- making it a crime to knowingly participate in, facilitate or contribute to a terrorist group;
- making it a crime to knowingly collect or give funds in order to carry out terrorism;
- making it easier to use electronic surveillance against terrorist groups; and
- within carefully defined limits, allowing the arrest and detention of suspected terrorists and imposing conditions on their release, in order to prevent terrorist acts and save lives.

Provisions under the Act will come into force after implementation measures have been arranged with the provinces, territories, police and others responsible for law enforcement.

The Public Safety Act and amendments to the Aeronautics Act, which also became law on December 18, will amend some 19 federal laws, further strengthening the government's ability to protect Canadians and prevent terrorist attacks. Highlights include:
- security requirements for the design or construction of aircraft, airports and facilities;
- screening of people and goods entering restricted areas;
- making it an offence to engage in any behaviour that endangers the safety or security of a flight or persons on board;
- requiring air carriers or those operating aviation reservation systems to provide basic information on specific passengers or flights when this is needed for security purposes; and
- amendments to the Immigration Act that will help speed implementation of measures, including the suspension or termination of refugee determination proceedings if there are reasonable grounds to believe a claimant is a terrorist, a war criminal or a senior official of a government engaged in terrorist activities.

Creating a Smart Border

On December 12, Minister Manley and U.S. Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge signed a declaration for the creation of a Smart Border for the 21st century between Canada and the United States.

The Declaration outlines a 30-point Action Plan for the two countries to collaborate in identifying and addressing security risks, while efficiently expediting the legitimate flow of people and goods back and forth across the Canada–U.S. border. Innovative examples include:
- establishing a secure system to allow low-risk frequent travellers to move efficiently across the border;
- establishing complementary systems for commercial processing of goods;
- establishing secure procedures to clear goods away from the border;
- relieving congestion at key crossing points by investing reciprocally in border infrastructure;

HMCS *Preserver* trails HMCS *Charlottetown* (top) and HMCS *Iroquois* (middle) out of Halifax harbour in October. The ships are on their way to their stations in the vicinity of the Arabian Sea as part of the international campaign against terrorism.