

2016 APEC COUNTER-TERRORISM ACTION PLAN SUBMISSION

ECONOMY:

CANADA

CALENDAR YEAR:

2016

LAST UPDATED:

October 2016

Objective: Where appropriate, to self-assess progress against APEC Leaders' and Ministers' counter-terrorism commitments, and to identify capacity building needs to assist the CTTF to identify priority areas for future cooperation.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Summary of main achievements/progress in implementing Leaders' and Ministers' commitments since last update.

Since its last update, Canada has taken a series of measures to continue to increase its ability to counter terrorism both at home and abroad, in line with APEC Leaders' and Ministers' counter-terrorism commitments.

In 2015, the Government of Canada passed the *Anti-terrorism Act, 2015*, a set of measures that gave national security and law enforcement agencies new tools to stop terrorist threats while respecting human rights and the rule of law. The Act created a clear authority for government institutions to share information relevant to national security, subject to privacy protections; strengthened Canada's aviation security framework; strengthened the protection of sensitive information in immigration proceedings; and made changes to the *Criminal Code* to better combat terrorist incitement and propaganda and to ensure that acts of terrorism can be effectively prevented.

In August 2016, Canada released the 2016 Public Report on the Terrorist Threat to Canada, which outlines the terrorist threat and identifies some of the measures the Government of Canada has taken to address these threats.

The Government of Canada is conducting a public consultation in autumn 2016 to obtain Canadians' views on a range of national security issues, in order to ensure that Canada's national security framework is effective in keeping Canadians safe, while also safeguarding our values in a free and democratic society. The Government has also introduced new legislation to create a "National Security and Intelligence Committee of Parliamentarians" to strengthen scrutiny and accountability of all our security agencies. The Government of Canada believes it is important for Canadians to be informed and engaged in a discussion on Canada's national security framework.

Over the past few years, countering radicalization to violence has emerged as a key priority of the international community and of the Government of Canada. The Government of Canada believes that, to combat terrorism, more can and should be done to prevent radicalization to violence in the first place. Budget 2016 announced \$35 million to establish an Office for community outreach and countering radicalization to violence. This Office will contribute to a safe and resilient Canada by providing leadership on Canada's response to radicalization to violence, coordinating talent and expertise, mobilizing and supporting community outreach and enhancing research in the area. The Government of Canada recognizes the diversity of Canadians as a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society and a strength as we strive to build a successful multicultural society based on inclusion, intercultural understanding, shared values, and citizen, engagement.

Canada is actively engaged in the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) on counter-terrorist financing. The *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* and its regulations, the *Criminal Code*, and the regulations issued under the *United Nations Act* related to freezing terrorist assets form the legislative foundation of Canada's regime to combat terrorist financing. Canada has implemented its international obligations regarding terrorist financing by establishing a process for the listing of terrorist entities in order to apply specified measures, such as the freezing of assets, to those who are listed.

The listing of terrorist entities is a key tool in combating terrorism. It cuts funding to terrorist groups and sends a strong political message that we do not tolerate such acts of violence. The assessment process for possible new listings is continuous. Currently, there are 54 listed entities.

Canada has taken decisive measures to ensure to protect its cargo, port facilities and ships engaged in international voyages, international aviation, people in transit, and threats to security.

Canada has continued to introduce legislative amendments and regulations to strengthen Canada's anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing regime and improve Canada's compliance with international standards, while minimizing the compliance burden.

Canada remains committed to addressing the challenges posed by weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation and terrorism through active participation in relevant multilateral non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament treaties, organizations, and initiatives. At the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, Prime Minister Trudeau announced \$42M worth of nuclear security project funding through Global Affairs Canada's Global Partnership Program (GPP) for implementation from 2016 to 2018; domestic Canadian commitments (e.g. repatriating highly enriched uranium to the US); and Canada's successful hosting of an International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) International Physical Protection Advisory Services mission in October 2015. In March 2016 the Prime Minister likewise announced that the GPP would provide up to \$20 million in 2016 to assist up to 15 countries to fulfil commitments under the Global Health Security Agenda, which aims to expand global capacity to prevent, detect, and rapidly respond to infectious disease threats, whether naturally occurring, accidental, or deliberately-caused (bioterrorism). GPP will exceed the \$20M commitment and 15 country target by end of October 2016, which includes programming involving all 10 ASEAN member countries.

Through its Counter-Terrorism Capacity-Building Program (CTCBP) and other programming mechanisms such as the Global Partnership Program Canada has continued to provide capacity-building assistance to countries in areas such as border security; transportation security; anti-terrorism financing; legislative drafting, legal policy and human rights; cyber security; counter-terrorism training and law enforcement training; and WMD threat reduction.

2. Summary of forward work program to implement Leaders' and Ministers' commitments.

Canada will continue to fulfil its domestic and international obligations as they relate to countering terrorism. Canada will continue to look for innovative ways to combat the threat of terrorism and to prevent and counter the spread of violent extremism

3. Summary of capacity building needs and opportunities that would accelerate/strengthen the implementation of APEC Leaders' and Ministers' commitments by your economy and in the region.

Canada remains committed to working collaboratively with APEC economies through its Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program, its Global Partnership Program, and other mechanisms, in order to build our collective capacity to counter terrorism in line with APEC Leaders' and Ministers' commitments.

A. ENHANCING THE SECURE FLOW OF TRADE AND PEOPLE IN THE APEC REGION

A.1 Protect Cargo:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement the [APEC Framework for Secure Trade](#) (2005).
- Implement the common standards for electronic customs reporting developed by the [World Customs Organization](#) (WCO) that provide data to target high-risk shipments and facilitate trade (2002).
- Implement as practicable as possible a container security regime that facilitates the smooth flow of trade while enhancing the integrity of containers (2002).
- Promote private-sector adoption of high standards of supply chain security, as developed by the private sector and law enforcement officials (2002).
- Continue cooperation between APEC member economies to facilitate trade recovery after a terrorist attack (2006, 2007, 2011).
- Work towards more consistent security measures that reduce transaction costs, and to enhance cooperation with the private sector (2007, 2011).
- Complete the APEC Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) Best Practices Guidelines Document (2011).
- Continue work on the Trade Recovery Program to work toward an operational system for ensuring trade recovery and resilience across the region in the wake of natural disasters and other major disruptions, such as terrorist attacks (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

The Great Lakes and Seaway Oversight initiative is part of the Canada-United States (U.S.) Regulatory Cooperation Council. This initiative seeks to eliminate unnecessary impediments to trade and duplication of inspection, screening and reporting regimes. We are exploring the feasibility of developing an expanded Joint Initial Verification Program (JIVP) to jointly address issues related to the safety (including the protection of the environment) and security of vessels entering the St. Lawrence Seaway. We are also considering mutual recognition of regulatory oversight regimes for our respective domestic fleets on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence Seaway.

Canada's Global Partnership Program (GPP) is supporting the UN Office of Drugs and Crimes (UNODC) Container Control Program (CCP) in Southeast Asia with technical expertise from the World Customs Organization (WCO) and Canada's Border Services Agency (CBSA), to create effective container control measures (export control and border security) in 5 ports in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam). The GPP has further supported the UNODC Regional Container Control Program (CCP), funding the expansion of the initial CCP scope in Southeast Asia to create effective container control measures in Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia. The GPP has also committed over \$500K towards INTERPOL's "Operation Fail Safe" program in South East Asia for the creation of intelligence sharing networks to track individuals involved in the illicit trafficking of radioactive or nuclear materials, or strategic dual use equipment. In addition, the GPP is providing \$1.4M towards INTERPOL's Chemical Anti-Smuggling Enforcement to South East Asia (CHASE Project) to work both within and across ASEAN member state borders to target illegal movement of chemical warfare agents, toxic industrial chemicals, and explosive precursor chemicals.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

N/A

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

In March 2016, through the APEC CTWG, Canada delivered a five day Major Events Security Framework Workshop in PNG. A second delivery of the workshop has been endorsed by the CTWG and will be delivered in Vietnam in early 2017.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

N/A

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

Canada would be pleased to share learning experiences from trade recovery programme pilot projects and public-private partnership best practices in relation to protecting cargo.

Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program and Global Partnership Program may be able to provide assistance that would build the capacity of APEC members to protect cargo. For further details on these programs, please see the final page of this document.

Canada could share best practices related to maritime commerce resilience planning and encourage ongoing discussions to help mitigate the impacts associated with maritime supply chain disruptions.

Canada is a leader in delivering capacity building training on Major Events Security Framework.

A.2 Protect Port Facilities and Ships Engaged in International Voyages:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Review ship and port facility security plans; automatic identification systems (AIS) installed on certain ships (2004).
- Support international efforts to fight piracy (2002, 2008).
- Support the implementation of the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (2004).
- Cooperation between APEC **member economies** on training to enhance ship and port security in the region (2002).
- Cooperate with the International Maritime Organisation on its efforts to undertake an analysis of small boats as potential threats to maritime security (2009).
- Enhance ability to identify, assess, and share information on threats to transportation facilities, vehicles, people and cargo, to prevent and combat acts of unlawful interference (2011)

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Canada's counter-piracy objective is to foster a secure maritime environment that will ensure unhindered trade and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Canada will continue to support the IMO and other international organizations in their efforts to combat the threat from piracy.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

N/A

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

N/A

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Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program may be able to provide assistance that would enhance the maritime security capacity of APEC economies to counter terrorism. For further details on this program, please see the final page of this document.

A.3 Protect International Aviation:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Introduce highly effective baggage screening procedures and equipment in all APEC international airports as soon as possible; and accelerate implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for passenger aircraft wherever possible (2002).
- Support International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) [mandatory aviation security audits](#) (2002, 2009).
- Enhance air cargo security by promoting adoption of the guidelines developed by the [ICAO](#) (2002).
- Examine emerging approaches to air cargo security; share information on efficient screening technologies and training; and harmonise aviation security measures (2009).
- Adopt strict domestic export controls on Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS); secure stockpiles; regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to non-state end-users; and exchange information in support of these efforts (2003).
- APEC economies which did not do so before 2007 to conduct one MANPADS' assessment of a major international airport using the MANPADS' Vulnerability Assessment (MVA) guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines (2005).
- Work towards continuous improvement of aviation security oversight and quality control (2009).
- Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Adopt strict domestic export controls on Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS); secure stockpiles; regulate production, transfer, and brokering; ban transfers to non-state end-users; and exchange information in support of these efforts (2003)

- Canada possesses stringent export controls and stockpile management practices with respect with MANPADS. Canada abides by the Wassenaar Arrangement's Elements for Export Controls of MANPADS, in which Wassenaar members undertake not to transfer MANPADS to non-government end-users.
- Domestic controls exist which address transfer, production and brokering of MANPADS.
- Canada exchanges information in support of these APEC objectives, including through the Wassenaar Arrangement.

APEC economies which did not do so before 2007 to conduct one MANPADS' assessment of a major international airport using the MANPADS' Vulnerability Assessment (MVA) guide established by the ICAO or similar international guidelines (2005).

- In 2007, Canada conducted MANPADS vulnerability assessments at significant Canadian airports. The vulnerability assessment methodology was consistent with international best practices (e.g. ICAO, G7)
- In September 2014, Canada conducted another MANPADS vulnerability assessment at a major international airport in Canada.

Implement effective capacity building programs for air cargo and air traveller protection, which help develop institutions and mobilize expertise and resources efficiently (2010).

- Since 2014, Canada continued sharing procedures and knowledge with private sector and public stakeholders about building a secure supply chain through a seminar on Air Cargo Security Compliance and Enforcement in Mexico city. Canada carried out training for industry and government officials on operational risk assessments at various airports in Mexico, and facilitated the development of national operational procedures for security inspectors and other quality control

procedures.

- In 2016, Transport Canada in partnership with the International Civil Aviation Organization, carried out operational training on airport risk assessments in the Philippines, conducted an AVSEC Oversight Quality Control course, and donated 8 Improvised Explosive Device Infiltration testing kits for use by the Philippine Office of Transportation Security.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

N/A

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

N/A

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

N/A

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

Canada has developed an approach to aviation security based on risk and the systematic evaluation thereof at the Strategic (National), operational (industry) and tactical (airport) levels. Canadian expertise on assessing risk and associated methodologies at key airports has been requested by APEC economies.

Canada coordinates its international aviation security capacity building activities with key partners and ICAO. Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program may be able to provide assistance that would build the capacity of APEC members to protect international aviation. For further details on this program, please see the final page of this document.

A.4 Protect People in Transit:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Implement as expeditiously as possible an [Advance Passenger Information](#) system for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (2002).
- Consider joining the [Regional Movement Alert System](#) (RMAS) (2006).
- Adopt and implement agreed standards for machine readable travel documents, and application of biometrics in entry and (where applicable) exit procedures and travel documents consistent with [ICAO](#) and the [International Standards Organization](#) (2002).
- Assure the highest possible integrity of all government officials who are involved in border operations (2002).
- Develop a standardized strategic safety and security master plan for tourists, a crisis management model, and promote the development by industry of simple-to-use safety and security measures for tourism businesses (2002).
- Voluntarily provide information on lost and stolen travel documents to the existing database of the [International Criminal and Police Organization](#) (ICPO-Interpol) on a best endeavours basis (2005).
Implement APEC Travel Facilitation Initiative to facilitate regional international travel, while ensuring the security of the overall travel system. (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) Passport Program enters information about lost, stolen and revoked passports/travel documents into the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC). INTERPOL obtains this data from CPIC and uploads it into their Lost, Stolen and Fraudulent Document (LSFD) database, where it can be accessed by member countries and border officials. CIC, in cooperation with other federal departments and its international [ICAO] partners, is redrafting international guidance material relating to lost, stolen and revoked travel document.

Canada has taken several measures to improve the Canadian aviation security system and to exceed international standards, including the Air Cargo Security program.

Canada is strengthening its capacity to assess risk earlier in the travel continuum so that we are better able to identify high-risk travellers when travellers arrive at the airport. The Interactive Advance Passenger Information (IAPI) initiative "pushes out the border" to detect potential threats to Canada's security, before they arrive at the border. The IAPI initiative will allow for board/no-board decisions on all passengers flying to Canada prior to departure.

The Entry and Exit information initiative includes the establishment of an entry and exit system at the Canada/United States land border implementation is ongoing. The initiative enables the exchange of biographical information on the entry of travellers, as well as the implementation of an exit program in the air mode. Once fully implemented, the end goal is that a record of entry into one country will be considered as a record of exit from the other. The entry and exit initiative enables threats to be addressed at the earliest possible point, and strengthens shared security between Canada and the United States. The Phase I Pilot of the Entry/Exit initiative was launched in September 2012, while Phase II was implemented in June 30, 2013.

Since January 2014, Canada has conducted 13 NEXUS Enrolment Blitzes, which resulted in the enrolment of over 50,000 members. Since our last update, six additional NEXUS lanes have been implemented – two lanes at Pacific Highway (BC), Douglas (BC), Aldergrove (BC), Windsor (ON), as well as Stanstead (QC). In total, 14 NEXUS lanes have been implemented as part of the Beyond the Border Action Plan.

Work is currently underway to expand the mandate and enhance measures under the Passenger Protect Program.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

- With respect to air travel, Canada will develop a system under which airlines will be required to submit their passenger manifest information on outbound international flights. Implementation is dependent on the coming into force of new legislation.
- Canada will implement an Interactive Advanced Passenger Information (IAPI) system to make “board / no board” decisions by fall 2016.
- Canada will implement an Interactive Advance Passenger Information initiative to send “board/no-board” messages on all travellers flying to Canada prior to departure (Implementation will start in Fall 2015).

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

N/A

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

N/A

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Canada’s Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program may be able to provide assistance that would build the capacity of APEC members to protect people in transit. For further details on this program, please see the final page of this document.

A.5 Combat Threats to Security:

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LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Review progress on commitments to dismantle trans-national terrorist groups (2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008).
- Eliminate the severe and growing danger posed by the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery by strengthened non-proliferation regimes and adopting and enforcing effective export controls (2003, 2004, 2005, 2006) as well as take appropriate individual and joint actions to protect legitimate financial and commercial system from abuse (2006).
- Ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with all relevant obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugee and humanitarian law (2005).
- Relevant economies to take steps towards the ratification and implementation of, or the commitment to ratify all basic universal antiterrorist conventions (2004, 2008).
- Increase and better coordinate counter-terrorism activities, where appropriate, through effective collaboration, technical assistance and capacity building, and cooperation between APEC's Counter-Terrorism Task Force with relevant **international, regional and functional organizations (2003) in accordance with the relevant APEC rules and practices.**
- **Relevant economies** to implement the [International Atomic Energy Agency Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources](#) as well as the [Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources](#) (2005).
- Continue efforts and cooperation on food defense to mitigate the terrorist threat to the food supply following the voluntary APEC Food Defence Principles (2007).
- Implement the APEC Consolidated Counter-Terrorism and Secure Trade Strategy to make regional commerce and travel more secure, efficient, and resilient (2011).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

The commitment to uphold respect for human rights and rule of law is fundamental to success in countering terrorism. Canada has been instrumental in ensuring that regional and international counter-terrorism instruments include reference to the promotion and protection of human rights.

In 2015, the Government of Canada passed the *Anti-terrorism Act, 2015*, a set of measures that gave national security and law enforcement agencies new tools to stop terrorist threats while respecting human rights and the rule of law. The Act created a clear authority for government institutions to share information relevant to national security, subject to privacy protections; strengthened Canada's aviation security framework; strengthened the protection of sensitive information in immigration proceedings; and made changes to the *Criminal Code* to better combat terrorist incitement and propaganda and to ensure that acts of terrorism can be effectively prevented.

The Government of Canada is conducting a public consultation in autumn 2016 to obtain Canadians' views on a range of national security issues, in order to ensure that Canada's national security framework is effective in keeping Canadians safe, while also safeguarding our values in a free and democratic society. The Government has also introduced new legislation to create a "National Security and Intelligence Committee of Parliamentarians" to strengthen scrutiny and accountability of all our security agencies. The Government of Canada believes it is important for Canadians to be informed and engaged in a discussion on Canada's national security framework.

Over the past few years, countering radicalization to violence has emerged as a key priority of the international community and of the Government of Canada. The Government of Canada believes that, to combat terrorism, more can and should be done to prevent radicalization to violence in the first place. Budget 2016 announced \$35 million to establish an Office for community outreach and countering radicalization to violence. This Office will contribute to a safe and resilient

Canada by providing leadership on Canada's response to radicalization to violence, coordinating talent and expertise, mobilizing and supporting community outreach and enhancing research in the area. The Government of Canada recognizes the diversity of Canadians as a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society and a strength as we strive to build a successful multicultural society based on inclusion, intercultural understanding, shared values, and citizen, engagement.

Canada is a strong proponent of increased collaboration on counter-terrorism between the many relevant international fora (e.g. UN, GCTF, APEC, ASEAN, OSCE, G7, etc). We use our membership in these fora to share the results of related initiatives and encourage capacity building assistance to states. Canada reports regularly to the UN on its efforts to fulfil its international counter-terrorism commitments. Canada co-chairs the ASEAN Regional Forum Intersessional Meeting (ISM) on Non-Proliferation and Disarmament (NPD) with Malaysia and New Zealand from 2015-2017.

Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program assists states to develop their capacity to enhance their ability to combat terrorism, including in the Asia Pacific region.

Canada is strongly committed to preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related materials (nuclear, radiological, biological and chemical) by non-state actors and states of proliferation concern with a view to prevent WMD terrorism globally. Canada is a member of all multilateral non-proliferation arms control and disarmament (NACD) treaties (NPT, CWC, BTWC, CTBT). Canada is a member of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative (NPDI), a cross-regional group of 12 NPT Non-Nuclear Weapon States established in September 2010 that aims to advance the implementation of key elements agreed to in the Final Document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference, particularly its Action Plan. Canada actively contributes to a strengthened nuclear non-proliferation regime through the advancement of a process toward the negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty (FMCT).

Canada participates actively in multilateral export control regimes and arrangements and implements its national export controls in accordance with the guidelines and control lists of the following regimes: the Australia Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Nuclear Supplier Group, the Wassenaar Arrangement and the Zangger Committee.

Canada is continuing to take measures to ensure full implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 as a means to prevent WMD terrorism. Canada remains actively engaged in efforts to promote and support 1540 implementation globally. In March 2016, Canada provided to the 1540 Committee a National Implementation Action Plan regarding our work to implement 1540. Canada is supporting the efforts of the Organization of American States (OAS) to enhance the capacity of its Member States to comply with the obligations of UNSCR 1540.

Canada is an active participant in the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) which provides a concrete mechanism to increase the national capabilities and global cooperation required to prevent the illicit transit of WMD and related materials, including by non-state actors. Canada strongly supported the joint outcomes of the 2013 PSI High Level Political Meeting and will continue to work both domestically and with partners to strengthen collective capacities to interdict illicit WMD shipments. Canada is an active member of the PSI Operational Experts Group and leads the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) Critical Capabilities and Practices (CCP) Review Team this year.

Through Global Affairs Canada's Global Partnership Program (GPP), Canada's contribution to the 30-member G7-led *Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction*, Canada's GPP has spent roughly \$1.2 billion since 2002 to implement concrete projects to address critical WMD proliferation and terrorism threats. The GPP is completing its current five-year mandate (2013-2018, with a total commitment of \$367 million, or \$73.4M/year) and has initiated the renewal and extension process. The GPP focuses on priority areas that include nuclear and radiological security, biological security, chemical weapons destruction and supporting the implementation of UNSCR 1540. The GPP provided over \$8M from 2014-2016 to strengthen biological security and regional disease prevention, detection and response capacities in ASEAN member states, with the objective of helping to mitigate the security risks and human costs associated with outbreaks of especially dangerous diseases, whether they be naturally-occurring or deliberately caused (e.g. bioterrorism). In October 2016 the GPP committed an additional \$3.8M for further programming to mitigate biological security threats in the ASEAN region. This programming supports fulfilment of the commitment made by Prime Minister Trudeau in March 2016 for the GPP to provide up to \$20M in 2016 to assist up to 15 countries to fulfil GHSA commitment

(with all 10 ASEAN countries engaged through this effort).

At the 2016 Nuclear Security Summit, Prime Minister Trudeau announced \$42M worth of nuclear security funding through the GPP for projects abroad for implementation from 2016 to 2018, domestic Canadian commitments (e.g. repatriating highly enriched uranium to the US) and Canada's successful hosting of an IAEA International Physical Protection Advisory Services mission in October 2015. The nuclear security focused projects abroad include over \$9M (2014-2016) to detect and interdict illicit cargos of radiological materials along Mexico's southern border regions; \$2.7M (2015-2019) to upgrade nuclear facilities in Thailand and Malaysia; and nearly \$1M (2015-2016) to strengthen nuclear and radiological security capacities in Mexico and Peru.

Canada remains an active participant in the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT). Canada is a member state of the IAEA, a permanent member of the IAEA Board of Governors.

Canada has enacted the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) Implementation Act which provides a more complete legal basis for the regulation of dual-use biological agents, and carries much stiffer penalties for violations than in the past. Canada promulgated the regulations for control of schedule I chemicals in line with its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC).

Canada belongs to the Missile Technology Control Regime whereby states agree to prevent the proliferation of unmanned systems which have the capacity of delivering WMDs. Canada has also subscribed to the Hague Code of Conduct in which members agree to exercise restraint on ballistic missiles holdings and to comply with certain confidence building measures.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

Canada is establishing a new Office for community outreach and countering radicalization to violence. This Office will contribute to a safe and resilient Canada by providing leadership on Canada's response to radicalization to violence, coordinating talent and expertise, mobilizing and supporting community outreach and enhancing research in the area. The Government of Canada recognizes the diversity of Canadians as a fundamental characteristic of Canadian society and strives to build a successful multicultural society based on intercultural understanding, shared citizenship, engagement, and inclusion.

Canada will continue to advocate for enhanced international efforts aimed at countering radicalization to violence and preventing violent extremism, including through the implementation of the UN Secretary-General's Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism.

Canada will strongly support the work of the Group of Governmental Experts, tasked to make recommendations on aspects of a future FMCT during 2014 and 2015.

Canada will continue active advocacy, particularly in the Western Hemisphere and the Asia Pacific, in support of the PSI to encourage new partners to endorse the PSI Statement of Interdiction Principles. Canada is planning to host a PSI Operational Experts Group to be held in Ottawa, Canada in May, 2015.

Canada will continue to advocate for and work with countries to promote the full and effective implementation of UNSCR 1540, including at the regional level.

Canada will continue to support and encourage the universalization of Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements (CSA) and Protocols Additional to the CSA, including for all countries of the Asia Pacific region.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

Canada has played a lead role in the APEC Major Events Security Framework Project. Canada continues to support Major Event Security Planning capacity-building through targeted workshops, such as Feb 20-21 2016 (Lima, Peru), and a planned workshop to be held in Vietnam in 2017.

Economies are encouraged to conduct regional collaboration regarding sharing best practices of major event security planning. The APEC major event security planning community are encouraged to review the APEC MESF and upload/or suggest improvements to the site.

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

N/A

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program may be able to provide assistance that would build the capacity of APEC members to prevent and respond to terrorist activity. For further details on this program, please see the final page of this document.

Canada has offered assistance to states to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1540. The details of this offer are online on the 1540 website at <http://www.un.org/en/sc/1540/assistance/states/Canada.shtml>.

Support under the Global Partnership Program focuses on nuclear and radiological security, biological security, chemical weapons destruction and supporting the implementation of UNSCR 1540.

B. HALTING TERRORIST FINANCING:

Contact Point: Name: Lisa Pezzack Title: Director, Financial Systems Division, Finance Canada

Telephone Number: 1-613-369-3864 Fax Number: 1-613-369-3894 Email Address: lisa.pezzack@canada.ca

LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Cut off terrorists' access to the international financial and commercial system, including by implementing standards and agreements on combating terrorist financing and money laundering (2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009).
- Enhance law enforcement and regulatory capabilities by establishing or identifying a financial intelligence unit (FIU) in each member economy, and enhancing information sharing with other FIUs (2002).
- Relevant economies to implement [UN and other international instruments](#) (2002).
- Implement, where applicable, the [FATF Recommendations](#) on terrorist financing, including those relating to non-profit organizations, alternative remittance systems and illicit cash couriers (2002, 2008).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

Canada completed its first formal national [Assessment of Inherent Risks of Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing in Canada](#) in December 2014 and published its public version in July 2015. The report includes an assessment of terrorist financing risks for the groups and actors that are of greatest concern to Canada and helps better identify, assess, and understand inherent terrorist financing risks in Canada. This report responds to the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF) global AML/ATF standards calling on all members to undergo an assessment of ML/TF risks, and provides critical risk information to the public and, in particular, to the approximately 31,000 entities that have reporting obligations under the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA)*, whose understanding of inherent, foundational risks is vital in applying the preventive measures and controls required to effectively mitigate these risks. Information on the results of the risk assessment is also provided to competent authorities, self-regulatory bodies, financial institutions (FIs) and DNFBPs through different working groups, committees and outreach.

In February 2014 regulations came into force that strengthen customer due diligence obligations (CDD) in Canada's AML/ATF regime. The changes require reporting entities to better identify customers and understand the nature of their business, monitor business relationships using a risk-based approach, and identify beneficial owners of corporations and trusts, consequently enabling the reporting entities to identify transactions and activities that are at greater risk for money laundering and terrorism financing.

Budget 2014 announced that the Government would introduce legislative amendments and regulations to strengthen Canada's AML/CFT regime and improve Canada's compliance with international standards, while minimizing the compliance burden. Following the Budget announcement, a package of almost 40 legislative amendments to the PCMLTFA was tabled through the Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No. 1. These amendments fall into the following themes:

- Closing gaps in Canada's regime by making various new types of entities subject to the requirements of the Act, including online casinos, foreign money services businesses and businesses that deal in virtual currencies (such as Bitcoin);
- Strengthening customer due diligence standards, including with respect to politically exposed domestic persons, heads of international organizations, and designated family members and close associates of politically exposed foreign persons, politically exposed domestic persons and heads of international organizations;
- Improving compliance, monitoring and enforcement efforts;
- Strengthening information sharing across the regime by expanding requirements for financial conglomerates to coordinate their AML/ATF programs across affiliates, and expanding the type of information that the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) can disclose to law enforcement and other partners and enhance its ability to disclose to federal partners on threats to the security of Canada; and

- Bringing Part 1.1 of the Act into force, in order to allow the Minister and the government to take counter-measures against foreign states and foreign entities that are of high money laundering or terrorist financing risk.

The bill was enacted on June 19th, 2014. In general, amendments that were internal to Government came into force immediately and those that have an impact on the private sector came into force in June 2015 or will come into force when enacting regulations are introduced.

A new Security of Canada Information Sharing Act was adopted in 2015 to facilitate the sharing of information between Canadian government agencies with regards to any activity that undermines the security of Canada, including terrorism. Budget 2015 introduced legislative amendments expanding FINTRAC's ability to disclose information to provincial and territorial securities regulators.

On June 30, 2016, the Government of Canada published regulatory amendments to the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Regulations* to close gaps in Canada's Regime by requiring online casinos operated by provinces to have anti-money laundering and anti-terrorist financing measures; expanding the concept of politically exposed persons (PEPs) to include domestic PEPs and heads of international organizations; clarifying the type of customer information reporting entities must obtain and keep as part of the customer due diligence process; clarifying obligations to assess and document the risks associated with new technologies used by reporting entities; and expanding the designated information that the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC), Canada's financial intelligence unit, can disclose (coming into force June 17, 2017).

A second package of regulatory amendments that is currently under development includes measures such as: closing gaps in Canada's Regime, which would bring various new products and services, such as foreign money service businesses and dealers in virtual currency into the Regime that are vulnerable to being exploited for money laundering and terrorist financing.

In September 2016, the Government tabled Bill C-25, An Act to amend the *Canada Business Corporations Act, the Canada Cooperatives Act, the Canada Not-for-profit Corporations Act, and the Competition Act*, to modernize business framework laws. As part of these amendments the *Canada Business Corporations Act and the Canada Cooperatives Act* would be amended to prohibit bearer shares and bearer share instruments. If adopted, this will support Canada in aligning with international standards set by the Financial Action Task Force to prevent money-laundering and terrorism financing. The Government is continuing to explore mechanisms to improve transparency respecting beneficial ownership.

Canada is a strong supporter and active member of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). Canada, represented by FINTRAC was co-chair of the FATF Risk, Trends, and Methods Group (RTMG) between February 2013 and February 2016.

FINTRAC has over 90 intelligence-sharing MOUs, including agreements with Australia, Chile, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and the United States. Between April 2014 and March 2016, FINTRAC received 462 queries for information from foreign FIUs and provided 562 disclosures internationally. FINTRAC also sent 287 requests to foreign FIUs to broaden its own analysis.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

A package of regulatory amendments that is currently under development includes measures which would bring various new products and services, such as foreign money service businesses and dealers in virtual currency into the Regime that are vulnerable to being exploited for money laundering and terrorist financing.

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

N/A

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

N/A

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

Canada provides expertise and resources to assist and help address AML/ATF capacity needs in the Asia-Pacific region. Canada is a member of the Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering. Canada assesses and provides assistance based on proposals put forward directly by countries or through international organizations, using established mechanisms.

Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program may be able to provide assistance that would build the capacity of APEC members to counter terrorist financing. For further details on these programs, please see the final page of this document. Canada is currently implementing several AML/CFT project in Asia.

In 2014-2016, FINTRAC completed a successful AML/CFT regime-wide capacity building initiative for Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago with funding from the Government of Canada's Anti-Crime Capacity Building Program. The Centre worked with the RCMP, the Department of Justice Canada and the Department of Public Works and Government Services Canada's Seized Assets Management Directorate to train and mentor money laundering and terrorism financing investigators and prosecutors. The Centre also delivered the Egmont Supervisory Course to participants from Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, and Turks and Caicos Islands. In 2016, FINTRAC organized and funded a 3-day workshop on improving the quality of STRs for the Caribbean region, which was attended by 11 countries. In addition, FINTRAC continues to be engaged in the Egmont Group's Technical Assistance and Training Working Group.

C. PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY:

Contact Point: Name: __Mark Matz __ Title: _Director, Policy and Issues Management, National Cyber Security Directorate, Public Safety Canada_

Telephone Number: _1-613-993-9635__ Fax Number: _____ Email Address: __mark.matz@ps-sp.gc.ca_____

LEADERS' AND MINISTERS' COMMITMENTS

- Countering terrorism by implementing and enhancing critical information infrastructure protection and cyber security to ensure a trusted, secure and sustainable online environment (2002).
- Enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious online activities and engage in efforts to increase cybersecurity awareness (2010).

MEASURES UNDERTAKEN SINCE LAST UPDATE TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS

In October 2010, the Government of Canada launched *Canada's Cyber Security Strategy*. It is designed to secure Government of Canada systems, enhance partnerships to secure vital cyber systems outside the federal Government notably with Canada's critical infrastructure sectors and international allies, and help protect Canadians as they connect to each other and to the world.

As part of the Strategy's implementation, Canada is active in raising cyber security awareness domestically and internationally. In 2011, Canada launched the GetCyberSafe.ca campaign to provide Canadians with information on cyber threats in order for them to protect themselves and their personal information online. Communications materials from the GetCyberSafe.ca campaign have been used to promote cyber security awareness in international venues, notably APEC-TEL. Furthermore, Canada has established partnerships with other APEC economies to improve cyber security awareness notably during Cyber Security Awareness Month in October. Canada is open to partnering with other economies in the Asia-Pacific region to share communications materials and awareness raising efforts.

On February 4, 2014, the Government of Canada launched the Cyber Security Cooperation Program (CSCP) - a new five-year \$1.5M initiative designed to support projects that will help to improve the security of Canada's vital cyber systems. The CSCP was developed in support of Canada's Cyber Security Strategy as a means to improve security of Canada's vital cyber systems.

To enhance mutual cooperation on countering malicious activities online, Canada is active in a number of international venues to strengthen Computer Emergency Response Team cooperation (CERT) and promote confidence and security building measures to reduce the risk of state conflict in cyberspace. These discussions have taken place at the United Nations, Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe, APEC-TEL and the ASEAN Regional Forum.

FURTHER MEASURES PLANNED TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS (indicate timeframe)

N/A

PLEASE DESCRIBE THE APEC CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES IN WHICH YOUR ECONOMY PARTICIPATED DURING THE LAST YEAR. WHAT BENEFITS DID YOUR ECONOMY DERIVE FROM THESE ACTIVITIES? WHAT FOLLOW-ON ACTIVITIES WOULD BE USEFUL?

N/A

WHAT SPECIFIC CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS DOES YOUR ECONOMY HAVE THAT HINDER YOUR ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT COMMITMENTS, AND WHAT CAPACITY BUILDING OPPORTUNITIES COULD BE PROVIDED THROUGH APEC TO ADDRESS THESE NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD BENEFIT YOUR ECONOMY (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

N/A

WHAT KIND OF EXPERTISE AND/OR ASSISTANCE COULD YOUR ECONOMY PROVIDE TO OTHER APEC MEMBERS THAT COULD HELP ADDRESS THEIR CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS? PLEASE BE AS SPECIFIC AS POSSIBLE REGARDING THE TYPES OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES THAT YOUR ECONOMY COULD PROVIDE (E.G., SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS, INFORMATION SHARING, BEST PRACTICES, SPECIALIZED TRAINING, ETC.)

Canada's Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building Program may be able to provide assistance that would build the capacity of APEC members to promote cyber security. For further details on this program, please see the final page of this document.

POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE AND EXPERTISE TO OFFER

Through Canada's Counter-terrorism Capacity Building Program, or CTCBP, Canada provides significant training, equipment and technical, legal and other security assistance to help our partners prevent and respond to terrorist activity in accordance with international counter-terrorism and human rights norms, standards and obligations. Through this program, we share our expertise in six main areas: border and transportation security; legislative assistance; law enforcement, security, military and intelligence; combating the financing of terrorism; critical infrastructure protection; and countering improvised explosive devices. See <http://www.international.gc.ca/crime/ctcb-rcat.aspx?lang=eng> for further details.

Canada's Global Partnership Program supports the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction with concrete projects to prevent WMD proliferation and terrorism. Current priority areas focus on nuclear and radiological security; biological security; scientist engagement; chemical weapons destruction; and global implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540. See http://www.international.gc.ca/gpp-ppm/global_partnership-partenariat_mondial.aspx for further details.