**Hey Pat,**

**I would like to thank you for your willingness to help. As part of my research paper, I refer to organizations of service in various militaries around the world. My research found the following details about the situation in Canada, and this is what I wrote in my paper:**

**In Canada** there is no representative union or association, despite the trends in the Western militaries and the fact that surveys show that quite a few of the servants see this as positive. The Canadian government and the military have a status quo based on an informal social contract, and there is no formal contract regulating their relations (based on the Canadian concept of civil control of liberal democracy). Thus, while Canadian military obligations are well defined in the National Defense Act and in the Queen's Regulation and Order, government responsibility for military personnel is not defined in Canadian law. However, according to studies conducted among servants who voluntarily left the service, there was a lack of trust in the senior command, and disappointment with the service conditions, which served as a significant component in their decision to leave the service. Studies also link these trends to the absence of organizations that can represent the collective voice of servants. It should be noted that, in recent years, there have been voices calling for an organization that serves the Canadian military, considering both the fact that the Canadian security forces enjoy such rights and the joint service with European militaries in which such unions exist. It also seems that there is a certain willingness to adopt a reduced model. Further reinforcement of these voices has been found in recent Supreme Court rulings in Canada. The first ruling dealt with the strike of workers in essential services and invalidated legislation prohibiting the exercise of the right to strike by workers in essential services, which impairs their ability to conduct real collective bargaining. In another decision, it was determined that the prohibition on police officers from organizing and conducting collective bargaining is unconstitutional in view of the right to organize, which is anchored in the Canadian Charter, which includes the right to conduct genuine collective bargaining, which gives employees the choice and independence required to determine their collective goals and to try to achieve them. It should be noted that this is a decision that overturns a previous decision on the subject from 1999, which indicates the trend of granting the right of organization to security forces in this legal system.

I would be happy to receive some background material on this issue:

1. Is the legal situation I have described accurate?
2. Were there further developments in the case law since 2015?
3. . Is the legislation I referred to correct?
4. Can I be referred to an article or material that describes the relevant legal situation?