

- identifying technological solutions that will help speed trade across the border, such as electronic container seals; and
- increasing the number of control officers overseas and reviewing visitor visa policies.

Placing immigration control officers overseas is a Canadian innovation that has been successfully adopted by other governments. In the past six years, Canadian officers abroad have stopped more than 33 000 people with false documents before they boarded planes bound for North America. More than 8 300 people were stopped last year alone.

Other elements of the Action Plan are intended to strengthen coordination between enforcement agencies in Canada and the United States in addressing common security threats.

Rooting out terrorists

Canadian law enforcement, security and intelligence organizations are currently participating in the largest international investigation in history to root out and dismantle terrorist networks in all their forms, wherever they exist.

In swift compliance with the landmark UN Security Council Resolution 1373, Canada acted to freeze the assets of those who commit or facilitate terrorist acts, and to prohibit the provision and collection of funds for terrorist activities. To mid-December, Canadian financial institutions had frozen the \$344 000 associated with the 22 accounts designated under the UN Suppression of Terrorism Regulations.

Canada has also ratified 10 of the 12 UN counter-terrorism conventions. The new Anti-Terrorism Act will allow it to ratify the remaining two.

Further, since September 11 the Government of Canada has invested an additional \$63 million in the Financial Transaction Reports Analysis Centre of Canada. The investment will be used to expand the Centre's capacity to stop the funding of terrorists.

Military contribution

Canada has committed direct military support to the U.S.-led international coalition conducting the global

campaign against terrorism. Under Operation Apollo, the Government of Canada has contributed:

- nearly 3 000 men and women of the Canadian Forces, including a 750-strong Light Infantry Battle Group deploying by mid-February to the Kandahar area of Afghanistan as part of a U.S. Army task force;
- a Canadian Naval Task Group (two frigates, a destroyer and a supply ship) on station in the Arabian Sea;
- a Canadian frigate integrated with a U.S. Carrier Battle Group; and
- Canadian aircraft to conduct airlifts in the region.

Diplomatic activities

Canada is working hard with other countries, individually and multilaterally, to broaden the international coalition to fight terrorism; strengthen the interim administration of Afghanistan and ensure that it is broadly representative, accountable, stable and multi-ethnic; and support reconstruction efforts in that country.

Canada belongs to the G8 (of which it currently holds the presidency), NATO, the United Nations, the Commonwealth, La Francophonie and the Organization of American States. As a member of these and other international organizations, Canada is uniquely positioned to advance the anti-terrorism agenda at summits and other key meetings.

Providing humanitarian relief

Canada is deeply concerned about the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. Since September 11 it has provided \$16 million in emergency assistance to that country. This is in addition to the more than \$12 million contributed in 2001 before the crisis, and some \$160 million given over the past 10 years.

Canada has also announced new measures to assist Pakistan in stabilizing its economy and dealing with the influx of Afghan refugees. The measures include the conversion of up to \$447 million in outstanding loans, owed by Pakistan to the Canadian International Development Agency, for social sector development programming.

The government committed an additional \$100 million in Budget 2001 for humanitarian and development assistance in Afghanistan. 🍁