governments through the traditional vehicle of the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC). ▪ The funding for social housing needs to be dramatically increased and designed with energy conservation in mind. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Clear commitment to create an affordable housing program; no commitment to legislation nor to specific funding level

5. MORE GOOD JOBS AT LIVING WAGES & AN ENRICHED WORKING INCOME TAX BENEFIT

EXISTING: No federal minimum wage. Working Income Tax Benefit (WITB) created in 2007. In 2011 annual maximum is at \$944 for single adults and \$1,714 for families. Eligibility for low-income people with income from work ends at a net income level of \$17,004 for singles and \$26,218 for families.

BENCHMARK: All those working full-time, full-year guaranteed a life free from poverty. Re-establish the federal minimum wage to at least \$11. per hour (2011\$) and indexed annually to inflation. Development of strategies to achieve sustaining employment and liveable incomes. Increase WITB to \$2,400 for all employed adults.

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No proposal 	
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No proposal on WITB ▪ In recognition of high youth unemployment rate, will implement a Youth Hiring Incentive: 100% EI holiday for small and medium sized businesses when they hire youth aged 18-25. Will benefit 170,000 young Canadians/yr. ▪ New tax incentives to boost investment and job creation in small, innovative start-up businesses in clean resources, health and biosciences, and digital technologies. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ important commitment to address youth unemployment.
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Re-introduce federal minimum wage law ▪ Establish a Job Creation Tax Credit of up to \$4,500 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Federal minimum wage meets C2000's proposal and sets a good example for the provinces ▪ Outlines a specific strategy to create good jobs
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Propose changes to Canada Labour Code to allow precautionary work stoppage and to ban scabs 	
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will move towards implementing a Guaranteed Livable Income that will provide a living wage for all Canadians. This system will help those in low paying jobs supplement their income without suffering clawbacks for wages earned. 	

6. EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

EXISTING: Current eligibility requirements allow only 40% of unemployed Canadians to qualify for EI or parental leave benefits.
BENCHMARK: Restore eligibility for Employment Insurance

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No proposal 	
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce Family Care Benefit to help lower and middle –income family caregivers, regardless of employment circumstances ▪ Liberals recognize that the federal government must engage in a comprehensive review of the EI program to ensure that it continues to meet the needs of Canadians and their families 	<u>C2000</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ important yet not well-identified commitment to review EI
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Extend EI stimulus measures until unemployment falls to pre-recession levels ▪ As finances permit, amend EI Act to eliminate 2 week wait period; return qualifying period to 360 hours work regardless of regional unemployment rate; rate benefit rate to 60% basing benefits on best 12 weeks in qualifying period, improve quality and monitoring of training/re-training. ▪ Make EI more flexible to permit family members to take work leave to care for dying relatives ▪ Ensure new parents taking mat/paternity leave are not penalized on EI benefits upon return to work 	<u>C2000</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposals would strengthen protection of unemployed workers ▪ Clear targets set to restore eligibility ▪ Emphasis on training for all unemployed workers is important
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Propose substantial improvements to programs for the neediest such as employment insurance Eg 360 hour admissibility, eliminate 2 wk wait period, calculate benefits based on 12 weeks of best earnings, raise benefits to 55-60% of earned salary, etc. 	<u>C2000</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Proposal would strengthen protection of unemployed workers
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reduce EI employee and employer contributions by one third. Replace the funds with taxes on pollutants. ▪ Supports providing EI benefits retroactively, without imposing additional premiums, to all those who have lost jobs since November 2008 and paid into EI for at least 3 months. ▪ Extend EI benefits to last for 52 weeks to provide a safety net while waiting for the economy to recover. If necessary, extend EI benefits beyond 52 weeks if the economic recovery is not sustained. 	<u>C2000</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appears to provide creative way to adapt EI to support unemployed workers

7. RACIALIZED POVERTY

EXISTING: RATES OF POVERTY AMONG NEW IMMIGRANTS AND RACIALIZED PEOPLE ARE DISPROPORTIONATELY HIGH

BENCHMARK: ADDRESS HIGH POVERTY RATES for new Canadians AND RACIALIZED GROUPS, including steps to recognize foreign experience and credentials.

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide loans for recent immigrants to help pay for skills training and accreditation 	
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve and expand language skills training programs for new Canadians, ramping up to an increase of \$100 million/yr within 4 years ▪ Expand eligibility for foreign-born Canadian citizens who need help improving language skills ▪ Make it a priority to screen/advise immigrants on credential recognition before they leave their countries. ▪ Improve recognition of credentials and workforce integration through renewed cooperation between government levels, professional groups, educational institutions, sector councils and unions 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Important proposal to address recognition of credentials before prospective immigrants arrive in Canada ▪ No attention to strategies for employment equity for racialized groups
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Accelerate recognition of foreign credentials & employment experience , in conjunction with provinces and licensing authorities ▪ Increase resources to reduce immigrant processing backlog ▪ Re-instate funding for settlement process with literacy, community integration, mentorship, ESL/FSL programs and resource centres. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ important commitment to re-establish settlement funding but no attention to strategies for employment equity for racialized groups
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No proposals 	
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Eliminate the valuation of foreign credentials for immigration purposes except in those cases where such credentials are recognized in Canada or a clear and expeditious path to Canadian accreditation is established, and in place establish realistic criteria for immigrants based on existing job opportunities for immigrants to Canada. ▪ Press professional societies to remove unnecessary barriers hindering the recognition of valid professional credentials of immigrants. ▪ Ensure professionals being considered for immigration will have the licensing requirements for their professions clearly explained before entry. Landed immigrants with professional qualifications will be supported and given the opportunity to obtain Canadian licenses consistent with public safety. ▪ Allocate much greater funding for training in official languages (ESL and FSL) for new immigrants, knowing that many new immigrants are not fluent in either official language, through earmarked transfers to the provinces for primary and secondary public school and free night school programs. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ no attention to strategies for employment equity for racialized groups

8. ADDRESSING ABORIGINAL POVERTY

EXISTING: High poverty rates, persistent poverty among the young and growing Aboriginal population, coupled with inadequate housing, insufficient funding for child welfare and 117 First Nations communities under drinking water advisories are shameful.

BENCHMARK: RESTORE PROVISIONS OF KELOWNA ACCORD and develop strategy to combat poverty in First Nation communities as well as for urban Aboriginal Peoples

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provide new investments in First Nations Land Management, allowing First Nations to promote the development of their reserve lands and resources ▪ Expand adult basic education programming in the territories to help increase education and employment levels among Aboriginals in the North 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Does not address the critical situation of underfunding for First Nations child welfare
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No specific commitments to address Aboriginal poverty but will work with Aboriginal people in development of Poverty Reduction Plan for Canada ▪ Will renew the collaborative spirit, intent, framework of Kelowna Accord ▪ As part of Canada Learning Strategy will invest \$200million in first 2 years to lift cap on Aboriginal post secondary education funding. ▪ Address inadequate finding for K-12 with \$300 million in new investment in 2nd year. ▪ Create Canada Métis Scholarship program 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addresses the broad provisions of the Kelowna Accord ▪ Not clear on how original Accord nor new commitment addresses needs of urban Aboriginal Peoples.
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improve infrastructure, housing, drinking water, roads and other essential services ▪ Remove 2% funding cap on Indian & Northern Affairs transfers to Aboriginal communities ▪ Address education deficit with \$1 billion/yr investment over 4 years, inspired by Shannen’s Dream 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addresses the broad provisions of the Kelowna Accord ▪ important lifting of funding cap for First Nations communities
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establish nation to nation relations with Aboriginal nations and provide better support for development initiatives. Supports First Nations of Qc project of “10,000 Possibilities” to create 10,000 new jobs, 10,000 new homes, and support 10,000 more people in school 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addresses the broad provisions of the Kelowna Accord ▪ Not clear on how original Accord addressed needs of urban Aboriginal Peoples.
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ is committed to 2.4 billion dollars in spending to improve First Nations access to education, safe drinking water and housing over the next three years ▪ Honour Canada's fiduciary responsibility and the Aboriginal rights, treaty rights and other rights of Aboriginal peoples, including their inherent rights of self-government ▪ Fully implement the recommendations of the 1996 Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples, thereby embarking on true nation-to-nation negotiations on a full range of outstanding legal issues and land claims ▪ Support the restoration of the \$5.1 billion commitment of the landmark Kelowna Accord 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supports full restoration of Kelowna Accord including funding ▪ Not clear on how original Accord addressed needs of urban Aboriginal Peoples.

9. POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION & TRAINING

EXISTING: Cash transfer payments for post-secondary education are roughly \$410 million short of 1992 levels, when accounting for inflation and population growth. Skyrocketing tuition fees and the prevalence of loan-based financial assistance have pushed up student debt. This past year, almost 400,000 students were forced to borrow to finance their education. Loans disbursed by the Canada Student Loans Program, less those that have been repaid, are increasing by nearly \$1 million dollars a day and now total more than \$15 billion.

BENCHMARK: Freeze and lower PSE tuition through national investments through provinces. Increase needs-based grants.

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhance Canada Student Loan Program for part time students. Double the work exemption for Canada Student loans so students can benefit more from part time work 	
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Introduce Canadian Learning Passport providing \$1,000/year over 4 years for every high school student to use for college, university or CEGEP. Students in low income families will receive \$1,500. ▪ Total new federal investment of \$1 billion/year. ▪ Canada Service Corps will forgive \$1500 in student loan debt for youth who engage in volunteer service. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with C2000's proposal of additional needs-based grants. ▪ would reduce debt burden of graduates
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Attack rising tuition costs via \$800 million transfer to provinces and territories to lower tuition fees, per <i>NDP Post Secondary Education Act</i> ▪ Raising Education Tax Credit from \$4800/year to \$5760/year ▪ Increase Canada Student Grants program by \$200 million/yr targeted to students with disabilities, low-income and Aboriginal students 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with C2000's proposal of additional needs-based grants. ▪ would reduce debt burden of graduates
Bloc Quebécois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase post-secondary transfers. 	
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create Youth Community and Environment Service Corps, providing federal minimum wage employment for 160 000 youth ▪ These youth will also be awarded a \$4000 tuition credit to help alleviate the cost of a modern education. ▪ Investing in Early Intervention Programs through partnerships with other governments and through additional funding for Targeted Non-repayable Assistance, Academic Support, Mentorship, and Campus Exposure Programs with an emphasis on low-income, first-generation, and Aboriginal students and communities. ▪ Allowing all students eligibility for guaranteed student loans up to their rate of tuition regardless of parental income and decrease the lending rate to that of the prime rate and extend the time period for which student loans must be repaid. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with C2000's proposal for more needs-based grants; ▪ would reduce debt burden of graduates

10. MEETING THE NEED OF PERSONS WITH A DISABILITY

EXISTING: Child disability benefit (CDB) of up to \$2,470 per year; Non-refundable Disability tax credit; Registered Canada Disability Savings Plan and Canada Disability Savings Bonds for low & modest income families

BENCHMARK: Ensure a basic income for persons with a disability equivalent in adequacy and design to that afforded seniors and immediately make the Disability tax credit (DTC) refundable.

PARTY	PROPOSED CHANGE	COMMENTARY
Conservative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No proposal 	
Liberal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work with provinces, territories, disabled Canadians and their organizations to develop an action plan to implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, including monitoring and public reporting on progress. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with C2000's proposal but no specific proposals
NDP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support development of a <i>National Action Plan to Implement the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities</i> (CRPD) ▪ Hold Parliamentary hearings on CRPD ▪ End Canada's reservation on Article 12 (equal recognition before the law) 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with C2000's proposal but no specific proposals
Bloc Quebecois	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Will study the possibility of a refundable tax credit for people with disabilities 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ In line with C2000's proposal and specifically addresses DTC
Green Party	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Converting the Disability Tax Credit (DTC) to a refundable credit as a first step in creating a national Basic Income program for working-age adults with disabilities. ▪ Redesigning the Canada Pension Plan/Disability Benefit (CPP/D) test to incorporate the DTC definition of disability and permit employment. The revised definition allows individuals to work while retaining eligibility for basic income. 	<p><u>C2000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Plan to establish a basic income for persons with a disability in line with C2000's proposal