

Public Safety Leader-Level Commitments and Roadmap Items

Topic	Commitment	Lead Departments/ Agencies	Supporting Departments/ Agencies	Background	Current Status	Next Steps
Counter Terrorism and Violent Extremism (PCO Item 36)	<p>Enhance cooperation to counter exploitation of social media and the Internet by terrorists, violent extremists and hate groups. Strengthen information sharing to improve our respective prevention strategies addressing domestic violent extremism and enhance reciprocal sharing on known and suspected threats.</p> <p>*To be cross-referenced with the FI/cyber commitment</p>	<p>Co-led with Heritage</p> <p>PS/Canada Centre:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rob Burley • Vanessa Sima • Brett Kubiček <p>PS/NCSB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Matilde Brierley • Audrey • Cristina Pires • Loïc Segu 	<p>Canada: CSIS, RCMP, Justice Canada, FINTRAC, CBSA, Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSP)</p> <p>U.S.: DOJ, FBI, CBP, CISA, ICE, State Department (DOS), Treasury, National Counterterrorism Centre (NCTC), White House National Security</p>	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>Apr 2021: An inaugural PS-DHS DG-level meeting was held to create a interdepartmental/interagency joint working group focused on IMVE, which has met regularly since May 2021.</p> <p>March 2022: Ideologically Motivated Violent Extremism/ Domestic Violent Extremism was one of five agenda items at the CBCF. Canada and the U.S. applauded the ongoing efforts of the bilateral working group.</p>	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>Policy coordination: The last working group meeting took place on December 9, 2022, in Washington D.C. PS led the Canadian delegation which included representatives from the Canada Centre, the RCMP, and FINTRAC.</p> <p>PS, along with CSIS, RCMP, Justice Canada, and PPSC, met with DOJ and DHS on January 20, 2023. This meeting stemmed from discussions at the December 2022 WG meeting and was an occasion to exchange information on specific IMVE related topics. Partners also identified areas for further collaboration in this space.</p> <p>Sense of progress: The work is progressing well and there is continued interest in working together, as both countries</p>	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>Policy coordination: The working group will continue to meet on a quarterly basis in 2023.</p> <p>Having closed out the work plan in December 2022, partners got to work on developing a new one. A draft of the renewed work plan was presented to the WG co-chairs on July 25 2023. With meaningful feedback received, partners are working together to finalize the work plan and determine priorities for the next WG meeting which will take place in fall 2023 in Ottawa.</p>

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<p>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective Defense and Security Commitment #36 - Counter terrorism and violent extremism in all forms, both at home and abroad Status: On track</p>	<p>in-Faiv e</p> <p>U.S.: DHS, DHS/Centre for Prevention Programs and Partnerships (CP3)</p>	<p>Council (NSC)</p>	<p>agree this a growing threat area. No urgencies to flag at the current moment.</p>	<p>agree this a growing threat area. No urgencies to flag at the current moment.</p>	<p>agree this a growing threat area. No urgencies to flag at the current moment.</p>
			<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>Prevention: Canada Centre and DHS/CP3 cooperate on a joint work program for frontline practitioners to gather, develop and share lessons and guidance for IMVE/domestic terrorism prevention.</p> <p>Canada Centre worked with the National Security Council (NSC) on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Engagement with the NGO 'Tech Against Terrorism' on efforts to support small social media platforms in addressing terrorist exploitation; o The Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) project to standardize technology company transparency reporting on terrorist exploitation of their services and efforts. 	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>Prevention: The OECD's Terrorist and Violent Extremist Content (TVEC) Voluntary Transparency Reporting Framework (VTRF) 1.0 for Social Media Companies launched on May 3, 2022. If the OECD pursues work for a 2.0, involving more in-depth reporting guidance for companies, some partners – including the U.S. – indicated they would not continue their engagement in the process.</p> <p>The U.S. Prevention Practitioners Network Summer Symposium was held on July 28, in Washington, D.C., with a focus on preventative approaches within the U.S. education system. Canada Centre staff and Canadian practitioners/experts attended, but did not have speaking roles given the focus.</p> <p>At the Christchurch Call 2022 Leaders' Summit, PM Trudeau, announced \$1.9M in Canada Centre's Community Resilience</p>	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>Prevention: Canada's future engagement and participation in the OECD VTRF process, such as developing higher tiers of transparency metrics, including quantitative metrics, or expanding to other online harms, is still undetermined.</p> <p>As a follow-up outcome of the 2022 Eradicate Hate Global Summit (EHGS), the Canada Centre will continue to play lead roles in various work streams, which will focus on prevention.</p> <p>The Canada Centre attended the Eradicate Hate Global Summit in Pittsburgh, PA from September 27-29, 2023. Canada Centre's Executive Director presented on Canada's approach to countering radicalization to violence, and Canada</p>

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					<p>Fund (CRF) funding over three years to Tech Against Terrorism for Phase 2 of their Terrorist Content Analytics Platform (TCAP), a secure online tool that automates the detection, notification, and analysis of verified terrorist content. Phase 2 of the platform will expand its capabilities to identify and assess more types of content across a wider range of platforms and help develop a content moderation tool to assist smaller tech companies in quickly removing this terrorist content.</p> <p>The week of May 1, 2023, the Canada Centre hosted its 4th Event Series on Countering Radicalization to Violence, in Ottawa. As part of program design, the Canada Centre worked with a range of Canadian partners including CPN-PREV, along with multiple U.S. leads for the Roadmap's Prevention stream, including DHS Science & Tech, DHS CP3, U.S. Prevention Practitioners Network, Harvard's School of Public Health, American University, and others. The week was in part, intended to</p>	<p>Centre representatives participated in a number of working groups, which will continue beyond the summit, with the goal of advancing efforts in the field of preventing and countering hate and violent extremism.</p> <p>The Canada Centre continues to engage closely with New Zealand to advance Christchurch Call Commitments, including considering collaborative projects on better understanding the use of algorithms. This work would build off of the NZ and US recent investment in partnership with Twitter and Microsoft to support the creation of new technology to understand the impacts of algorithms on people's online experiences.</p> <p>Canada also partnered with Tech Against Terrorism to formally launch the TCAP 2.0 at the Canada Centre's 4th Event Series on Countering Radicalization</p>
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				help advance Roadmap goals, EHGS work streams relevant to the Canada Centre, and other shared priorities including under several the Five Country Ministerial working groups.	to Violence, between May 1 -5 2023. The US is also in the process of granting funding to Tech Against Terrorism. This funding is a direct response to advancing the Christchurch Call commitments.
			<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>Terrorist listings: PS collaborates with DOS and DHS on coordinated and joint listings and towards info sharing on listing regimes, governing legislation, litigation experience and targeting strategies regarding specific entities.</p>	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>Nov 18, 2021: Min Mendicino-Sec Mayorkas discussed Canada’s terrorist listing regime and technology companies’ responsibilities about taking down hate-speech and IMVE material.</p>	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>GOC is moving towards regulation of social media company content to prevent violence and victimization, balancing privacy and freedom of speech, and improving transparency about online harms.</p>
			<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>CLOUD Act: : The U.S. CLOUD Act, enacted in 2018, allows the U.S. to enter into bilateral executive agreements with countries that have robust human rights and privacy protections to permit those countries to request electronic information directly from U.S.-based communications service providers, and vice versa.</p> <p>The purpose of a CLOUD Act Agreement between the U.S. and CA is to facilitate law enforcement and intelligence agencies’ access to</p>	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>CLOUD Act: On March 22nd, 2022, on occasion of the Cross-Border Crime Forum, Canada and the U.S. jointly announced negotiations of a Canada-U.S. CLOUD Act agreement via communique.</p> <p>Sense of progress: Implementation will be very technically complex so there are legitimate risks of delays there.</p>	<p>Commitment #36</p> <p>CLOUD Act: Negotiations and stakeholder engagement continue at a steady pace and are expected to last approximately two years.</p>

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				digital evidence and intelligence for the prevention, detection, investigation or prosecution of serious crime, including terrorism. The U.S. signed their first agreement under the Act with the UK in October 2019 and a second agreement with Australia in December 2021. Additional negotiations are underway with Canada and the EU.		
Cross-Border Crime Forum (CBCF) (PCO Item 37)	Enhance law enforcement collaboration by reestablishing the Cross-Border Crime Forum to facilitate cooperation among law enforcement bodies, incl. strengthening information sharing and addressing justice reform, as well as cross-border law enforcement challenges, e.g., tackling the illegal cross-border flows of firearms, drugs, currency, organized crime, mass marketing	Co-led with Justice PS/BPD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kelsey Mahon U.S.: DHS, DOJ	Canada: RCMP, CBSA U.S.: Coast Guard, CBP, ICE, FBI, DEA, ATF	Commitment #37B On March 22, 2022, a successful CBCF was held in Washington, D.C.. where Ministers and their delegations engaged on the topics of discussion that included: Collaboration on Cybercrime; Domestic Violent Extremism/Ideologically Motivated Violent Extremism; Enhancing Public Safety; Reducing Firearms Violence; and Access to Justice. On April 28, 2023, a second CBCF (since its reinvigoration) was held in Ottawa. Topics for the 2023 CBCF included: Criminal Justice Reform/Access to Justice, Reducing Firearms Violence, Sex Offender Travel, Human Smuggling, Fentanyl/Opioids and Anti-money Laundering/Virtual Currency. Ministers committed to develop guidance and deliver training to	Commitment #37B PS has developed a CBCF 2023 deliverables tracker that has been circulated to Justice Canada, the CBSA, the RCMP, and U.S. partners. This tracker outlines action items stemming from CBCF 2023 that all agencies agreed to monitor. Some of these items include the MOUs highlighted at the CBCF between: CBSA-ATF, RCMP-DEA, RCMP-ATF, and CBSA-DEA. These MOUs revolve around information sharing regarding smuggling and trafficking of fentanyl and/or firearms. The CBSA-DEA MOU was signed on June 1, 2023, signaling entry into a new Canada-US partnership to facilitate the exchange of	Commitment #37B Updates to the CBCF 2023 deliverables tracker have been provided by the CBSA, the RCMP and PS-CPB, and there has been good progress on the majority of items. PS continues to engage Justice Canada to complete outstanding updates to deliverables related to anti-money laundering and criminal justice reform. CBCF 2024 is to be hosted by the U.S. (date TBD).

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	<p>fraud, and human trafficking.</p> <p>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective Defense and Security Commitment #37B - Facilitate collaboration through the Cross-Border Crime Forum to reduce violent extremism, child sex exploitation, cross-border smuggling, and firearms violence on both sides of the border Status: On track</p>			<p>support a common understanding among law enforcement personnel in both countries, of the laws and policies regarding permissible information sharing for law enforcement and investigative purposes, and to encourage all appropriate sharing in service to public safety.</p> <p>In addition to the main agenda items discussed, Ministers also took stock of other priority issues, including transnational repression and foreign interference, and the situations in Ukraine and Haiti. Ministers also signed a Statement of Partnership to Prevent, Investigate, Prosecute, and Disrupt Cross-Border Crime.</p> <p>Link for 2022: Joint CBCF Communiqué Link for 2023: Joint CBCF Communiqué</p>	<p>information on the cross-border movement of illicit drugs, including analogues and precursors.</p> <p>The CBSA-ATF MOU was signed on March 21, 2023.</p> <p>The RCMP-DEA MOU was signed in November 2022.</p> <p>The RCMP-ATF MOU was signed in 2006, however both delegations agreed that it is in need of updating. There is currently no timeline for updating this MOU.</p>	
Gun Smuggling and Trafficking Cross-Border Task Force	<p>Explore the creation of a cross-border task force to address gun smuggling and trafficking.</p>	<p>Canada: CBSA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michelle Randall Marie Dumésnil 	<p>Canada: RCMP</p> <p>U.S.: CBP</p>	<p>CBSA announced the creation of a joint cross-border task force to address gun smuggling and trafficking.</p> <p>The Cross-Border Firearms Task Force (CBFTF), formally established in August 2021, is dedicated to disrupting and dismantling the illegal movement of firearms, ammunition, and weapons across</p>	<p>August 16, 2022: CBFTF meeting took place. CBSA proposed a project be completed in the Postal Stream.</p> <p>The Joint Threat Assessment is complete and has been shared with partners.</p>	<p>The 2022 Evaluation Report was presented at the March 21st CBFTF meeting. However, no vote was taken to approve the report.</p> <p>As of May 30, 2023, the Key Performance Indicators for 2023 have not been finalized.</p>

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<p>(PCO Item 37)</p>		<p>Ren aud</p> <p>U.S.: DHS- HSI (Homeland Security and Investigations), ATF</p>		<p>the Canadian-U.S. border. The CBSA will be working with U.S. partners to stand up a Firearms secretariat, as the primary forum to discuss and advance joint work.</p> <p>The CBFTF met May 18, 2022, at the U.S. Embassy in Ottawa, with the Intelligence and Enforcement Branch Vice-President in attendance. Updates provided on the JTA at this meeting indicated a first (English) draft would be ready to circulate amongst partners in mid-June for internal review. It was decided that following the completion of the JTA, the group will explore projects that can be taken on by CBFTF partners. The CBSA will draft a project proposal with input from partners on high level project topics that reflect the capabilities of all partners. The JTA's (English) draft was circulated amongst partners on June 20, 2022, for approval signatures. Following approval of the final text by all partners, the document will be finalized in both English and French.</p>	<p>November 21, 2022: CBFTF meeting took place. For 2023 CBSA and HSI will be the co-chairs. Meetings will take place the 3rd Tuesday of every second month, starting with CBSA hosting on January 17, 2023. The postal project is set to begin April 2023, the delay is due to the POST system not having been implemented at the Canada Post Montreal International Sortation Facility yet.</p> <p>On January 1, 2023, HSI became the co-chair along with CBSA. CBSA will continue to perform the Secretariat function.</p> <p>The CBFTF held a meeting on March 21, 2023. It was hosted by HSI at the US Embassy. No agenda items had been received from any of our partners for this meeting. The main topic of conversation was Project Iceberg. Project Iceberg is the postal mode project at the International Mail sortation facilities in Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal.</p>	<p>As all projects proposed are by CBSA and would mimic work currently underway in the Regions, the CBFTF is contemplating filling more of a support role. This would see the CBFTF providing de-confliction services, aiding in providing direction and in requesting funding for necessary tools and equipment and providing general support.</p> <p>The CBFTF reviewed its progress at the May 2023 meeting and is currently exploring changing the group structure. The proposed change includes the inclusion of an Advisory made up of Director General level representatives and working groups that will run project deliverables.</p> <p>The next meeting of the CBFTF was hosted by the U.S. Embassy on July 18th. The meeting was small compared to usual due to vacations/other commitments and there was no representation from</p>
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					intelligence or investigations units for subsequent tracing. The CBFTF meeting was scheduled to take place on September 19 th , however, due to scheduling conflicts it was rescheduled to October 3, 2023 and was hosted at the US Embassy. At this meeting, CBSA provided a recap of Project ICEBERG, including its components and duration. As well, new investigations and intelligence files that were a result were highlighted.	
Cyber/foreign interference (PCO Item 39)	Increase cooperation to strengthen cybersecurity, and to confront foreign interference and disinformation *To be cross-referenced with the counter-terrorism and violent extremism commitment.	Canada: CSIS, CSE, DND PS/NCSB: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simonne Moscovitz • Isabelle Richard U.S.: CISA	Canada: TBD U.S.: TBD	Cybersecurity: Canada works with the U.S. in FVEY fora: Ottawa 5 (cybersecurity); Critical 5 (critical infrastructure); and Five Eyes Law Enforcement Group. PS co-leads U.S. cyber engagement with CSE. PS priorities include policy options to counter ransomware, telecommunications security, sensitive tech, and a joint PS-DHS Strategic Framework and Action Plan for Critical Infrastructure. <u>Commitment #39C</u> Public Safety Canada launched the Mid-Term Review of the 2018 National Cyber Security Strategy (NCSS) in collaboration with federal	Cybersecurity: October 2022: An O5 Sherpa-level virtual meeting took place to discuss the upcoming O5 Principals meeting in December 2022. December 2022: O5 Principals met in Wellington, NZ. Canadian delegates included representatives from PS, GAC, CSIS and CSE. January 2023: Following a successful meeting in New Zealand, outcomes were shared for comment with participating departments and agencies.	O5 Principals met by SVTC on September 28. Discussions are underway regarding a future in-person meeting of Principals. There is also a tentative in-person meeting of O5 meeting planned on the margins of the upcoming Counter Ransomware Initiative in Washington, D.C. taking place from Oct 31-Nov 1. <u>Commitment #39C</u> Policy refinement will continue in 2023 and a renewed National Cyber

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<p>Sense of progress: DG-level interdepartmental meetings on ransomware take place on an ad-hoc basis, with participation from PS, CSE, RCMP, PCO, GAC, and NRCan. The current focus includes jurisdictional challenges; federal coordination; improving cyber resilience; outreach and engagement; cyber insurance; cryptocurrency; incident response and information sharing; and international engagement.</p> <p>Canada will continue to work with allies from the White House International Forum on</p>	<p>partners in 2021. A version of the NCCSS Mid-Term Review was released in June 2022, which acted as a milestone for the launch of consultations and engagement activities for the Strategy Renewal.</p> <p>Over the summers of 2022 and 2023, PS hosted public consultations and targeted engagement sessions with industry and provinces and territories to inform the development of the new Strategy.</p>	<p>May 2023: O5 Principals met virtually in April 2023. The U.S. officially assumed leadership of the O5.</p> <p>Late May 2023: A subset of O5 Principals met in-person informally in the UK during CYBERUK 2023 in April (Canada was present).</p> <p>July 2023: O5 Principals' met via SVTC on June 21.</p> <p>September 2023: O5 Principals' met via SVTC on September 28.</p> <p><u>Commitment #39C</u></p> <p>A productive industry roundtable was held in July 2023, and based on the feedback received, more policy work is being undertaken to refine the new National Cyber Security Strategy.</p>	<p>Security Strategy will be released in due course.</p>
	<p>Ransomware: Apr 2021: Fives Eyes partners released a <u>Ministerial statement</u> regarding the threat of ransomware.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Canada is advancing domestic policy work on ransomware through a DG-level interdepartmental WG. <p>Canadian policymakers engage</p>	<p><u>Commitment #39B</u></p> <p>Ransomware: Following the U.S.-led Counter Ransomware Initiative (CRI) in October 2021, participating countries agreed to conduct a two phased 100-Day Sprint in which they would collectively work together to</p>	<p><u>Commitment #39B</u></p> <p>The Policy Pillar private-public sector sub working group met on May 25, 2023, to discuss how the CRI can better integrate the private sector in CRI initiatives. The second</p>

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<p>Ransomware to support the outcomes of the initiative. Canada provided a summary of domestic activities to combat ransomware to identify potential avenues for collaborative action.</p> <p><u>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective Defense and Security</u> Commitment #39 - Strengthen cybersecurity, and confront foreign interference and disinformation Status: On Track</p> <p><u>Joint Statement Pillar: Global Alliances</u> Commitment #39A - Canada to [undertake] consultations to guide the</p>		<p>with U.S. and Five Eye counterparts on ransomware through the O5's (Five Eyes) Ransomware WG (O5 RWG), which Canada started to chair on Nov 8. The O5 RWG will focus on: Key Messages, Cyber Insurance, and Incident Reporting. The RWG will meet every 4-6 weeks.</p> <p><u>Commitment #39B</u></p> <p>Oct 13-14, 2021: The WH hosted a Countering Ransomware Initiative, a multilateral meeting on joint collaboration against ransomware. SADM Dominic Rochon led the Canadian delegation and participated as a panelist in the countering illicit finance panel. The WH published a <u>joint statement against ransomware</u> which recognized the need for urgent actions. Australia called for a 100-day sprint to address these challenges, which Canada is supporting.</p> <p>In December 2021, the White House circulated a compilation of participant countries' domestic summary submissions to all partners, which marked the end of phase 1 of the 100-Day Sprint.</p>	<p>frame options for collaboration.</p> <p>PS, along with domestic partners, supported all five sub-working groups: Disruption; Resilience; Public Private Partnerships; Illicit Finance; Diplomacy. PS sent senior level representation for the CRI Summit, which took place October 31-November 1 2022, in Washington D.C.</p> <p>This Summit resulted in the establishment of three new Pillars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The International Counter Ransomware Task Force (ICRTF) is the more operationally focused Pillar. • The fifth ICRTF meeting took place on August 17, 2023 with Director-level attendance from PS. The meeting provided updates on projects, all of which are on track to be delivered at the 2023 CRI Summit. A presentation by the U.S. Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security 	<p>meeting on June 29, 2023 continued the discussion of how to integrate the private sector in CRI initiatives, specifically into the sub-working groups and the CRI Summit October 31-November 1, 2023 in Washington, D.C. The Pillar distributed a survey to CRI members to determine how best to integrate the private sector. The Policy Pillar will deconflict with other pillars to avoid duplication of effort. PS responded to the survey and nominated Blackberry to participate at the CRI Summit.</p>
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<p>creation of a Foreign Influence Transparency Registry Status: On Track</p> <p>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective Defense and Security Commitment #39B - Prevent and disrupt ransomware attacks through collaborative fora such as the U.S.-led Counter Ransomware Initiative Status: On Track</p> <p>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective Defense and Security Commitment #39C - Canada to renew its National Cyber Security Strategy Status: On track</p>		<p>On December 15-16, 2021, the G7 Extraordinary Senior Officials Forum on Ransomware was held virtually. This ADM-level event is a commitment from the G7 Interior Ministers' meeting. Colleen Merchant, Director General, National Cyber Security Directorate at PS led the Canadian delegation. The sessions focused on the establishment of a shared threat picture, the identification of information gaps, and the coordination of policy around crypto-currency, payment of ransoms and reporting.</p>	<p>Agency (CISA) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was given on the U.S. Joint Ransomware Task Force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Diplomacy Pillar supports other Pillars using diplomatic methods and approaches, in addition to recruiting and admitting new members to CRI. The Diplomacy Pillar meeting took place on May 22, 2023 with attendance from GAC. As the chair, Germany noted that the diplomatic track is responsible for admitting new members and shared proposed guidelines for membership. Germany also asked for volunteers to mentor new members. Mentoring is aimed at helping new states catch up to where the CRI is to date. The second Policy Pillar meeting took place on August 7, 	
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					<p>2023, but because it was a federal holiday in Canada, there was no Canadian representation. A readout of the meeting noted that project updates were provided, all of which are on track to be delivered at the 2023 CRI Summit.</p>	
				<p>Commitment #39</p> <p>Foreign interference has been at the forefront of international collaboration. Canada</p>	<p>Commitment #39</p> <p>Foreign Interference: December 2021, PM Trudeau participated in the Summit for Democracy hosted by the U.S., and committed to working collaboratively to counter foreign interference and protect democratic values.</p> <p>In March 2023, the Prime Minister announced the creation of a National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator, housed at PS. Budget 2023 proposed \$13.5 million over five years and \$3.1 million ongoing in support of this initiative.</p>	<p>Commitment #39</p> <p>s. 39 - Cabinet Confidence</p> <p>Commitment #39A</p> <p>On March 10, Minister Mendicino announced the launch of consultations to guide the creation of a Foreign Influence Transparency Registry in Canada, to ensure transparency and accountability from people who advocate on behalf of a foreign government and ensure communities who are often targeted by</p>

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						attempts at foreign interference are protected. These consultations with key stakeholders and the Canadian public will inform the path forward, including potential legislation.
					<p>Research security: Canada-U.S. have engaged in a multilateral (Multilateral Action on Sensitive Technologies, FCM, DOS Dialogue on Research Integrity) and bilateral context (ECC).</p> <p>Canada plans to engage with the U.S. to develop a joint threat assessment, establish joint WGs to promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and conduct joint public engagement. Canada has not yet pursued any bilateral engagement with the U.S. due to capacity challenges but will revisit as soon as practicable.</p>	
					<p>Commitment #39</p> <p>Disinformation: GAC and PCH are co-leads.</p>	
Criminal justice (PCO Item 31)	Implement more effective, equitable, and inclusive approaches to community	<p>Co-led with Justice Canada</p> <p>PS/CPB:</p>	Canada: CSC, RCMP, Health Canada, CBSA	This item is in the Roadmap pillar on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion, and co-led by PS and Justice Canada.	PCH/Anti-Racism Secretariat engaged with the WH and the Mexican government on ratifying a North American Partnership for Racial Equity and Inclusion at the 2022	Access to Justice offices will continue to work together to organize a knowledge exchange on research and innovative data collection techniques designed to

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<p>safety, criminal justice, and law enforcement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Direct their agencies to focus on modernizing approaches to community safety and addressing issues of systemic racism and discrimination, incl. through meaningful engagement with civil society and community leaders; and - Consider innovative approaches to implementing institutional and community-based prevention, intervention, and diversion initiatives, incl. prioritizing the provision of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jennifer Esdale • Vinayini Murthy <p>U.S.: DOJ, DHS</p>	<p>U.S.: TBD</p>	<p>December 2021, DM Justice sent a congratulatory letter to U.S. Deputy Attorney General Monaco on her new appointment and suggested establishing dialogue between Justice Canada Access to Justice Office and the newly re-established U.S. DOJ Access to Justice Office.</p> <p>March 22, 2022: Access to justice was a topic discussed at the CBCF with a focus on addressing systemic racism and overrepresentation with the CJS.</p> <p>Further to a 2022 CBCF commitment, the Access to Justice (A2J) offices from Justice Canada and the USDOJ organized a virtual discussion on respective research and innovative data techniques designed to address systemic racial equality, discrimination and overrepresentation in the criminal justice system and engaged in constructive exchanges on the expansion of restorative justice approaches and strengthening of pro bono policies and programs.</p>	<p>Summit of the Americas, with commitments related to access to justice and public safety. At the Summit of the Americas President Biden highlighted his keenness to forge a continental partnership on racial equity and inclusion.</p> <p>Justice Canada and U.S. DOJ A2J Offices organized an initial meeting on June 7 as part of the knowledge exchange on research and innovative data collection techniques designed to address systemic racial inequality, discrimination and overrepresentation in the criminal justice system. Participants shared respective research priorities, as well as some of the challenges around criminal justice data collection and look forward to further fruitful discussions over the coming months.</p>	<p>address systemic racial inequality, discrimination and overrepresentation in the criminal justice system.</p> <p>In May 2023, a proposed resolution on Equal Access to Justice for All put forward by Canada (and described as “ground breaking” by the Executive Director of the U.S Office of National Drug Control Policy) was adopted by consensus at the 32nd Session of the United Nations Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice. In keeping with a commitment made by U.S. Attorney General Garland at the 2023 CBCF, the U.S. delegation strongly supported Canada’s efforts and ultimately co-sponsored it. The resolution will be presented to the UN General Assembly for adoption in December 2023.</p>
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	<p>adequate support and services to individuals facing mental health challenges or addiction.</p> <p><u>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective Defense and Security</u></p> <p>Commitment #31 - Modernize approaches to community safety and addressing issues of systemic racism and discrimination, incl. consideration for innovative approaches to implementing institutional and community-based prevention, intervention, and diversion initiatives</p> <p>Status: On track</p>					
U.S.- Canad	Strengthen the U.S.-Canada	Co-led with HC	Canada: CBSA,	<u>Commitment #9, #9A</u>	<u>Commitment #9, #9A</u>	<u>Commitment #9, #9A</u>

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<p>a Action Plan on Opioids (PCO Item 9)</p>	<p>Action Plan on Opioids (OAP) recognizing the increased risk in drug use and overdoses in both of our countries as a result of the devastating COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Sense of progress: No areas of concern. The work of the OAP is proceeding as expected. Most deliverables are multi-year activities.</p> <p>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective Defense and Security Commitment #9 - Strengthen the Canada-U.S. Joint Action Plan on Opioids Status: On track</p> <p>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective</p>	<p>PS/CPB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jennifer Salathub Jelena Ivanovic Angela Meira Costa <p>U.S.: ONDCP</p>	<p>RCMP, Canada Post, GAC</p> <p>U.S.: DEA, DOJ, DHS, ICE, DHS-HSI, CBP, HHS, DOS, USPIS</p>	<p><u>Governance:</u> Launched in Jan 2020, an ADM-level Steering Committee provides strategic direction and oversight to Law Enforcement, Border Security, and Health WGs. PS/CPB co-chairs the working-level Law Enforcement (with RCMP) and Border Security WGs (with CBSA and Canada Post).</p> <p><u>PS-related strategic objectives:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase cross-border law enforcement info sharing. Increase investigative and enforcement cooperation to reduce availability of opioids. Increase trans-border cooperation using existing mechanisms and resources to interdict trans-border flows of opioids from source countries and the resulting financial proceeds. <p><u>Activities:</u></p> <p>The WGs met monthly in 2020 and 2021 and quarterly in 2022. Since the launch of the OAP, more than 275 samples of drugs seized in Canada were shared with the U.S. for analysis to pinpoint their origin and trafficking routes. To facilitate sample sharing, the RCMP and DEA signed a Letter of Intent in July 2021.</p>	<p>In 2023, Committee members agreed to continue ongoing work initiated in 2021/22 (see Plans, next column).</p> <p>The U.S. is serving as coordinator for the Action Plan in 2023. Health Canada provided secretarial responsibilities in 2022.</p> <p>April 13, 2022: Minister Duclos held his first in person meeting with the U.S. Health and Human Services Secretary, Xavier Becerra, in Washington D.C. The Minister and Secretary highlighted the continued collaboration on combatting opioids and addressing the mental health crisis and the potential for additional collaboration.</p> <p>In September 2022, the Health WG published a joint white paper, <u>Substance Use and Harms During COVID-19 and Approaches to Federal Surveillance and Response</u>. The paper includes information on substance use harms and deaths in Canada and the United States, the impact of COVID-19 on the opioids crisis, and policy responses to</p>	<p>Plans in 2023:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> focus on identifying ways to track and target the purchase and importation of precursor chemicals and equipment used to manufacture illegal opioids with a view to improve disruption thereof identifying opportunities to share land border facilities and technologies to improve drug interdiction. continuing to share samples of seized drugs for advanced analysis. Continuing to implement the Canada-U.S. Postal Security Action Plan. The key priority for the health working group will focus on information sharing on key domestic drug policy priorities
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<p><u>Defense and Security</u> Commitment #9A - Expand multi-agency cooperation to improve intelligence sharing on the trafficking of cross-border fentanyl and its precursor chemicals to support interdictions and investigations under U.S.-Canada Joint Action Plan on Opioids Status: On track</p> <p><u>Joint Statement Pillar: Collective Defense and Security</u> Commitment #9B - Join the United States as it builds a global coalition against synthetic drugs Status: Commitment Met</p>			<p>In addition, Canada Post and the U.S. Postal Inspection Service signed a Memorandum of Understanding on October 5, 2021, formalizing their cooperation.</p> <p>CBSA and U.S. counterparts are mapping drug detection capacities and technologies at POEs to potentially share equipment and facilities.</p> <p>May 2021: The Steering Committee shared accomplishments in 2020 and confirmed priorities for 2021. A Joint Statement was subsequently published on the White House and PS websites.</p> <p>November 2022: The ADM-level Steering Committee of the OAP met to discuss progress and next steps.</p> <p>April/May 2023: OAP partners came together at the working-levels to mobilize the first commitment coming out of Biden’s visit in March and exploring possible mechanisms where this can be done as part of the OAP.</p> <p><u>Commitment #9A, #9B</u></p> <p>March 2023: Two of the commitments flowing out of the</p>	<p>address substance use from the outset of the COVID-19 pandemic to September 2022.</p> <p>The working-level law enforcement and border security WG last met on September 29, 2023.</p>	<p>As of Sept 2023, Canadian and U.S. officials have met several times and are continuing to identify opportunities to strengthen multi-agency cooperation.</p> <p>The U.S. will host a meeting of the ADM-level OAP Steering Committee on Nov 8, 2023.</p> <p><u>Commitment #9B</u></p> <p>Canada joined the Global Coalition at its official launch on July 7, 2023. The U.S. hosted an official side event on the margins of UNGA High-Level Week, on Sept 18. Foreign Affairs Parliamentary Secretary Rob Oliphant spoke on behalf of Canada.</p> <p>Next steps are to establish a series of working groups to advance concrete deliverables over the next 18 months.</p>
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				<p>Joint Leaders Statement following President Biden’s visit to Canada aimed: to disrupt the illicit production and distribution of synthetic opioids like fentanyl and its precursor chemicals while augmenting our public health response:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canada and the U.S. will expand multi-agency cooperation to improve intelligence sharing on cross-border fentanyl and precursor chemical trafficking to support interdictions and investigations, as part of our effort to bolster cooperation under the Canada-U.S. Opioids Action Plan. 2. Canada will join the U.S. as it builds a global coalition against synthetic drugs, underscoring Canadian and U.S. leadership in response to this shared security and public health challenge. Canada and the U.S. reaffirmed their commitment from the tenth North American Leaders’ Summit to work with Mexico trilaterally to defeat the synthetic opioid crisis. 		
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<p>Border (PCO Item 8)</p>	<p>Take a coordinated approach based on science and public health criteria when considering measures to ease Canada-U.S. border restrictions in the future.</p> <p>From Nov 18 PM-POTUS meeting: Develop a renewed vision for joint management of the border, including increasing the efficiency, effectiveness, and safety of bilateral measures, and applying lessons learned from the pandemic</p>	<p>Co-led by CBSA/PS and PHAC/HC</p> <p>CBSA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Michelle Randall Maria Dumais Renaud <p>U.S.: CBP</p>	<p>Canada: TC, PHAC, GAC, IRCC, PCO</p> <p>PS/BPD:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monique Brunana <p>U.S.: CDC, HHS, DOS, DOT, WH</p>	<p>June 2021: The WH assumed the U.S. lead on border engagement with participation from CDC, HHS, DHS, DOS and DOT. PCO leads the Canadian delegation, with participation from CBSA, HC/PHAC, PS, GAC, TC, and WSHDC. To complement the WH/PCO WG, CBSA and partners established a DG-level operational WG with the U.S to identify and prioritize key operational issues that emerge as border restrictions evolve.</p> <p>January 2022: CBSA, CBP and DHS had an operational WG meeting to discuss outstanding operational issues. The discussion primarily centered on the vaccination requirements for previously exempted cohorts.</p> <p>March 2023: Flowing from President Biden’s visit to Canada, the leaders recognized the challenges that the creation of the international border between the U.S. and Canada places on Indigenous communities. The leaders indicated a commitment to work together to address the impacts the shared border have on mobility, traditional practices, Indigenous language preservation, kinship, cultural ties, and economic opportunities for Indigenous</p>	<p>In response to the surge of COVID-19 in the People’s Republic of China and given the limited epidemiological and viral genomic sequence data available on these cases, as of January 5th the Government of Canada put in place certain temporary health measures for air travelers entering Canada from China. They required that airlines had to receive a negative COVID-19 test result, or documentation of a positive test result taken within the prior 10-90 days, before the traveler boarded the plane, otherwise the traveler was denied boarding. These planned health measures applied to air travelers, regardless of nationality and vaccination status.</p> <p>Both Canada and the U.S. rescinded the -19 testing for travellers coming from China. The U.S. rescinded on March 10th, 2023, and Canada followed suit on the 17th of March 2023.</p> <p>Referencing current COVID-19 trends, the Department of Health and Human Services</p>	<p>This commitment is considered to be complete.</p>
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				Peoples. They also committed to work in partnership with First Nations, Inuit, and Métis Peoples in Canada and Tribal Nations and Alaska Native Villages in the United States, and, to find solutions to these longstanding border challenges.	(HHS) is planning for the Federal Public Health Emergency (PHE) for COVID-19, under Section 319 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act, to expire at the end of the day on May 11, 2023. Beginning May 12, 2023, DHS will no longer require non-U.S. travelers entering the U.S. via land ports of entry and ferry terminals to be fully vaccinated against COVID-19 and provide related proof of vaccination upon request. DHS intends to rescind these Title 19 travel restrictions in alignment with the end of the PHE and the termination of the Presidential Proclamation on air travel.	
Safe Third Country Agreement (STCA)	*Although this item was not explicitly identified as a Roadmap commitment, it's related to PCO Item 46 (co-led by IRCC and International Development Ministers) and it's a significant deliverable to	Canada: IRCC U.S.: DHS	Canada: CBSA, RCMP, GAC, PS U.S.: DOS	Negotiations with the U.S. to modernize the STCA began in March 2020 to close the "loop hole" in the STCA for persons crossing the Canada-U.S. border in between official ports of entry to claim asylum. The negotiations resulted in the development of an Additional Protocol (AP) to the Agreement. On November 18, 2021, the U.S. confirmed approval of the STCA package, including the text of the	On March 24, 2023, Canada and the U.S. jointly announced the Additional Protocol, which expands application of the STCA across the entire land border, including internal waterways. Expanded application of the STCA across the entire land border, including internal waterways, came into effect at 12:01 A.M EDT on Saturday, March 25, 2023. Moving	This commitment is considered to be complete with the announcement and implementation of the Additional Protocol to the STCA.

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track for PS Minister.			<p>Additional Protocol</p> <p>39 - s. 39</p> <p>Calbi</p> <p>net</p> <p>Conf</p> <p>iden</p> <p>ce</p>	<p>forward, foreign nationals who cross anywhere along the Canada-U.S. border will not be eligible to make an asylum claim, unless they meet an STCA exception. Otherwise, they will be returned to either the U.S. or Canada to pursue their asylum claim, under the first safe country principle.</p>	
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