



ACTION-RESEARCH ROUNDTABLE

Building Cross-Border Links: A Compendium of Canada-US Government Collaboration

**CSPS Action-Research Roundtable
on Managing Canada-US Relations**

Chaired by Louis Ranger

**Edited by
Dieudonné Mouafo
Nadia Ponce Morales
Jeff Heynen**

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INTRODUCTION

CONTEXT

This Compendium is one of two final documents produced by the 2003-04 Action-Research Roundtable on Managing Canada-US Relations, organized by the Canada School of Public Service. It serves as a companion publication to *Advancing Canadian Interests in the United States: A Practical Guide for Canadian Public Officials*, which is intended to provide a more prescriptive analysis to public servants and legislators who interact regularly with US counterparts. By contrast, this Compendium provides a more descriptive overview of the main channels of collaboration between Canadian governments (at the federal and provincial levels) and their US counterparts.

The rationale behind the creation of this Compendium of bilateral linkages arises from the need to comprehend more fully the increased number of government actors now involved in the bilateral relationship. Practitioners of the relationship – in embassies and missions, in line departments, in central agencies – have intuitively been aware of the wide variety of contacts. Yet few have truly appreciated their scope and variety. Indeed, the Roundtable is not aware of any recent effort to take stock of the multiple channels of bilateral co-operation at the federal and provincial levels.¹

Moreover, recent debates over the future of Canada-US relations and North American integration have focussed on bi- and trilateral institutions. Some academics have called for new and more robust international institutions² while others have emphasized the utility of working within existing institutional arrangements given their inherent flexibility.³ Notwithstanding these differing perspectives, few theorists contest the need to better understand and evaluate our existing channels of collaboration before designing new institutional arrangements.

METHODOLOGY

In August and September 2003, the Roundtable sent out a survey to the deputy heads of approximately 70 Canadian federal departments and agencies asking their organizations to compile a list of formal institutions, working groups or other types of collaboration in place with US government officials. A similar survey was sent to the head of the public service or cabinet secretary within all provincial and territorial governments.

After summarizing the material received from federal, provincial and territorial governments, the Roundtable sent draft summaries to each organization for their review and updating in April and May 2004. This proved critical at the federal government level, given the significant machinery-of-government changes that took place in December 2003. In the case of the federal government, summaries for 27 departments and agencies with the most extensive links with US counterparts were selected for publication.

1 The last comprehensive inventory of state/provincial interaction was undertaken in 1974 and prepared for the US Department of State. See Roger Swanson, "A Study of Relations Between US States and Canadian Provinces" (August 1974).

2 Proponents of this perspective include, for example, Robert Pastor, *Toward a North American Community: Lessons from the Old World for the New* (Washington, DC: Institute for International Economics, 2001) and the House of Commons Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade, *Partners in North America: Advancing Canada's Relations with the United States and Mexico* (December 2002).

3 See, for example, Robert Wolfe, "See You in Washington? A Pluralist Perspective on North American Institutions," *Choices* Vol. 9, No. 4, April 2003 (Montreal: Institute for Research on Public Policy).

SCOPE OF COMPENDIUM

Upon receipt of the original survey submissions from government organizations during the fall of 2003, it became clear that a truly comprehensive survey of all channels of bilateral collaboration between Canadian and US governments would be impossible. This stems from the inherent difficulties of capturing all forms of Canada-US co-operation, especially of an informal nature. Concurrent interviews conducted by the Roundtable with federal officials confirmed that much bilateral co-operation takes place outside of institutionalized arrangements. Indeed, it is the Roundtable's view that these informal channels – from information-sharing between regulators over the Internet to ad hoc meetings between legislators – constitute one of the unique strengths of the relationship. These channels allow much co-operation without elaborate rules and, through their emphasis on personal relationships, create incentives to establish reliable partnerships.

Accordingly, this Compendium should be viewed as a representative sampling of the institutional channels of collaboration between Canadian and US governments. It should also be considered a snapshot in time of a highly dynamic relationship. While some of the institutions and agreements listed have long been in existence (e.g., the Permanent Joint Board on Defence), the bulk have been established more recently, particularly in the past decade. During this era of globalization and North America integration, the “state” has far from disappeared. But as the Compendium highlights, it has sharply disaggregated, with public officials networking with their international colleagues through highly specialized channels.

Finally, the Roundtable makes no attempt to evaluate the efficacy of the institutional arrangements as listed in the compendium. The accompanying Guide to practitioners, however, does spotlight best practices in the relationship and provides guidance to practitioners in collaborating with US officials. Readers are urged to consult both documents.

The Roundtable believes much analysis is still required. What makes some institutions more effective than others in asserting Canadian interests? Should certain institutions be strengthened, consolidated or eliminated? Under what circumstances should types of institutions (e.g., working groups, task forces) or agreements (e.g., memorandums of understanding, treaties) be utilized? The Roundtable hopes that by first bringing attention to the most prominent of these linkages, in a more or less comprehensive way, practitioners and academics can better address these questions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Roundtable would like to express its sincere appreciation to the many federal, provincial and territorial public servants who responded to the initial survey and reviewed the accuracy of each of the chapters of this Compendium. The editors of this Compendium would like to thank Leslie Krukoff and Charleine Coulombe-Murray of the CSPS Research team for their skillful copy-editing and enduring patience. The Roundtable would especially like to thank the following individuals who helped co-ordinate their organization's responses:

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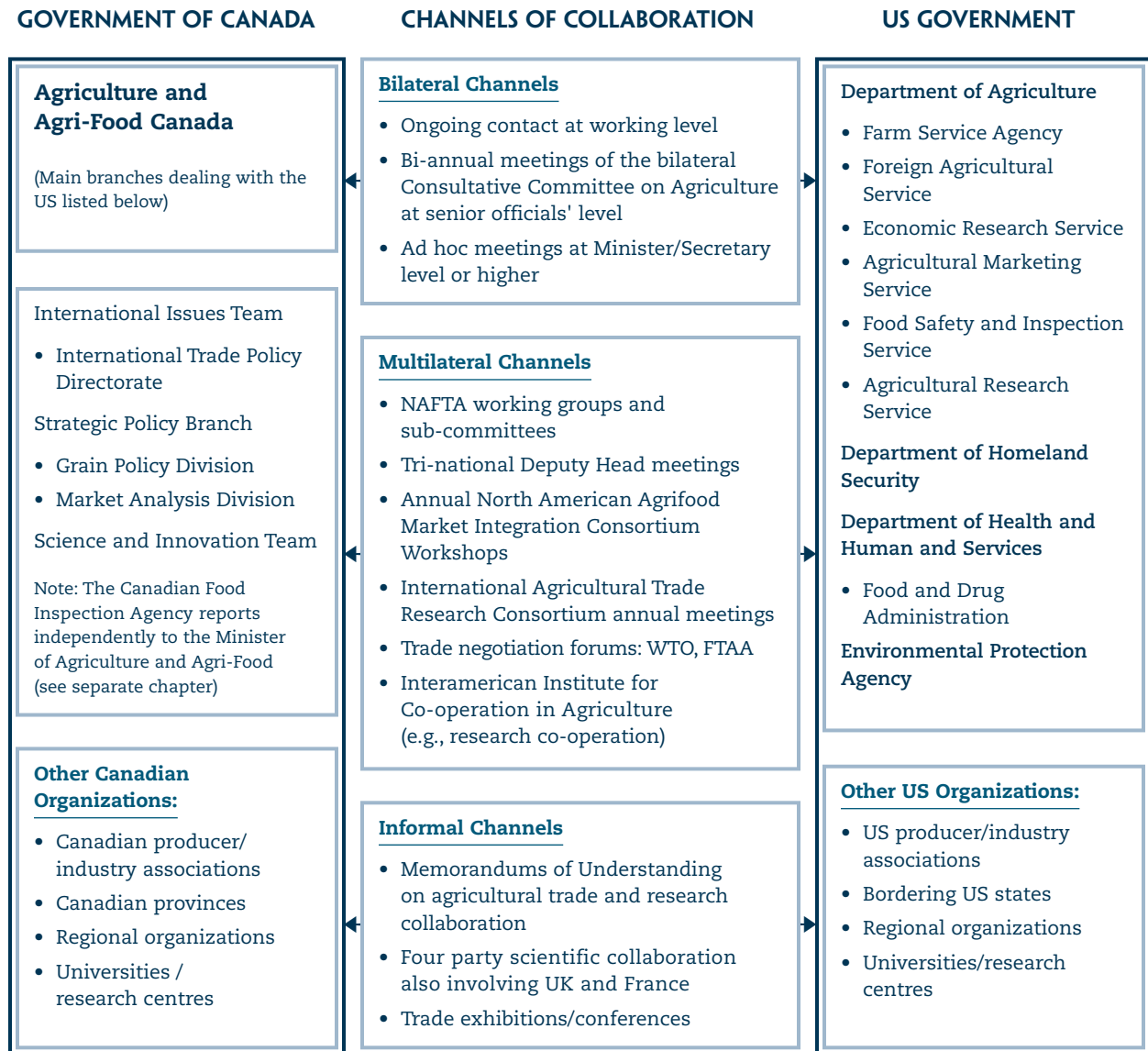


Part 1

Federal Departments and Agencies

AGRICULTURE AND AGRI-FOOD CANADA

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

At the top of the department, the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food maintains close working relationships with his key counterparts in the US administration, notably the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of Health and Human Services. A record of understanding concluded between key Canadian and US ministers in 1998 envisages that the Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and the US Secretary of Agriculture meet at least once a year to review the state of bilateral agriculture relations. In practice, the Minister and Secretary usually have several opportunities to meet face-to-face in the course of a year, and to speak to each other on a more frequent basis. Officials meet at least twice per year to ensure progress on issues affecting access to each other's markets.

In recent years, the Deputy Minister and Deputy Secretary of Agriculture have met together with their Mexican counterpart at least once a year to exchange views on broader agricultural policy initiatives in their respective countries.

Since 1999, the main formal bilateral channel of Canada-US dialogue on agriculture trade-related issues has been the bilateral Consultative Committee on Agriculture (CCA). The CCA is led on the Canadian side by senior officials from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) and Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan) and, on the US side, by their counterparts in the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR). Regular participants include officials from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and counterpart regulatory agencies in the US. Relevant officials from other federal departments and agencies such as Health Canada can participate in CCA meetings as required. The CCA meets twice a year to address agricultural trade-related issues. The CCA keeps official minutes, which it distributes to provincial and state governments, and posts on the Internet.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US Bilateral Consultative Committee on Agriculture (CCA)	Record of Understanding, December 1998; Committee terms of reference agreed between Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and Secretary of Agriculture, April 1999	CCA meetings held twice yearly at senior officials' level	USDA USTR Other federal departments and agencies, as required	AAFC, International Trade Policy Directorate FAC/ITCan CFIA Other federal departments and agencies, as required
Canada-US Provinces-States Advisory Group (PSAG)	Established in 1999, mandated as an advisory forum to the Canada-US Consultative Committee on Agriculture (CCA)	The PSAG meets annually, as well as on an ad hoc basis to respond to pressing agricultural trade issues	Directors of state departments of agriculture; (US federal officials usually attend as observers / resource persons)	Provincial ministers / departments of agriculture (Canadian federal officials usually attend as observers / resource persons)
Research Memorandum of Understanding	Established to encourage joint efforts to solve common problems and to agree on research collaboration	Joint research on a project-by-project basis	USDA Agricultural Research Service	AAFC Science and Innovation Team
Multilateral				
Tri-national Accord on Agriculture (Canada-US-Mexico), 1994	Agreement between Canadian provinces, US states and Mexican states	Annual meetings at ministerial level since 1994 to discuss bilateral agricultural relations. Ongoing consultations with the PSAG, which doubles as bilateral working group for the Tri-national Accord meetings	Directors of state departments of agriculture; (US federal officials attend as observers / resource persons)	Provincial ministers / departments of agriculture; (Canadian federal officials attend as observers / resource persons)

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Canada uses international forums (e.g., WTO, OECD, NAFTA institutions) to help manage bilateral trade issues and to advance shared Canada-US objectives in trade and agriculture with respect to third countries. The Canada-US agriculture relationship in the WTO is complex. Canada shares some US objectives (e.g., with respect to the elimination of export subsidies, GMO access into the EU), while disagreeing with the US on others (e.g., with respect to agricultural marketing systems, notably the Canadian Wheat Board and the dairy and poultry supply management agencies). As a result, Canada and the US can be both partners (e.g., to challenge the EU's biotech approval process) and opponents (e.g., the US WTO case against the Canadian Wheat Board) in WTO panels.

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

The Provinces-States Advisory Group (PSAG) created in 1999 is mandated as an advisory forum to the federal Canada-US Consultative Committee on Agriculture (CCA). As noted above, the latter was formally established in May 1999, when the Canadian Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food and the US Secretary of Agriculture endorsed terms of reference for the committee. The PSAG, for its part, was subsequently established by the provinces and states with the support of the two federal governments, given provincial and state responsibilities in agriculture. Most provincial ministries of agriculture and between a third and a half of the state directors/secretaries of agriculture participate actively in the PSAG. It was established in order to help better inform state and provincial governments of bilateral issues and to give them a means to communicate directly and regularly with federal officials of both countries.

Given recent crises such as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE), AAFC is beginning to undertake, in co-operation with FAC/ITCan, structured advocacy efforts in the US to counter the negative image that many US farm groups and opinion leaders have developed about Canadian policies and producers. Although these efforts are at an early stage, trade advocacy strategies and initiatives are being developed and used aggressively in such issues as the US country-of-origin labelling proposals.

AAFC officials regularly consult with their provincial and territorial counterparts on agricultural issues (including agriculture trade with the US) within the Agricultural Policy Framework, a federal-provincial-territorial initiative created in 2001 to improve the profitability of the agriculture and agri-food sector in Canada. Consultation mechanisms extend to a wide range of stakeholders including producers of livestock (e.g., cattle, swine), horticulture and field crops. In addition, a Sectoral Advisory Group on International Trade provides agricultural and food industry views on strategic agricultural trade issues to the Minister of International Trade and the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food. The Agricultural Trade Negotiations Consultative Group provides more specific industry advice to agricultural trade negotiators. Numerous ad hoc consultations between federal officials and industry representatives occur as issues unfold.

Informal Collaboration

Over the years, Canada has developed a dense network of ongoing informal routine contacts at the working level between Canadian and US policy officials, regulators and researchers to complement formal contacts. AAFC-US interactions include the sharing of information and research results within joint research initiatives and also through regional and international organizations and networks such as the North American Agrifood Market Integration Consortium (NAAMIC) and the International Agricultural Trade Research Consortium (IARTC).

Similar working relationships often fostered by person-to-person linkages exist between sector-based industry groups of both countries (tomato, potato, cattle, grain, etc.). Such informal linkages can prove useful to resolve bilateral disputes and crises by building cross-border coalitions of interest groups. Nevertheless, tensions between Canadian and US producers can strain the development of such coalitions (e.g., when one side seeks trade action against the other).

Useful Links

www.agr.gc.ca (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)

www.inspection.gc.ca (Canadian Food Inspection Agency)

www.usda.gov (US Department of Agriculture)

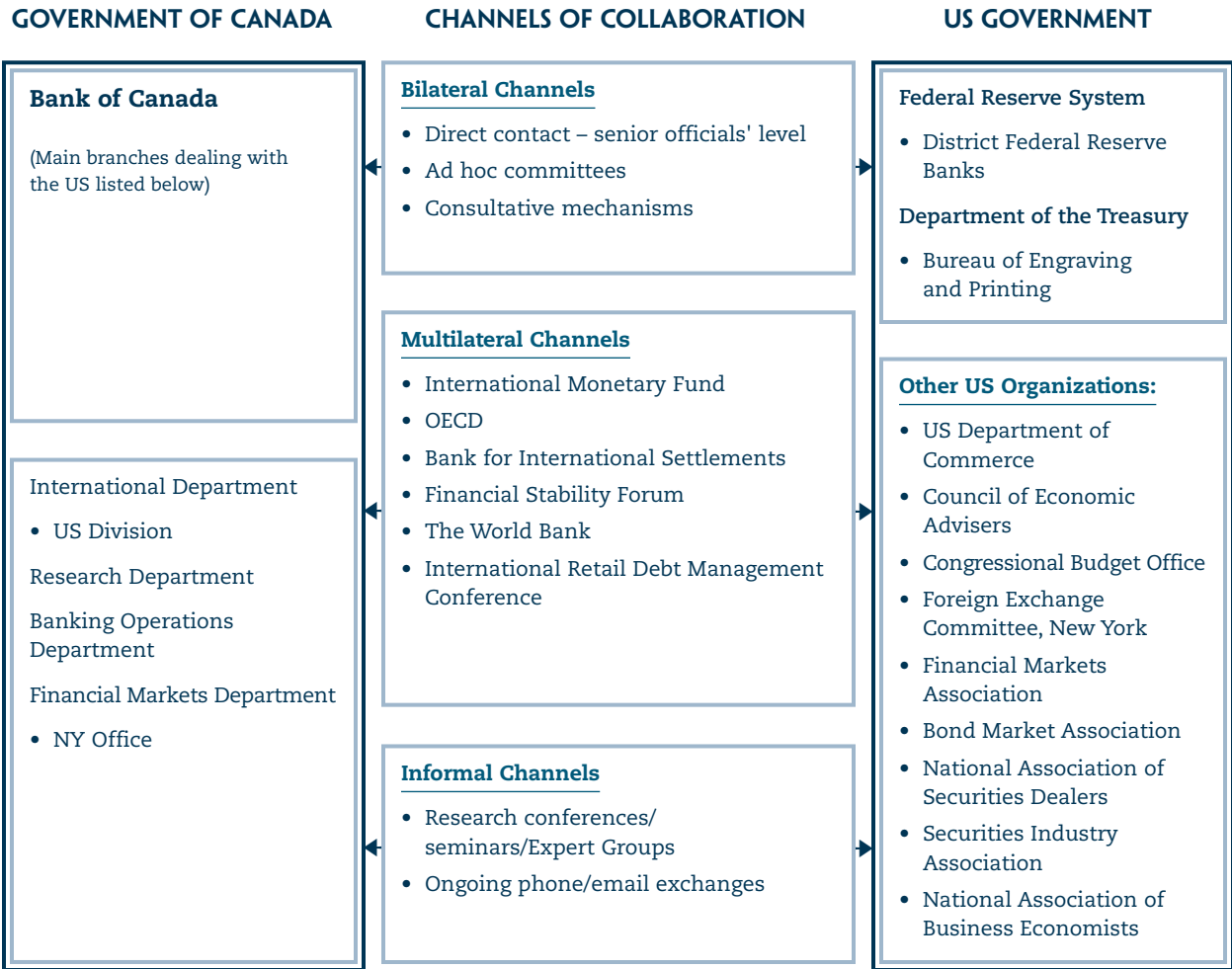
www.fas.usda.gov (US Foreign Agricultural Service)

www.fsis.usda.gov (US Food Safety Inspection Service)

www.dhhs.gov (US Department of Health and Human Services)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The main US counterpart of the Bank of Canada (BC) is the US Federal Reserve System and its district banks. BC dealings with the US Federal Reserve include economic and financial surveillance, financial crisis management, payment systems oversight, banking operations, funds management and research partnerships. A bilateral currency swap facility has been in place between the Bank of Canada and the Federal Reserve Bank of New York since 1962. Collaboration takes place at many levels within the Bank and involves many departments.

BC also collaborates bilaterally with the US Department of the Treasury on a range of activities, including economic and financial surveillance, crisis management, debt and reserve management, and currency operations. The Bank also maintains links with other government organizations such as the Council of Economic Advisers and the Congressional Budget Office.

Since late 2002, the Bank of Canada has maintained an office within the Canadian NY Consulate. The BC's NY office liaises closely with US departments and agencies, as well as with industry organizations and financial-sector players.

For economic and financial surveillance and crisis management, the BC also interacts with US departments and agencies through multilateral channels, the latter including the Bank for International Settlements, the International Monetary Fund, the OECD, the G-7, G-10, G-20 and the Financial Stability Forum.

From time to time, the BC has participated with central banks of other countries in co-ordinated foreign exchange market intervention. For example, on September 22, 2000, the Bank of Canada joined the European Central Bank, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Bank of Japan, and the Bank of England in a concerted intervention to support the euro.

Informal BC-US relations occur within a number of research partnerships and exchanges with banks in the Federal Reserve System. BC is actively engaged with other central banks (including the US Federal Reserve), as well as international and national institutions, in research on bank note security.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Federal Reserve System: monetary policy, crisis management, research partnerships, funds management bilateral currency swap facility	Ongoing collaboration and sharing of views/information with the international financial community since 1945	Bilateral meetings: seminars, conferences, courses, ad hoc visits; Co-operative oversight arrangements for Continuous Linked Settlement (CLS) – regular meetings; SWIFT (Society for World Interbank Financial Telecommunication) oversight group – regular meetings: Multilateral meetings and regular conference calls: G-7, G-10, G-20; International Monetary and Financial Committee; Financial Stability Forum; OECD; Bank for International Settlements	Various contacts within the US Federal Reserve System	International, Research, Financial Markets, and Banking Operations Departments, BC; Finance Canada; Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan); Canadian Consulate in New York
Department of the Treasury: crisis management, sharing of views, currency production and debt and reserve management	Share views and manage international crises; Regular consultations for discussions about economy	Multilateral meetings and regular conference calls: G-7, G-10, G-20; International Monetary and Financial Committee; Financial Stability Forum; OECD; International Retail Debt Management Conference	Various officials in the Department of the Treasury	International Department, BC; Finance Canada; Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC
Council of Economic Advisers (CEA)	Regular consultations for discussions about economic policy	Multilateral meetings at OECD bilateral meetings; ad hoc visits	Various CEA officials	International Department, BC
Congressional Budget Office (CBO)	Obtain forecasts for US fiscal policy	Ad hoc telephone contacts	Various CBO officials	International Department, BC

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

The central banking function is an exclusive mandate of the federal government. BC's main federal government partners include: Finance Canada, the Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions, the Canada Deposit Insurance Corporation, FAC/ITCan, Statistics Canada, and the Royal Canadian Mint. The Bank's main private-sector Canadian collaborators include: the Canadian Bankers Association, the Investment Dealers Association of Canada, the Canadian Foreign Exchange Committee (CFEC), and the Financial Markets Association of Canada (FMAC) and individual financial institutions.

Useful Links

www.bank-banque-canada.ca (Bank of Canada)

www.fin.gc.ca (Finance Canada)

www.cfec.ca (Canadian Foreign Exchange Committee)

www.osfi-bsif.gc.ca (Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions Canada)

www.ny.frb.org (Federal Reserve Bank of New York)

www.commerce.gov (US Department of Commerce)

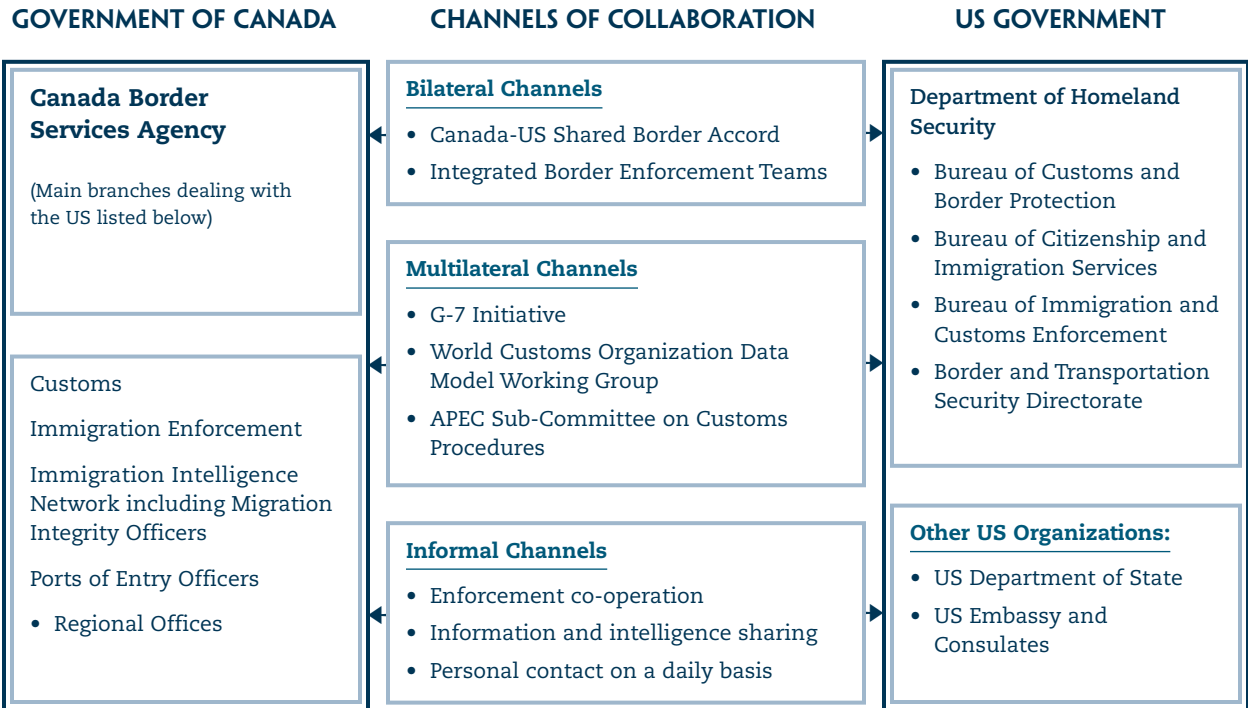
www.ustreas.gov (US Department of the Treasury)

www.ny.frb.org/fxc (Foreign Exchange Committee, New York)

www.whitehouse.gov/cea (US Council of Economic Advisors)

www.cbo.gov (US Congressional Budget Office)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) was created in December 2003, and is part of the new portfolio of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. CBSA brings together all the major players involved in facilitating and managing the movement of goods and people into Canada. It integrates several key functions previously spread among three organizations: the Customs Program from the Canada Revenue Agency (CRA), Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) Intelligence, Interdiction and Enforcement programs and the Import Inspection at Ports of Entry program from the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). CBSA's overall mandate is to manage the nation's borders by administering and enforcing approximately 75 domestic laws that govern trade and travel, as well as international agreements and conventions.

Since its creation, the CBSA has reinforced linkages with its main US counterpart, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), in order to undertake its work which consists of: 1) processing commercial goods, travellers, and conveyances, and identifying and interdicting high-risk individuals and goods; 2) conducting intelligence and working with law-enforcement agencies to maintain border integrity and ensure national security; 3) engaging in enforcement activities, including investigations, detentions, hearings and removals; 4) supporting free trade negotiations; and 5) conducting compliance audit reviews and dumping and subsidy investigations. The table below describes some of the bilateral linkages within the programs integrated into CBSA.

Constant cross-border communication and information-sharing are crucial for the success of these undertakings. CBSA personnel have excellent working relationships with their US colleagues and many have contact on a daily basis. An example of this contact is the interaction between US authorities and the CBSA's Immigration Intelligence network. This CBSA network is involved in the planning, collection, analysis, and dissemination of intelligence regarding threats to the integrity of Canada's immigration, visitor, refugee, and citizenship programs.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Smart Border Declaration and Action Plan	On December 12, 2001, Canada and the United States signed the Smart Border Declaration. The Declaration outlined a 30-point Action Plan, based on four pillars, which provides for ongoing collaboration in identifying and addressing security risks, while efficiently expediting the legitimate flow of people and goods across the border	The Action Plan has four pillars: the secure flow of people, the secure flow of goods, secure infrastructure, and information-sharing and co-ordination in the enforcement of these objectives	DHS: Bureau of Customs and Border Protection; Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services; Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement	VP, Strategy and Co-ordination (CBSA); Co-operation with more than ten organizations at the border
Information-sharing	There are numerous information-sharing arrangements between CBSA and their US counterparts, including: Customs Mutual Assistance Agreement, Statement of Mutual Understanding on Information-sharing (Immigration information), etc.	CBSA shares information with US counterparts on a daily basis, from checking applications for entry into the FAST (Free and Secure Trade) program to investigations	DHS: Bureau of Customs and Border Protection; Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services; Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement	Currently spread throughout CBSA
Multilateral				
G-7 initiative	In 1996, the G-7 nations agreed to simplify their customs procedures by harmonizing the data that traders need to conduct business between G-7 countries	G-7 countries have developed data sets and standardized data electronic messages for electronic data interchange (EDI) to simplify trade reporting requirements	US Customs and Border Protection Agency	VP, Strategy and Co-ordination, CBSA; Officer, International Initiatives, CBSA

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
World Customs Organization (WCO) Data Model Working Group	The World Customs Organization is taking steps to simplify and harmonize data requirements and to introduce an international standard based on the G-7 initiative	Participation of Canadian experts in projects focused on simplifying and harmonizing international customs data requirements and customs procedures to reduce costs for traders	US Customs and Border Protection Agency	VP, Strategy and Co-ordination, CBSA; Officer, International Initiatives, CBSA
Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC) Sub-Committee on Customs Procedures (SCCP)	Established in 1994, the work of the SCCP supports APEC's Trade and Investment Liberalisation and Facilitation (TILF) agenda	Efforts towards developing less intrusive ways for traders to meet customs requirements and by reducing the amount of data required. By participating in these projects, the CBSA also shares Canada's best practices with other customs administrations	US Customs and Border Protection Agency	VP, Strategy and Co-ordination, CBSA; Officer, International Initiatives, CBSA

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Although the above information highlights CBSA's key activities, it is important to refer to the activities of the numerous organizations at the border and points of entry that collaborate with CBSA to implement the Smart Border Declaration and its Action Plan. In Canada, some of the key collaborators with CBSA include: Canadian Air Transport Security Authority, Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Industry Canada, Infrastructure Canada, Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (part of the new Public Security and Emergency Preparedness Canada portfolio), Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Foreign Affairs Canada, International Trade Canada and Transport Canada.

Useful Links

www.cbsa.gc.ca (Canada Border Services Agency)

www.cic.gc.ca (Citizenship and Immigration Canada)

www.irb-cisr.gc.ca (Immigration and Refugee Board Canada)

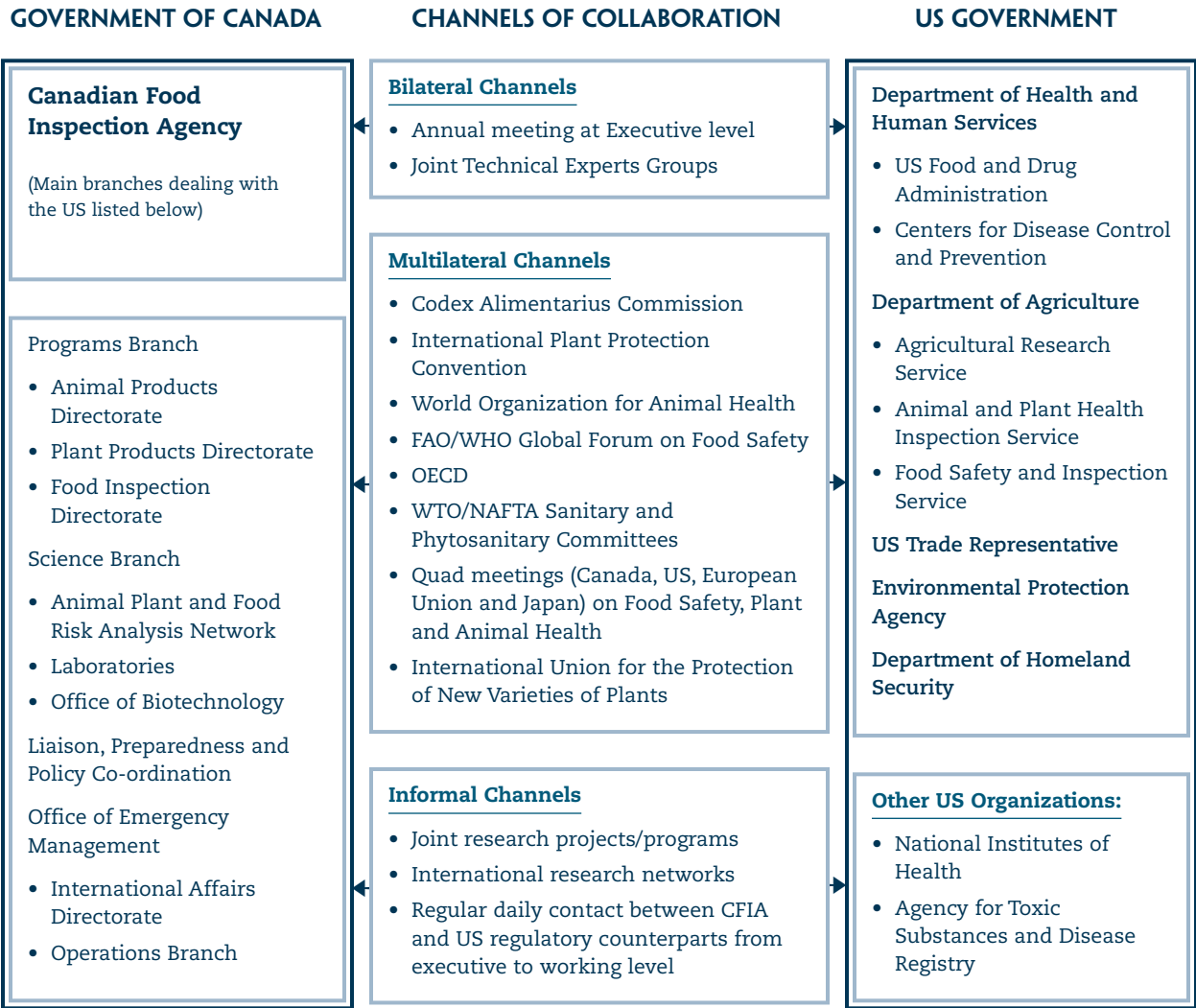
www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca (Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada)

www.customs.ustras.gov (US Bureau of Customs and Border Protection)

www.uscis.gov (US Citizenship and Immigration Services)

www.ice.gov (US Immigration and Customs Enforcement)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) reports to the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food under the *Canadian Food Inspection Agency Act*. The Agency is responsible for food inspection, and the development and enforcement of animal and plant health regulations at the federal level.

CFIA works on a continuing basis with US regulatory agencies to ensure co-ordination and international monitoring of food safety, animal and plant health issues. CFIA's counterparts in the US government on food safety issues are the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), and the US Department of Agriculture's Food Safety and Inspection Services (USDA-FSIS) on meat issues. On animal and plant health issues, CFIA works closely with two US regulatory agencies: the US Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS), and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). As the agency responsible for co-ordinating the Government's participation in WTO Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreements, NAFTA and other trade agreements, the CFIA consults regularly with the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR). The CFIA also collaborates with several US federal departments, organizations and research centres on specific programs, projects or regulatory issues. CFIA-US government interactions also occur within international forums and organizations: WTO SPS, Codex, OIE, IPPC, FAO, NAFTA, OECD, etc.

One example of bilateral co-operation with the US is the "Canada-United States Bilateral Agreement on Agricultural Biotechnology," which resulted from a July 1998 meeting when regulatory officials within CFIA, Health Canada (HC), USDA-APHIS and EPA met to compare and harmonize, where possible, the molecular genetic characterization data reviewed by participating agencies for transgenic plants prior to their commercialization. As part of the agreement, appendices were developed dealing with data on molecular structure and genetic activities for transgenic plants, which will contribute to providing the appropriate level of regulatory oversight necessary to facilitate the safe introduction of transgenic plants into agricultural production and commerce.

As an example of international co-operation involving US partners, CFIA, USDA and Colorado State University are collaborating with commercial firms in Europe on a joint research project (2003-2004) aimed at evaluating the detection tests for scrapie prion protein in brain tissue of Transmissible Spongiform Encephalopathy (TSE) suspected animals. This is part of a joint international effort to develop large-scale screening and surveillance tools for livestock disease eradication.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Critical Infrastructure Protection Steering Committee Working Group – Interdependences	Working group under the Smart Border Action Plan #21; co-chaired by Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) and the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	Bi-annual meeting Teleconferences	DHS	CFIA Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) Industry Canada Transport Canada

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US Co-operation on Phytosanitary Issues	Four working groups established to address present and future issues related to specific commodity groups (forestry, horticulture, potatoes, grains and field crops)	Regular meetings to exchange information, improve consultation and co-operation on all issues before regulatory restrictions are implemented. Harmonization of phytosanitary measures	USDA-APHIS	CFIA
Trilateral				
Five technical working groups under NAFTA SPS Committee	Technical working groups report to the NAFTA SPS Committee, as per NAFTA Article 7.22	Annual meetings alternate between countries	USDA-APHIS USDA-FSIS USTR	CFIA Health Canada (HC)
North American Biotechnology Initiative (NABI)	A forum for information exchange and for high-level policy discussion on biotechnology issues among Canada, US and Mexico. Focus is to identify and solve issues of common interest as well as to identify areas for further co-operation	Semi-annual meetings, meeting in plenary session or in break-out working groups on regulatory, research and market access issues	USDA (APHIS, FAS, ARS) FDA EPA Department of State (DOS)	CFIA Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) HC Environment Canada (EC) National Research Council (NRC) International Trade Canada (ITCan)
Multilateral				
International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)	FAO-sponsored international treaty relating to plant health (1951)	Develops international standards for plant health. Forum for exchange of information and non-binding dispute settlement; Meetings of Experts Working Groups, Commissions/ Committees	USDA-APHIS	CFIA HC AAFC National Resources Canada (NRCan)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
World Organization for Animal Health	An intergovernmental organisation created by the International Agreement (1924)	Develops international standards for animal health annual meetings; annual regional meetings; ongoing collaboration with OIE; specialist commissions	USDA-APHIS	CFIA Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) AAFC
Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC)	Joint FAO-WHO Food Standards Programme, created in 1963; Canada (HC or CFIA) serves as the Secretariat to the Codex Committee on Food Labelling	Develops international standards for food safety annual meeting of Codex Commission; regional meetings as required; ongoing collaboration within Codex committees (e.g., Codex Committee on Food Additives)	FDA USDA-FSIS	CFIA HC AAFC
WTO SPS Committee	WTO SPS agreement on food safety and animal and plant health	Tri-annual meetings, focusing on implementation of the Agreement	USTR	CFIA HC AAFC ITCan DFO NRCan CIDA EC
OECD - Seeds Scheme - Working Group on Harmonisation of Regulatory Oversight in Biotechnology - Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds	OECD working groups under Agriculture and Environment Committees	Annual meetings	USDA-APHIS FDA EPA	CFIA HC

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

As the federal agency responsible for the enforcement of food safety regulations and the design and enforcement of animal and plant health regulations in Canada, CFIA is involved in the Smart Border Process, along with several other federal departments and organizations and also the provinces. The Agency's border management strategy focuses on enhancing food security measures, foreign animal disease and plant pest control, and emergency preparedness to balance security with openness at the border.

Moreover, CFIA participates on several Canada-US steering committees and technical working groups on critical infrastructure protection and emergency preparedness and response, established under the Smart Border Declaration Action Plan. Most of those working groups, which are co-chaired by an agency of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (formerly the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness) and the US Department of Homeland Security, were created to look into cross-border security issues. Other key CFIA partners include the provinces and various organizations at the federal level (Health Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Natural Resources Canada, the National Defence, Transport Canada, and the Canada Border Services Agency).

Fulfilling CFIA's mandate requires close collaboration with the provinces on identifying information needs and coordinating research, education and extension not only across provinces in Canada, but also across the border. These activities contribute to enhance security at border entry points, to enhance food safety surveillance systems and to increase science and laboratory capacities.

Useful Links

www.inspection.gc.ca (Canadian Food Inspection Agency)

www.agr.gc.ca (Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada)

www.hc-sc.gc.ca (Health Canada)

www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hpfb-dgpsa (Health Canada, Health Products and Food Branch)

www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca (National Resources Canada)

www.fda.gov (US Food and Drug Administration)

www.hhs.gov (US Department of Health and Human Services)

www.fsis.usda.gov/index.htm (US Food Safety Inspection Service)

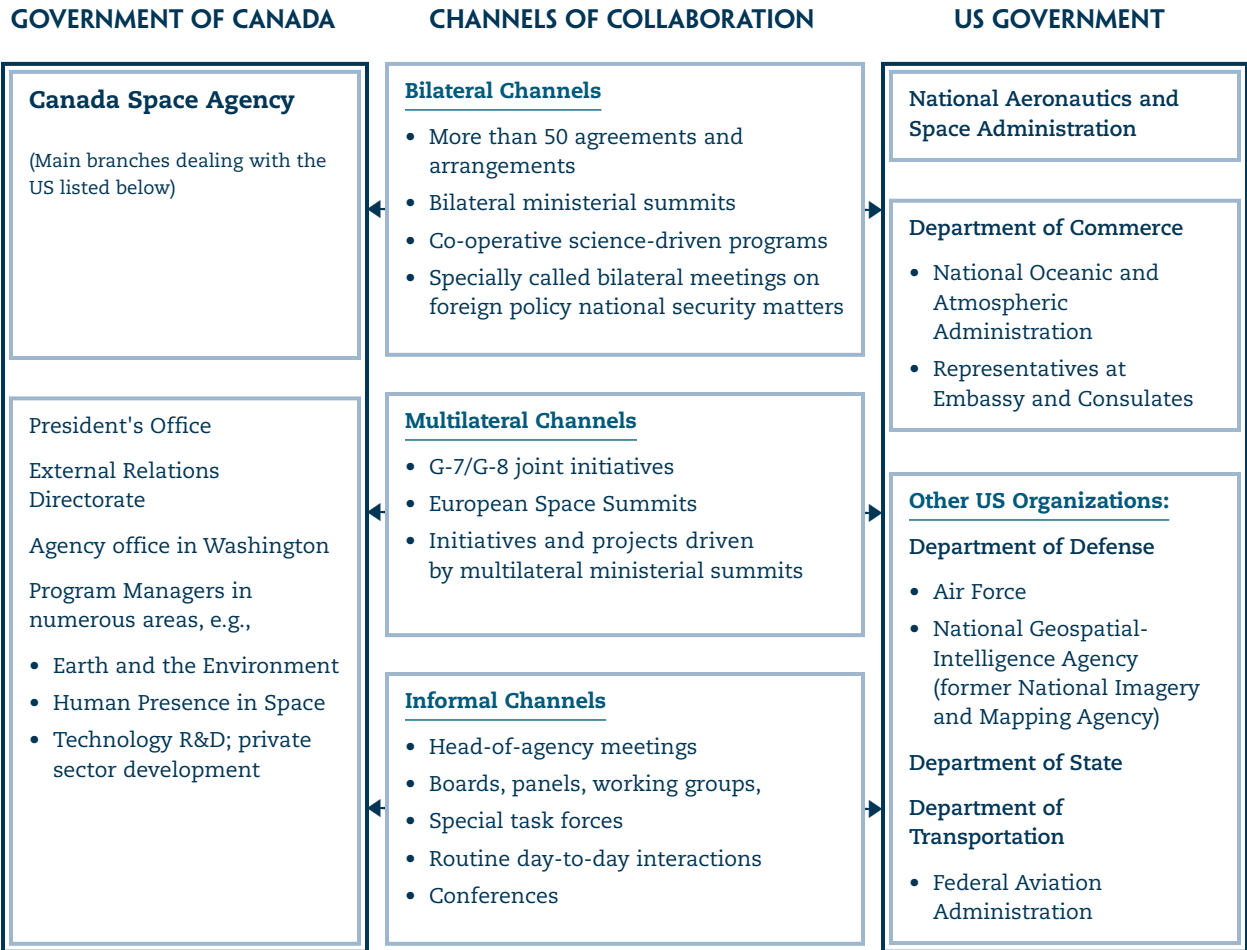
www.cdc.gov (US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

www.nih.gov (US National Institutes of Health)



CANADIAN SPACE AGENCY

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The Canadian Space Agency (CSA), whose President reports to the Minister of Industry, is the Canadian government department responsible for Canada's civil space program.

Canada has maintained continuous co-operation with the United States on civil space matters for more than 40 years. The Canadian Space Agency's primary partners in the US on civil space co-operation are the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). However, the CSA also interacts with several other US government departments and agencies such as: Department of Defense (DOD), including Air Force (which has the lead responsibility for space matters within DOD) and the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA); Department of State (DOS); Department of Commerce (DOC), under whom NOAA falls; Department of Transportation – Federal Aviation Administration (DOT-FAA).

Co-operative activities are driven through various channels, ranging from Head-of-Government and ministerial level bilateral and multilateral summits to multilateral and bilateral agency-level forums at the DM, DG and Director levels (primarily co-operative science programs). Other channels include specially called meetings to address, for example, specific cases dealing with foreign policy / national security. These activities are executed at all levels through a variety of formal and informal forums, e.g., head-agency meetings, boards, panels, working groups, special task forces and routine day-to-day interactions.

The Canadian Space Agency has more than 50 active arrangements/agreements either directly with US government organizations or as implementing arrangements under government-level legal instruments. These arrangements cover both bilateral and multilateral/multinational projects that may include two or more institutions both within Canada and with the US. Some also include public-private sector arrangements.

Because of the breadth and complexity of the Agency's arrangements and interactions with the United States, it maintains an office in Washington, DC. Its Washington Office oversees most of the Agency's civil space interactions with US counterparts and maintains a very close relationship with the Canadian Embassy in Washington. In addition, the office maintains relationships with non-US partner offices in Washington, such as the European Space Agency, and the civil space multinational organizations that either have representation or their headquarters in Washington.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
International Space Station (ISS) Government Level Co-operation Review	Mandated by Treaty	Every two years or more frequently when required	DOS	Head CSA Washington Office (CSA DG supports Foreign Affairs)
Commercial Remote Sensing Access Control	Mandated by Agreement, since 1999	Agreement Implementation Review, 3-5 times a year	DOS	Head CSA Washington Office (CSA DG supports Foreign Affairs)
Export Controls Ad hoc	To resolve matters relating to US and Canadian Export Control Regulations and activities related to Canada's International Traffic in Arms Regulation (ITAR) exemption	5-10 times a year	DOS DOD	Head CSA Washington Office (CSA DG supports Foreign Affairs)
Civil Space Co-operation (umbrella) Agreement	In negotiation, to permit legally binding agency-level implementing arrangements	In negotiation	DOS	Head CSA Washington Office; Co-operation with Canadian Embassy Washington, DC
Space Station: Heads-of-Agencies Review, Multilateral Control Board, Space Station Control Board, various panels, working groups, etc.	Intergovernmental agreement (IGA), MOU and implementing arrangements; Ongoing collaboration and crisis management since 1984	Bilateral and multi-lateral; frequency dependent upon subject	All corresponding levels at NASA	Deputy Minister / President, DG, Director, Program Managers, others at all levels, co-op. with Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC; National Research Council (NRC), Others as required
Remote Sensing RADARSAT: International Steering Committee Working groups Ad hoc Groups	MOU, ongoing collaboration since 1991	Bilateral with NASA and multilateral with NASA and NOAA	All corresponding levels at NASA, NOAA, US Ice Center (NOAA and US Navy)	DG, Director, Program Managers (co-op with Canadian Embassy Washington, DC;) Natural Resources Canada (Canadian Ice Centre)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Various agreements under the Astronaut Program for the International Space Station including a Training Agreement	MOU Ongoing collaboration; Canadian astronaut flight opportunities since 1980 (approx)	Bilateral with NASA and multilateral for International Space Station (ISS) astronaut matters. Weekly/monthly, more often as required	All corresponding levels at NASA, and ISS Partner agencies	DG, Director, Program Managers, Astronauts (co-op with Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC, as necessary)
Space Science (Atmosphere, Astronomy, Robotic Exploration, Microgravity/Life Sciences) Various MOUs and letters of agreement (LOAs). via working groups, panels etc.	MOUs LOAs Ongoing collaboration	Bilateral with NASA and multilateral with NASA and other non-US space agencies for multilateral science missions. Monthly to annually	All corresponding levels at NASA, and non-US partner agencies	DG, Director, Program Managers; Also Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC, as necessary; Various space science advisory bodies/committees
Space Technologies, Private-Sector Business Development. LOAs and ad hoc	Ongoing collaboration	Bilateral and ad hoc	All corresponding levels at NASA (and other government departments as appropriate) and US private-sector space companies	DG, Director, Program Managers; Also Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC; Industry Canada (IC); Canadian Consulates in US
Multilateral				
Space System for the Search of Vessels in Distress – Search and Rescue Satellite-Aided Tracking System (COSPAS SARSAT): co-operative agreement between Canada, United States, France and Russia for a search and rescue service	CSA to become more actively involved in supporting the development of new technologies for this system. In operation since 1988	Does not apply	NOAA DOD	Head, Washington Office, CSA; Also, Canadian Embassy, Washington, DC; Communications Research Centre (CRC), IC; Department of National Defence (DND)

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

US policies can have a significant influence on Canada's space program. Consequently, the Agency's office in Washington follows and analyses US space policy developments at the White House and in Congress, as well as the views of the various public-policy institutes located in Washington. This activity results in interactions with these entities on an informal basis.

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

The primary Canadian government departments with which the CSA collaborates are: Industry Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Environment Canada, National Defence, and Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) and International Trade Canada (ITCan). However, the CSA is developing closer ties with an additional 15 government departments which have recently identified many ways CSA programs could be used to facilitate their own mandates. The CSA maintains close relationships with provincial governments, academic and research institutions, and industry.

Moreover, the Canadian Space Agency, working with FAC/ITCan, the Canadian Embassy in Washington, Canadian Consulates in the US, Industry Canada and other entities, helps to promote business opportunities for Canadian firms in the US public and private sectors.

Useful Links

www.space.gc.ca (Canadian Space Agency)

www.nasa.gov (NASA)

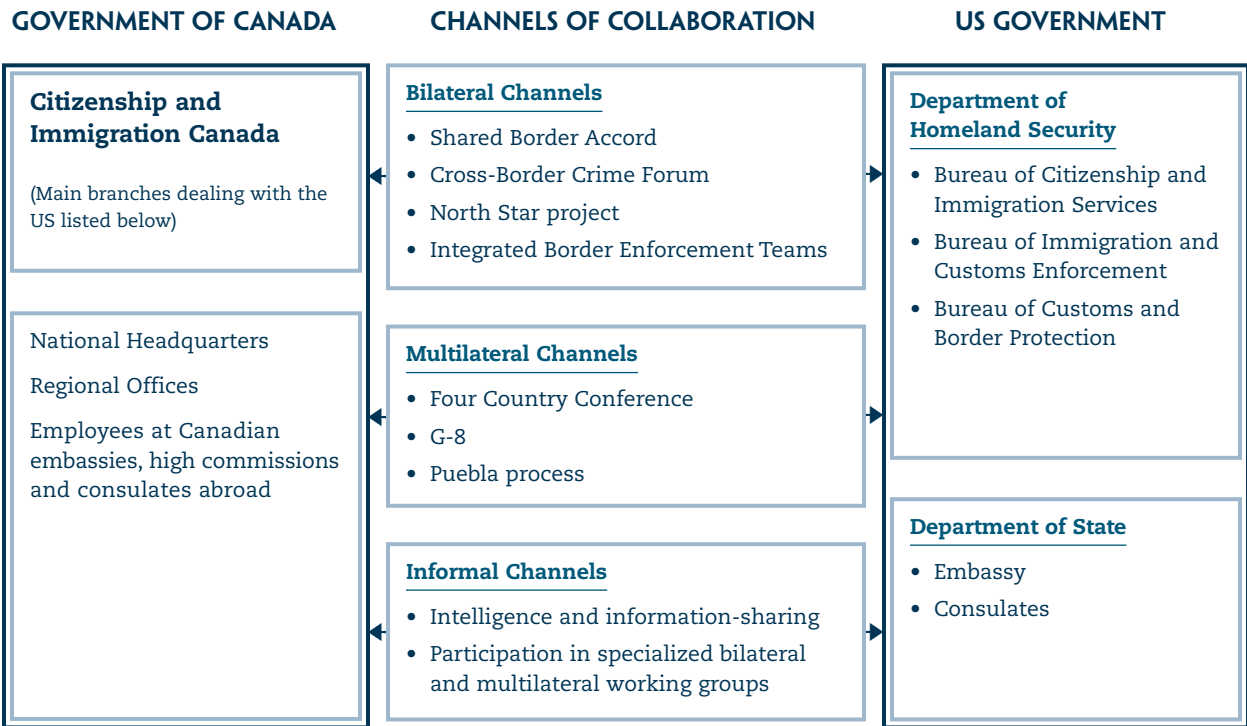
www.ec.gc.ca/ozone/en/index.cfm (Environment Canada Stratospheric Ozone Studies)

www.noaa.gov (US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration)

www.nima.mil (US National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency)

www.faa.gov (Federal Aviation Administration)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

At national headquarters, in the regions, and at Canadian official representations abroad, Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) officials have strong working relationships with many of their US counterparts. Officials from both governments collaborate and exchange information on a daily basis, sit on local working groups, and work together to solve problems and build programs of interest to both countries. Issues range from refugees and illegal migration to enforcement actions and counter-terrorism.

As shown in the above table, CIC’s main US counterpart has become the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). CIC also maintains important relationships with the US Department of State (DOS), particularly through the American representations in Canada and through the CIC staff based at Canadian embassies, high commissions and consulates abroad.

The table above presents a picture of the diversity of channels through which CIC conducts its relations with the US. Firstly, on a formal bilateral basis, CIC works with US government officials on various fronts such as the Shared Border Accord and the Cross-Border Crime Forum. As an example of horizontal collaboration, the Shared Border Accord involves CIC, the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA), the US Bureau of Customs and Border Protection within DHS and several other government organisations across the two governments. The Cross-Border Crime Forum involves immigration, customs and law enforcement agencies on both sides of the border.

Secondly, CIC meets US counterparts in multilateral forums, such as the G-8, the Inter-Governmental Conference (IGC), the Four Country Conference (FCC), the Puebla Process, APEC, the European Centre for Information, Discussion and Exchange on the Crossing of Frontiers and Immigration (CIREFI), the European Union Network for Asylum Practitioners (EURASIL) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

Thirdly, in Canada, at national headquarters, in the regions, and at missions abroad, CIC employees have personal contact with many of their US counterparts on a daily basis, calling them for information and clarification, sitting on local working groups and working together to solve problems and build programs of interest to both countries.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Shared Border Accord	Shared Border Accord agreed by Prime Minister Chrétien and President Clinton, 1995 (ongoing)	Ongoing quarterly meetings to develop a vision for the border that balances security and openness at the border	Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	Partner institutions include CBSA, Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan), Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC)
Rocky Mountain Trade Corridor	Ongoing collaboration on business entry regulations as part of assistance to business to expand across the border	Semi-annual meeting; Close collaboration with CIC Coutts	DHS	Ports and Borders Directorate, CIC (with CBSA)
Tri Border Peace Officers Association	Ongoing collaboration to promote sound development and administration of the law	Bi-monthly meetings; Close collaboration with CIC offices in Emerson and Winnipeg	DHS; North Dakota State Police; Minnesota State Police; county sheriffs	Ports and Borders Directorate, CIC (with RCMP; CBSA; Winnipeg Police Service)
Multilateral				
Four Country Conference	Forum to discuss humanitarian, economic and non-immigrant programs, as well as irregular migration	Held once a year	US Citizenship and Immigration Services, Australian Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs and UK Immigration and Nationality Directorate	International Policy Co-ordination, CIC

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
G-8 migration experts	Ongoing informal contact in support of meetings and initiatives	Multilateral meeting, usually three times a year	DOS; DHS; Dept. of Justice (DOJ); White House Office of Science and Technology	Admissibility Branch, CIC (with CBSA and Passport Office)
Intergovernmental consultations on asylum, refugee and migration policies in Europe, North America and Australia	Intergovernmental consultations	Several working groups: Returns, Asylum, Data, Technology and Smuggling	DHS	International Policy Co-ordination, CIC
Puebla Process and associated Plans of Action	Migration management, protection of human rights of migrants, and interdiction of migrant trafficking in the hemisphere	Annual Regional Ministerial Meeting among US, Mexico, Canada, Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama	DHS	International Policy Co-ordination, CIC
EU Council Trans-Atlantic dialogue with EU Council working groups (e.g., frontier and fraudulent document working groups)	Meetings began in 2002 on the initiative of the Spanish Presidency of the EU. Held twice a year (one per EU Presidency)	Formal multilateral meetings of expert level representatives of Canada and US with representatives of all EU Member States, + EU Commission + Council	Especially DHS	Delegation includes CIC Counsellor, Canadian Mission at Brussels and representatives of appropriate units in CIC HQ, missions or other government departments

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

The terrorist attacks in the United States on September 11, 2001 and the creation of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) have impacted CIC's relations with the US. The creation of DHS has restructured the enforcement and service functions of CIC's former interlocutor in the US system, the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS). On March 1, 2003, the responsibility for providing immigration-related services and benefits such as naturalization and work authorization were transferred from INS to the DHS Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

Investigative and enforcement responsibilities for enforcement of federal immigration laws, customs laws, and air security laws have been transferred to the DHS Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). The Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (CBP) assumed responsibilities for protecting US borders within DHS.

Like most organizations within the Government of Canada, CIC has adapted its contact with the US in response to increased concerns to protect public security. Strong working relationships with US counterparts are thus essential to ensure the department obtains information on matters relating to criminal and security investigations, as well as issues affecting program integrity, such as irregular migration, smuggling and fraud.

Moreover, with the signature of the Smart Border Declaration and its related Action Plan to ensure the safety of the Canada-US border, CIC became part of the 14 Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs) that are currently deployed along the Canada-US border to identify and investigate persons of national security concern. On December 12, 2003, two years after the signing of the Smart Border Declaration, the Government of Canada announced the creation of the Canada Border Services Agency, which comprises the intelligence, interdiction and enforcement functions, formerly with CIC. However, immigration policy remains the responsibility of CIC, as does the processing of applications from persons seeking to visit, study, work in or immigrate to Canada.

Finally, with the enactment of the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* in 2002, CIC has acquired new responsibilities to ensure that access is denied to people who have been involved in serious crimes or who pose a threat to Canada's security. These new responsibilities will likely add new dimensions to the bilateral relationship, as exemplified by the Safe Third Country Agreement, which allows each country to return asylum claimants who passed through the other country without having to adjudicate their asylum claims.

Useful Links

www.cic.gc.ca (Citizenship and Immigration Canada)

www.fac-aec.gc.ca (Foreign Affairs Canada)

www.irb-cisr.gc.ca (Immigration and Refugee Board Canada)

www.dhs.gov (US Department of Homeland Security)

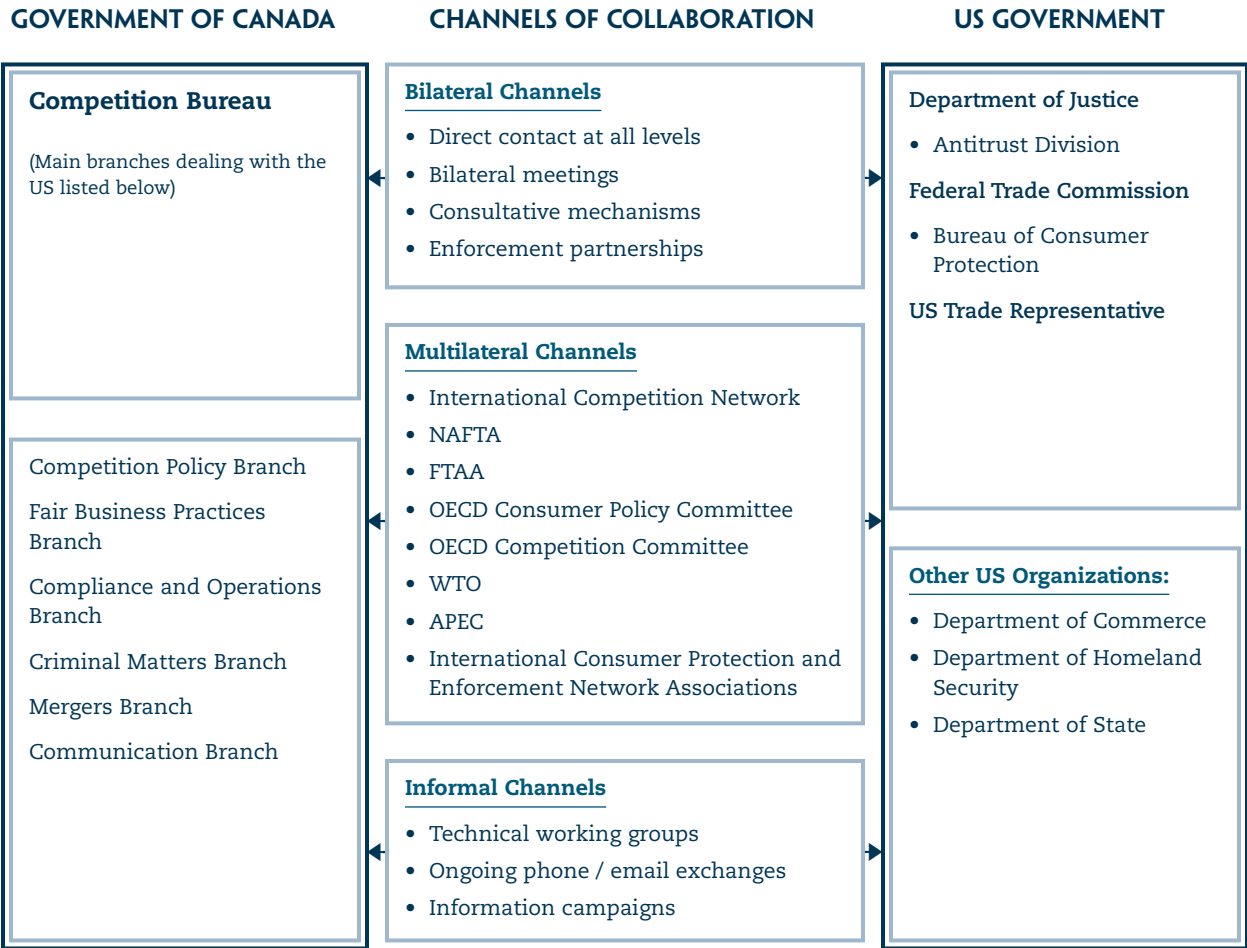
www.customs.ustreas.gov (US Bureau of Customs and Border Protection)

www.uscis.gov (US Citizenship and Immigration Services)

www.ice.gov (US Immigration and Customs Enforcement)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The Competition Bureau (CB) is an independent federal law enforcement agency operating under the umbrella of Industry Canada. The Competition Bureau is headed by the Commissioner of Competition who is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the *Competition Act*, the *Consumer Packaging and Labelling Act*, the *Textile Labelling Act* and the *Precious Metals Marking Act*. The *Competition Act* has, as its objective, the maintenance and encouragement of competition in Canada in order to, among other things, promote the efficiency and adaptability of the Canadian economy and provide consumers with competitive prices and product choices. The Commissioner's mandate often requires him or her to address anticompetitive activity originating outside of Canada.

CB's collaboration with US counterparts allows it to extend its reach to address transborder conduct that has an adverse impact on Canada's market. Its main counterparts in the US are the US Department of Justice (DOJ) Antitrust Division and the US Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The basis of CB formal co-operation with the US is the *1995 Agreement between Canada and the US Regarding the Application of Their Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws*.

Bilaterally, CB has ongoing regular contacts with the US at both senior-official and working levels. Multilaterally, CB interacts with the US on policy issues within forums such as the International Competition Network, the OECD Competition Committee, the OECD Consumer Policy Committee and the International Consumer Protection and Enforcement Network, as well as through negotiations on competition policy under WTO, NAFTA, FTAA and other bilateral free trade agreements.

CB has ongoing informal collaboration with US law-enforcement agencies including the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) agencies through regional law enforcement partnerships. CB also has ongoing collaboration through the Fraud Prevention Forum, a Canadian-based group of private sector firms, consumer and volunteer groups, government agencies and law enforcement organizations which are committed to fighting fraud aimed at consumers and businesses.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Agreement Between Canada and the US Regarding the Application of Their Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws	Article 1501 of NAFTA: Parties recognize the importance of co-operation and co-ordination; Agreement signed in 1995	Biannual meetings; Telephone and email contacts as necessary and often weekly with respect to specific cases	Department of Justice (DOJ) Antitrust Division; Federal Trade Commission (FTC)	Competition Policy Branch (CB); Competition Bureau; Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan); Justice Canada
Information-sharing Protocol between the Competition Bureau and the FTC	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws; Protocol signed in 2002	Bi-weekly conference calls; ongoing co-operation between regional offices and FTC	FTC	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
United States-Canadian Task Force on Cross-Border Deceptive Marketing Practices	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws	Annual meetings; Bi-weekly conference calls between National Capital Region (NCR) and FTC; Ongoing co-operation between regions and FTC: Vancouver/Seattle, Toronto/Chicago, and NCR/Cleveland	FTC, Bureau of Consumer Protection	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau
Toronto Strategic Partnership	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws; MOU signed in 2000	Meetings as required; ongoing co-operation; sharing of information; co-ordination of cross-border investigations	FTC, Bureau of Consumer Protection; US Postal Inspection Service	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau; Toronto Police Service; Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Business Services; Ontario Provincial Police; Phone Busters National Call Centre
Cross-Border Crime Forum, Bi-national Working Group on Cross-Border Mass Marketing Fraud	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws	Biannual meetings and two teleconferences; Forum annual meetings; Annual meeting of Canadian participants	Contact with various US Forum participants	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau
National Association of Consumer Agency Administrators (NACAA – USA). NACAA supports government agencies that provide consumer services. Represents over 160 consumer agencies at all levels of government in the US, and several other countries	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws	Annual meeting; ongoing informal contact with US members of NACAA	US members of NACAA	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
North American Consumer Protection Investigators (NACPI)	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws	Annual conference	Various US-based participants, in particular, crime investigators	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau
Project Emptor Regional Law Enforcement Partnership (Vancouver)	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws; MOU signed in 2001	Meetings as required; ongoing co-operation; sharing of information; co-ordination of cross-border investigations	FTC FBI	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau; RCMP; Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada; BC Solicitor General
Alberta Law Enforcement Partnership	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws; MOU signed in 2003	Meetings as required; ongoing co-operation; sharing of information; co-ordination of cross-border investigations	FTC, Bureau of Consumer Protection; US Postal Inspection Services	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau; RCMP "K" Division; Calgary Police Service; Edmonton Police Service
Project Colt Regional Law Enforcement Partnership (Montreal)	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws; MOU signed in 2002	Meetings as required; ongoing co-operation; sharing of information; co-ordination of cross-border investigations	US Postal Inspection Services; FBI; DHS	Competition Bureau, Fair Business Practices Branch; RCMP; <i>Sûreté du Québec</i> ; Montreal Police; Canada Border Services Agency

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
NAFTA – Sub-committee on Labelling of Textile and Apparel Goods	Chapter 9, Standards-Related Measures, Annex 913.5.a-4 of NAFTA	Develop a work program on the harmonization of labelling requirements; meetings to develop uniform labelling provisions; an inter-agency agreement on labelling is under negotiation and may be signed in 2004-05	FTC, Bureau Consumer Protection; Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR)	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau; Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan); Canadian Apparel Federation; Retail Council of Canada
Consumer Sentinel: An international law enforcement fraud-fighting program aiming to fight cross-border fraud worldwide	1995 Co-operation Agreement on Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws	Ongoing collaboration between law enforcement agencies including complaint tracking and fraud trend	International Division of Consumer Protection, FTC	Fair Business Practices Branch, Competition Bureau

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

A good example of federal-provincial collaboration is the Strategic Partnership between the Toronto Police Service, the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Business Services, the Competition Bureau, the US Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection, and the US Postal Inspection Service, aimed at addressing illegal cross-border commercial activity. In March 2004, CB launched its first international anti-fraud education and information campaign, designed to help consumers recognize, report and stop fraud. Adopted by the US and the UK, this campaign is a result of a partnership with the Ontario Provincial Police, the RCMP, the private sector and consumer groups across Canada including the Fraud Prevention Forum. CB is also part of the Working Group on Cross-Border Mass Marketing Fraud within the Cross-Border Crime Forum, a bi-national organization also involving non-governmental organizations from both sides of the border and the Canadian provinces/territories.

Useful Links

www.ic.gc.ca (Industry Canada)

www.cb-bc.gc.ca (Competition Bureau of Canada)

www.fac-aec.gc.ca (Foreign Affairs Canada)

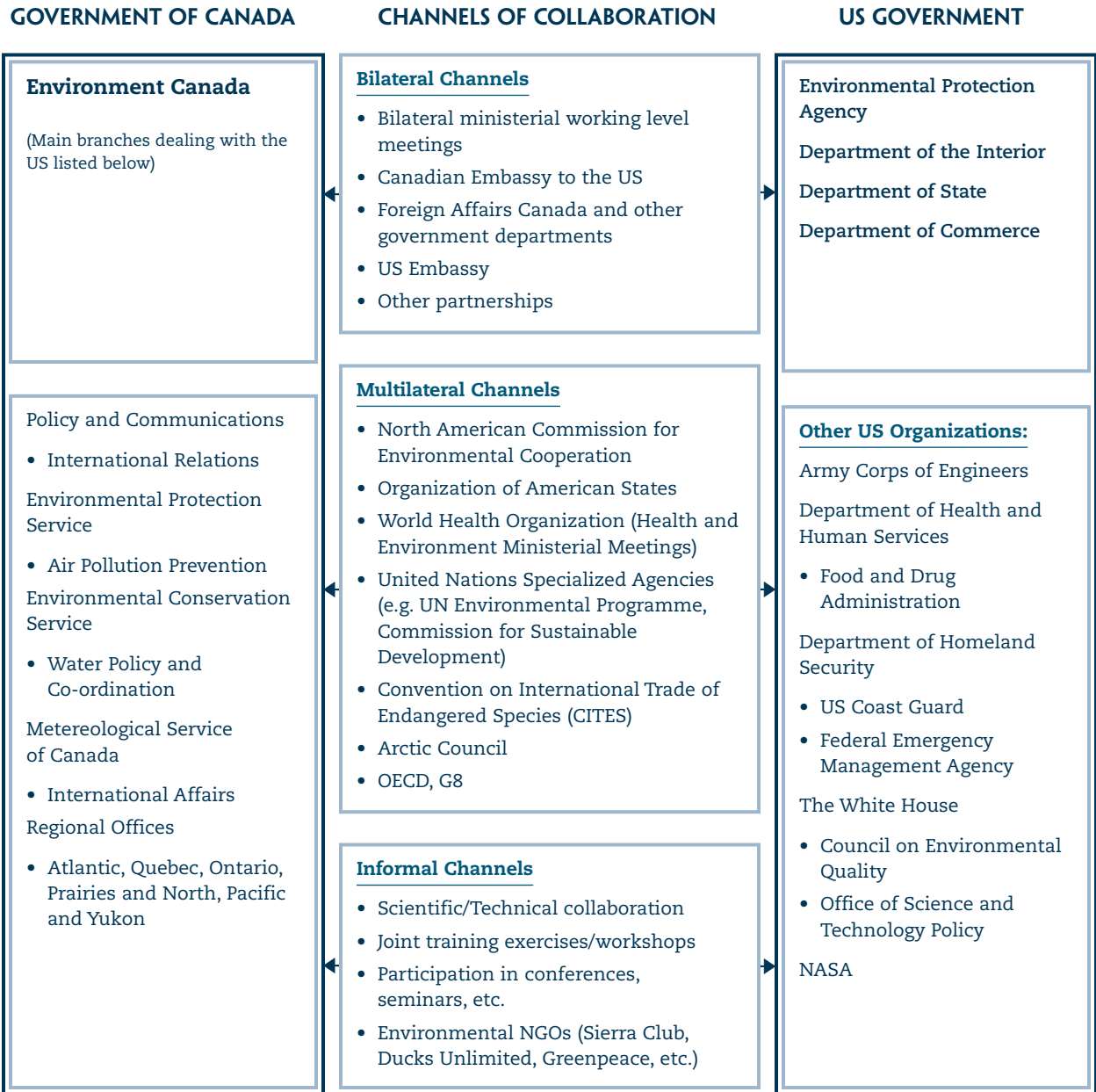
www.itcan-cican.gc.ca (International Trade Canada)

www.ftc.gov (US Federal Trade Commission)

www.ftc.gov/ftc/consumer/home.html (US Bureau of Consumer Protection)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Canada and the US have a long and successful history of working together on environmental issues. There are about 50 bilateral arrangements, representing a broad range of issues including climate change, weather, research and development related to atmospheric modelling, transboundary air, water, wildlife, and waste issues. Environment Canada (EC) deals with a number of key US departments and organizations in pursuing its objectives. While Environment Canada's main relationships are with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Department of Interior (DOI), the Department of Commerce (DOC), and the Department of State (DOS), it also has important relations with numerous other organizations such as the Army Corps of Engineers, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), and others.

Formal relationships between EC and the US have been established at the national, provincial-territorial, and regional levels. Within Environment Canada, the Policy and Communications Branch's International Relations Directorate in close co-operation with Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC), often serves as the focal point for relations with the US. At the same time, the Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) co-ordinates the research and monitoring of weather, water and climate with various US agencies. Also, each regional office and other directorates act as the departmental lead on the committees, agreements, institutions, and Memorandums of Understanding where the issue of concern is under their sphere of responsibility. Accordingly, informal and formal relations with US counterparts occur throughout the department at many different levels. The following table provides a sample of the institutions and agreements that fall within the sphere of EC's relations with the US.

II) INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-USA Agreement on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes, 1986 (amended 1992 on municipal waste)	Co-operation on the management and monitoring of transboundary movements of hazardous waste; Development of mechanisms for environmental and health risk assessment; Sharing of information and methods	Annual meeting; Ad hoc teleconferences and other meetings; Enforcement activities are undertaken at regional levels as required	US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Environment Canada (EC), Pollution Prevention Directorate, Environmental Protection Service; EC Regional Offices; Other government departments, including Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC), RCMP, Justice Canada and National Resources Canada (NRCan)
Migratory Birds Convention (1916 Treaty with significant treaty revisions in 1995)	Co-operation to protect migratory birds from indiscriminate harvesting and destruction	Wide range of interaction, including annual program review	US Fish and Wildlife Service, DOI	EC, Canadian Wildlife Service, Environmental Conservation Service; North American Bird Conservation Initiative

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
<p>International Boundary Waters Treaty (IBWT), 1909 (amended several times since 1909, including in 2002, to protect the Great Lakes and other boundary waters from bulk water removal)</p>	<p>IBWT created the 1909 International Joint Commission (IJC) to prevent and resolve disputes related to the use and quality of boundary waters and to provide advice to the two governments on related questions</p>	<p>Semi-annual meetings; public hearings and focus groups held periodically to foster public participation; Wide range of interaction via 16 active Control Boards and two Task Forces</p>	<p>Numerous US federal, state and local agencies, which are represented on the various IJC Boards and Task Forces</p>	<p>FAC has lead in administering obligations under the Treaty; EC acts as scientific and technical advisor to FAC. EC International Relations Directorate, Policy and Communication Branch (with active support from other services); EC regional offices; Other federal departments, including Transport, Fisheries, Justice, etc.</p>
<p>Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA), 1972 (amended 1978, revised in 1987 Protocol)</p> <p>Under the umbrella of the International Joint Commission (IJC); also includes the international section of the St. Lawrence River</p>	<p>This Agreement aims to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the waters of the Great Lakes ecosystem;. Model for inter-jurisdictional co-operation and co-ordination of bi-national programs; Activities co-ordinated through the Great Lakes Bi-national Executive Committee (BEC)</p>	<p>Regular meeting of IJC Great Lakes Boards (Water Quality Board, Science Advisory Board, Council of Great Lake Researchers, and International Air Quality Advisory Board); Boards meet with IJC Commissioners on a semi-annual basis; Ongoing scientific and technical collaboration through conference calls, task forces or working groups, as required under government programs such as Lakewide Management Plans, and the Niagara River Toxic Management</p>	<p>Numerous US federal, state and local agencies</p>	<p>EC Ontario Regional Office; IJC, Great Lakes Regional Office (Windsor); Canadian Embassy and relevant consulates federal/provincial/municipal conservation authorities partnership to implement Remedial Action Plans and Lakewide Management Plans; 1971 Canada-Ontario Agreement (COA) Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem involving eight federal departments/agencies and three provincial ministries (renewed in 1994 and 2002); Citizens' participation under the Agreement Public Forum</p>

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Sanitary Practices in the Shellfish Industries, Memorandum of Agreement, 1948 (implemented through the Canadian Shellfish Sanitation Program – CSSP)	Under the agreement, the US and Canada use the same sanitary manual, report level of compliance to one another and may audit each other's shellfish sanitation programs and responsibilities	Regular co-ordinating meetings of Shellfish Growing Area Survey and Classification Committees in the Regions. Interdepartmental meetings for technical information exchange, national policy and regulation issues	US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the designated agency for CSSP	EC Risk Assessment Directorate, Environmental Protection Service. EC collaborates with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO), the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and some provincial governments. Health Canada (HC) initially signed the MOU in 1948
Canada-US Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan, (includes five regional annexes) Originally mandated under the GLWQA, 1972. Latest revision in 2003	Ongoing collaboration to ensure that response to spills affecting the marine waters of both countries are addressed effectively and efficiently and that the marine and coastal environments are protected	Bi-annual joint exercise; Verbal notification of release of harmful substance incidents into contiguous waters (as required); Joint response teams in emergency situations in contiguous water (as required); Telephone contact, meetings, etc.	US Coast Guard, DHS	EC National Programs Directorate, Environmental Protection Service EC Regional Offices (Atlantic, Pacific and Yukon) Canadian Coast Guard, DFO
Four Corners Arrangement, 1996	Bilateral administrative arrangement between the two governments and the chemical industry in both countries, and dealing with management of new substances	Participants meet in person once a year and communicate regularly by email and teleconference	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); US chemical industry	EC Toxics Pollution Prevention Directorate, Environmental Protection Service; Health Canada; Canadian chemical industry

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US Air Quality Agreement, 1991 (2000 Ozone Annex)	Agreement to control transboundary NOx, SOx and ozone-causing emissions through the establishment of air quality standards and sharing of information	Annual meeting of participants; Telephone meetings more frequently to complete joint work. Led by federal Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM) – level in both countries but membership is federal and provincial/state. Joint activities completed at working/experts level	EPA officials who are members of the Air Quality Committee and Subcommittee	EC Air Pollution Prevention Directorate, Environmental Protection Service; Other government departments, including Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC; Canadian consulates as appropriate
Border Air Quality Strategy 2003 (under the 1991 Air Quality Agreement that addressed acid rain, economic research and scientific, technical cooperation and was amended on 2000 to address ground-level ozone)	2003 joint public announcement of pilot projects by Canadian and US environmental Ministers to advance the objectives of the 1991 Air Quality Agreement	ADM, Environmental Protection Service has overall responsibility on various projects aimed to continue reductions of acid rain levels and transboundary smog emissions	EPA, various regional and HQ leads at the Director level	EC Air Pollution Prevention Directorate, Environmental Protection Service; Other government departments including: HC, Industry Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, the Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC; Canadian consulates as appropriate
MOU between the US Department of Commerce (DOC)'s National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and EC Meteorological Service of Canada (MSC) on Co-operation in Environmental Data Acquisition and Utilization, 2003 (2003 Ice Service Annex)	The agreement encourages the national weather agencies to seek collaborative or common solutions to collect, process, exploit and archive data and the information products derived from satellite observations	Co-operation Steering Committee meets annually in person, or by teleconference; Technical groups meet twice annually	NOAA, US National Weather Service, DOC; US Geological Survey, DOI	EC International Relations Directorate, MSC; Other government departments including some provinces and industries

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
MOU between DOC (NOAA) and EC (MSC) on Co-operation in the field of Meteorology, Hydrology, and Climate Forecast Service and Programs, 2002	This memorandum enhances and maximizes program capabilities in both countries, encourages joint efforts to resolve common problems, avoids unplanned duplication of effort and helps to ensure that the collection, analysis, archival, and dissemination of data are compatible. This is so that results can be compared and pooled when desired	Annual meetings of the principal leads; Overall responsibility rests with Assistant Deputy Minister, MSC	NOAA, DOC	EC International Relations Directorate; MSC
Multilateral				
North American Agreement on Environmental Co-operation (NAAEC), 1994	The environmental side agreement to the NAFTA established the Commission for Environmental Co-operation (CEC), as the NAAEC governing body to address regional environmental concerns, help prevent potential trade and environmental conflicts, and promote the effective enforcement of environmental law	CEC holds regular ministerial level annual meetings where the annual operation plan of the CEC is approved. The Joint Public Advisory Committee (JPAC) meets during the regular session of CEC and three additional times annually. CEC also organizes workshops, seminars and scientific panels. The Canadian Intergovernmental Agreement (CIA) is a mechanism created in 1995 to allow participation of provinces/territories in NAAEC. Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC).	EPA	EC International Relations Directorate, Policy and Communications; EC Environmental Protection Service; NAC Secretariat, NAAEC Canadian Office; Alberta, Quebec and Manitoba are the CIA signatory provinces as of 2003

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	UNEP was established in 1972, following the Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment as the leading environmental authority within the UN system	Collaboration for preparation for UNEP meetings; input into the North American chapter of UNEP's Global Environmental Outlook (GEO) report; ministerial or senior official participation at UNEP meetings. Canada and US officials also participate in the negotiation of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)	EPA	EC International Relations, FAC
UN Commission on Sustainable Development	The Commission was created in December 1992 to ensure effective follow-up of the UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), held in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992	Departmental officials and the Minister participate in much of the implementation of activities that arises from UNCED in 1992. This includes the negotiation and implementation of multilateral environmental agreements, as well as domestic action on the environment	EPA	Environment Minister (attendance at high level meetings); Preparation to meetings led by EC, in collaboration with Foreign Affairs Canada, CIDA and relevant departments according to agenda (e.g. Fisheries and Oceans, Agriculture and Agri-Food, among others)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
World Metereological Organization	The purposes of WMO are to facilitate international cooperation in the establishment of networks to obtain systematic observations of weather, water, climate, chemical constituents of the atmosphere (e.g., greenhouse gases) and other environmental parameters	WMO promotes the rapid exchange of meteorological information, the standardization of meteorological observations and the uniform publication of observations and statistics	National Weather Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, US Dept of Commerce	Canadian Metereological Service, Environment Canada
Environmental Foundation for Sustainable Development (Summit of the Americas process)	Declaration of Santa Cruz signed at the Summit of the Americas on Sustainable Development (1996). Implementation requires active participation of inter-American institutions such as the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Pan-American Health Organization (PAHO)	Follow up of hemispheric collaboration on sustainable development issues. The Declaration of Santa Cruz integrated sustainable development in the Summit of the Americas Process	EPA	EC International Relations, FAC
G-8 Environment Ministers Meetings held once a year prior to the Leaders Summit. These are informal meetings and are not part of the formal Summit process	Informal meetings convened at discretion of Summit host to inform leaders on sustainable development issues	Environment Ministers meet to discuss the agenda drafted by the Summit Host	The US holds the presidency in 2004	International Policy and Cooperation Branch of International Relations, EC

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
OECD Environment Policy Committee (EPOC)	Created in 1971, EPOC provides a forum to promote collaboration on environmental issues among OECD countries	EPOC meets twice a year at the official level and irregularly at two to three-year intervals at the ministerial level. Activities are carried out through four main working parties and their subsidiary task groups	EPA	EC International Relations
Other Partnerships				
Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment	This Council works to maintain and enhance environmental quality in the Gulf of Maine, and to allow for sustainable resource use	Council meets bi-annually; Quarterly meetings of the working group; Frequent in-person and/or conference calls among committees and task groups	Councillors include leaders from: NOAA National Ocean Service EPA (Region 1); States of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts; NGOs and private sector	Councillors include leaders from: EC Atlantic Regional Office, DFO, Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, NGOs and private sector
Washington-British Columbia Environmental Co-operation Council	Co-ordinate action and information-sharing on environmental matters of mutual concern	Council meets annually; Frequent in-person and/or conference calls among members of the task forces	State-led; EPA is a member	Provincially led; EC Pacific and Yukon Region and DFO are members

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

Environment Canada works in close co-operation with Foreign Affairs Canada and with other Canadian government departments such as Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Health Canada and Natural Resources Canada. Essentially, the department has a “tool box” of approaches. Officials choose the most effective approach depending on the circumstance. This often involves working directly with Foreign Affairs Canada headquarters and the Canadian Embassy in Washington. It can also include raising an issue with the American Embassy in Ottawa or having the Minister raise the issue directly with his or her US counterpart.

Cooperation with the provinces is extensive. The Canadian Council of Ministers of the Environment (CCME) was created to promote cooperation between federal and provincial authorities in environmental matters. It is the principal intergovernmental forum for discussion and cooperation on environmental issues of regional, national, and international concern; however it is unable to either set up or apply acts. In recent years, the activities of the CCME have been focused primarily on measures to reach the objectives of the Canada-wide Accord on Environmental Harmonization, signed in January 1998 (the Accord and its sub-agreements have not been ratified by Quebec, however). Under the Accord, governments are called upon to work in partnership to reach the highest possible level of environmental protection for all Canadians and coordinated approaches to environmental management issues which are interjurisdictional in nature, or otherwise of common concern.

Useful Links

www.ec.gc.ca (Environment Canada)

www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca (Natural Resources Canada)

www.naaec.gc.ca (North American Agreement on Environmental Co-operation – Canada Office)

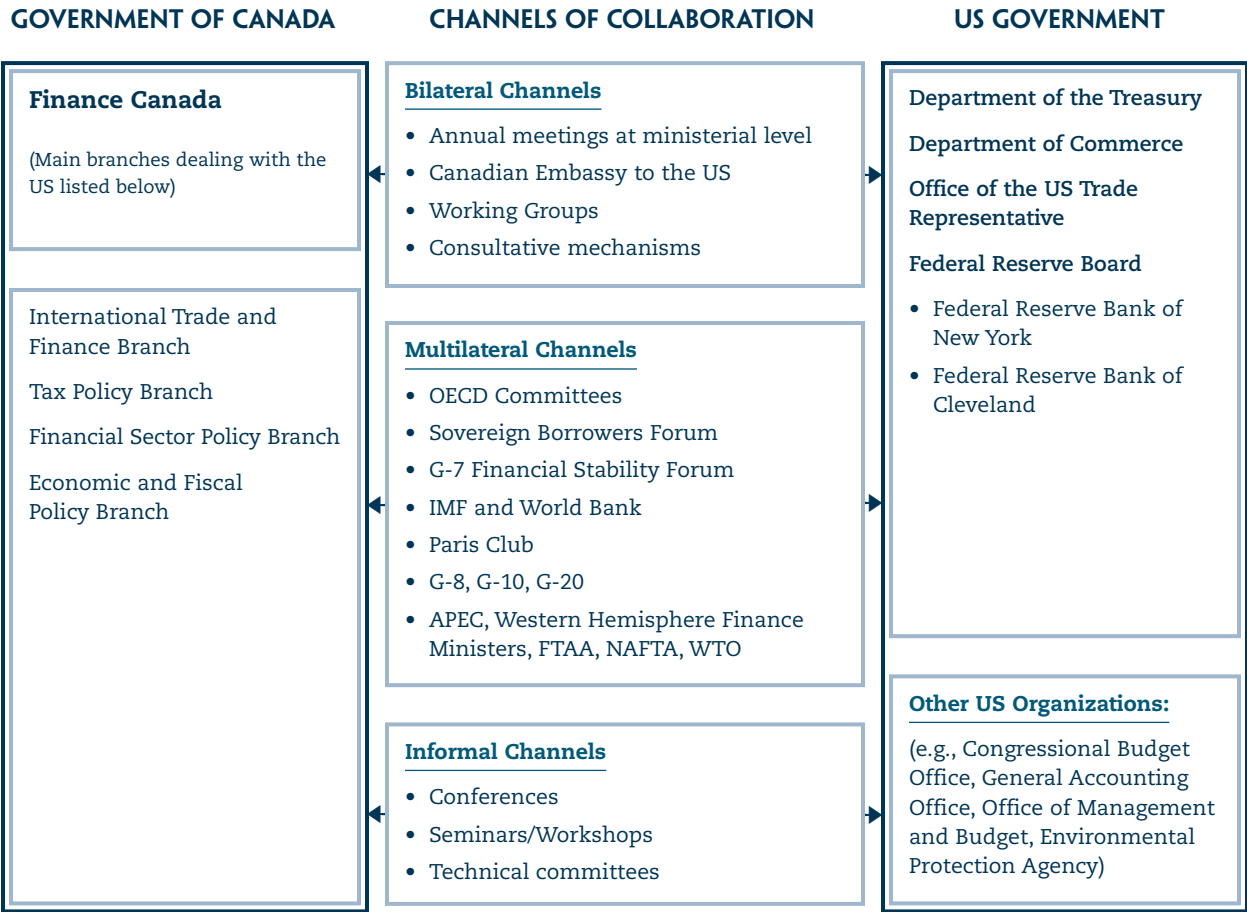
www.cec.org (North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation)

www.epa.gov (US Environmental Protection Agency)

www.doi.gov (US Department of the Interior)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The major US counterparts of Finance Canada (FC) include the US Department of the Treasury (Treasury), the US Federal Reserve Bank, the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR) and the US Department of Commerce (DOC). Finance Canada interacts regularly with the US government in fulfilling its mandate to manage Canada's economy. Branches of the department with significant US contacts are: International Trade and Finance Branch; Tax Policy Branch; Financial Sector Policy Branch; and Economic and Fiscal Policy Branch. Communications take place at a variety of levels and through a wide range of means.

Bilateral relationships are managed in a variety of ways, from informal telephone communication to formal collaborations with US officials at bilateral and multilateral meetings. Formal bilateral contacts occur at the ministerial level, with occasional meetings between the Minister of Finance and the US Treasury Secretary to discuss bilateral and international financial issues. Other forums for bilateral contacts occur at working levels through consultative mechanisms and sessions on treaty negotiations, information-sharing and co-operation on financial matters. There are also ongoing contacts with the Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) on exchange regulation and corporate governance issues and occasional contact with the US Federal Reserve Board.

Multilateral interaction occurs within regional groupings or international organizations including G-7, G-8, G-10, G-20, the World Trade Organization (WTO), the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), Asian Pacific Economic Co-operation (APEC), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, regional development banks, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) committees, and the Sovereign Borrowers Forum. Along with the US, Finance Canada also participates in the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN), an informal mechanism created to strengthen domestic and international anti-money laundering efforts.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Bilateral tax treaty negotiations	Current round of negotiations mandated by existing treaty	Bilateral face-to-face formal negotiations and additional supporting work by telephone, fax and email. Frequency varies.	International Tax Counsel, Treasury; Internal Revenue Service (IRS)	Director, Tax Legislation Division FC; Canada Revenue Agency (CRA)
Financial Sector Policy	Most of the relationship is conducted outside of formal channels, although there is ongoing contact through formal channels such as the NAFTA Financial Services Committee and the WTO Committee on Trade in Financial Services	Bilateral and multi-lateral meetings; Telephone contact, email exchanges; Ad hoc meetings, as needed	Treasury; Federal Reserve; Dept. of Commerce; USTR; SEC; Office of the Comptroller of Currency (OCC); US Embassy in Ottawa	Financial Institutions Division, FC; CRA; Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC); Industry Canada (IC); Bank of Canada (BC)
Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Ongoing collaboration with the US Federal Reserve system	Bilateral meetings once or twice a year	Federal Reserve Bank of New York	Chief, US Economic Analysis and Forecasting, FC; Canadian Consulate in New York; Bank of Canada
Congressional Budget Office (CBO), Office of Management and Budget (OMB), General Accounting Office (GAO)	FC's mandate to manage Canada's economy including investment and tax policies	Ad hoc meetings of senior officials in each agency; Ongoing informal collaboration (phone calls and email) to share best practices and information on financial audits, analyses, criminal investigations, etc.	Officials of each organization	Director, Senior Chief Fiscal Policy Division, FC
Canada Investment and Savings	International Retail Debt community – multi-lateral group of government officials responsible for retail debt	Bilateral and multilateral; annual meetings to address retail debt management	US Treasury Commissioner of Public Debt	President, Canada Investment and Savings

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
OECD Committee on Fiscal Affairs (includes subsidiary bodies); OECD High-level Group on Steel; OECD Committee on Financial Markets	Canada's membership in OECD	Participation in Committee work; 10-15 meetings annually; two meetings annually, plus various sub-committee meetings	Treasury, International Tax Counsel; Department of Commerce (DOC) officials; Treasury, International Department	Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM), Tax Policy Branch, FC; Director, International Trade Policy, FC; Financial Markets Division, Financial Sector Division, FC
G-7, G-10, G-20; International Monetary Fund and World Bank; regional development banks; OECD: various other committees; regional groupings: APEC; FTAA; Western Hemisphere Finance Ministers (WHFM); Paris Club; WTO; Financial Stability Forum	Canadian membership in international economic institutions	Occasional ministerial bilateral meetings at the margins of larger meetings; ongoing collaboration among officials	Treasury, International Department	ADM, International Trade and Finance, FC; G-7 Deputy, Financial Sector Division, FC
NAFTA: Working Group on Rules of Origin; Committee on Trade in Goods; Investment Experts Group	Mandated by NAFTA (Chapters 3, 4, 11)	Trilateral meetings at least once a year, supplemented by conference calls, as required	USTR, Treasury, Department of State (DOS), DOC and EPA	Canadian membership of NAFTA led by Foreign Affairs Canada/ International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan), with participation from FC, IC and CRA
North American Steel Trade Committee	Intergovernmental body to promote more openness in the North American steel market and cooperation on steel trade and industry policies; not mandated by treaty	Trilateral meetings twice a year, supplemented by conference calls as required	Department of Commerce	Director, International Trade Policy
Financial Services Committee	Mandated by NAFTA (Chapter 14)	Trilateral meetings twice a year, supplemented by conference calls as required	Department of Commerce	Financial Institutions Division, FC

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

Finance Canada interacts with several government departments and agencies on US files regarding trade, finance and economic issues, including Canada Revenue Agency, the Canada Border Services Agency, Foreign Affairs Canada, International Trade Canada, Industry Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Bank of Canada and the Canadian International Development Agency. Additionally, Finance works closely with the Canadian Embassy and consulates in the US which provide logistical support and facilitation as required. The US Embassy in Ottawa is an important point of contact for information-sharing through bilateral ad hoc meetings, email and phone calls.

Informal Interaction

Informal contacts play a key role as important sources of information regarding emerging developments in US tax policy. This is achieved either through periodic visits to Washington to engage in wide-ranging discussion with counterparts in Treasury, or by contacts within the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) and Washington-based think tanks. Finance officials at many levels have frequent informal contacts, principally by phone and email, with their equivalents in the US. Some branches, such as the Financial Sector Policy Branch, have informal arrangements for information exchange with US counterparts. For example, the Financial Sector Division regularly interacts with the US Treasury on specific policy issues, such as terrorist financing, critical infrastructure protection, terrorism insurance, and in planning for and discussing outcomes of G-7 and Financial Stability Forum meetings. Regarding international financial matters, key bilateral consultation takes place on IMF and World Bank programs and policies, and on G-7 issues. Regular teleconferences among G-7 Deputies and frequent telephone and email exchanges between working-level Canadian and US officials help ensure the smooth functioning of the G-7. The International Trade Policy Division also works regularly with key contacts in Treasury, DOC and USTR on positions taken in various negotiating forums.

Useful Links

www.fin.gc.ca (Finance Canada)

www.cra-arc.gc.ca (Canada Revenue Agency)

www.bank-banque-canada.ca (Bank of Canada)

www.treas.gov (US Treasury)

www.doc.gov (US Department of Commerce)

www.cbo.gov (US Congressional Budget Office)

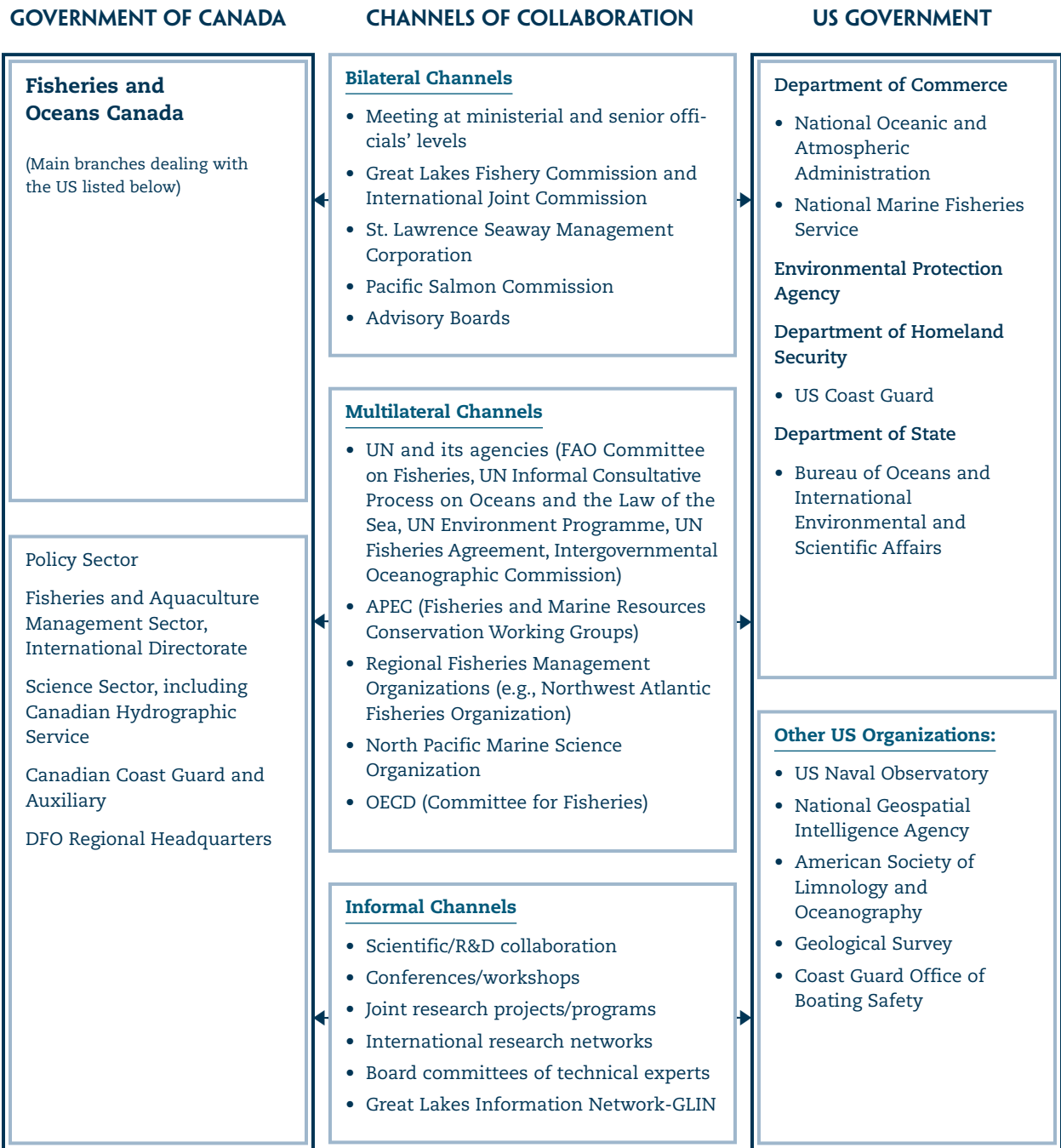
www.ny.frb.org (Federal Reserve Bank of New York)

www.ustr.gov (Office of the US Trade Representative)

www.usitc.gov (US International Trade Commission)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) plays a leading role in managing and safeguarding oceans and inland waters and their resources for Canadians.

DFO interacts with the US at many levels. Contacts range from pre-negotiations, where parameters and policy are established, through negotiations to implementation and operations in the context of an MOU or a treaty. DFO is a relatively decentralized department, where some foreign relations, especially with the US, are delegated to regional offices. Therefore, the level and frequency of contacts, and the formality of processes, can vary a great deal depending on the stage of discussions and the mandate of the DFO sector, region, or even units carrying them out. The key areas of DFO interaction with the US are:

- High-level policy discussions (e.g., Assistant Deputy Minister Science, with the Director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the Ministerial visit to Washington DC);
- DFO senior officials meet regularly with their US counterparts to engage on operational issues, such as: science-based discussions on the Great Lakes; fisheries management discussions on the lobster fishery surrounding Machias Seal Island; or Canadian Coast Guard Joint Canada-US Working Group;
- DFO interacts at a senior level within many regional and multilateral bodies where the US plays a major role (e.g., Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization and the FAO Committee on Fisheries).

In the international context, managing and protecting oceans and fisheries resources involves developing, negotiating and implementing treaties, agreements, and conservation measures that protect the marine environment, and straddling highly migratory and transboundary fish stocks. To achieve this, DFO staff, together with officials from Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC), work with their counterparts from the US and other countries within international organizations such as the International Maritime Organization (IMO), the International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO), and the North Pacific Anadromous Fish Commission (NPAFC).

In recent years, the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) and the US Coast Guard have worked together to establish common regulations for vessels entering Canadian or American waters, and also to improve control and monitoring of fishing fleets along the West Coast and on the high seas of the Pacific Ocean.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC), established in 1955 to conduct bi-national fisheries research and fishery management, and to control the exotic sea lamprey	<i>Great Lakes Fisheries Convention Act</i> (1985); Canada-US Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries was first signed on September 10, 1954, following the Great Lakes Fisheries Conference; The GLFC has Observer status at the Great Lakes Commission (GLC)	Regular meetings of committees and boards composed of state, provincial, tribal and federal officials; Annual, semi-annual and Board of Directors' meetings; other special events, as needed	US Section appoints advisors from each lake from a list provided by the Great Lakes state governors	DFO, Central and Arctic Region; Privy Council (PCO) appoints Commissioners; Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources (OMNR); Canadian Committee of Advisors (multi-stakeholder representation)
State of the Great Lakes Ecosystem Conference (SOLEC), since 1994	The SOLEC conferences are hosted by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Environment Canada (EC) on behalf of the two countries in response to the bi-national Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (1972)	Bi-national conference held every two years since 1994	EPA	DFO, Central and Arctic Region; EC, (National Water Research Institute – NWRI); Ontario Ministry of Environment (OME) OMNR; Ministère de l'Environnement du Québec
International Joint Commission (IJC), Water Quality Board (WQB)	The WQB was established in 1978 as an advisory body to the IJC on water issues	Bi-annual multi-agency meeting	Representatives from the eight Great Lake states	DFO Central and Arctic Region; EC, Canada Centre for Inland Waters; Health Canada (HC); Aurora Municipality, Ontario
Great Lakes Bi-national Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Lake-wide Management Plans (LWMPs)	RAPs are bi-national plans created in 1987 under the 1972 Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement to restore environmental quality in degraded areas of the Great Lakes	Multi-agency activities; Frequency of meetings varies	EPA and Great Lakes states	DFO; EC; other federal agencies; OME

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC), a bi-national commission created in 1985	PSC was created in 1985 under the Pacific Salmon Treaty between Canada and the US for the conservation, rational management and optimum production of Pacific salmon	Annual meeting of the Commission (alternate Canadian/US locations); Regular meetings of its four panels and its committees, as required; Ongoing collaboration; Daily and annual test fishing operations	Department of State; National Marine Fisheries Service; Governments of Alaska, Washington State and Oregon; Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission	DFO, Pacific Region; Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan); Justice Canada; Aboriginal organizations, BC; Pacific Fisheries Resource Conservation Council; Government of BC
Agreement between the US and Canadian governments on fisheries enforcement	Oceans Act (1990); Bilateral consultative arrangement	Senior-level delegation of both parties meet annually, alternating meetings between the US and Canada to enforce bilateral co-operation	Department of State; Office of Marine Conservation (OMC); Dept. of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA); National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)	DFO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Management; FAC/ITCan
Informal fisheries consultations between the US and Canadian governments	Informal consultation mechanism between officials on both sides on bilateral, multilateral and global fisheries conservation and management issues	Parties meet annually, alternating meetings between the United States and Canada. This meeting generally takes place in August	Department of State; Office of Marine Conservation; Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)	DFO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Management; FAC/ITCan

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Coast Guard Joint Marine Pollution Contingency Plan (JCP)	Bilateral agreement	Framework for Canada-US co-operation in response to marine pollution incidents threatening the inland or coastal waters of both countries, or major incidents in one country where the assistance of the neighbouring country is required. Regular exercises conducted	US Coast Guard	DFO; EC
Multilateral				
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), 1969	FAO-sponsored convention for the study and management of tunas and tuna-like fishes in the Atlantic under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (1966)	Annual meeting of the ICCAT Council and the Commission; Ongoing collaboration within the Permanent Working Group, the Advisory Committee, the Executive Secretary, and the subject area panels	Department of State; Office of Marine Conservation; Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries)	DFO; EC: Government of BC
Convention for the Conservation of Salmon in the North Atlantic Ocean, signed in 1982	Basic Instrument for the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization (NASCO); NASCO receives its scientific advice from the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas (ICES); Multilateral convention between Canada, Denmark, the European Commission (EC), Iceland, Norway, the US, and the Russian Federation	Annual meeting of NASCO Council; Ongoing work within its three Commissions and the Secretariat (Canada and the US are members of the North American Commission – NAC); NASCO Standing Committee on the Precautionary Approach (SCPA) has met each year since 2000	National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA; Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior; Department of State, Office of Environmental Services / Office of Marine Conservation (OES/OMC); New England Fishery Management Council	DFO, Fisheries and Aquaculture Management; FAC

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
North Pacific Marine Science Organization (PICES)	PICES is an inter-governmental scientific organization, established in 1992 to promote and co-ordinate marine research in the northern North Pacific and adjacent seas. Its present members are Canada, Japan, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation and the US	Two specific projects, which primarily involve Canada and the US, are the North Pacific Ecosystem Status Report and the Continuous Plankton Recorder	National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA	DFO, Pacific Region

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

DFO works closely with other federal departments on bilateral issues. For example, DFO and FAC/ITCan collaborated with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) to develop the Government of Canada's response to the draft US Bioterrorism Act and related Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requirements for prior notification of food imports to the US.

Provincial and territorial governments are also important DFO partners on bilateral matters. The Agreement on Interjurisdictional Co-operation (AIC), signed by ministers from all Canadian jurisdictions in September 1999, commits each signatory government to respect several principles of co-operation. The Agreement also created the Canadian Council of Fisheries and Aquaculture Ministers (CCFAM), supported by a Committee of Deputy Ministers and an Interjurisdictional Working Group of officials. The joint US Pacific states / BC Oil Spill Task Force on transboundary oil spill prevention and emergency response includes the Canadian Coast Guard, the BC Coast Pilots, and the US Coast Guard Vessel Traffic Services (Puget Sound).

Finally, DFO consults with numerous other stakeholders, including Aboriginal communities and the national and international scientific community, through its regional offices and various consultation mechanisms. Regular contact with stakeholders occurs at meetings of the Fish and Sea Products Sectoral Advisory Group on International Trade and the Seafood Value Chain Roundtable. DFO also supports the work of the Oceans Management Research Network. In 1999 the Canadian Section of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission expanded the Canadian Committee of Advisors, which already includes sport and commercial fishing interests, by adding environmental, academic, aboriginal, and public-at-large representation to the committee.

Security Issues

Increased domestic and international concerns over security and terrorism have caused DFO to rethink many of the services it delivers in support of maritime commerce. Consequently, it has expanded the role DFO plays in ensuring that Canada's borders remain secure. This includes joint training exercises with the US in search and rescue, safety and environmental response, icebreaking operations, marine navigation, and protection of the marine and freshwater environment.

Useful Links

www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca (Fisheries and Oceans Canada)

www.ccg-gcc.gc.ca (Canadian Coast Guard)

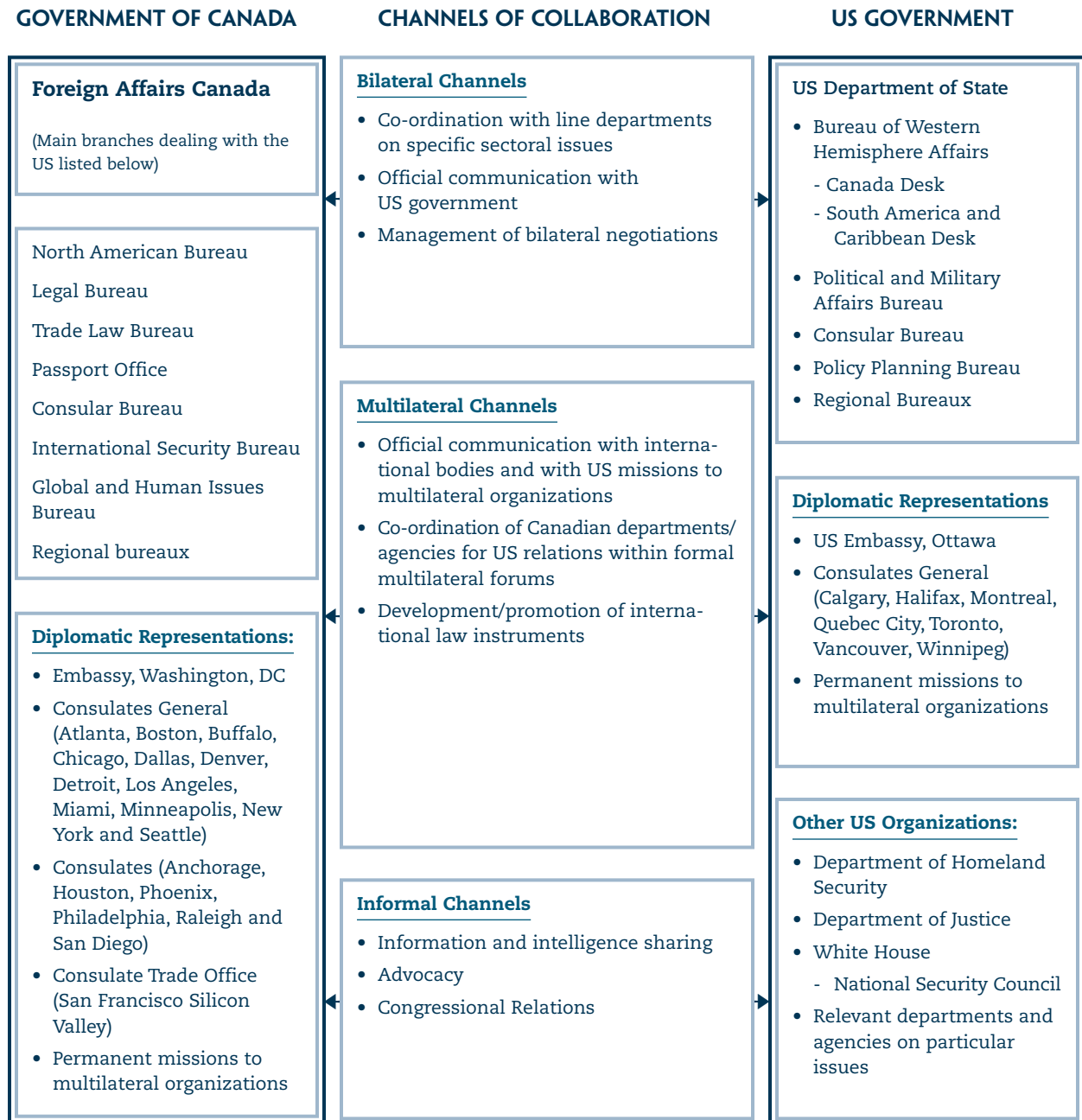
www.nmfs.noaa.gov (US National Marine Fisheries Service)

www.epa.gov (US Environmental Protection Agency)

www.uscgboating.org (US Coast Guard Office of Boating Safety)

www.glfcc.org (Great Lakes Fishery Commission)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

In December 2003, the former Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade was divided into two separate departments: Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) and International Trade Canada (ITCan). FAC has a co-ordinating role for the policy planning and management of Canada's foreign relations.

As most government departments have an international dimension, FAC plays a key role in providing official communications with a single voice and in supporting departments in their dealings with US institutions, as most of them do not have their own representatives stationed abroad. Various branches in FAC have a co-ordinating role within the spectrum of the interests across government departments and agencies to ensure a coherent Canadian foreign policy. In many cases, FAC acts as the lead negotiating party in bilateral negotiations with the US and in multilateral organizations. FAC provides substantial support services through the Privy Council Office to the Prime Minister in his dealings with the US President.

Furthermore, the Department plays an advisory role by providing information and guidance about developments abroad which can be employed in the formulation of policy in specific sectors. This ranges from providing legal advice on treaties and MOUs to supporting government organizations wishing to establish formal relations with US government organizations. FAC provides advice in a number of areas of bilateral and multilateral interest with the US such as: border security; defence relations; the air marshals programme; pre-clearance; foreign investigators in Canada; and counter terrorism issues.

Given the overwhelming importance of the Canada-US relationship, contact with US federal officials occurs at virtually all levels and branches within the department. The North American Bureau at FAC Headquarters helps co-ordinate the activities of FAC bureaus, including diplomatic missions in US and Mexico, as well as other Canadian departments and agencies. Three of its four divisions are dedicated to the US (US Relations Division, US Transboundary Division, and US Business Development Division) and a fourth division is dedicated to Mexico.

The Canadian missions in the US play a critical role in gaining political intelligence and in asserting Canadian interests. They work closely with federal government sectoral departments on US issues. Indeed, several sectoral departments and agencies have staff seconded to the Embassy (e.g., Canadian Security Intelligence Service, RCMP, National Defence, Public Works and Government Services, Citizenship and Immigration). They also provide a means to develop market opportunities for Canadian businesses.

No less important than the formal contacts and communications are FAC's daily informal contacts with American counterparts. These contacts may take place through the American Embassy in Ottawa, through the Canadian Embassy in Washington, or directly with counterparts at the Department of State (DOS) or other US agencies.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS (WHERE FAC IS THE LEAD DEPARTMENT)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Permanent Joint Board on Defence (PJBD)	Ogdensburg Declaration of 1940; North American Defence issues	Biannual formal meetings Other meetings as required; Telephone contact weekly or more often	Senior officials from Department of State (DOS), Department of Defense (DOD), Armed Forces, Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and other agencies	Senior officials from FAC, Department of National Defence (DND) and other government departments, as required
Department of State: Criminal law issues (extradition/other)	Extradition treaty (signed 1971, amended 1974 and 1988), Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty Ongoing collaboration	Bilateral ad hoc meetings. The Legal Bureau is the main conduit for receiving requests for extradition and law enforcement assistance. This is a formal relationship with requests coming directly from the US Embassy. There are direct lines of communication with the Head of Consular Affairs at the US Embassy	US Embassy	Senior Legal Officer, JLAA (Criminal Law, Privileges and Immunities Section) Legal Bureau, FAC; Also involved: Justice; RCMP; other police services; Consular Bureau
Department of State: Immunities; Treaties	State Immunity Act, International law	Bilateral, ad hoc	US Embassy DOS	Deputy Director, JLAA Legal Bureau; Justice also involved
Bilateral Consultative Group: terrorism issues	Ongoing collaboration	Multilateral and bilateral	DOS; Department of Justice (DOJ)	Director, JLAA Legal Bureau, FAC; Justice Canada and Privy Council Office (PCO) also involved

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
US Embassy Ottawa: terrorism issues	Collaboration in the campaign against terrorism; Implementation of UN Security Council resolution obligations	Bilateral meetings; Regular telephone contact; ad hoc meetings	US Embassy, Economic Section	Legal Bureau, FAC; other federal departments including Office of the Superintendent of Financial Institutions (OSFI), Finance Canada (FC), PCO, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) and Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)
Department of State: refugee issues	Safe Third Country Agreement	Legal Bureau provided the legal advice and participated in the bilateral negotiations resulting in the Safe Third Country agreement	DOS, Legal Bureau	Legal Bureau, FAC; Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)
Department of State, Legal Bureau: environmental issues	Ongoing collaboration	Frequent telephone contact and approximately one meeting a year	Counsel designated as dealing with relevant files	Legal Bureau, FAC; Canadian Embassy in Washington
US Embassy Ottawa: energy, fisheries and environment issues	Ongoing collaboration	Telephone contact and one meeting a year	Environment and Energy officers	Legal Bureau and US Bureau, FAC
NAFTA Ch. 19 Operating Working Group	Trilateral working Group set up under NAFTA since 1994	Ad hoc meetings and phone calls on review and dispute settlement in antidumping and countervailing duty matters	US Trade Representative (USTR), Legal Services	Trade Law Bureau under the direction of the NAFTA Co-ordinator

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
US Agency for International Development (USAID): Conflict and humanitarian assistance	Sharing common views on strategic priorities for the humanitarian system and for individual institutions. Dialogue helps to reinforce shared messages in international forums. When views diverge, exchange of views to generate a better understanding of respective positions, and to minimize the level of disruption as a result of our disagreement on individual issues	Bilateral meetings twice a year; Ad hoc issue and process- specific bilateral consultations as needed at multilateral forums or by phone. Collaboration also before and in the context of larger donor working groups	Department of State (DOS), Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration; USAID, Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	Deputy Director, Human Rights, Humanitarian Affairs, International Women's Equality Division (AGH); Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC; Canadian Permanent Mission to UN in New York and Geneva; Also Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC) and the Department of National Defence (DND)
Arctic Council: Circumpolar co-operation	Canada founded the Arctic Council in 1996 and has participated since then including as chair (1996-1998). Canada is playing a key role in trying to adopt strong and effective declarations on indigenous people at the UN and OAS	Multilateral and bilateral meetings two or three times a year to address US restrictions on the import of Marine Mammal products affecting Canadian Inuit	Department of State – Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; Department of Commerce (DOC) – Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA)	Senior Policy Advisor, Circumpolar Affairs, FAC
Council of the North American Commission for Environmental Co-operation	Institution established in 1993 by treaty (the North American Agreement on Environmental Co-operation – a “side-agreement” to NAFTA)	Regular trilateral meetings and telephone contact with US and Mexican counterparts	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Legal Officer, Legal Bureau, FAC; Environment Canada
Multilateral working group on consular matters (Canada, US, UK, Australia, New Zealand)	Ongoing collaboration on mutual consular issues	Multilateral meetings held on annual basis	DOS, Consular Bureau	Consular Affairs Bureau at Director General level

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Five Nations Forum: passport operations and policies	Ongoing collaboration of sister agencies (US, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom)	Agency heads multilateral meeting once a year	DOS, Consular Affairs, Passport Services	Passport Office, Chief Executive Officer
Multilateral working group on emergency/crisis management (Canada, US, UK, Australia, New Zealand)	Ongoing collaboration on matters of mutual interest	Annual meetings and weekly conference calls	Director, American Citizen Services and Crisis Management, DOS	Emergency Operations Division, Consular Affairs Bureau (Director level)
Various multilateral non-proliferation and arms control agreements	Ongoing collaboration; joint strategies	Ad hoc consultations in capitals and in multilateral organizations (Brussels, Vienna, Geneva, New York)	DOS, Political-Military Affairs Bureau; DOD	International Security Bureau; DND

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Enhanced Representation Initiative (ERI)

In September 2003, the Government of Canada announced that seven new consulates would be opened in the United States, two consulates would be upgraded to consulates general and 20 honorary consuls would be appointed. The decision aims at strengthening Canada's capacity to advocate its interests in vital economic, political and security matters, and to develop innovative strategic partnerships in emerging US economic power centres. Under the ERI, partner departments may fill specialized positions in any Canadian consulate-general or consulate in the US.

The Enhanced Representation Initiative will be completed by the fall of 2004. Canada will open a new consulate general in Denver and new consulates in Houston, Raleigh-Durham, San Diego, Philadelphia, Phoenix and Anchorage. The existing consulates in Miami and San Francisco will be upgraded to consulates general. This will bring Canada's representation in the US to 22 offices. Honorary consuls will be appointed in important US cities to champion Canadian interests where there are no government offices. This initiative will reinforce Canada's presence in the US and fill important gaps in Canada's current representation, particularly in the Southeast, Southwest and Midwest.

Intergovernmental Collaboration

Even if foreign policy is, primarily, a federal government responsibility, provincial and territorial governments remain active players in international affairs. For example, treaties concluded by the federal government have no application in domestic law without implementation by the provinces in areas under provincial jurisdiction. More significantly, overlapping jurisdiction in a number of areas (e.g., agriculture, immigration, environment) means that FAC officials are in regular communication with provincial and territorial officials. To facilitate this interaction, FAC maintains a dedicated bureau for federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) relations.

The Washington Secretariat within the Canadian Embassy will open in the fall of 2004, with a dual mandate to facilitate inter-parliamentary relations and to support the provinces in their advocacy efforts in Washington. Provincial representatives (in the first instance from Alberta) will be appointed to the Embassy staff under an agreement with the provinces. There are also agreements covering provincial representation on the staff of Canadian consulates in the US.

Useful Links

www.fac-aec.gc.ca (Foreign Affairs Canada)

www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/can-am (Canada-US relations web site)

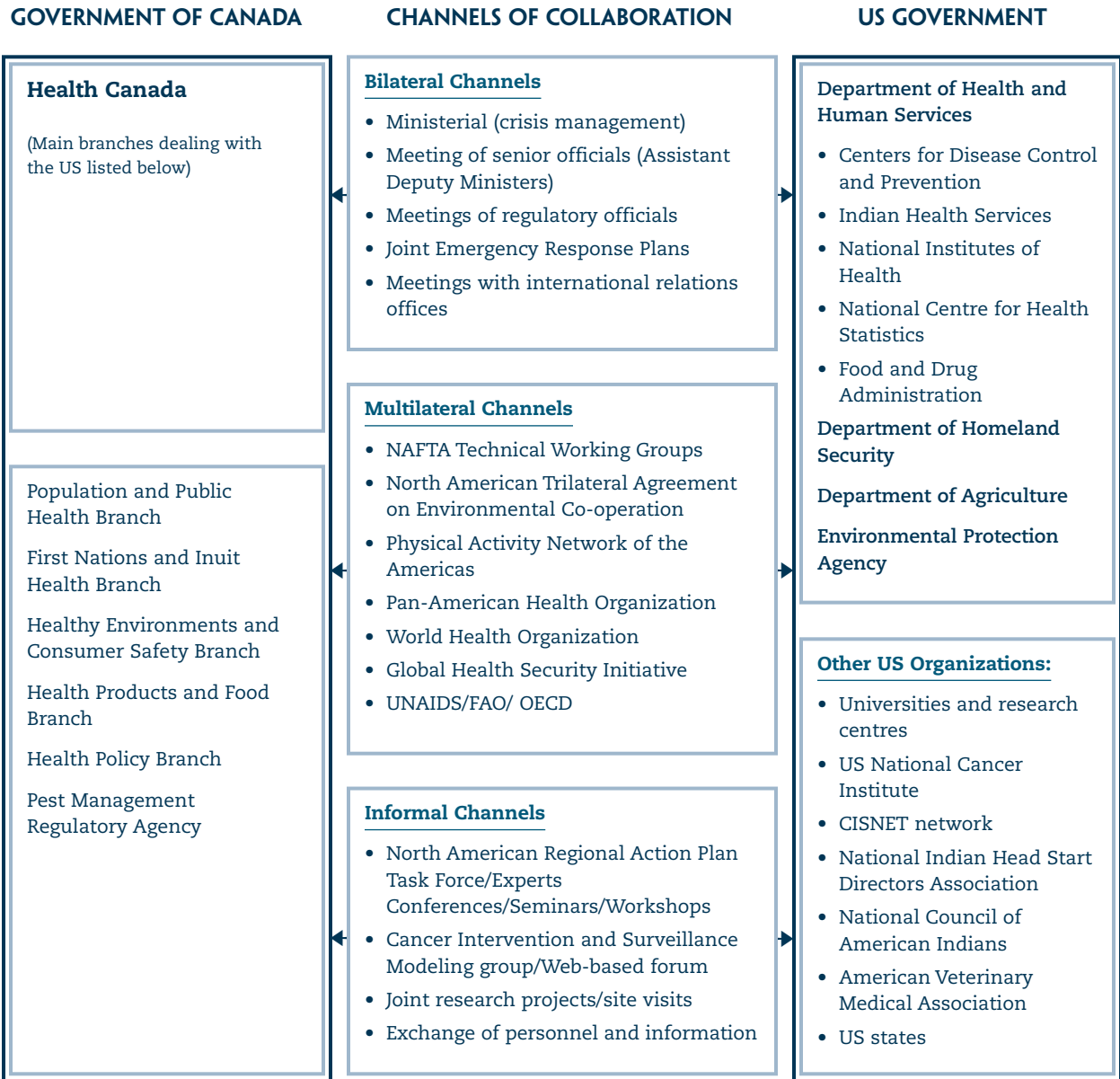
www.state.gov (US Department of State)

www.state.gov/p/wha (Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, US Department of State)

www.usembassycanada.gov (US Embassy in Ottawa, Canada)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Extensive co-operation in the health field takes place between Canada and the US. Major cross-border health issues include access to and affordability of pharmaceuticals, health security, tobacco control measures, the safety of food and consumer goods, the environment and human resources in the health sector.

Health Canada (HC) interacts with US government counterparts on a continual basis through a variety of channels. These relations can be based on established formal bilateral institutions or agreements (e.g., MOU with the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention). Similarly, collaboration often occurs through informal channels, both at the organization-to-organization and person-to-person levels. Canadian health officials usually deal directly with US counterparts, with limited involvement of the Canadian or American Embassies. The International Affairs Directorate, which is responsible for inter-governmental and international affairs, provides co-ordination support for formal relations with the US.

Issues are also dealt with through multilateral institutions (e.g., World Health Organization). Both countries participate in the Global Health Security Initiative (GHSI), an international effort aiming to improve global public health security, preparedness and response. At the regional level Health Canada interacts with the US through multilateral organizations including the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). PAHO is utilized as a primary pathway by the department for health-related work undertaken in the Americas.

HC’s Population and Public Health Branch (PPHB) is the main interlocutor of the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) including the Atlanta-based National Center for Infectious Diseases (NCID). PPHB collaborates with CDC on infectious disease surveillance and control, as during the episodic outbreak of the West Nile Virus, or the 2003 global outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS). The Health Products and Food Branch (HPF), which promotes good nutrition and informed use of drugs and other health products, collaborates on regulatory matters and health research with the US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
MOU between the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and Population and Public Health Branch, Health Canada (February 2000 – present)	Ongoing collaboration; formal agreement that focuses on cardio-vascular disease (CVD) prevention and heart health	Technical bilateral meetings at senior officials’ level; Technical exchange and co-operation through expert committees and frequent prevention conferences; Ongoing email and telephone interactions and information exchange	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); CDC	Centre for Chronic Disease Prevention and Control, Population and Public Health Branch, HC

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US MOU on First Nations and Inuit Health (May 13, 2002 – May 13, 2007)	Ongoing collaboration	Bilateral meetings between First Nations and Indian Health Branch (FNIHB) and Indian Health Services (IHS); Multilateral meetings with FNIHB, IHS, and Canadian and US tribes; Regular telephone calls; Ad hoc meetings; Exchange of information and personnel, workshops, conferences, seminars and meetings	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Indian Health Services (IHS); American Indian / Alaska Native Tribal Leadership; National Institutes of Health (NIH); National Council of American Indians (NCAI); National Indian Health Board (NIHB)	FNIHB; Canadian partners: Assembly of First Nations (AFN); Inuit Tapiriit Kanatami (ITK); Canadian Institutes of Health Research – Institute of Aboriginal Peoples Health (CIHR-IAPH); National Aboriginal Health Organization (NAHO)
Teen Lung Study – Health Canada / Harvard School of Public Health; Follow-up study in 1998 and 1999	MOU focuses on respiratory health of children in communities Ongoing collaboration; Safe Environment Program	The Teen Lung Study is a follow-up to the Health Canada / Harvard School of Public Health 24-City Study, which examined the respiratory health of children from 24 communities, and the relationship with various air pollutants, over the 1988-1991 period	Harvard School of Public Health	Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch, HC; Air Health Effects Division, Environmental Contaminants Bureau, HC
Canada-US Bio-security Action Plan (health component)	Ongoing bilateral collaboration; Crisis management	Contact is primarily by conference call, approximately every six weeks	DHHS CDC Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	Population and Public Health Branch, Strategic Policy and Planning Division, HC; PCO; CFIA; Environment Canada; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC); Canadian Embassy

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Biotechnology Surveillance Project: specifically post-market surveillance of genetically modified foods	Ongoing bilateral collaboration; National surveillance system	Indirect and infrequent contacts between HC and FDA; Further anticipated interaction with CDC in Atlanta; Web-based discussion database and information-sharing with colleagues from US and internationally	FDA; University of Missouri; University of Illinois; Michigan State University; Kansas State University	Population and Public Health Branch, Infostructure Division, Centre for Surveillance Co-ordination, HC; CFIA; University of Guelph
Facts about Antimicrobials in Animals and the Impact on Resistance (FAAIR II)	Multi-stakeholder research project undertaken by the Alliance for the Prudent Use of Antibiotics (APUA), an independent NGO to develop and promote a methodology for establishing more accurate data on antimicrobial use in food animal production	Ongoing collaboration at expert working-level; Regular meeting between scientists, as required; Ongoing exchange of data and information	FDA; DHHS; CDC; US Department of Agriculture (USDA); American Veterinary Medical Association; US National Pork Board; American Association of Swine Veterinarians; University of Illinois; University of California (Davis)	HC Population and Public Health Branch, Surveillance and Epidemiology Laboratory for Foodborne Zoonoses, Ontario/Nunavut Region
National Indian Head Start Directors Association (NIHSDA)	Strengthening linkages between the Aboriginal Head Start (AHS) Urban and Northern Communities Program and the United States Indian Head Start Program through the NIHSDA	HC attends their committee meetings approximately every six months; Sub-Committee and National Advisory Committee meetings approx. twice a year; Frequent telephone and email contact with the program and project managers	NIHSDA	Population and Public Health Branch, Centre for Healthy Human Development

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
MOU between the FDA and the Health Products and Food Branch (November 2003 and ongoing)	Ongoing collaboration	To better enable the two regulatory authorities to share information on the post-market safety of therapeutic products, information related to the review and evaluation of new product submissions and information on product investigations and enforcement activities	FDA	Health Products and Food Branch, HC
Multilateral				
North American Agreement on Environmental Co-operation (NAAEC); Commission for Environmental Co-operation (CEC) – Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) Initiative, which began around 1995	CEC trilateral agreement to reduce chemical pollution in North America using a life-cycle approach; Ongoing collaboration	Two trilateral rotating meetings per year and about five teleconference meetings of the SMOC. SMOC – NARAP (North American Regional Action Plan) Task Forces, NARAP Implementation Teams and other subsidiary groups. SMOC-related group meeting almost every two weeks throughout the year	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch, HC; Office of Sustainable Development, Environment Canada; University of Guelph

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
CDC; Physical Activity Network of the Americas (PANA)	Ongoing multilateral collaboration; HC serves on the Executive Committee, along with representatives from the US and several other countries	Frequent consultation between staff on both sides; Joint participation in an advisory group for DHHS; Ongoing collaboration: sharing of expertise and of data; Exchange of personnel between CDC and HC Steering Committee (Canadian Prenatal Surveillance System – CPSS)	DHHS CDC Representatives from approximately 20 countries in the Americas	Population and Public Health Branch, Surveillance and Epidemiology Division, Centre for Healthy Human Development, HC
Pan-American Health Organization	Ongoing international collaboration on: health protection, public health, health and the environment	Yearly Directing Council meeting; Executive Committee meeting; Ongoing relations	DHHS	HC branches: Health Policy Branch, International Affairs Directorate, International Health Division (lead); First Nation and Inuit Health Branch; Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch; Population and Public Health Branch; Health Products and Food Branch
Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), adopted at the World Health Assembly (May 2003)	Ongoing international collaboration on health protection; public health; international legal framework	The FCTC also creates a forum for sharing knowledge and expertise, which will assist in advancing tobacco control measures	DHHS	Numerous federal departments; Heart and Stroke Foundation; Physicians for a Smoke-Free Canada; Non-Smokers' Rights Association; Canadian Cancer Society

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Global Health Security Initiative (GHSI), since November 2001	Ongoing international collaboration; Health protection; Public health; Global health security. Participating members include Canada, United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, Italy, France, Japan, Mexico, the European Union and the World Health Organization	Four Annual Health Ministers' meetings since 2001; 5 technical groups undertaking various activities; Action Group of key senior officials overseeing the initiative and co-ordinating collaborative activities; Secure Web site for information-sharing and collaboration	DHHS CDC	Health Policy Branch, International Affairs Directorate, International Health Division (lead), HC; GHSI Secretariat with involvement of the following HC branches: Population and Public Health Branch, Healthy Environments and Consumer Safety Branch, Health Products and Food Branch
NAFTA Technical Working Group on Pesticides	NAFTA membership; Health protection; Public health; Health and the environment	Conferences: two meetings yearly to discuss activities and to address trade irritants; Ongoing collaboration to build national scientific and regulatory capacity and to co-ordinate scientific and regulatory decisions	EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs	Pest Management Regulatory Agency, Canadian representative at the NAFTA Executive Board
International collaborative project on sources and risk factors for Campylobacter in poultry and impact of human disease in a closed system; Project scheduled for completion in 2005	Health protection; public health surveillance and epidemiology; international legal framework	Ongoing average monthly to weekly multilateral interaction including site visits, meetings, workshops, communication exchange with Iceland, Canadian and US collaborators	Department of Agriculture	Population and Public Health Branch, Satellite Laboratories Surveillance and Epidemiology Laboratory for Foodborne Zoonoses, Quebec Region, HC

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

Along with other federal departments and agencies, HC interacts with provinces and US states to address episodic outbreak of animal diseases such as Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE). The Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) collaborates with Environment Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the Canadian Food Inspection Agency, Natural Resources Canada (forest research centres) and other organizations in environmental and pesticide research and monitoring, including sustainable pest management often involving US counterparts from the FDA and DHHS.

New Emphasis on Biosecurity

Given the continued US priority given to homeland security, US policies on health have shifted in favour of public health security and meeting the challenges resulting from potential biosecurity threats and possible terrorist activities. HC has developed plans to ensure public health security against possible terrorist attacks and has worked with the US bilaterally through the Smart Border Initiative with DHHS, and multilaterally through initiatives such as the Global Health Security Initiative described earlier.

Useful Links

www.hc-sc.gc.ca (Health Canada)

www.hhs.gov (US Department of Health and Human Services)

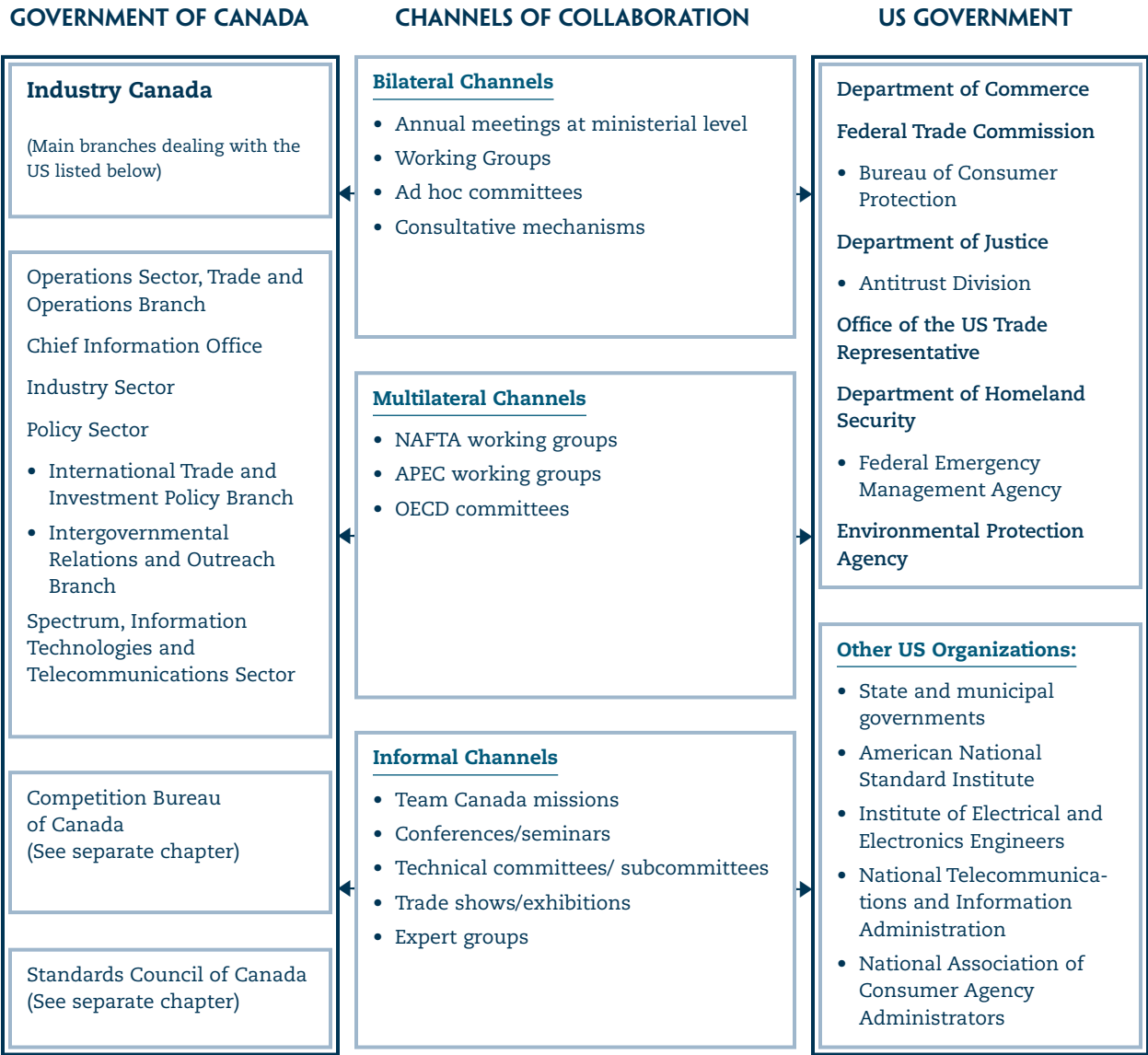
www.cdc.gov (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

www.fda.gov (US Food and Drug Administration)

www.paho.org (Pan American Health Organization)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Industry Canada (IC) is mandated to help foster an environment supportive of a productive and competitive economy. IC's strategic objectives include the promotion of an efficient marketplace, trade and investment, consumer protection, innovation, and connectivity. Maintaining the benefits of the Canada-US relationship requires a close working relationship between the two governments to address problems of mutual concern.

IC-US collaboration is highly decentralized and occurs with various levels of formality and frequency. Most of the working relationships relate to technical co-operation, including the development of standards and regulations. Collaboration maintained through annual meetings occasionally intensifies to deal with practical issues as they arise. Maintaining contact within the US jurisdiction is essential in these instances, often taking place directly with people and the various agencies they represent, and not with the actual forums where the contact was originally made. While some IC-US collaboration is of a regulatory nature with IC having an exclusive mandate, other occurs in conjunction with outside Canadian organizations. IC also acts on behalf of Canadian industry and consumers through its involvement with US organizations.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
High-level briefings at the Canadian American Business Council	The Council provides a forum to explore shared issues and develop keener understanding of individual perspectives	High-level officials (e.g. Canadian Industry Minister, US Secretary of Commerce) brief the Council on issues of current concern, assistance with practical trade and policy challenges	Canadian American Business Council	Office of the Minister of Industry
Trade Team Canada Sectors (TTCS)	The key role of the TTCSs is to develop sectoral trade development strategies and annual action plans. Half of members are drawn from sector associations and companies; the second half includes federal and provincial government sector experts, and Trade Commissioners in Canada and abroad	TTCS bring government and industry together to coordinate national trade development planning and activities in key industries. They provide a channel to promote Canadian industry in US markets (in 2004, the US was a target market for the 12 TTCSs sectors)	US Department of Commerce; US industries in different sectors	Ten of the 12 Trade Team Canada Sectors are managed by Industry Canada. The Agriculture, Food, and Beverages team is led by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada and the Cultural Goods and Services team by Canadian Heritage. They work under the umbrella of Team Canada

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
US Office of Government Ethics (OGE)	Sharing of experiences and best practices	Regular ad hoc contact by telephone and in-person meetings, as required	OGE	Office of the Ethics Commissioner, Justice Canada; FAC/ITCan; RCMP; Provincial governments
Agreement on Co-operation in Comprehensive Civil Emergency Planning and Management	MOU signed August 1967	Meetings, phone calls and conference calls, if necessary	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Department of Homeland Security (DHS)	Industry Sector, Industry Canada; Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan); Public Service and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC)
MOU on the standards jointly developed by American National Standard Institute (ANSI) SC 12.17, Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) Standards Co-ordinating Committee No. 31 and Measurement Canada	MOU signed 1998	Quarterly meetings; Regular exchanges of information, commenting and voting on draft standards through different media, including controlled access to National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA) website	ANSI IEEE	Operations Sector, IC; Canadian Electricity Association
Transmission Measurement Group, American Gas Association (AGA)	Harmonization and standardization of requirements related to natural gas measurement	Writing of standards for gas measurement; 3-4 meetings per year; regular correspondence on committee business; commenting and voting on draft standards	AGA	Operations Sector, Industry Canada

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Radio Technical Liaison Committee (RTLCL); Development of formal arrangements for use of the radio spectrum near the Canada-US border	Establish and revise cross-border arrangements for the introduction of new radio services; Provide informal updates on new services and potential interference issues in the border area	Face-to-face meetings held approximately three times per year as needed; Ad hoc teleconferences as required	Federal Communications Commission (FCC)	Spectrum Engineering Branch (DGSE), with involvement of Radiocommunication and Broadcasting Regulatory Branch (DGRB) and Telecommunication Policy Branch (DGTP) (SITT)
Digital Audio Broadcast (DAB) / Digital Radio Satellite Agreement (DARS)	Letter of understanding (LOU) signed, 1998	Meetings are held as necessary	Department of State (DOS)	SITT, Broadcast, Multimedia Planning and Technical Policy' (DBCP)
Technical Committee on Communications Systems, American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (AIAA)	Promotion of professional development and exchange of technical information concerning satellite communications	Biannual meetings; Annual conference held in North America, Japan or Europe between industry, academia and government research	AIAA, a non-government, not-for-profit institute	Satellite Communications and Radio Propagation Research Branch, Communications Research Centre, Canadian Space Agency; Department of National Defence (DND); Various universities and industries
Provision for the co-ordination of digital television services in Canada-US border areas	LOU signed 2000	Meetings held approximately three times per year	FCC	DBCP, SITT
Formal arrangements for use of the radio spectrum near the Canada-US border in frequency bands managed by the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA)	Ongoing collaboration critical for the implementation of many terrestrial and satellite systems in Canada	Face-to-face meetings and teleconferences held as required	NTIA	Spectrum Engineering, DDGSE, with involvement of DGRB and DGTP (SITT)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)	The Organization currently administers 11 treaties that set out internationally agreed rights and common standards for their protection	Officials engage in the development and application of international norms and standards for protecting intellectual property	US Patent and Trademark Office, US Department of Commerce	Canadian Intellectual Property Office
Telecommunications Standards Subcommittee (TSSC), NAFTA and the APEC Telecom Working Group on Telecom Equipment	Exchange of letters signed January 2003 to implement Phase II of the APEC Telecom Mutual Recognition Arrangement	Biannual TSSC meetings; Biannual APEC telecom working group meetings; Annual meeting with the FCC	FCC	Spectrum Engineering, DSI – SITT
American Helicopter Society (AHS) International	To pursue new technologies and technical issues	Meetings, six yearly; Annual forum once yearly with trade show component and Canadian industry participation (hosted every third year in Montreal); Monthly executive meetings in advance of technical issues meetings	AHS International, Virginia, USA	Aerospace and Automotive Branch, Industry Sector; US-based helicopter companies (e.g., Bell Helicopter, Sikorsky)
OECD Electronic commerce	The Ottawa Ministerial conference (1998) and following work seek to promote broad-based policy reflection on the establishment of a favourable environment for electronic commerce	Participation in ministerial meetings, seminars, workshops and experts panels by Canadian and US officials	US Department of Commerce	International Trade and Investment Policy Branch

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) negotiations	In 2000, negotiations on trade in services were launched in the World Trade Organization (WTO). This sector is also part of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) negotiations and in a number of other bilateral negotiations	Negotiations towards services liberalization	US Trade Representative, US Department of Commerce	Interdepartmental team with participation from International Trade Canada, Industry Canada, Finance Canada, Transport Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada and Statistics Canada. Industry Canada represents Canadian consumers and businesses in negotiations

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

IC plays a key role in the activities of Team Canada Inc., whose responsibilities include organizing Canada's trade missions to the US.

A good example of federal-provincial collaboration is the strategic partnership signed in 2000 to address illegal cross-border commercial activity. This initiative brings together Industry Canada (specifically the Competition Bureau) with the Toronto Police Service, the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Business Services, the US Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Consumer Protection, and the US Postal Inspection Service. Industry Canada also participates in the Bi-national Working Group on Cross-Border Mass Marketing Fraud within the Cross-Border Crime Forum (see information under Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada).

Useful Links

www.ic.gc.ca (Industry Canada)

www.strategis.ic.gc.ca (Canada's Business and Consumer site, Industry Canada)

www.cb-bc.gc.ca (Competition Bureau of Canada)

www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/tna-nac

(Canada Trade Negotiations and Agreements, Foreign Affairs Canada / International Affairs Canada)

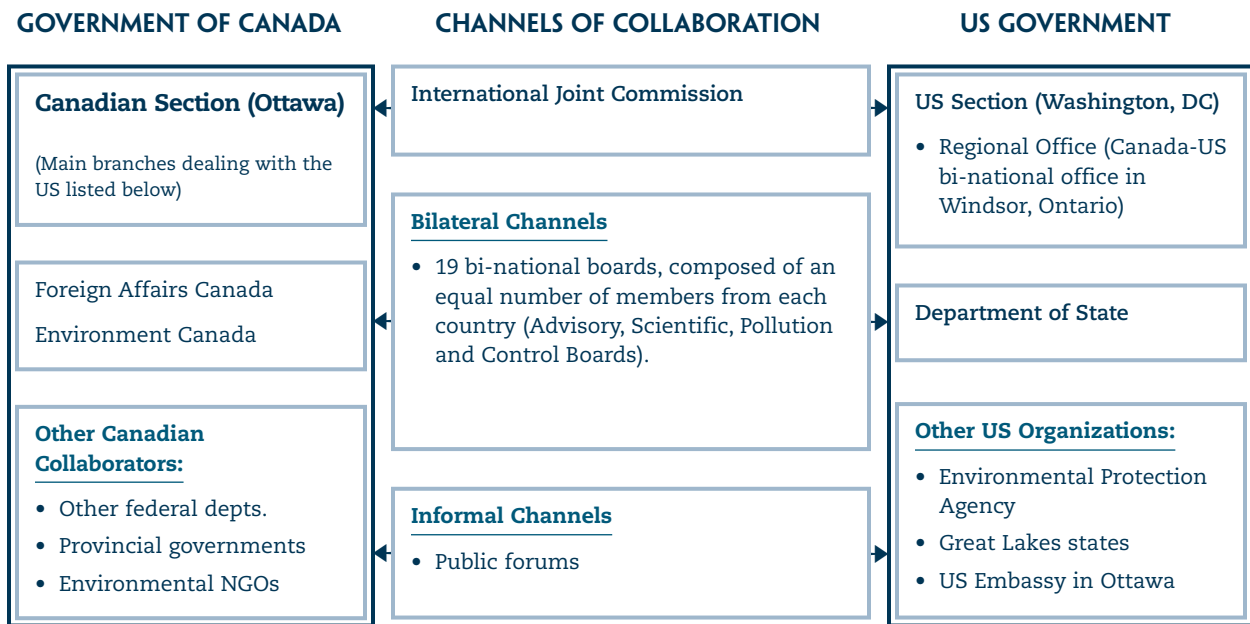
www.tcm-mec.gc.ca (Team Canada Inc)

www.ftc.gov (US Federal Trade Commission)

www.doc.gov (US Department of Commerce)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The International Joint Commission (IJC) is an independent bi-national organization established by the International Boundary Waters Treaty of 1909. The IJC assists the two countries in the protection of the transboundary environment, including the implementation of the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement and the improvement of transboundary air quality.

The IJC communicates formally to the two governments through Foreign Affairs Canada and the Department of State in the United States. However, it is an autonomous organization, which acts independently and does not take direction from governments.

The IJC has six Commissioners, three from the US and three from Canada, with co-chairs from each country. The IJC Commissioners operate on the basis of absolute equality, making decisions through consensus.

The Commission has three primary responsibilities under the International Boundary Waters Treaty. First, at the request of Canada and the US, the Commission examines and provides conclusions or recommendations on transboundary issues, the “reference” function. Second, the Commission acts as a quasi-judicial body for approving projects that affect the levels and flows of boundary and transboundary waters. These project decisions are governed by the terms of the treaty. Although few projects have been referred to the IJC for approval in recent years, the Commission retains jurisdiction over projects which it approved in the past and may regulate the operation of these projects. In addition, the IJC alerts the governments to emerging issues along the boundary that may give rise to bilateral disputes.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
International Boundary Waters Treaty	International Boundary Waters Treaty, 1909	Daily contact; One organization, two sections and a regional office dealing with the Great Lakes. The Regional Office includes both Canadian and US officials. 19 Control and Advisory Boards that report to the IJC	IJC Section Office in Washington, DC Great Lakes Regional Office in Windsor Boards are composed of an equal number of members from each country	Canadian Section Office based in Ottawa; federal departments: Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Transport Canada, Health Canada, National Research Council; All Canadian provinces sharing transboundary waters with the US; Canadian Embassy/ Consulates in US
Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (1972)	Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (1972), renewed in 1978 and 1987 (Protocol)	IJC Water Quality Board, Science Advisory Board, and the Council of Great Lakes Research Managers act as advisory bodies to the IJC on Great Lakes issues	Boards are composed of an equal number of members from each country	Members are mostly officials from departments seconded to serve on the boards in their personal and professional capacities

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

The IJC was also given a responsibility under the Canada-US Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (WQA) to assist the governments with the implementation of this agreement and to report on their progress in restoring the biological, physical and chemical integrity of the Great Lakes. Environment Canada leads delivery on the Agreement, in partnership with provincial and municipal governments. Canadian federal-provincial commitments are co-ordinated through the Canada-Ontario Agreement Respecting the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem. This agreement was first signed in 1971 and most recently renewed in 1994. The main Canadian departments and organizations involved with the IJC include the Canadian Coast Guard (DFO), Environment Canada, the St. Lawrence Centre, Transport Canada, Health Canada, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Natural Resources Canada and Foreign Affairs Canada.

On the provincial side, Alberta, BC, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan are the most involved in IJC activities.

Informal collaboration

IJC has a small expert staff in its Ottawa and Washington headquarters and in its Windsor Great Lakes office. Resources are provided by governments as required for work on references. The Commission does not manage or fund programs directly and it does not have its own scientific research capability. However, it has a number of scientific boards and task forces reporting to it and others are set up as required for work on references. Expert boards are composed of equal numbers of Canadians and Americans who are seconded from government departments and are experts in their fields. These individuals participate on the Commission boards in their personal and professional capacities and not as representatives of their government agencies or employers.

Useful Links

www.ijc.org (International Joint Commission)

www.great-lakes.net (Great Lakes Information Network)

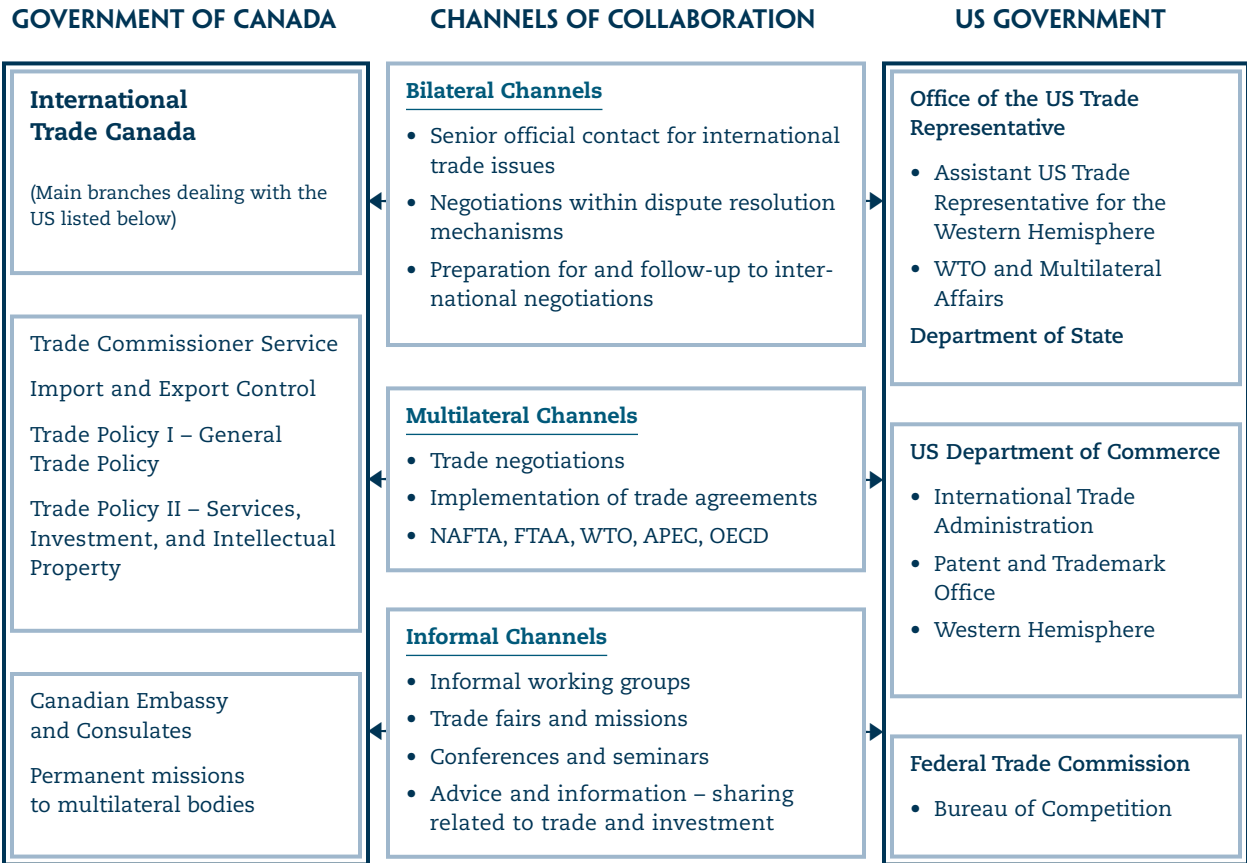
<http://ri.ijc.org> (Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Research Inventory)

www.ijc.org/relagree/quality.html (Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement)

www.losl.org (International Lake Ontario – St. Lawrence River Study)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

In December 2003, the former Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade was divided into two separate departments: Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) and International Trade Canada (ITCan). ITCan supports the development of trade by providing services to exporters, developing policy, and by attracting investment in the Canadian economy.

Both multilateral and bilateral issues are the focus of ITCan’s interactions with US government counterparts. Most divisions have regular and extensive contacts with their US counterparts because of the specific trade policy issues they follow, e.g., investment, services, intellectual property, telecommunications and computer and related services, electronic commerce, and culture. Their interactions take place in regular meetings of specific institutions (WTO, FTAA, NAFTA, OECD, APEC and the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)) as well as in informal working groups and at bilateral meetings. Most contacts are with the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR) and the US Department of State (DOS). Interactions also take place with the US Embassy in Ottawa and through Canadian embassies, consulates, and missions.

Mission personnel in Washington and Geneva also play a significant role in maintaining Canada-US contact and furthering Canadian interests. Canadian officials at the Embassy in Washington, for example, play a key role in advocating Canada’s position on issues, such as the extraterritorial impact on Canada of US unilateral decisions. The Canadian Embassy is contacted by other government departments and agencies for the preparation of updates on US trade policy developments, especially for mini-ministerials, senior officials’ meetings, and ministerial conferences. In the context of multilateral organizations such as the WTO, Canadian officials at the permanent mission attend formal and informal meetings across a range of issues, and maintain an ongoing dialogue with their US counterparts. ITCan’s activities also rely on the system of consulates-general for direct contacts with the US Administration, Congress and industry.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS (WHERE ITCAN IS THE LEAD DEPARTMENT)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Bilateral treaty regarding the Application of Competition and Deceptive Marketing Practices Laws	Agreement in force since 1995 to review co-operation and co-ordination of competition law enforcement activities	The agreement is implemented primarily by the Canadian and US competition authorities; notification of actions to be taken by anti-trust/competition authorities are communicated through diplomatic channels	US Embassy in Ottawa; Department of State (DOS); Federal Trade Commission (FTC); Department of Justice (DOJ)	Investment Trade Policy, ITCan; Competition Bureau
Softwood lumber dispute	1996-2001 softwood agreement; negotiations after expiry of original agreement	Bilateral meetings, weekly telephone contact, ad hoc meetings when situations warrant, intense negotiations at times	Department of Commerce (DOC); USTR	Director, Import Export Controls, ITCan Provincial governments Numerous federal government departments also involved
Multilateral				
Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC): declarations of imports/exports of controlled chemicals	Ongoing collaboration mandated by treaty (CWC)	Bilateral meetings and telephone contacts; Multilateral working group	DOC, Office of Nonproliferation Controls and Treaty Compliance	Canadian National Authority for the CWC; ITCan Export Control Division (EPE)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Free Trade Agreement of the Americas, Committee of Government Representatives on the Participation of Civil Society	Part of the ongoing FTAA process	Multilateral meetings: at least four a year	Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR)	Trade Policy Consultations and Liaison Division, ITCan; Also participation of General Trade Policy Bureau and Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)
Market access negotiations at WTO / General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)	Ongoing negotiations since 2001 within various groups, e.g., Friends of Energy Services Working Group, Friends of Postal and Express Delivery, Friends of Domestic Regulation, Friends of Maritime Transportation Services, etc.	Bilateral conversations, email and meetings; Multilateral conferences, email and meetings	USTR	Services Trade Policy Division, ITCan; Also: NRCan, IC, Transport Canada (TC), Inter-departmental community, provinces
NAFTA Temporary Entry Working Group	Mandated by NAFTA Chapter 16 on Temporary Entry for Business Persons	Multilateral meetings; Intersessional telephone and email once per year	US Citizenship and Immigration Services (Department of Homeland Security – DHS), USTR, Department of Labour (DOL), Department of Commerce (DOC)	Services Trade Policy Division, ITCan; Also Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), IC, HRSDC
APEC group on services	Ongoing collaboration and support of WTO services negotiations	Multilateral meetings; Bilateral contact; Intersessional telephone, email three times per year	USTR DOC	Services Trade Policy Division, ITCan; Also Finance Canada, Environment Canada (EC), IC, TC and HRSDC
OECD Trade Committee	Ongoing collaboration	Formal, multilateral contact four times per year; Informal bilateral contact intersessionally	USTR DOC	Services Trade Policy Division, ITCan; Also: Finance, EC, IC, CIC, TC and HRSDC

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Trade Facilitation Working Group	Part of Border Vision	Bilateral; Has met just once to date	DOS, Citizenship and Immigration Services (DHS), DOC, DOL, USTR	Services Trade Policy Division, ITCan
QUAD Countries (United States, United Kingdom, European Union and Canada)	Services, investment and e-commerce	1-2 times per year face-to face meetings at ministerial level	USTR	Services Trade Policy Division, ITCan; Also IC
FTAA Services Negotiations	Ongoing FTAA negotiations since 1998	Regional meetings; Informal bilateral meetings approx. every 2 months	USTR DOC	Services Trade Policy Division, ITCan
World Intellectual Property Organization	Part of ongoing policy development in the realm of intellectual property	General assembly meeting every year	US Patent and Trademark Office	Intellectual Property, Information and Technology Trade Policy, ITCan; Also: IC, Canadian Heritage (CH), AAFC
Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) Council	Since 1995, development of mandatory obligations as WTO members since	4 meetings per year plus additional special sessions	USTR	Intellectual Property, Information and Technology Trade Policy, ITCan; Also: IC, CH, AAFC, Health Canada (HC), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Investment Experts Group (IEG)	Formally mandated by the Free Trade Commission in May 2002 to examine interpretation and operation of NAFTA's investment chapter (Chapter 11)	Trilateral meetings (4 in 2003); Regular communications to develop recommendations to the Free Trade Commission	USTR DOS	Investment Trade Policy, ITCan; Also Finance, IC, EC, the Provinces and Territories in C-trade forums

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
APEC: Investment Experts' Group (IEG), Sub-committee on Competition Policy and Deregulation (CPD), Government Procurement Experts' Group (GPEG)	Collaboration mandate is consistent with the Bogor goals of free and open trade and investment by 2010 for developed economies and 2020 for developing economies	Multilateral meetings in the context of APEC schedules	USTR, Department of Justice, Federal Trade Commission	Investment Trade Policy, ITCan; Also: IC, Finance, Competition Bureau, Treasury Board, Public Works and Government Services

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

The Minister of International Trade meets regularly with provincial and territorial counterparts to explore collaborative strategies for promoting trade and investment. Consultations with provinces and territories are key for ensuring that Canada's trade policies and strategies reflect collective national interests.

Currently, ITCan works with the provinces and territories to help Canadian companies export their products worldwide. Among other things, Canada's diplomatic missions help provinces that wish to undertake foreign trade missions. The government's recently released Enhanced Representation Initiative in the US (see Foreign Affairs Canada chapter) is also a channel for broadening federal, provincial and territorial advocacy and international business development efforts in the United States.

Additionally, Team Canada missions are a unique partnership in Canada's international business development efforts. These involve the Prime Minister, the Minister for International Trade, and provincial premiers and territorial government leaders.

Useful Links

www.itcan-cican.gc.ca (International Trade Canada)

www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/can-am (Canada-United States relations web site)

www.canadainternational.gc.ca (Canada International)

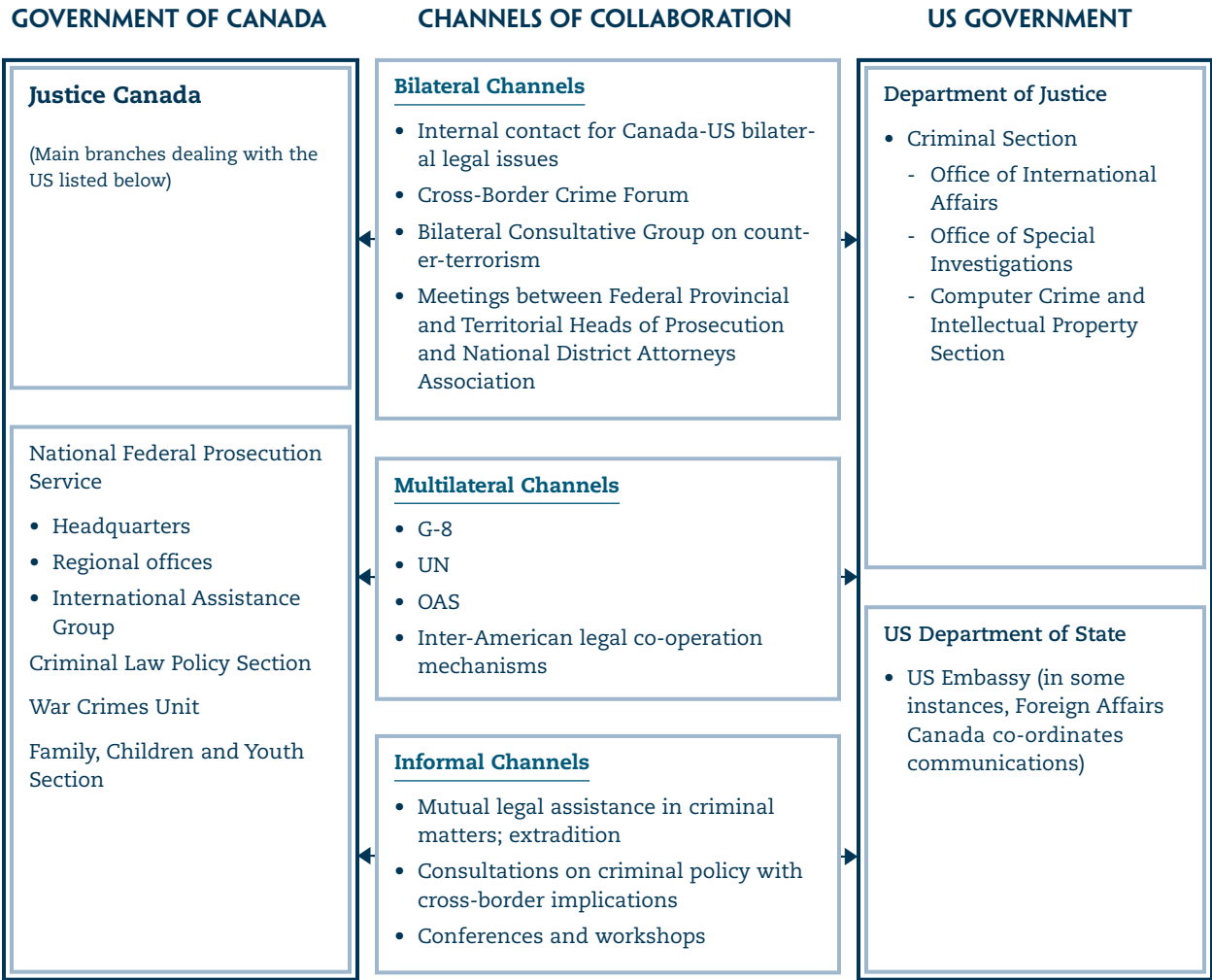
www.state.gov/p/wha (Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, US Department of State)

www.ftc.gov (US Federal Trade Commission)

www.ustr.gov (US Trade Representative)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Justice Canada’s collaboration with US counterparts takes place primarily through three channels: formal bilateral structures, international forums and informal co-operation.

One of the major bilateral channels for Justice officials in Canada and the US is the Cross-Border Crime Forum. The Forum has met annually since 1997 and has helped facilitate co-operation and information-sharing within and between the law enforcement and justice communities. (See also section on Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada – PSEPC.) Two other bilateral channels include the Bilateral Consultative Group on counter-terrorism and bilateral meetings between the federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) Heads of Prosecution and the National District Attorneys Association (NDAA).

Many sections maintain constant linkages with pertinent counterparts in the US Department of Justice (DOJ) related to their specific mandates. Key issues include mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and extradition of wanted persons, collaboration on war crimes investigations, and inter-jurisdictional child support enforcement.

In addition to these bilateral channels, Justice Canada collaborates with its US counterparts within multilateral institutions in order to frame and adopt international legal instruments. For example, the involvement of a Justice official as the Canadian representative in the Committee of Experts for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention requires regular bilateral discussions with US counterparts. Within the G-8, Justice Canada and US officials regularly co-operate and consult in files such as money laundering, crime proceeds, counter-terrorism and organized crime, and computer-related crime.

Finally, Justice Canada collaborates informally and shares best practices with US officials on numerous operational files.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Cross-Border Crime Forum (CBCF) (see also Public Security and Emergency Preparedness Canada – PSEPC)	Established in 1997 by the US President and the Canadian Prime Minister, the CBCF has been identified in the Smart Border Declaration and its 30-point Action Plan	Formal bilateral meetings held at least once a year, as well as ad hoc working level consultation	Department of Homeland Security, Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of International Affairs; US Attorneys-General	Criminal Law Policy Section (Justice Canada); provincial heads of prosecution PSEPC; Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC); Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA); Privy Council Office (PCO); Transport Canada (TC)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Meetings between federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) Heads of Prosecution and National District Attorneys Association (NDAA)	Ongoing collaboration to promote effective prosecution of cross-border crime	Bilateral meetings between FPT Heads of Prosecution and NDAA executives	NDAA Executive Office	Federal Prosecution Service (FPS), HQ, Justice Canada
Bilateral Consultative Group (BCG) on counter-terrorism	Multi-disciplinary bilateral mechanism dedicated to managing overall bilateral counter-terrorism co-operation	Annual bilateral meetings, but future frequency to be determined. Important in identifying priorities, gaps and weaknesses in the area of counter-terrorism co-operation and facilitating the resolution of specific challenges	Foreign Affairs co-ordinates communications with the US	Criminal Law Policy Section (CLPS) and Federal Prosecution Service, Justice Canada
Mutual legal assistance in criminal matters and in extradition	Ongoing collaboration to provide legal assistance on criminal investigations and prosecutions; extradition of wanted persons	Ongoing regular contacts with DOJ, Office of International Affairs. Regular communication between FPS regional offices and American prosecutors and law enforcement officers	DOJ, Office of International Affairs; American prosecutors and law enforcement officers	FPS, HQ and regional offices, Justice Canada
Revocation of citizenship of Nazi collaborators	This collaboration is necessary as the mandate of Justice Canada War Crimes Unit and US Department of Justice Office of Special Investigations are similar and may overlap	Regular contacts with the DOJ Office of Special Investigations	DOJ, Office of Special Investigations	War Crimes Unit, Justice Canada; Other partners include Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), RCMP, Department of National Defence (DND), Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) and embassies all over the world

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Inter-jurisdictional support enforcement	The Family, Children and Youth (FCY) Section is responsible for support enforcement policy. The US is Canada's most important foreign partner in this area	Ongoing collaboration since 1997 to organize annual meetings between the provinces and territories and US officials responsible for inter-jurisdictional support enforcement	Department of State (DOS); Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Office of Child Support Enforcement; and National Child Support Enforcement Association	Family, Children and Youth (FCY) Section (collaboration with provinces and territories)
Multilateral				
Consultations on criminal policy with international cross-border implications	CLPS's participation in international forums ensures that Canada's position is reflected in international work and often contributes to bridging knowledge gaps between US and other countries	Ongoing ad hoc contact with DOJ counterparts who specialize in relevant criminal law fields; Regular contact within international bodies such as the G-8 and the UN	DOJ, Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section and DOS, among others	CLPS (collaboration with RCMP, Industry Canada, PSEPC, and FAC)

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

As is evident in the above table, Justice Canada's interaction with US officials involves considerable horizontal collaboration with other Canadian departments. Key departments and agencies include the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, and Foreign Affairs Canada. Additionally, federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) collaboration occurs within numerous bilateral forums. Of particular note is the Cross Border Crime Forum and the meetings between the FPT Heads of Prosecution and National District Attorneys Association.

Useful Links

www.canada.justice.gc.ca (Justice Canada)

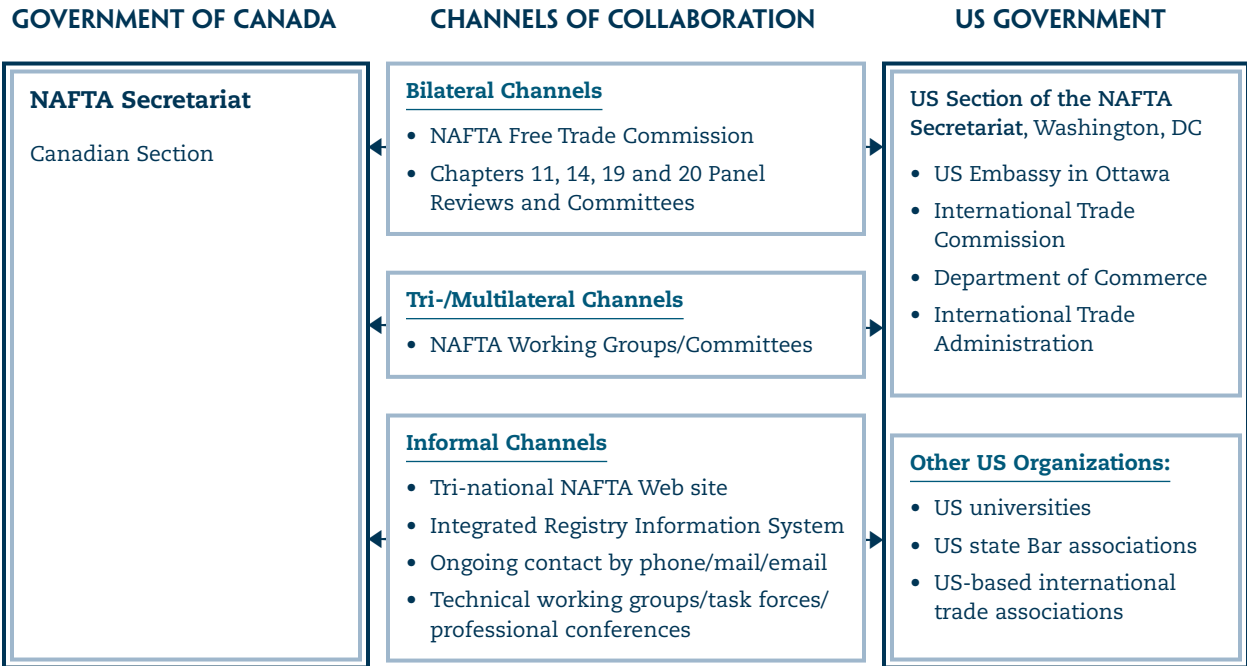
www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

www.usdoj.gov (US Department of Justice)

www.state.gov (US Department of State)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The Canadian Section of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Secretariat was created pursuant to Article 2002 of NAFTA. Its mandate is to jointly administer, with the US and Mexico, Sections of the Secretariat, the trade dispute settlement provisions of the Agreement, in particular those contained in Chapter 19 on dumping and countervailing duties and in Chapter 20 on institutional arrangements and dispute settlement procedures. To accomplish this, the Canadian Section and its staff interact on a regular basis with their counterparts in the United States. The mandate of the Canadian Section has been further expanded to include responsibility for administration of the dispute settlement provisions of the Softwood Lumber Agreement between the Government of Canada and the Government of the US from 1996 to 2001.

In addition to administering NAFTA's dispute settlement provisions, the NAFTA Secretariat is also mandated to assist the Commission of Ministers responsible for NAFTA to support a number of non-dispute-related committees and working groups. The Secretaries of the national sections report to the NAFTA Free Trade Commission comprised of the three ministers responsible for International Trade in the signatory countries. The Secretariat staff is not involved in, nor can it influence, policy elaboration in the three countries. The NAFTA Secretariat also interacts with the five appointed panellists – international trade experts called upon to adjudicate disputes on a case-by-case basis, and who are not permitted direct contact with government officials.

The NAFTA Secretariat provides legal, professional and advisory support to panels and committees, and co-ordinates all panel and financial aspects of the dispute settlement process. Each national section maintains a court-like registry relating to trade dispute proceedings and the Canadian Section manages the tri-national NAFTA Web site in consultation with the US and Mexican national sections.

Political direction for the NAFTA work program is provided by Ministers through the NAFTA Free Trade Commission (NAFTA – FTC). In addition, NAFTA Deputy Ministers of Trade meet twice annually to provide high-level oversight of NAFTA Working Groups and Committees. Day-to-day management of the NAFTA work program and of implementation of the Agreement more broadly, is carried out by the NAFTA “Co-ordinators” – the three senior trade department officials designated by each country. The “Chapter 19 Working Group” has been set up by the NAFTA-FTC to review emerging issues in the administration of the agreement’s dispute settlement procedures.

Under NAFTA auspices, over 30 working groups, committees and other subsidiary bodies have been established to facilitate trade and investment and to ensure the effective implementation and administration of NAFTA. Key areas where this work is being undertaken include trade in goods, rules of origin, customs, agricultural trade and subsidies, standards, government procurement, investment and services, cross-border movement of business people, and alternative dispute resolution. NAFTA working groups and committees also help to smooth the implementation of the Agreement and provide forums for exploring ways of further liberalizing trade between members – for example, the two rounds of accelerated tariff removals completed under the auspices of the Committee on Trade in Goods.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) Secretariat	The Canada-US Free Trade Agreement came into force in 1989, and NAFTA in 1994	The Canadian and US national sections of the Secretariat jointly administer the various trade-dispute settlement procedures agreed upon under the NAFTA; ongoing information-sharing	The US Section of the NAFTA Secretariat, located in Washington, DC; Occasionally, US universities, state bar associations and US-based international trade associations; Close relations with the US Embassy in Ottawa	NAFTA Secretariat, Canadian Section; International Trade Canada (ITCan); Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA); Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT); Industry Canada; Justice Canada

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal Collaboration

The NAFTA Secretariat interacts with the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and the Canadian International Trade Tribunal (CITT) on investigations over allegations of dumping or subsidization at the request of industry groups on either side of the border by forming a panel under Chapter 19 of the NAFTA Agreement. In Canada, these investigations are conducted by the CBSA and its final determination ordering the imposition of a dumping and/or countervailing duty can be appealed to the NAFTA Secretariat. A separate investigation is conducted by the CITT to review whether these dumped and/or subsidized products have injured Canadian industry. The NAFTA Secretariat also interacts directly with several other departments or agencies on NAFTA-related files including International Trade Canada (Panel Selection), Industry Canada (Policy Research Initiative), and Justice Canada (Legal Excellence Program).

Useful Links

www.nafta-sec-alena.org (NAFTA Secretariat)

www.nafta-sec-alena.org/canada/index_e.aspx (NAFTA Secretariat Canadian Section)

www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/nafta-alena/agree-en.asp

(NAFTA page in Foreign Affairs Canada / International Affairs Canada)

www.usitc.gov (US International Trade Commission)

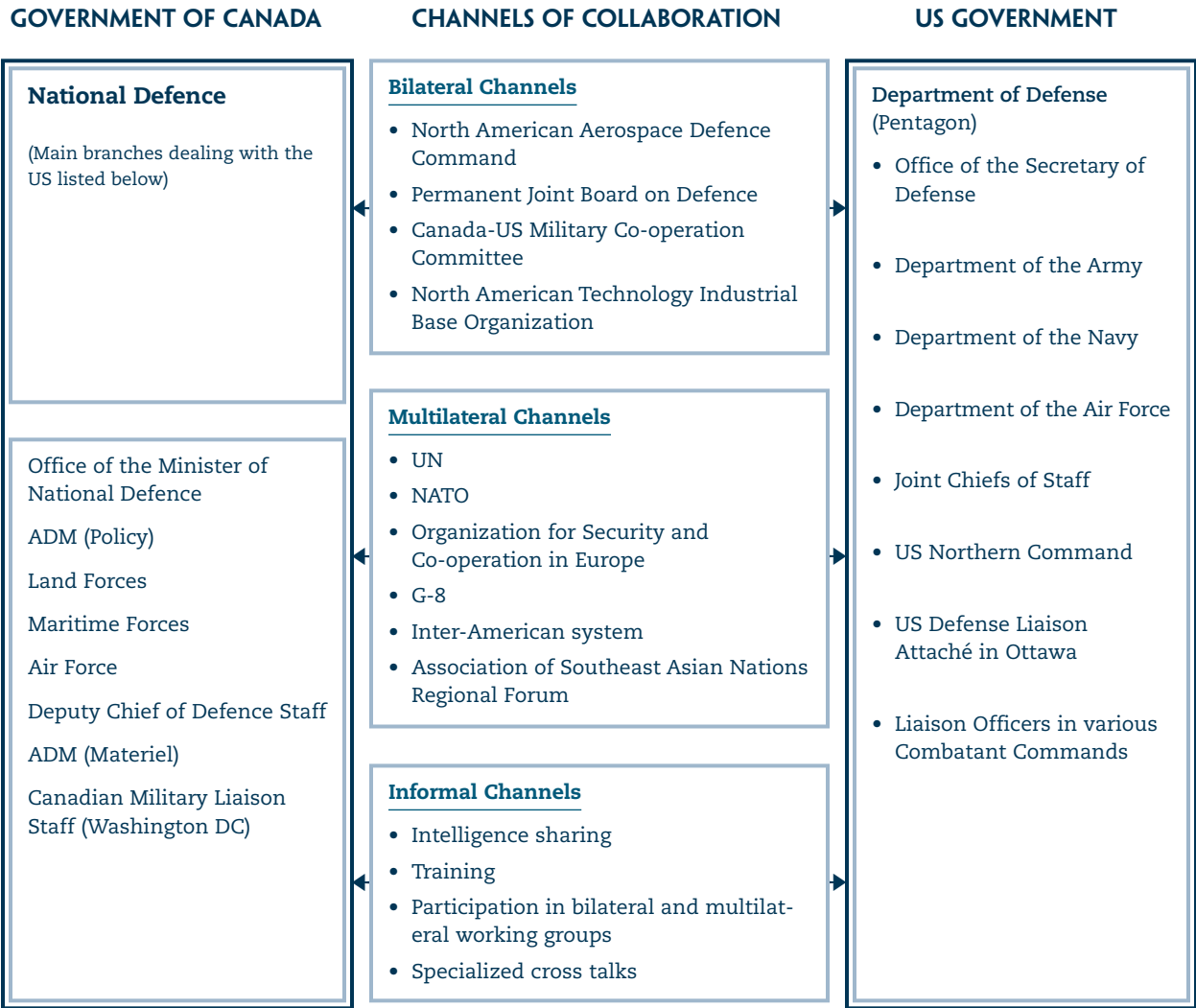
www.ita.doc.gov (US International Trade Administration)

www.doc.gov (US Department of Commerce)



NATIONAL DEFENCE

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The United States is Canada's most important ally and defence partner. Defence and security relations between the two countries are longstanding, well entrenched and highly successful. The current relationship rests on more than 80 treaty-level defence agreements, more than 250 memorandums of understanding between the two defence departments, and approximately 145 bilateral forums in which defence matters are discussed. The table above shows some of the prominent channels through which the Department of National Defence (DND) maintains regular contact with its US counterparts.

The most important bi-national military organization is the North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD). Formed in 1958, NORAD has undergone several changes in response to the changing threat to North America. The 8th NORAD Agreement renewal of March 1996 redefined the mission in terms of Aerospace Warning and Control. The NORAD agreement was most recently renewed for five years in May 2001. In addition, Canada and the US agreed in December 2002 to create a bi-national Planning Group, co-located at NORAD, to enhance bilateral co-operation and planning on maritime and land/civil support aspects of homeland security. This agreement will last two years, at which time both governments must decide whether to renew, modify or terminate it.

While the Directorate of Western Hemisphere Policy within DND does much of the strategic co-ordination of Canada-US defence relations, Canada-US relations are managed at the highest levels with the Canadian Forces (CF) and the Department. On a day-to-day basis, contact between Canadian and US defence officials is extensive. There are approximately 600 CF personnel currently serving in the US, mostly in NORAD-related assignments. The Canadian military maintains a military liaison staff in the Canadian Embassy in Washington to represent the interests of DND/CF in the US. As well, over 20,000 visits are conducted annually to the US by Canadian government and industry representatives related to defence activities.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Permanent Joint Board on Defence (PJBD)	Mandated by the Ogdensburg Agreement (1940), PJBD is responsible for any issues related to the defence and security of North America	The PJBD is the highest-level bilateral defence forum and facilitates contact between senior military and diplomatic personnel. The Board meets semi-annually with hosting duties rotated between the two countries	US Co-Chairman selected by and reports to US President; supported by Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Joint Staff	Canadian Co-chair reports to Prime Minister; supported by Director, Western Hemisphere Policy (Direct Liaison between DND Policy Group and the Pentagon)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US Military Co-operation Committee (MCC)	Created in 1946 by the PJBD to prepare specific plans and procedures for the defence of North America	The MCC manages co-operation at the military planning level. Its subcommittee responsibilities include mapping and charting, meteorology, oceanography, communications and electronics, and logistics planning	Joint Staff	Direct Liaison between Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff and the Joint Chiefs of Staff
North American Aerospace Defence Command (NORAD)	NORAD Agreement in 1958. Renewed every 5 years (last renewal was in 2001). Bi-national command responsible for aerospace defence and warning of North America	Regular contacts as needed for protecting North American aerospace. Aerospace warning and control are the cornerstones of the NORAD mission	Bi-national staff in Colorado Springs, Winnipeg, North Bay and in other locations. Liaises with many groups, DND and NAV CANADA	Direct Liaison between NORAD and DND/CF
Canada-US Defence Space Cooperation Working Group (DSCWG)	The DSCWG was established by a Statement of Intent in 1997 with a mandate to negotiate a Canada- US Defence Space Framework Agreement	The DSCWG is a working group divided into sub-groups (i.e., the Surveillance and Warning Panel, the Navigation and Timing Panel). Besides keeping regular contacts, the DSCWG has also acted as a clearing-house for other space co-operation activities	Space Policy, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Networks Information Integration	Deputy Chief of Defence Staff

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
North American Technology and Industrial Base Organization (NATIBO)	Mandated by an MOU (signed in 1991), which covers research, development, technical demonstration and technology insertion activity in the two Defence Departments	Annual meeting to identify and analyze key industrial sectors that are critical to defence, assess the viability of these sectors, identify issues and barriers related to sector viability, and develop strategies to enhance and sustain the health of the marketplace	Office of the Secretary of Defense	DND / Assistant Deputy Minister – ADM (Materiel) / DG-level
Ballistic Missile Defence Bi-National Information-sharing Working Group	Canadian policy on ballistic missile defence (BMD) is currently to research and consult with the United States and allies on this issue	Semi-annual meetings. DND and the Pentagon have created a working group to exchange information on this issue in 1999	Office of the Secretary of Defense, BMD Policy	Policy Group at National Defence, with representatives from DCDS and Defence Research Centres
Canada-US Test and Evaluation Program	Umbrella agreement that allows reciprocal access to test facilities. Only incremental costs are charged	Established in 1983, this agreement is renewed every 10 years (last renewal occurred in 2002)	Departments of Army, Navy and Air Force	Army, Navy and Air Force
Defence Production/ Defence Development Sharing Arrangements	Canada and the United States have entered into an extensive network of defence production, research and development arrangements	Signed in 1956 and in 1963, respectively	Office of the Secretary of Defense	ADM (Materiel)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC)	Evolving from the former Six Nation Council, which was formed in 1996, the MIC was established in October 1999. Its purpose is to provide a multinational forum for identifying interoperability issues and articulating actions. It serves as the senior co-ordinating body for the member nations to resolve interoperability issues	MIC meets annually (or more frequently if required) to provide executive oversight to its Working Groups (Capstone, Information-sharing, Doctrine, Plans and Procedures, Network, and Concept Development and Experimentation)	MIC Executive Secretariat, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense, Networks Information Integration	Director General, Joint Force Development, (within the Deputy Chief of the Defence Staff Group)
UN	The UN was created on October 24, 1945 by 51 countries committed to preserving peace through international co-operation and collective security	Multiple meetings throughout the year, formal and informal consultations	Office of the Secretary of Defense	ADM (Policy)
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)	Created by the North Atlantic Treaty, 1949. NATO's purpose, set out in the Washington Treaty, is to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political and military means	Multiple meetings throughout the year, formal and informal consultations, crisis management	Office of the Secretary of Defense	ADM (Policy)
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)	The OSCE formally opened in Helsinki in July 1973. DND carries out consultations on security issues in Europe	Multiple meetings throughout the year, active in early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation	Office of the Secretary of Defense	ADM (Policy)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Peacekeeping Trilaterals	Consultations between Canada, US and UK	Annual meeting	Office of the Secretary of Defense	ADM (Policy)
G-8 Africa Action Plan	Created by the G-8 in 2002	Regular meetings	Office of the Secretary of Defense	ADM (Policy)
ASEAN Regional Forum	Ministerial consultations between Asia-Pacific countries every year on regional defence and security issues	Multiple meetings throughout the year	Office of the Secretary of Defense	ADM (Policy)
Inter-American Defence Board	Ministerial consultations between countries in the Western Hemisphere on regional defence and security issues	Biennial meetings	Office of the Secretary of Defense	ADM (Policy)

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Combined training is an important part of Canada-US defence co-operation, ensuring interoperability and operational effectiveness. Maritime Command conducts operational training exercises and participates routinely in United States Navy exercises. Accordingly, Canadian frigates can effectively substitute for an American ship in a US Carrier Battle Group. Land Force Command participates in small unit exchanges and military competitions. The Canadian Army interoperability with the US Army was demonstrated in 2001, when a Canadian battalion operated in a US Army Brigade Group in Afghanistan. Air Command conducts “Maple Flag” and participates in several US Air Force exercises and competitions. The Air Force interoperability with its US counterpart was demonstrated when Canadian CF-18s participated alongside US aircraft in the Kosovo Campaign in 1999. Without the Canada-United States Test and Evaluation Program Agreement, Canada would have great difficulty in conducting a wide range of tests currently executed at US facilities.

Useful Links

www.forces.gc.ca (Department of National Defence and Canadian Forces)

www.navy.forces.gc.ca (Canadian Navy)

www.army.forces.gc.ca (Canadian Army)

www.airforce.forces.gc.ca (Canadian Air Forces)

www.defenselink.mil (US Department of Defense)

www.army.mil (US Army)

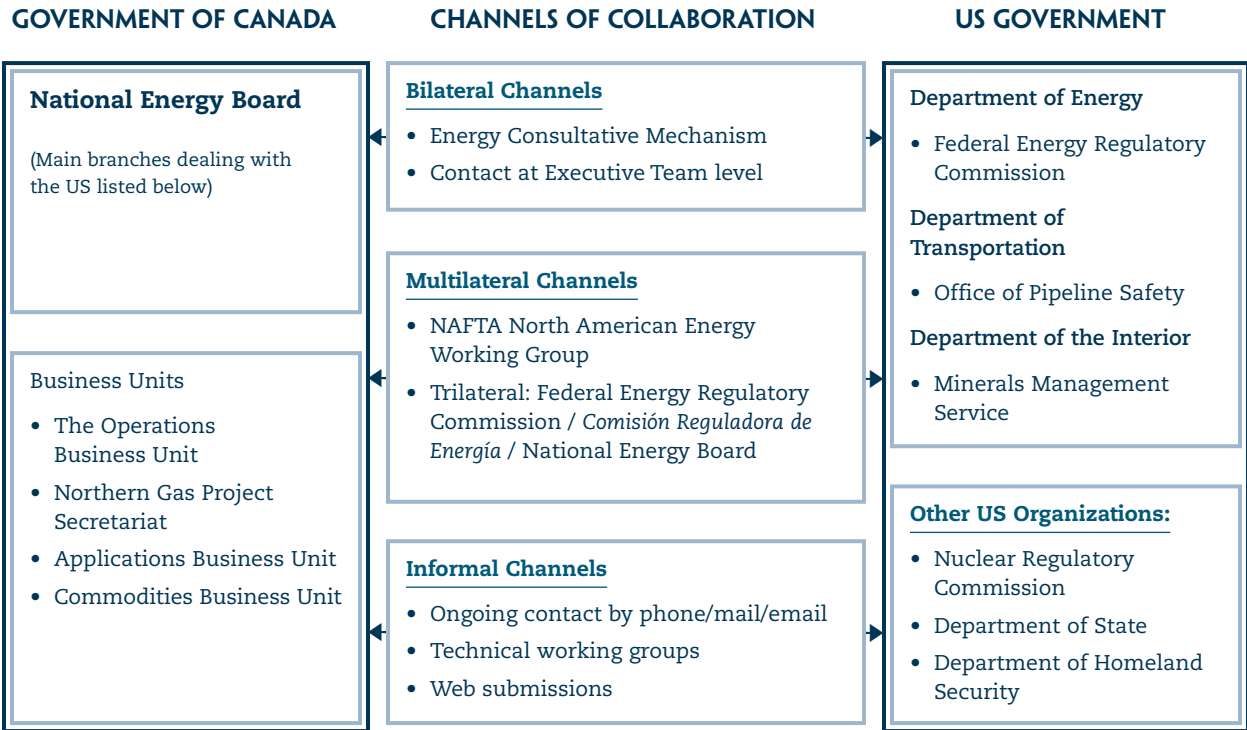
www.navy.mil (US Navy)

www.af.mil (US Air Force)

www.norad.mil (North American Aerospace Defense Command)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The National Energy Board (NEB) is an independent federal agency established in 1959 under the *National Energy Board Act* to regulate the Canadian energy industry in the public interest. Its purpose is to promote safety, environmental protection and economic efficiency in the Canadian public interest within the mandate set by Parliament in the regulation of pipelines, energy development and trade.

The NEB is responsible for authorizing the export of oil, natural gas and electricity, the importation of gas, the construction and operation of interprovincial and international pipelines, international power lines and designated interprovincial power lines, and the setting of tolls and tariffs for oil and gas pipelines. It also has regulatory responsibilities under the *Canada Oil and Gas Operations Act* for oil and gas activities on Canada's frontier lands. The NEB reports to Parliament through the Minister of Natural Resources (NRCan).

Staff within the NEB maintains regular contact with US counterparts, especially the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS). Contacts with the US are managed at the Executive Team level, with numerous staff-to-staff contacts on operational matters. Examples of NEB-US channels of collaboration include the Energy Consultative Mechanism (ECM), the North American Energy Working Group (NAEWG) or meetings related to security matters. NEB has an observer status in the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC), a New Jersey based not-for-profit corporation, whose members include virtually all stakeholders of the sector in Canada, Mexico and the US.

In 2003, the NEB started trilateral meetings with the national energy regulators, FERC in the US and the *Comisión Reguladora de Energía* (CRE) in Mexico to discuss energy and regulatory matters of interest to each jurisdiction. This has led to a Memorandum of Understanding between the FERC and the NEB to co-ordinate, where possible, projects such as applications for international pipelines or power lines between Canada and the United States.

Occasionally, NEB staff travel to Washington to visit the Canadian Embassy to discuss energy matters. Embassy staff is used extensively to gather information on US energy policy developments. However, this resource is rarely used to establish contacts.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US Agreement on Principles Applicable to a Northern Natural Gas Pipeline (1977). The Agreement is specific to the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System (ANGTS). Foothills Pipe Lines Ltd. was granted certificates for the Canadian portion (the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project)	The <i>Northern Pipeline Act</i> was passed in 1978 to implement the Agreement. The Act established the Northern Pipeline Agency (NPA) to oversee the construction of the Alaska Highway Gas Pipeline Project, in co-operation with the NEB	Ongoing collaboration between NPA, NEB and FERC; Exchange of notes; Consultation process	FERC; Department of State (DOS); Office of the Federal Inspector, US Department of Energy (DOE)	NEB; Northern Pipeline Agency; Natural Resources Canada (NRCan); Governments of Alberta, BC, Yukon; Foothills Pipe Lines; Gas industry; Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan)
Office of Pipeline Safety (OPS)	Ongoing bilateral collaboration	Informal working relationship at staff level since approximately 15 years ago	Department of Transportation, OPS senior staff	Operations Business Unit Staff, NEB; Canadian provincial regulators through the Pipeline Technical Regulatory Authorities Council (PTRAC)
US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC); MOU signed May 2004 related to project co-ordination	General regulatory oversight of natural gas pipeline and power line operations; Bilateral contact at executive/operational level to share information on general trends and regulation	Coordination between the NEB and FERC on the processing of applications	DOS DOE	Staff from the Operations, Applications and Commodities Business Units, NEB

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
North American Energy Working Group (NAEWG)	Trilateral consultative mechanism created in 2001 under NAFTA; Ongoing collaboration	Trilateral meetings with US and Mexico on a semi-annual basis; Canadian delegation led by NRCan	DOS DOE, Office of Policy and International Affairs leads the US delegation	NEB; NRCan; FAC/ITCan Embassy in Washington, DC; Other government departments as appropriate; Provinces
CRE/FERC/NEB trilateral meetings	Consultative mechanism to share information on energy and regulatory matters. Supported by a memorandum of understanding	Regular trilateral meetings of the three major energy regulatory agencies in North America	FERC	NEB

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

In recent preparation for a Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, the Northern Pipeline Environmental Impact Assessment and Regulatory Chairs' Committee was formed, involving NEB, other federal departments and agencies (Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Canadian Environmental Assessment Agency), the Government of the Northwest Territories, the Mackenzie Valley Environmental Impact Review Board, the Mackenzie Valley Land and Water Board, the Northwest Territories' Water Board, and other co-management boards.

Useful Links

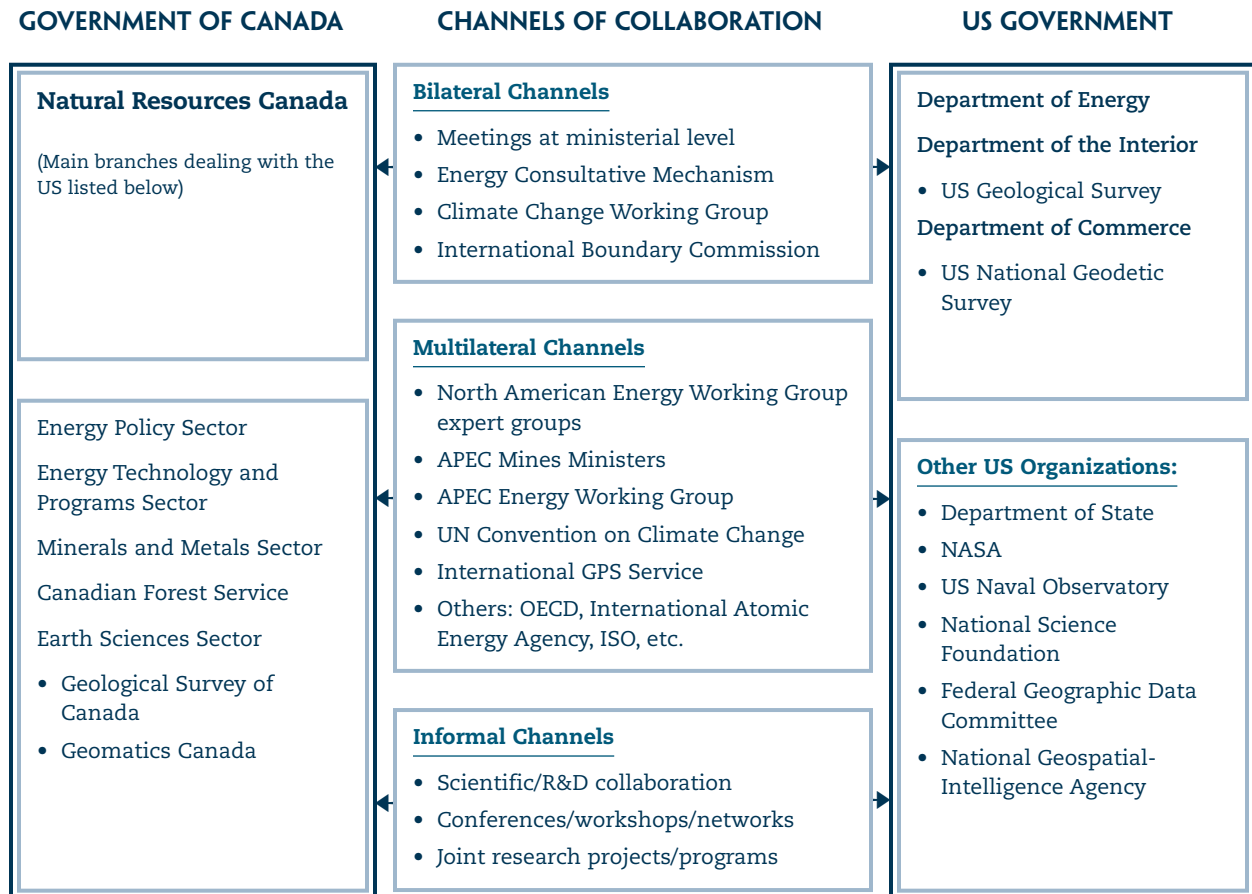
www.neb-one.gc.ca (National Energy Board Canada)

www.energy.gov (US Department of Energy)

www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/inter/poweroutage2003_e.html (Canada-US Power System Outage)

www2.nrcan.gc.ca/es/es/energypicture/index_e.cfm (North American Energy Working Group)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Natural Resources Canada (NRCan) interacts with its counterpart US agencies at all levels, from scientists to senior management. Collaboration with the US is decentralized within NRCan with all major sectors being involved, most of the time at the working level. US linkages cut across all four resource sectors, as represented at NRCan through the Energy Sector (ES), the Canadian Forest Service (CFS), the Minerals and Metals Sector (MMS), and the Earth Sciences Sector (ESS).

Energy Sector

Energy is one of the dominant issues in Canada-US relations as Canada is the main foreign supplier in energy for the US (oil, gas, electricity) and also relies on the US for 25% of its own energy imports. Canada is a key element in current US energy policy, given growing US energy requirements and a desire to reduce dependence on less secure foreign suppliers.

NRCan's main US counterpart is the Department of Energy (DOE). Meetings between the Minister and Secretary typically occur on several occasions each year in both bilateral and multilateral forums. Following the August 14, 2003 power system outage, then NRCan Minister Herb Dhaliwal and US Secretary of Energy Spencer Abraham formed a joint Task Force to look into the causes of the blackout and to make recommendations on preventing future outages. The Final Report was released in March 2004.

Bilateral energy-related issues are also formally discussed by senior staff of the energy and foreign affairs departments of both countries at the bilateral Energy Consultative Mechanism (ECM). The ECM was established over 20 years ago and now holds a day-long meeting about once a year alternating between Ottawa and Washington. The ECM is often supplemented by technical talks among experts on current topics and issues. NRCan and DOE have a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Collaboration in Energy R&D and an MOU on Road Transportation Energy Efficiency and Alternative Fuels. There is currently active R&D collaboration in the areas of fossil fuels, fuel cells, bioenergy, microgeneration and community energy systems, and nuclear energy.

Trilateral energy co-operation has developed through the North American Energy Working Group (NAEWG) set up in 2001. Multilateral energy-related organizations and forums also provide both countries opportunities to enhance their co-operation. NRCan's International Energy Division interacts with the US within such multilateral groups to encourage open energy markets, promote Canadian industry access to foreign markets, advocate environmental stewardship, and promote technological co-operation. Key multilateral organizations include the International Energy Agency (IEA), OECD, the APEC Energy Working Group, the UN Commission on Sustainable Development, and the Hemispheric Energy Initiative.

Earth Sciences Sector

This section's overall objectives of collaboration with US agencies are: 1) to ensure North American consistency and global compatibility of co-ordinates in georeferenced applications and data, enabling their seamless integration and interoperability; 2) to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of space-based positioning technology applied to surveying, mapping, navigation and land/resources management sectors; and 3) to ensure availability of authoritative time-varying data related to the Earth in space and the Earth's surface, which is critical to geosciences and space navigation.

There is a Memorandum of Co-operation between the US Geological Survey (USGS) and the ESS for co-operation in the earth sciences. This is an umbrella document that establishes a framework for the execution of further projects related to the earth sciences. Many or most of the activities are between the USGS and the Geological Survey of Canada.

Under the auspices of the International Association of Geodesy, the Geodetic Survey Division (GSD) collaborates with the US National Geospatial Intelligence Agency in sharing digital elevation model (DEM) and terrestrial gravity data for the North American territory, as part of international collaboration for the maintenance of Global Geodetic Services.

The Centre for Topographic Information (CTI) participates in the annual Canada-US meeting, the only formal meeting co-organized by military from both sides. Meetings take place in alternating locations between the two countries. The J2 Defence Geomatics Group represents Canada in the process. CTI’s role is to produce national topographic data for use by the military for emergency response or humanitarian purposes.

Minerals and Metals Sector

NRCan and the US interact in the Energy Working Group of APEC’s Expert Group on Mineral and Energy Exploration and Development (GEMEED) where the Minerals and Metals Sector (MMS) represents Canada and the US Department of Commerce represents the US. It is an opportunity to raise minerals and metal policy issues in the region. This group is organizing a first meeting of APEC Mines Ministers this June. Also under APEC, MMS and Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) are contacts for the new Nonferrous Metals Dialogue, which is under the Committee on Trade and Investment (Commerce would be the US lead agency).

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
International Boundary Commission (IBC)	Mandated by the 1925 Treaty of Washington; <i>International Boundary Commission Act (1985)</i>	Meets formally twice a year; Regular field work to inspect, repair, relocate or rebuild damaged monuments or buoys	The American Commissioner reports directly to the Secretary of State	Canadian Commissioner (NRCan) who is also Surveyor General reports to the Minister of Foreign Affairs for policy and treaty matters and to NRCan Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM) / Earth Sciences Sector (ESS) for corporate items; Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan); Justice Canada

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
US Geological Survey	Memorandum of Co-operation between US Geological Survey and ESS	Umbrella framework for the execution of further projects related to earth sciences; scientific contact on various relevant projects	US Geological Survey	ESS, NRCan; Other government departments; Universities; Provincial governments
US National Geodetic Survey, National Ocean Service (NOS), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Dept. of Commerce (DOC): Reference Systems, GPS, standards etc.	TMU – Technical Memorandum of Understanding (renewal in progress), ongoing collaboration	Bilateral and multi-lateral annual meetings, monthly conference calls, ad hoc telephone calls/meetings	Departmental and unit level: US National Geodetic Survey, NOS, NOAA, DOC	ESS / Geodetic Survey Division, NRCan; Canadian Hydrographic Service (CHS), Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO); Provincial geomatics agencies
Canada-US Energy Consultative Mechanism (ECM), 1980	ECM was established in the 1980s by senior Canadian and US staff of the Energy and Foreign Affairs departments; Ongoing collaboration for past 20 years	Annual bilateral meetings alternating between Washington, DC, and Ottawa; Informal technical talks among experts on an ongoing basis, as required	Office of Policy and International Affairs, Department of Energy (DOE); Department of State (DOS); Energy Producer Country Affairs leads the US delegation	International Energy Division, NRCan; FAC/ITCan; Embassy in Washington, DC; National Energy Board (NEB); Other government departments as appropriate
Multilateral				
North American Energy Working Group (NAEWG)	Ongoing collaboration operating under Presidential and Prime Ministerial directive since June 2001	Trilateral meetings with US and Mexico on a semi-annual basis; Canadian delegation led by NRCan ADM for Energy	DOE Office of Policy and International Affairs leads the US delegation	International Energy Division (IED), NRCan; FAC/ITCan; Embassy in Washington, DC; NEB; Other government departments as appropriate
International Energy Agency (IEA)	Autonomous OECD agency, which serves as the key energy forum for its 26 member countries	Meetings of the IEA's Governing Board, and Standing Group on Long Term Co-operation (SLT), five times a year, respectively	DOE Office of Policy and International Affairs (for Governing Board); Department of State (for SLT)	International Energy Division (IED), NRCan

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
APEC Energy Working Group (APEC – EWG)	Purpose is to maximize the energy sector's contribution to the region's economic and social well-being	APEC – EWG meetings occur twice a year	DOE's Office of Policy and International Affairs and DOS's Office of International Energy and Commodities Policy lead the US delegation	NRCan's IED leads Canada's APEC – EWG delegation
Kimberly Process (2002) Kimberly Process Certification Scheme (KPCS) for international trade in rough diamonds	Canadian leadership/commitment to Conflict Resolution; 2000 international initiative aiming to stop the flow of conflict diamonds in Africa	Monthly multilateral teleconference calls; Ongoing process; NRCan is putting in place a mechanism to issue Canadian Kimberley Process Certificates	DOS	Kimberly Process Office: NRCan, MMS; Also participating: FAC/ITCan, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) and Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) Customs Offices
Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal (OECD, 1989)	Federal jurisdiction over international treaties Canadian leadership in environmental policies	Bilateral/multilateral working groups meetings/calls (ongoing)	DOS DOC EPA	NRCan Minerals and Metals Sector (MMS); Also participating: FAC/ITCan, EC, IC
Mines Ministers of the Americas (CAMMA, 1996)	1996 Declaration of Santiago Canada-Latin America co-operation; NRCan hosts CAMMA Executive Secretariat	BI-annual meetings at ministerial level; Multilateral working groups (ongoing)	Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior (DOI); DOS; DOC	NRCan (MMS); Other fed. depts.; provinces/territories; Canadian Embassies in Latin America; Canadian mining industry
Working Group of Experts on Aluminium (with Australia, EU, Norway and Russia)	Strategic alliance of aluminium-producing countries	Quarterly multilateral and bilateral fax/email exchanges; Ad hoc calls/meetings	US Geological Survey, DOI	NRCan (MMS); Aluminium Association of Canada; Industry Canada; FAC/ITCan

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Global Mining Research Alliance (GMRA)	Strategic alliance/ pooling of world-class research expertise and laboratory facilities managed as unincorporated joint venture (Canada-USA-Australia-South Africa), offering research solutions to industry	Ongoing research collaboration, expertise sharing, conferences, exhibitions, etc.; NRCan currently chairs the Board of Directors	Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS); National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH) Research Labs	NRCan / CANMET – Mining and Mineral Sciences Laboratories (CANMET-MMSL)

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

NRCan is part of several bilateral initiatives also involving other federal departments and agencies (particularly Environment Canada, National Defence, Agriculture and Agri-food Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, International Trade Canada and Parks Canada) as well as provincial and territorial governments. For example, the US National Geodetic Survey participates as a member in the federal-provincial Canadian Geodetic Reference System Committee chaired by NRCan Geodetic Survey Division (GSD) to ensure compatibility of the spatial reference across Canada and the international boundary. The Canadian Forest Service and Geomatics Canada provide support and mapping expertise to support cross-border forest-fire-fighting initiatives, such as the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC), under the 1995 Canada-US Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Arrangement.

Informal Collaboration

As a principal science-based department of the Government of Canada, NRCan has developed with the US numerous ongoing informal scientist-to-scientist contacts and exchanges that occur to enhance mutually beneficial scientific knowledge. Bilateral scientific and R&D collaboration is based on mutual arrangements, common participation in working groups, joint projects, task forces, technical panels, etc. Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs), such as the one between the US Geological Survey and NRCan/ESS for co-operation in the earth sciences, serve as an umbrella framework for the execution of further projects related to the earth sciences.

Useful Links

www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca (Natural Resources Canada)

www.doe.gov (US Department of Energy)

www.usgs.gov (US Geological Survey)

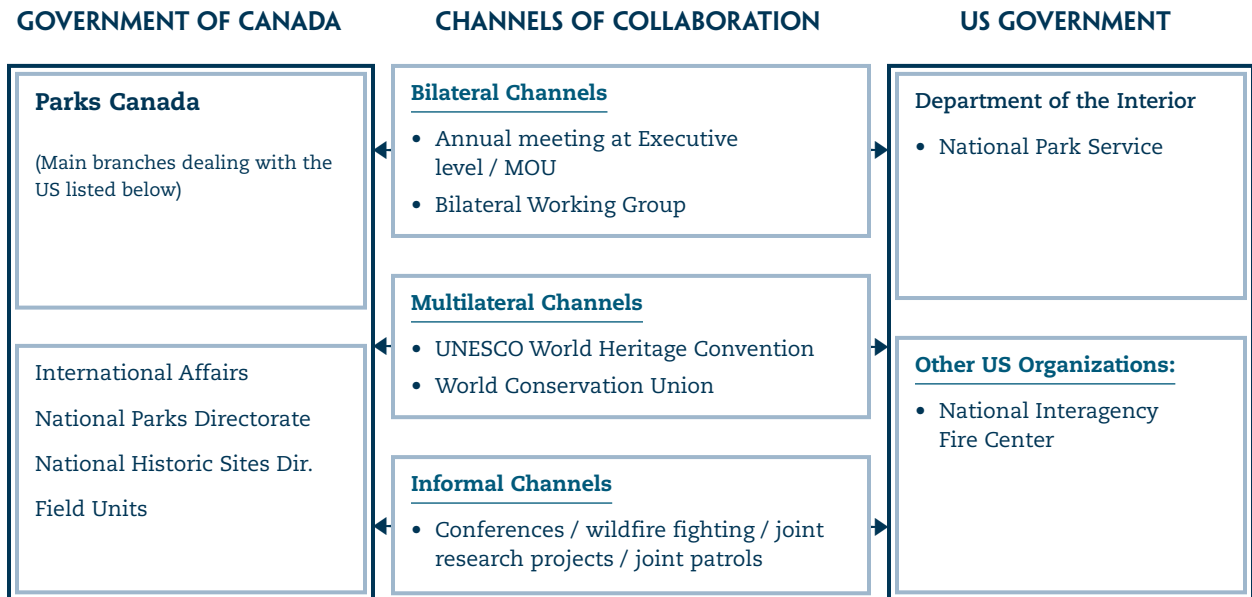
www.ngs.noaa.gov (US National Geodetic Survey)

www.doi.gov (US Department of the Interior)



PARKS CANADA

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Parks Canada (PC) is the federal body responsible for the creation, planning, management and presentation of national natural and cultural protected areas.

Parks Canada’s main counterpart in the US is the National Park Service (NPS), part of the US Department of the Interior (DOI). Both have a longstanding relationship formalized by a five-year memorandum of understanding (MOU) signed in 1998 and renewed in 2003. There are frequent meetings or consultations between PC and the NPS at the staff level to address issues of common interest. The main areas of collaboration identified in the MOU include: management of contiguous protected areas (e.g., Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park); management of nationally significant sites for one country located in the other country (e.g., Roosevelt-Campobello, New Brunswick); commemoration of historical events common to both countries (e.g., the Underground Railway); and co-operation on specific common issues (e.g., battlefields, wildfire fighting).

Both parties also collaborate within international arrangements or organizations, such as the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. From 2001 to 2004, the two countries established the Bilateral Working Group for Periodic Reporting on the UNESCO World Heritage Convention. The two countries further co-operate within the structure of the World Conservation Union.

Collaboration takes place through a variety of means, ranging from joint wildlife surveys to personnel exchange. Informal bilateral contacts at the working level also occur on a daily basis. Informal contacts extend to scientific and research collaboration within North American professional associations that periodically bring together Canada and US specialists in conservation and the protection of natural and cultural heritage.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US MOU on bilateral co-operation signed in 1998 (revised in 1999 and 2000). Renewed in 2003 for five years	Ongoing collaboration; Umbrella agreement covering 15 key areas of bilateral co-operation	Intergovernmental Committee established under the MOU normally meets once a year; formal and informal contacts take place (e.g., exchange of personnel, sharing of information and research work)	National Park Service (NPS), International Affairs Office	Parks Canada (PC), International Affairs Provinces and Territories when applicable
Multilateral				
UNESCO World Heritage Convention	Both countries are parties to the Convention	Annual sessions of the World Heritage Committee	NPS, International Affairs Office	Parks Canada National Historic Sites Directorate; Foreign Affairs Canada; Permanent Mission to UNESCO; Provincial/territorial bodies responsible for seven Canadian World Heritage Sites; Municipal authorities of Quebec City and Lunenburg, Nova Scotia

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Bilateral Working Group on Periodic Reporting on the UNESCO Convention concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972 World Heritage Convention)	In accordance with Article 29 of the UNESCO World Heritage Convention, requirement for periodic reporting on application of the World Heritage Convention and the state of conservation of World Heritage properties	Two joint meetings of US and Canadian World Heritage site managers for the Periodic Reporting Exercise (alternating locations); frequent phone calls and email exchanges by national periodic reporting co-ordinators	NPS, International Affairs Office Managers of US World Heritage Sites	Parks Canada (different directorates); Managers of Canadian World Heritage Sites

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

Parks Canada works closely with other federal departments (Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans). PC is involved in environmental components of bilateral arrangements such as agreements within the Great Lakes Commission. It also co-operates with provincial and territorial governments having contiguous or transboundary protected areas (e.g., Kluane National Park (Yukon) / Wrangell – St. Elias National Park (Alaska), Glacier Bay (Alaska) / Tatshenshini-Alsek (BC) Provincial Park).

In the tourism sector, Parks Canada fully collaborates with the Canadian Tourism Commission in its efforts to market Canada in the United States and is generally represented at trade events involving the private- and public-sector travel and tourism industry (e.g., North American Tour Operators, the American Bus Association and the National Tour Association).

Useful Links

www.pc.gc.ca (Parks Canada)

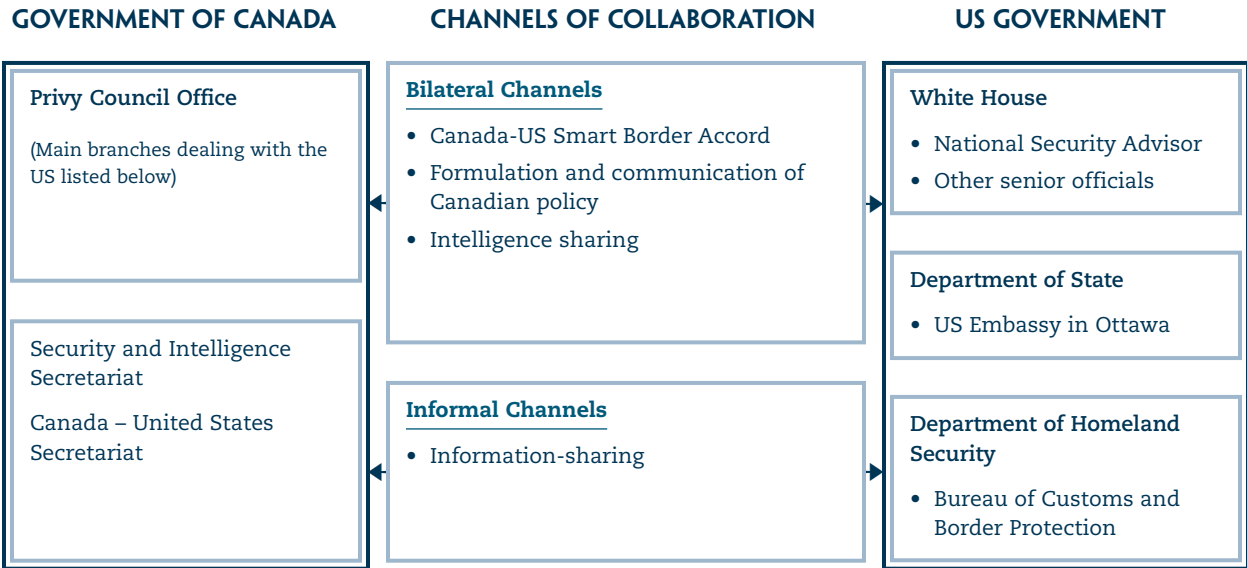
www.canadatourism.com (Canadian Tourism Commission)

www.nps.gov (US National Park Service)

www.doi.gov (US Department of the Interior)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The primary responsibility of the Privy Council Office (PCO) is to provide public service support to the Prime Minister, to Ministers within the Prime Minister's portfolio, and to the Cabinet in order to facilitate the smooth and effective operation of the Government of Canada. The structure and operations of PCO flow directly from the central role of the Office in organizing and co-ordinating support for the Prime Minister and the Cabinet. The basic building blocks of the PCO are secretariats, each under the direction of a Deputy Secretary to the Cabinet, with the exception of Intergovernmental Affairs, which is headed by a Deputy Minister. Two of the secretariats, the Security and Intelligence (S&I) Secretariat and the Canada-United States Secretariat, have important linkages with the US government.

The National Security Advisor's Office has a variety of ties to the US on many different issues. Essentially, the National Security Advisor is responsible for ensuring that our S&I relations with the US S&I Community are smooth and effective at the strategic level. Individual components of Canada's S&I Community (Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, Canadian Security Intelligence Service, Communications Security Establishment, Foreign Affairs Canada, National Defence, etc.) liaise directly with their counterparts on operational issues. At the level of higher strategic policy, however, the National Security Advisor ensures that there is a unified Canadian position through an inter-departmental process chaired by the National Security Advisor and his staff.

Communication of this strategic policy position to the US is primarily done through Canada's Intelligence Liaison Officer stationed at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. The secretariat also communicates via American diplomats dedicated to these issues who are located at the US Embassy in Ottawa. Finally, there is a steady stream of visits both ways between the National Security Advisor and his American counterparts over the course of a year. Such visits also often involve discussions with specific players in Canada's S&I Community and this process is organised by the Advisor's staff.

The Foreign Policy Advisor to the Prime Minister, who is also head of the Canada-United States Secretariat at PCO, supports the Prime Minister's involvement in the formulation and execution of foreign and defence policy. The Foreign Policy Advisor communicates directly, as required, on behalf of the Prime Minister, with senior representatives from the US Embassy and/or with senior officials in the White House Administration. These communications lay the groundwork for issues which require decisions by the two leaders, and define the framework of direct bilateral discussions.

The Foreign Policy Advisor, in his additional role as Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet, provides advice to the Prime Minister on major foreign policy and defence issues, including issues related to the United States. The active roles of the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of International Trade, the Minister for International Co-operation and the Minister of National Defence necessitate co-ordination and close interaction between the officials supporting the Ministers.

In December 2003, a new Cabinet Committee on Canada-US Relations was established, chaired by the Prime Minister, to ensure a co-ordinated, government-wide approach to Canada-US relations.

II) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

In addition to his overall ties to the US as Canada's National Security Advisor, a special set of relationships has emerged since September 11, 2001, as a result of specific matters related to the ad hoc Committee of Cabinet on Public Security and Anti-terrorism (PSAT) and the Borders Task Force. These are both bodies for which the National Security Advisor is responsible, though they report to him on slightly different mandates.

In the aftermath of September 11, PSAT was tasked to develop a Canadian response to the events of September 11 and to ensure well considered, timely and collective decisions by Ministers on security policy. The Committee reviewed a full range of legislative, policy, program and communications-related issues relevant to public security and combating terrorism. PSAT also oversaw the development of a broad range of legislative initiatives to increase security and public safety, in particular Bill C-36 (proclaimed as the *Anti-Terrorism Act*).

The Borders Task Force was established within PCO to advise the Deputy Prime Minister, co-ordinate the efforts of a range of government departments, and liaise with the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) in maintaining an open and secure border with the United States.

Useful Links

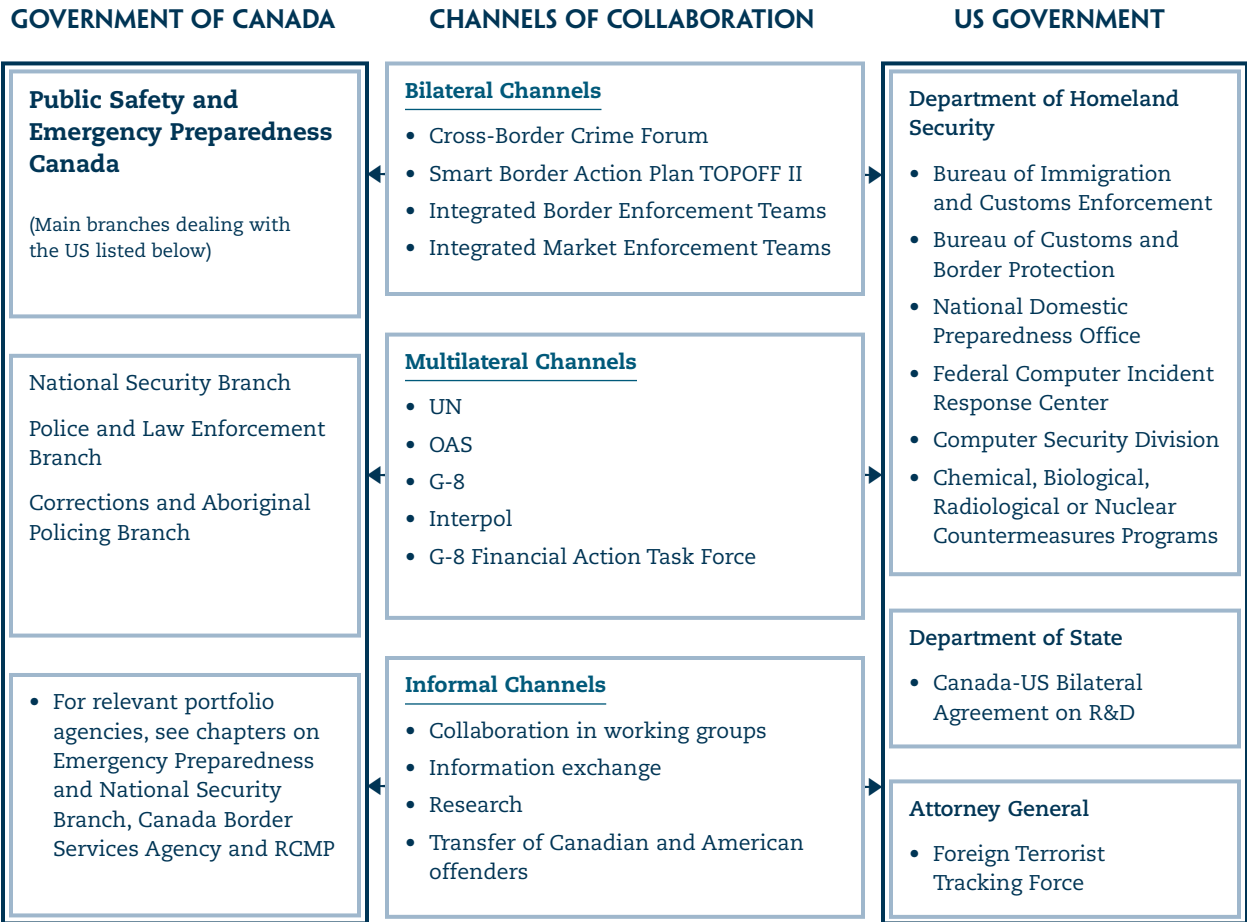
www.pco-bcp.gc.ca (Privy Council Office)

www.canadianembassy.org/border/declaration-en.asp (Canada-US Smart Border Declaration)

www.dhs.gov/dhs/public (US Department of Homeland Security)

www.whitehouse.gov (White House)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) is responsible for providing federal government leadership to the police and enforcement community to ensure an effective national and international response to criminal activities that undermine public safety and the integrity of Canada's political and judicial institutions. PSEPC is also responsible for the management of emergency/crisis situations whether caused by natural disasters or human-induced events. PSEPC is responsible for the gun registry and for community safety through the National Crime Prevention Centre.

PSEPC's portfolio relates directly to the most important US priorities. These include strengthening public security and counter-terrorism programs which affect both countries. In co-ordinating efforts across the border, the key interlocutors are the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), the US Department of State (DOS) and the US Attorney General. In addition, PSEPC maintains relations with the US Department of Justice (DOJ), as well as the departments of Justice and correctional authorities of 49 states.

PSEPC officials collaborate with their counterparts in various bilateral instances. The Canada-US Smart Border Declaration and its Action Plan constitute the basis for PSEPC cross-border collaboration to ensure public security. PSEPC also co-operates with its US counterparts through the Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs) and the Integrated Border Security Enforcement Teams (INSETs), led by the RCMP, which are multi-agency special law enforcement teams that involve police, immigration and customs officials working together with local, state and provincial enforcement agencies.

Moreover, the Minister of Public Security and Emergency Preparedness (formerly the Solicitor General of Canada) and the Attorney General of the United States co-ordinate efforts to address transnational crime problems through a bilateral consultative mechanism: the Cross-Border Crime Forum (CBCF). The CBCF brings together practitioners from both countries to address issues such as smuggling, organized crime, mass marketing fraud, money laundering, crimes using computers and other emerging cross-border issues, including terrorism.

PSEPC also works closely with its US counterparts in broader international forums to ensure that shared policy and program priorities are also addressed. Key multilateral forums include various specialized UN bodies (e.g., the UN Commission on Narcotic Drugs), the OAS, the G-8, the Financial Action Task Force and Interpol.

At a more informal level, some of PSEPC's specific activities and programs require ongoing collaboration. For example, the offender transfer program, which enables Canadian and American offenders to serve their sentence in their country of citizenship, requires information exchanges on a regular basis. Finally, PSEPC has undertaken joint research initiatives with the US Department of Defense (DOD) through the Technical Support Working Group. One example is the Memorandum of Understanding on Counter-Terrorism Research and Development signed with the US Department of Defense. Other examples are the mechanism for sharing research and technology through the Bilateral Consultative Group, which is currently led by Foreign Affairs Canada and the Quadrilateral Agreement on R&D on chemical and biological terrorism.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Cross-Border Crime Forum (CBCF)	Originally developed in 1997 to tackle smuggling across the eastern regions of both countries, the CBCF has now become the primary forum for Canadian and US officials to discuss bilateral law enforcement co-operation. The CBCF is also being used to manage the law-enforcement-related Smart Border Declaration Action items	The CBCF meets annually. Seven bilateral CBCF working groups communicate and meet throughout the year to prepare deliverables for the annual CBCF. The working groups are: Intelligence, Interoperability, Mass Marketing Fraud, Organized Crime, Border Enforcement, Counter-terrorism, Prosecutions and the bilateral Consultative Group on Firearms Trafficking	Deputy Attorney General, DOJ	Director, Hemispheric Co-operation, Policing and Law Enforcement Branch, PSEPC
Joint Research and Development on Counter-Terrorism	Memorandum of Understanding between DOD and the then-Solicitor General Canada (now PSEPC) on Counter-Terrorism Research and Development, signed in 1995	Semi-annual meetings, direct department to department work, informal regular contacts aimed at integrating or adapting counter-terrorism technologies to reduce development costs and to conduct evaluation and testing of prototype counter-terrorism equipment	Technical Support Working Group, DOD	Counter-Terrorism Division, National Security Directorate, PSEPC
Transfer of Offenders Program	Under the <i>Transfer of Offenders Act</i> , the program has existed for 25 years and enables offenders to serve their sentence in their country of citizenship	Ongoing exchange of information and co-operation to enable transfer of Canadian federal and state offenders in the United States, and American citizens incarcerated in Canada	Office of Enforcement Operations and US Bureau of Prisons, and departments of justice and correctional authorities of 49 of the 50 states	Manager, International Transfers, Correctional Service Canada (CSC)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD)	Created in 1984, CICAD is an autonomous OAS agency	PSEPC will be responsible for leading Canada's approach to the CICAD chairmanship in 2004	Representative of the Permanent Mission to OAS, DOS	Director, Hemispheric Co-operation, Policing and Law Enforcement Branch, PSEPC
Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE)	CICTE was formed at the second OAS Specialized Conference on Terrorism in Mar del Plata, Argentina, in 1998. It functions through the exchange of information amongst the pre-eminent leaders, subject-matter experts and decision-makers to strengthen hemispheric security	PSEPC officials participate as members of the Canadian delegation to CICTE. The Committee serves as the pre-eminent organization in the inter-American system for the co-ordination of efforts to protect the citizens of the member nations from the scourges of terrorism	Representative of the Permanent Mission to OAS, DOS	International Crime and Terrorism Division, Foreign Affairs Canada
G-8 specialized forums	At the G-8 level, PSEPC participates in a number of specialized forums, including the High Tech Crime Policy Experts (Rome/Lyon Groups), the G-8 Counter-Terrorism Experts Group (Roma) and the Financial Action Task Force (money laundering/terrorist financing)	Issues emanating from G-8 specialized forums generally set the international criminal justice and counter-terrorism agenda. As such, Departmental officials monitor and engage with US officials on initiatives with respect to emerging and high-profile international crime and security issues	Various	Counter-Terrorism Division, National Security Directorate, PSEPC

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

In support of public safety and economic security in the post-September 11 environment, a number of law enforcement initiatives were identified in the Smart Border Action Plan. The Portfolio was responsible for leading several of these action items, and the former Solicitor General's Department played a key role in advancing and implementing these initiatives, as well as co-ordinating these activities within government and in collaboration with US counterparts.

Useful Links

www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca (Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada)

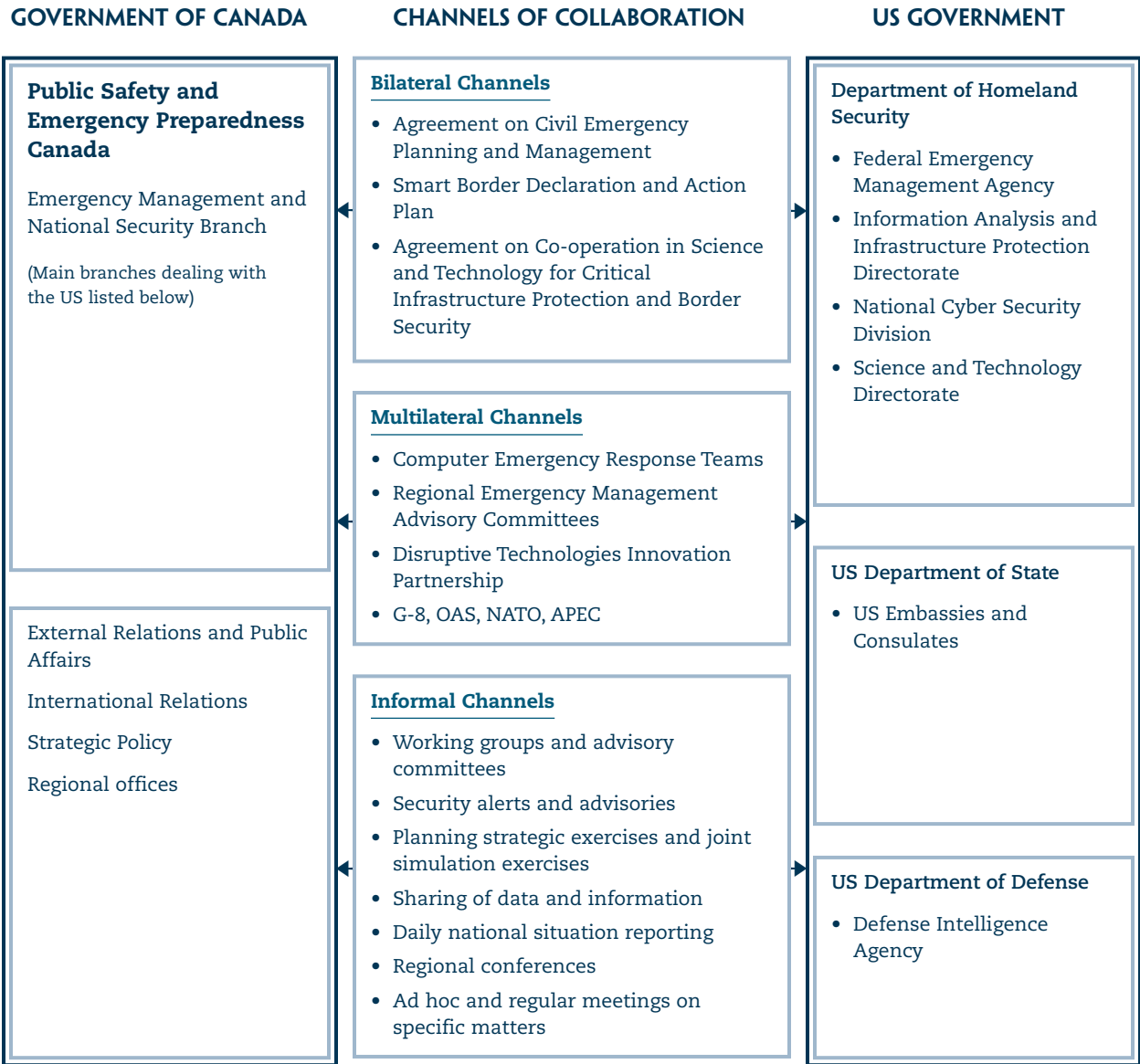
www.cbsa-asfc.gc.ca (Canada Border Services Agency)

www.dhs.gov (US Department of Homeland Security)

www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp (US Office for Domestic Preparedness, Department of Homeland Security)

www.usdoj.gov/ag (US Attorney General)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The Emergency Management and National Security Branch of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada (PSEPC) is mandated to provide national leadership on protecting Canada's critical infrastructure (the key physical and cyber components of the energy and utilities, communications, services, transportation, safety and government sectors) and to be the federal government's primary interface for ensuring national civil emergency preparedness for all types of emergencies. Since emergency situations or incidents can have considerable cross-border implications, PSEPC maintains close strategic and operational contacts with various counterparts in the US government.

Relations between PSEPC and its US counterparts are both informal and formal. PSEPC's informal relationships with US counterparts are critical and provide a means of contact outside formal institutions and mechanisms. PSEPC's relations with its main US emergency management counterpart – the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)'s Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) – take place at both headquarters and regional levels, and have been formalized by an agreement signed in 1986 (renewed in 1996) that governs co-operation in civil emergency management and planning. From this agreement a further cross-border relationship exists in the form of several Regional Emergency Management Advisory Committees (REMACs), composed of provincial and state officials.

The Canada-US Smart Border Declaration signed in December 2001 named secure infrastructure as one of the four pillars of its Action Plan. Building on previous joint work, a Canada-US Critical Infrastructure Protection Steering Committee and several working groups were established in August 2002 to develop work plans to fulfill Action Item number 21. PSEPC co-chairs the Steering Committee and PSEPC officials are the Canadian co-chairs of five of the 10 working groups established to implement joint work plans.

To further support its relationship with the US, PSEPC has provided a senior counsellor in the Canadian Embassy in Washington. The key function of this liaison officer is to facilitate, develop and strengthen points of contact between PSEPC and DHS. A senior PSEPC advisor has been placed in NORAD/Northcom to work within the Bi-national Planning Group, providing a co-ordination point for PSEPC, other government departments and provincial/territorial governments. (Please refer to the summary on the Department of National Defense for further details.)

Finally, PSEPC collaborates extensively with its US counterparts within multilateral organizations such as the G-8, the OAS, the Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee within NATO and APEC on critical infrastructure protection and emergency management issues.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Civil Emergency Planning and Management, Consultative Group	Established on the basis of the bilateral Agreement on Co-operation in Comprehensive Civil Emergency Planning and Management, signed in Ottawa on April 28, 1986 (Amended 1996)	Bilateral consulting group with the mandate to consult, encourage, facilitate and oversee the co-ordination of civil emergency planning and management in all areas of mutual interest. The Group is co-chaired by the ADM CIPEP for Canada and the FEMA Director the US	Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	Emergency Management and National Security Branch, PSEPC
Interagency Forum for Infrastructure Protection (IFIP)	Information and best practices sharing. PSEPC is the only Canadian representative	Quarterly meetings with multiple US participants	Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, FBI, Sandia National Laboratories, and other experts	Emergency Management and National Security Branch, PSEPC
Canada-US Critical Infrastructure Protection (CIP) Steering Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats, Warnings and Info Sharing • Interdependencies • R&D and Technology • Mapping • Cyber 	Smart Border Action Plan item # 21	These groups, established in 2002, look into cross-border issues related to Critical Infrastructure (CI) interdependencies	DHS, Department of State (DOS)	Emergency Management and National Security Branch, PSEPC; several other federal departments
Joint Canada-US Power System Outage Task Force – Security Working Group	Established by Prime Minister Chrétien and President Bush after the massive power outage that produced a blackout in north-eastern United States and eastern Canada on August 14, 2003	A joint federal task force was formed to oversee the investigation of the outage's causes. It released its final report on April 5, 2004	Department of Energy (DOE)	Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM), Critical Infrastructure Protection and Emergency Preparedness (CIPEP); Privy Council Office as lead

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Disruptive Technologies Innovation Partnership (DTIP)	US Defence Intelligence Agency (DIA) created DTIP with participation from the UK, Canada and Australia, as well as all elements of the US Intelligence Community. Additionally, DTIP works with the primary intelligence producers to broaden and sharpen collection requirements	Biannual, specific meetings, as required, to provide integrated forecasts of foreign state and non-state capabilities stemming from innovative applications of both mature and emerging technologies. (Focused on terrorism-related issues)	Futures Divisions, Defence Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense (DOD)	Chief, Threat and Risk Analysis, Incident Warning and Analysis, PSEPC
CERT/CC (Computer Emergency Response Team/Co-ordination Center at Carnegie Mellon University)	Partners with UK and Australia in a cyber warning network relating to critical infrastructure protection	Ongoing sharing of information related to vulnerabilities, exploits, and other technical data	Carnegie Mellon University	Director Cyber Protection, PSEPC

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Collaboration with the Department of Homeland Security

The recent signature of the Smart Border Declaration and its Action Plan has intensified PSEPC's relation with its traditional US counterparts, many of whom have been integrated into DHS. PSEPC has developed good working relationships with DHS, aided by mutual responsibility for the CIP Steering Committee. With DHS, PSEPC has achieved an agreement in principle to ensure that alert information is transmitted to PSEPC at the same time as it is transmitted to US states and before the information is released to the private sector.

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

To face new security challenges related to technological innovations, PSEPC along with other federal departments and their US counterparts have developed a formal *Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada for Co-operation in Science and Technology for Critical Infrastructure Protection and Border Security*. This agreement will serve as an umbrella agreement for all Canadian government departments.

Useful Links

www.ocipep-bpiepc.gc.ca (Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada)

www.forces.gc.ca (Department of National Defence Canadian Forces)

www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

www.csis-scrs.gc.ca (Canadian Security Intelligence Service)

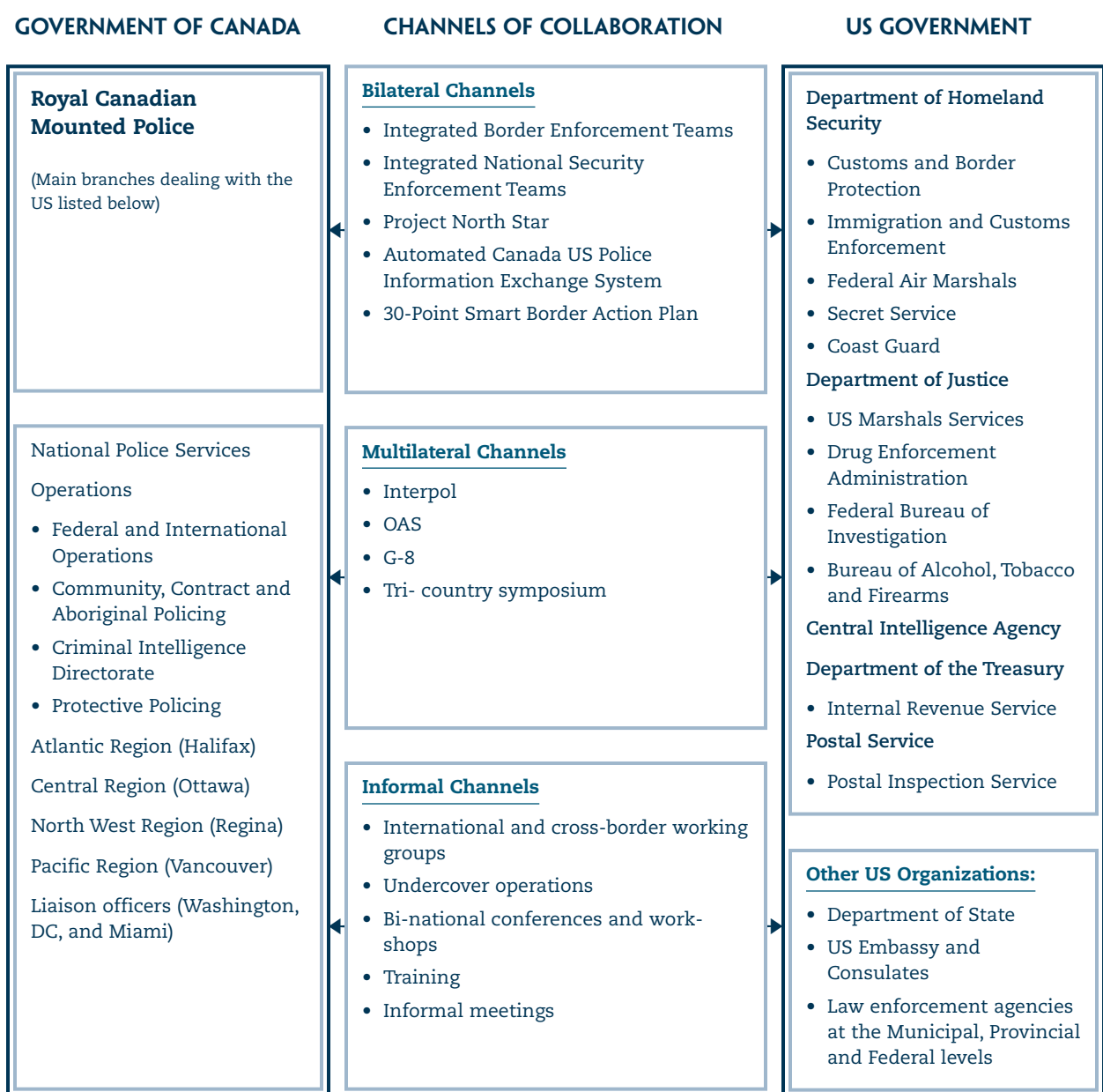
www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgspsp/emergency-urgence/index_e.html
(Health Canada's Office of Emergency Services)

www.dhs.gov (US Department of Homeland Security)

www.fema.gov (US Federal Emergency Management Agency)

www.nipc.gov (US National Infrastructure Protection Centre)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) is Canada's national police service and an agency under the direction of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. The RCMP provides overarching federal policing services nationally and internationally to all Canadians, and policing services under contract to the three territories and eight provinces (all except Ontario and Quebec), including police services to over 200 municipalities and, through separate agreements, to 163 First Nations communities.

The RCMP has a long tradition of co-operation with US intelligence and law enforcement organizations at national, state and local levels, encompassing the full range of policing and enforcement activities, from protection to prevention, intelligence, investigation and enforcement.

At the federal level, the RCMP's main counterparts are the policing and law enforcement agencies under the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Department of Justice (DOJ). Given the transnational nature of crime and security, the RCMP maintains strong relations with DHS Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) and Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) partners and with the US Marshals (under the DOJ) for the apprehension of fugitives across the border. For national security and major crimes, the RCMP has developed stronger ties with the FBI, as well as with the CIA. The RCMP also co-operates with various other specialized law enforcement organizations across the US federal government. Contacts are undertaken through the RCMP Liaison Officers and/or the US Legal Attachés, although for drug enforcement matters may be through the DEA's "country" Attachés.

In the same vein, the RCMP interacts with its numerous US counterparts either on a reciprocal police-to-police basis, or through more formal bilateral agreements. In some cases, short-term or local co-ordinated efforts have been expanded to become longer-term initiatives in the form of working groups, consultative bodies, or co-ordination bodies like the Integrated Border Enforcement Teams (IBETs). The IBETs, now situated in 23 locations throughout 14 regions, are a partnership involving Canadian and US agencies operating along the Canada-US land and marine borders. The International Joint Management Team for the IBETs is a partnership with equal representation by all core participants, with each participating agency keeping its own operational procedures. The RCMP also has a leading role within three of the six working groups of the Cross-Border Crime Forum, under the direction of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.

The RCMP co-ordinates protective security arrangements for Presidential visits to Canada or Prime Ministerial visits to the US, and for the visits of other VIPs and Internationally Protected Persons (IPPs), and arrangements for the security of US missions in Canada with the US Secret Service, the FBI, and the US Department of State (Embassy).

For several years, law enforcement agencies in both countries have been able to access both the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the US National Crime Information Center (NCIC) through an interface known as ACUPIES (Automated Canada United States Police Information Exchange System), which is controlled and operated by CPIC in Ottawa. The system was designed to automate the message formats between Canada and the United States and allows, on a reciprocal basis, the respective law enforcement agencies to access NCIC and CPIC, as well as the registered owner, driver's licence and criminal record queries of 50 states. Additionally, narrative messages can be passed directly between Canadian and American police agencies through this interface.

In order to assist the Canadian police community in pursuing criminal investigations in the US and provide assistance to the American law enforcement community, the RCMP has three international Liaison Officers posted in the US (two in Washington, DC, and one in Miami). An intelligence analyst has also been posted in Washington, DC, who currently participates in the US Foreign Terrorist Tracking Task Force.

The RCMP also collaborates with US organizations within multilateral forums. An example is the work conducted with the US and the UK to share information and knowledge on Criminal Justice Information Systems through the tri-country symposium. The RCMP also collaborates actively with Interpol Washington under the auspices of Interpol Ottawa's participation in the International Criminal Police Organization's international law enforcement actions. Within the OAS, the RCMP has partnered with the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to conduct training programs. Finally, the RCMP is active within the G-8 on a number of key issues, from child pornography to money laundering.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
HQ Integrated Border Enforcement Team (IBET) International Co-ordination Team (ICT)	The ICT was established following the signing of the Ridge-Manley 30-point Action Plan (December 2001)	Fosters ongoing interaction between Canadian and American officials and allows issues arising from the field level to be resolved in a timely and efficient manner	Secondments from the US Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the US Bureau of Customs and Border Patrol	The HQ IBET ICT includes secondments from the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)
International Joint Management Team (IJMT)	Established after the signing of the Ridge-Manley 30-point Action Plan, the IJMT structure is mirrored at the unit level, where applicable. The local JMT also includes local law enforcement agencies at the provincial, state and municipal levels	Regular meetings to resolve policy issues relating to the IBET program	US Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), the US Bureau of Customs and Border Patrol (CBP) and the US Coast Guard. At the local JMT level, points of contact are any US agency which forms part of the local JMT	The RCMP is the lead agency. The Director, IBET, is the RCMP representative on the international JMT. CBSA and CIC Senior management are also included on the international JMT, and in the local JMT

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Project North Star	First proposed as part of the 1989 Drug Control Strategy, the Project formally opened in Buffalo, NY, in July 1990. Membership is restricted to Canadian and American law enforcement agencies at the federal, provincial, state and municipal level	Bi-national multi-agency forum created to address transnational crime by enhancing existing communications, co-operation and partnerships amongst law enforcement agencies along the Canada-US border	US Border Patrol (part of Project North Star co-ordination group)	The Director, IBET, is the Canadian Federal Quad Chair. Project North Star is divided into five regions, each region with its own four Quad Chairs (shared equally between Canada and US)
FBI-RCMP Analytical Working Group on Organized Crime – Joint FBI/RCMP Organized Crime Threat Assessment	Responding to a need identified by the CBCF. Initial threat assessment will lead to further analytical / investigative co-operation	Regular working meetings (6 weeks to 2 months apart); telephone contact as needed	FBI Office of Intelligence, Organized Crime Division	RCMP Criminal Intelligence Directorate (CID), Criminal Analysis Branch
Joint Canada-US Working Group on Firearms and Explosives	Responding to a need identified by CBCF Intelligence Subgroup Report resulted in an action plan and a continuing consultative group	Bimonthly meetings; Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (ATF) secondment	ATF Attaché Ottawa; ATF International Programs Branch	RCMP CID, Criminal Analysis Branch, RCMP FIO, Customs and Excise Branch
Joint Canada-US Working Group on Tobacco	Ongoing collaboration on a common issue. Initial two-year project resulted in joint workshops/conferences, permanent ATF secondment	Bi-monthly working meetings; ATF analyst 6-month secondment	ATF International Programs Branch; US Bureau of Customs and Border Patrol	RCMP CID, Criminal Analysis Branch, RCMP FIO, Customs and Excise Branch
DEA-RCMP Joint Drug Intelligence Working Group	Ongoing collaboration (three years) on issues of mutual concern resulting in continuing joint intelligence assessments	Semi-annual plenary meetings (DEA Chief of Intelligence / RCMP Assistant Commissioner, Criminal Intelligence; ad hoc analytical meetings	DEA Office of Intelligence	RCMP CID, Criminal Analysis Branch

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
ATF Tobacco Diversion School	Aimed at sharing best practices and investigational techniques between ATF, the RCMP and other agencies	Tobacco diversion school held approximately four times a year in the US	ATF secondment within the ranks of RCMP Customs and Excise Branch	RCMP FIO, Customs and Excise Branch
FBI-RCMP ACUPIES Interface National Crime Information Center (NCIC) / Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)	To provide automated access to NCIC and CPIC to law enforcement agencies in the US and Canada	RCMP representatives attend NCIC Working Group Meetings, as full participants and voting members, and Advisory Policy Board meetings; FBI representatives attend CPIC Advisory Committee Meetings as well as meetings of other sub-committees. Frequent telephone contact	Criminal Justice Information Services Division (CJIS) of the FBI	National Police Services of the RCMP through the Officer in charge of the CPIC
US Secret Service, FBI, Department of State	The RCMP is responsible for protecting visiting foreign dignitaries and Internationally Protected Persons (IPPs), as well as Canadian Executives	Co-ordination of security arrangements for visiting US Presidents and past Presidents to Canada, and Canadian dignitaries visiting the USA	US Secret Service Resident Agent In Charge; FBI Attaché	RCMP Protective Policing
US Embassy	The RCMP is responsible for security at all foreign missions in Canada	Regular interaction for any security issues relating to the US missions (Embassies and Consulates) in Canada	Regional Security Officer (RSO)	RCMP Protective Policing

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Interpol	Under the auspices of Interpol, Ottawa's participation in this organization generally takes the form of police-to-police co-operation, when non-intrusive measures are required	Daily interaction on all types of criminal investigations in the US and Canada	Interpol Washington	Director, Interpol Ottawa
Canadian Criminal Records Information Services (International Exchange Services and Criminal Records)	Governed by an MOU with the US and the Interpol Charter as well as Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLAT Agreements) with Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) / International Trade Canada (ITCan). Interpol Charter, Criminal Records Act, Treasury Board Government Security Policy as well as MOUs govern the nature of exchanges and processes	Liaison with the US through the Criminal Records of the FBI's Criminal Justice and Information Services (CJIS) and with other countries to access criminal record or fingerprint information. Formal monthly discussions (teleconferencing) with a Tri Country Symposium (Canada-US-UK); also an annual conference	FBI Criminal Justice and Information Services; Interpol country Liaison points; Occasionally US Embassy in Canada; UK Police; Information Technology Organisation	Canadian Criminal Records. Information Services Branch, Royal Canadian Mounted Police

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

September 11, 2001 accelerated an existing trend to enhance collaboration with the US in the policing, intelligence, security and law enforcement areas. The 30-point Smart Border Action Plan served as a platform for further co-operation with the US. For example, in December 2002, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the FBI and the RCMP to improve the exchange of fingerprint information. In addition to the implementation of the IBETs, the RCMP has taken a leading role in the Integrated National Security Enforcement Teams (INSETs), models of collaboration across jurisdictions and across departments. These teams include other Canadian law enforcement agencies that co-operate with the US to gather intelligence and conduct investigations at the border.

Useful Links

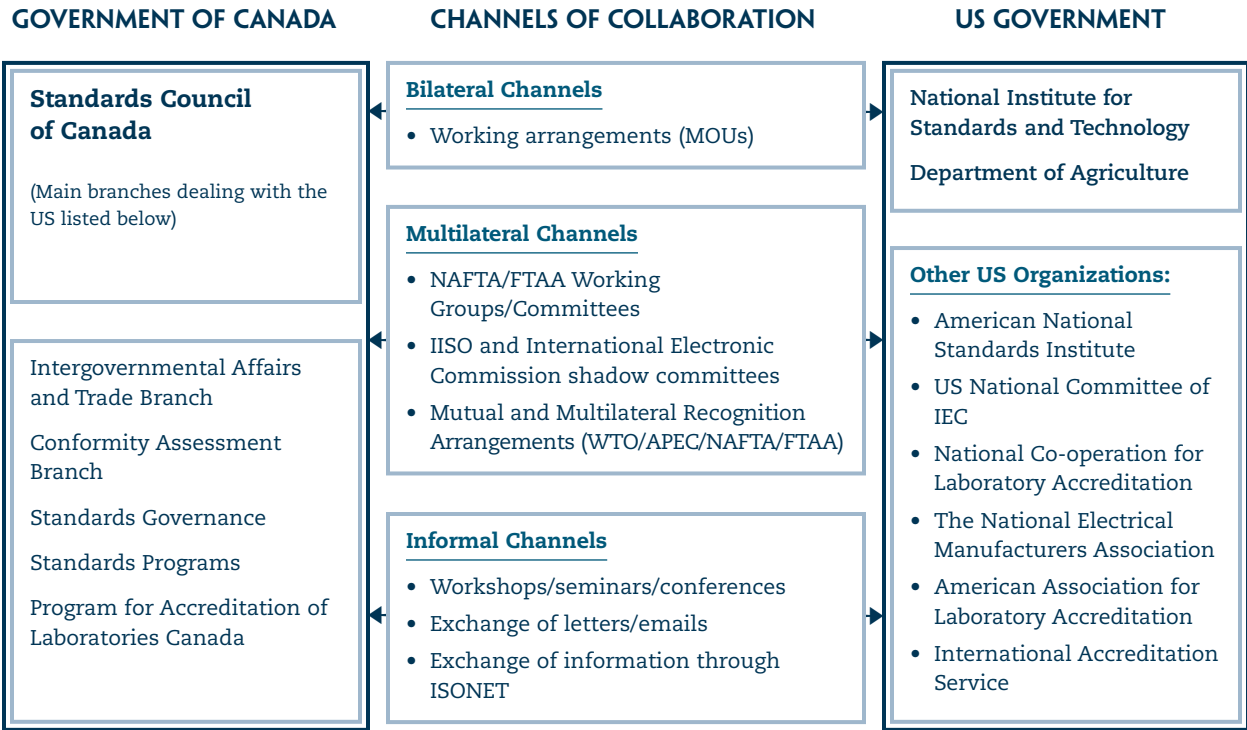
www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca (Royal Canadian Mounted Police)

www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca (Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada)

www.dhs.gov (Department of Homeland Security)

www.fbi.gov (Federal Bureau of Investigation)

I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

The Standards Council of Canada (SCC), a federal Crown corporation, is involved in various international activities to promote standardization and to highlight its value and benefit to global trade. Standardization is the development and application of standards – publications that establish accepted practices, technical requirements and terminologies for products, services and systems. As Canada’s national accreditation body, the SCC participates in multilateral arrangements for conformity assessment based on voluntary recognition arrangements such as Multilateral Recognition Arrangements (MLAs), and legally binding agreements like Mutual Recognition Agreements (MRAs). SCC reports to Parliament through the Minister of Industry and oversees Canada’s National Standards System.

The Standards Council of Canada (SCC) interacts with the US through their common membership in the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and their numerous working groups, committees and sub-committees including ISO’s Information Network (ISONET). SCC’s main US counterparts include the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), a private sector organization also involving US government members, primarily the US National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST). The member to ISO for the United States is the American National Standards Institute (ANSI). The member to IEC for the US is an ANSI committee, the US National Committee (USNC). The majority of members of the USNC are manufacturers, working through several industry associations, along with representatives from some government departments, such as NIST. SCC has a good relationship with the Office of the US Trade Representative (USTR), and there are US consultations on international trade matters between them, looking at standards-related issues before WTO, ISO, and IEC.

The SCC assists Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) and International Trade Canada (ITCan) in formulating Canadian policy positions on standards-related issues in the WTO, particularly relating to the Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement (TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Agreements (SPS). The SCC collaborates with US organizations via mutual participation in the WTO TBT and SPS Committees. The SCC also interacts directly with its US counterparts to regularly exchange information on matters related to technical and SPS requirements.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
The US National Committee on the International Electrotechnical Commission’s Scheme for Certification of Electrical Equipment (USNC-IECEE)	Collaborative agreement; joint IECEE discussions since 1985 and joint IECEX discussions since 2001	The SCC/IECEE meets annually with the USNC-IECEE, along with the Mexican representative, on a rotating basis; Ongoing contact by email and telephone, as well as informal discussions on the margin of other meetings	National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)	Standards Governance, SCC; Standards Programs, SCC; Canadian Advisory Council on Electrical Safety involving all provincial and territorial standards regulation bodies; Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan), in support of MRAs with various foreign countries
The USNC for Certification of Electrical Equipment Used in Hazardous Locations (USNC-IECEX)				

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
<p>MOU with ANSI for co-operation regarding harmonization of standardization and conformity assessment activities</p> <p>MRA with ANSI's Registration Accreditation Board (RAB) for mutual recognition of accreditation of Quality Management System (QMS) registrars</p> <p>MOU with the National Co-operation for Laboratory Accreditation (NACLA) to improve acceptance of technical data from testing between the US and Canada</p>	<p>Collaborative agreement;</p> <p>As a member body of ISO and sponsor of the Canadian member to IEC, SCC has certain responsibilities</p>	<p>Meetings as required</p> <p>Ongoing collaboration and exchange of information</p>	<p>ANSI</p> <p>ANSI – RAB</p> <p>NACLA</p>	<p>Standards Branch, SCC</p> <p>Conformity Assessment Branch, SCC</p> <p>Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade Branch, SCC</p>
Multilateral				
<p>Network of WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Notification Authorities and Enquiry Points</p>	<p>(TBT and SPS Agreements)</p> <p>The SCC is under contract with FAC/ITCan to operate the WTO/NAFTA Enquiry Point in order to fulfill requirements of the WTO/TBT and SPS Agreements to establish a National Notification Authority to execute notification activities and a National Enquiry Point to respond to related enquiries received from other members</p>	<p>WTO/TBT and SPS Enquiry Points meet formally (separately) every two years to discuss related matters</p> <p>Regular exchanges of information by phone or email on standards, technical regulations, conformity assessment schemes and SPS matters</p>	<p>National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI)</p> <p>US Department of Agriculture (USDA)</p>	<p>Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade Branch, SCC</p> <p>Consultation with Canadian regulatory officials as required</p> <p>SCC also liaises with federal government departments, provinces, standards development organizations or industry associations</p>

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
ANSI and member Standards Developing Organizations (SDOs) for negotiation of both national and international Copyright Exploitation Agreements (CEAs) since 1970	As a member body of ISO and in its role as Secretariat of the Canadian National Committee of IEC, SCC is tasked with ensuring that intellectual property of these organizations be protected.	Discussions held as required, three to four times per year SCC/ANSI negotiates agreements on behalf of clients for the use of ISO and IEC intellectual property in Canada and the US	ANSI	Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade Branch, SCC
Network of ISO Member Body Standards Information Centres (ISONET) to exchange standards-related information between member bodies	As a member body of ISO SCC is tasked with ensuring a central point of contact in Canada that can respond to requests for information on standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures	Conference every 12-18 months; Regular exchanges of information by phone, fax or email on standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures	NIST NCSCI	Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade Branch, SCC
International Accreditation Forum (IAF) International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC)	SCC responsibilities as member body of ISO	Annual multilateral meetings with frequent working group (WG) interactions	IAF: ANSI-RAB ILAC: A2LA, International Accreditation Service (IAS), NIST's National Voluntary Laboratory Accreditation Program (NVLAP)	IAF: Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade, SCC; ILAC / Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (APLAC): Program for Accreditation of Laboratories Canada (PALCAN), SCC

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

The SCC facilitates provincial and territorial access to the National Standards System (NSS) in order to enhance their greater integration into the North America economy. The Provincial-Territorial Advisory Committee (PTAC) and the Agreement on Internal Trade (AIT) are the main mechanisms for provincial and territorial interaction with the SCC. PTAC is composed of 13 members – one representative from each province and territory – who offer advice and recommendations to the SCC Council and promote co-operation and communication between all members. The AIT is an agreement between the federal, provincial and territorial governments aimed at reducing and eliminating trade barriers and maintaining an open and stable domestic market.

Useful Links

www.scc.ca (Standards Council of Canada)

www.nist.gov (National Institute for Standardization Technology)

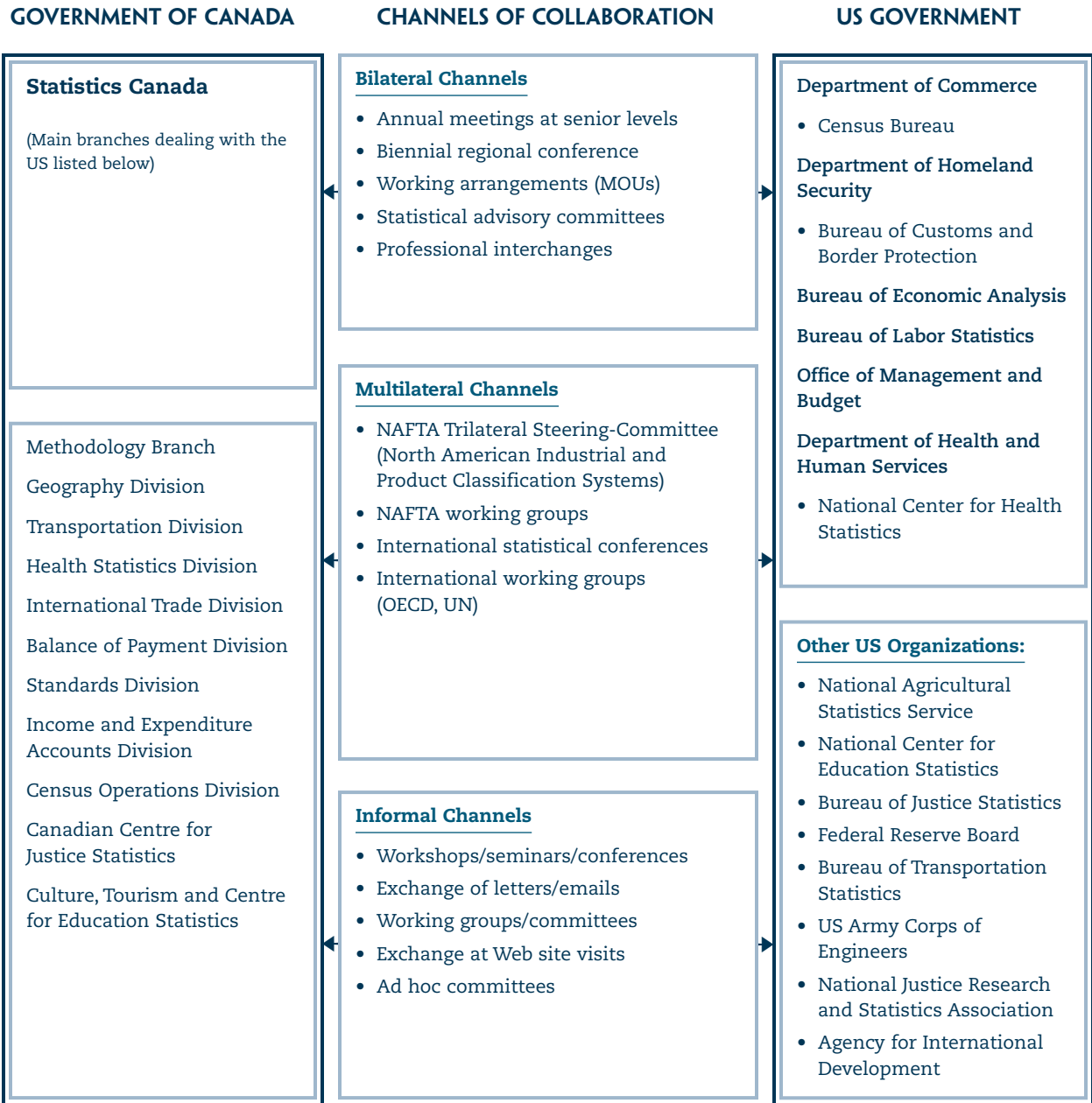
www.ansi.org (American National Standards Institute)

www.a2la.org (American Association for Laboratory Accreditation)

www.iso.org (International Organization for Standardization)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

International co-operation in the field of statistics is very elaborate and widespread. The motive for this activity is threefold: the improvement of statistical methodology and techniques through professional interchanges; the enhancement of the international comparability of data; and the provision of technical assistance to developing countries. For reasons easy to appreciate, contacts are closest with the United States. The statistical methods and techniques used in the two countries are similar, as are many of the economic and social phenomena that statistics seek to describe.

The fact that Canada has a centralized statistical system, entrusted to Statistics Canada, and that the US has a decentralized statistical system, brings the Canadian statistical agency into contact with numerous government organizations in the US. In fact, there are more than seventy federal government agencies in the US that have annual budgets of \$500,000 or more for statistical activities, and eighteen of them with budgets exceeding \$100 million for fiscal year 2003. The majority of the exchanges are informal, and may take the form of correspondence, visits and attendance at each other's conferences and meetings, and membership in each other's statistical advisory committees. In a small number of cases, contacts are formalized. In addition, Statistics Canada's staff regularly meet US government officials at international statistical conferences organized by non-governmental bodies.

On the multilateral side, Statistics Canada interacts with the US through an extensive array of statistical activities supported by a number of international organizations, such as the United Nations and its regional commissions, the UN specialized agencies and the OECD. Particularly significant are the UN Statistical Commission, the Conference of European Statisticians and the meeting of heads of national statistical agencies of OECD countries. In addition, both countries offer technical assistance to developing countries; experiences in this field are also exchanged.

There has also been a collaborative effort within the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) aimed at developing the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) and the North American Product Classification System (NAPCS). This effort is based on a formal agreement signed by the statistical agencies of Canada, Mexico and the US. A Trilateral Steering Committee ensures that the classifications are kept up-to-date. Recently, Mexico also joined the three-day biennial conference held for regional offices of Statistics Canada and the US Census Bureau, which has been held for about twenty years.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Statistics Canada, United States Census Bureau Interchange	Statistics Canada's mandate: Ongoing exchange of methods and experiences since the 1960s	Bilateral meetings every 18 months	US Census Bureau	Methodology Branch, Statistics Canada
National Research Council of the National Academies	Member of expert panel since 1997	Ongoing sharing of experiences and expertise on the population census	Committee on National Statistics	Methodology Branch, Statistics Canada

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
US Federal Reserve Board: Issues in financial accounts and wealth accounts	Ongoing collaboration, which has been going on for just over 12 years on concepts, methodology, analysis; collaboration on an OECD working group	Regular telephone contact; occasional meetings	Federal Reserve Board	Income and Expenditure Accounts Division, Statistics Canada; Finance Canada; Bank of Canada
Statistics Canada, Bureau of Labour Statistics Methodology Interchange	Statistics Canada mandate: Ongoing exchange of methods and experiences in labour surveys since the 1960s	Bilateral meetings every year or second year	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Methodology Branch, Statistics Canada
Canada-US 1987 MOU on exchange of import data between Statistics Canada and: (1) US Census Bureau (US Department of Commerce) (2) US Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (Department of Homeland Security – DHS)	MOU signed: July 1987, implemented in 1990. The data exchange is overseen by two bodies, the Monitoring Committee (MC), responsible for the ongoing implementation and operations of the data exchange, and the Strategic Policy Group (SPG)	The two groups meet formally twice a year, alternately between Washington and Ottawa. Chair of the SPG rotating among the four agencies and the chair of the MC rotating between the two statistical agencies; Members of the MC consult with one another on a regular (sometimes daily) basis to resolve operational issues related to the data exchange; Ongoing collaboration: consultations by telephone, email, occasional visits between the two statistical agencies	Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (DHS); Bureau of Economic Analysis, Foreign Trade Division, US Census Bureau, Department of Commerce (DOC)	International Trade Division (ITD) of Statistics Canada responsible for the administration of the MOU; CBSA regional and HQ personnel; Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC) / International Trade Canada (ITCan); Finance Canada; National Energy Board (NEB); Members of Team Canada Inc.; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Natural Resources Canada; Bank of Canada; Industry Canada; Provincial governments; Various industry/trade associations
American Statistical Association Census Advisory Committee for the US Census Bureau	Member of Advisory Committee	Ongoing contact to review and provide recommendations on survey and statistical methods developed in the US Census Bureau	US Census Bureau	Methodology Branch, Statistics Canada

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Geography Division of Statistics Canada deals with the Geography Division of the United States Census Bureau	Ongoing exchange of experiences and expertise. Interaction at both managerial and technical levels	Formal bilateral meetings once a year; informal frequent phone calls/ email exchanges between staff in both divisions	Contact point in the US is the Director of Geography, US Census Bureau	Geography Division, Statistics Canada; Elections Canada; Inter Agency Committee on Geomatics; Provincial/territorial electoral agencies and bodies responsible for Geomatics; Canadian Council on Geomatics
Joint Canada-US Survey with the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), US Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)	Collaborative joint project Statistics Canada / NCHS	One-time telephone survey to be conducted in both countries; annual formal meetings; frequent contacts between individuals on a monthly basis	NCHS CDC DHHS	Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada; provincial ministries of health, vital statistics agencies, cancer registries
Conference of Regional Directors from the US Census Bureau and Statistics Canada	The biennial conference is a three-day event focusing on recent developments, census, and organization issues	Biennial conference	US Census Bureau	Census Operations Division, Statistics Canada
Multilateral				
North American Transportation Statistics Interchange	Collaborative initiative among the transportation and statistical agencies of Canada, the United States and Mexico under NAFTA	Annual meetings with the four working groups, two to three times/year; Ongoing contact by email, or conference calls	US Census Bureau, Services Division Department of Commerce; Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics; Marine Administration; US Army Corps of Engineers	Transportation Division, Statistics Canada; Economic Analysis Directorate; Transport Canada; Canadian Tourism Commission; Canada Revenue Agency; Canadian Transportation Agency; NRCan

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Multilateral				
Working Group on North American Migration	Tripartite informal working group created under NAFTA to share information and develop improved data. Co-chaired by Statistics Canada and US Census Bureau	Meeting once or twice per year between officials of Canada, US and Mexico	US Census Bureau	Census and Demographic Statistics Division, Statistics Canada; Citizenship and Immigration Canada
North American Product Classification System (NAPCS) Working Group	In support of NAFTA, tripartite working group to improve international comparability of education statistics	Meeting once or twice per year between officials of Canada, US and Mexico	National Centre for Education Statistics (NCES), US Census Bureau	Culture, Tourism and Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada
Multilateral Working Group, Convergence Project (June 2000)	Administrative arrangement between Eurostat, Statistics Canada and the statistical agencies of the US aiming to harmonize the classification of businesses. Mexico and the Statistical Division of the UN (observer) also included	Multi- and trilateral meetings, on a scheduled basis a few times a year; frequent telephone contacts and email exchanges at the management and working levels	Economic Classification Policy Committee, US Census Bureau	Standards Division, Statistics Canada

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

The most important formal agreement between Canada and the US was aimed at resolving the discrepancies between statistics on trade between the two countries. Since, in general, import data are more accurate than export data, it has been agreed that each country would use the other country's import data to derive their own export data. To this end, a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between Statistics Canada, the Department of Revenue Canada, Customs and Excise (now the Canada Border Services Agency), the US Customs Service (now the US Bureau of Customs and Border Protection) and the US Census Bureau in July 1987, which came into force in 1990.

Implementation of the 1987 MOU involves numerous stakeholders inside and outside government including Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada, Natural Resources Canada, the Bank of Canada, Finance Canada, Industry Canada, provincial governments and various industry and trade associations. Statistics Canada and the US Census Bureau deal with the Canada Border Services Agency and the US Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (DHS) in order to ensure that proposed changes to customs practices do not adversely affect the trade data.

Canadian or American embassies or consulates are very seldom involved in bilateral contacts concerning statistics.

Useful Links

www.statcan.ca (Statistics Canada)

www.census.gov (US Census Bureau)

www.bea.doc.gov (US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Department of Commerce)

www.bls.gov (US Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor)

www.commerce.gov (US Department of Commerce)



I) MAIN US COUNTERPARTS



General Comments

Given the high degree of integration of the North American transportation system, Transport Canada (TC) maintains close relations with the US on transportation-related issues. TC's main counterparts are the US Department of Transportation (DOT) and affiliated agencies, as well as the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

The transportation relationship between the two countries is as complex as it is important. Much of this traffic and trade is the result of intricate supply chains managed by transnational corporations, whose plants and suppliers are distributed throughout North America (including Mexico), and around the world. Highways and rail lines cross borders and link with vast networks in both countries. In the marine mode, much traffic comes through Canadian ports destined for the US and vice versa. Air passengers travel to international destinations from Canada and the US using both countries as gateways, and Canadian passengers travel to the US having been pre-cleared by US customs in some Canadian airports.

This integration means that, in working to achieve key objectives, Transport Canada must be particularly conscious of the context of Canada-US relations. For instance, safety in all modes must be pursued keeping in mind that trucks, passenger vehicles, freight and passenger trains, aircraft and ships will cross the Canada-US border, as well as different jurisdictions within Canada and the US. In the wake of September 11, both countries have heightened transportation security concerns, which could impact on the efficiency of the movement of passengers and goods, especially at borders, ports and airports. The environmental impact of transportation use will be felt on both sides of the border and efforts to meet this challenge must involve some degree of co-ordination with our key trading partner. On the economic front, the Department must constantly view the competitiveness of Canadian transportation service suppliers – and the firms that depend on them – in the context of the greater North American market.

Transport Canada conducts its relations with US counterparts largely through: 1) formal bilateral institutions; 2) formal multilateral institutions; and 3) informal relations.

Where bilateral relations are concerned, Transport Canada's traditional formal counterpart is the DOT. TC has established a number of formal bilateral co-operative mechanisms with the DOT on issues of mutual importance, including agreements, steering committees, working groups, etc.. Such bilateral forums include, *inter alia*, the Canada-US Memorandum of Co-operation (MOC) on Shortsea Shipping and the Canada-US Transportation Border Working Group (TBWG), whose objective is to enhance bi-national transportation planning, border-wide information-sharing and interagency co-ordination and co-operation on border infrastructure matters. The TBWG meets semi-annually and has an Action Plan comprised of border technology, trade and traffic data, interagency co-ordination and information-sharing initiatives (e.g., a Web Site).

TC also has bilateral links with the DHS through the Canada-US Transportation Security Co-operation Group (with the TSA), and the Bi-National Marine Security Compliance and Enforcement Working Group (with the US Coast Guard).

The department also manages some key issues by way of multilateral international forums in which both the US and Canada participate. These naturally involve a different dynamic than bilateral mechanisms, as they could involve Canada and the US co-operating to achieve goals of mutual interest, or opposing one another on given issues. Often, Canada and the US share a similar, North American, perspective on issues. Supporting the US in multilateral forums where Canada shares a mutual interest can, conceivably, allow for opportunities to further advance key Canadian issues when dealing bilaterally with the US. Such multilateral forums include the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO), for both of which TC is the lead Government of Canada department, as well as the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the APEC Transportation Working Group, among others.

Finally, informal relationships are essential in managing the overall Canada-US transportation relationship. Officials at all levels of TC maintain close working relationships with counterparts from the US who work on the same issues. As a result, many potential conflicts can be resolved by a quick telephone call or email, or by way of informal discussions on the margins of more formal meetings. Reflecting the importance of the Canada-US relationship, with no other country do TC officials maintain as many strong informal linkages as with the US.

Particularly where informal relations are concerned, Transport Canada officials tend to deal directly with their US counterparts. Furthermore, issues are often highly technical in nature, making the participation of intermediaries difficult. However, the department also often calls on the assistance of Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC), usually through the Embassy in Washington, particularly when it comes to setting up meetings with or gaining access to high-level US officials.

II) MAIN INSTITUTIONS AND AGREEMENTS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US Transportation Border Working Group (TBWG)	Follow-up to the October 2000 TC/DOT MOC on surface transportation issues	Plenary meetings occur twice yearly; sub-committees convene conference calls / meetings on an as needed basis. The TBGW was established to enhance bi-national planning, border-wide information-sharing and interagency co-ordination and includes an Action Plan with initiatives in the areas of trade and traffic data, border technology and information-sharing	Office of Interstate and Border Planning, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA); DHS; Department of State (DOS); US General Services Administration	TC; Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA); Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada (FAC/ITCan); Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC); Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA); provincial/territorial transportation departments
Border Information Flow Architecture Working Group (BIFAWG)	Follow-up to the June 2003 TBWG meeting	Plenary meetings occur twice yearly in conjunction with TBWG; conference calls monthly	Office of Freight Management and Intermodalism, FHWA	TC, Intelligent Transportation Systems Office; TC regional offices; CBSA; provincial-territorial transportation ministries

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Transport Canada National Civil Air Transportation System Shut Down Plan Development – Co-ordination with Federal Aviation Agency (FAA)	To develop a co-ordinated plan in accordance with departmental Terms of Reference	Semi-annual working group meetings	FAA, Transportation Security Administration (TSA)	TC, Civil Aviation; aviation emergency response organizations (e.g., NAV CANADA); Department of National Defence; major airports, etc.)
NASA Space Shuttle Emergency Landing Site Contingency Plan; Co-ordination with NASA and US Department of State and US Embassy	Ongoing collaboration on co-ordinated emergency response to any incident with NASA Space shuttle (e.g., emergency landing on Canadian aerodromes)	Co-ordination meetings as required, and live monitoring of all shuttle launches at 51.6 and 57.0 degrees of inclination	US Embassy, Economic Section, Ottawa; NASA Johnson Space Center Landing Support Office, Houston	TC, Civil Aviation Contingency Operations Division; FAC/ITCan; DND (Joint Rescue Coordination Centre Halifax); NAV CANADA; Halifax, Gander, St. John, Stephenville, and Goose Bay Airports
Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (2000)	Ongoing bilateral co-operation for promotion of aviation safety in civil aviation	Frequent consultation between civil aviation authorities (FAA and TC) as needed	FAA	TC, International Air Policy and Civil Aviation
Airport Pre-clearance Agreement	Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (2000); pre-clearance Agreement stipulates that a Canada-US consultative group must be formed to review pre-clearance issues	Bilateral meetings; ad hoc telephone discussions with DHS; consultative group should meet at least annually	US Embassy in Ottawa; DHS	TC, International Air Policy; FAC/ITCan; Canadian Embassy in Washington; CBSA; CIC; Canadian Transportation Agency (CTA); Stakeholders (e.g., airlines, airports)
TC/FAA Regional Cross Borders Transportation Summit (annual event)	Ongoing collaboration for 20 years with conferences on cross-border transportation issues	Annual event (3-4 day duration) alternately hosted by the FAA and TC at various locations in Canada or the US	FAA: Alaska Region in Anchorage, Alaska and N.W. Mountain Region, Washington	TC, Civil Aviation Branches of Pacific and Prairie Northern Region (PNR)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
TC/FAA communications over issues concerning regional certification / trans-border / commercial operations co-ordination	Ongoing collaboration as mandated by the MOU and US-Canada Agreements	Ad hoc telephone calls with US counterparts in relation to particular certification issues	For Commercial and Business Aviation: FAA Seattle Office; For Aircraft Certification: FAA New York Aircraft Certification, Certificate Office, NY	TC, Civil Aviation, PNR
Canada-US Air Transport Agreement	1995 Air Transport Agreement between the two countries on transborder air transportation	Bilateral meetings; Infrequent phone contact; Informal meetings to address bilateral issues (very infrequent)	DOT DOS US Embassy in Ottawa	TC, International Air Policy, Policy Group. FAC/ITCan; CTA; Canadian Embassy, Washington; Stakeholders (e.g., airlines, airports)
North American Aerospace Surveillance Council (NAASC)	Expanded inter-governmental co-operation for greater data sharing and improved co-ordination and air surveillance capabilities, post 9/11	Bilateral meetings held twice a year between government agencies to improve air surveillance capabilities for collective airspace of both countries	North American Aerospace Defense Command (NORAD)	TC, Air Navigation Services and Airspace; DND; NAV CANADA; RCMP
FAA Working Group on the US Standard for Terminal Instrument Procedures (TERPS)	Ongoing collaboration on joint standards for instrument procedure design	Biannual bilateral standards development meetings	FAA, Mike Monroney Aeronautical Centre, Oklahoma City	TC, Airspace Standards and Procedures Specialist
Transportation Research Board, Freeway Operations Committee – exchange of technical information on Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS)	Federal-provincial shared responsibility; Ongoing collaboration	Multilateral meetings, two meetings plus 4-6 teleconferences per year	ITS champions from US state and local jurisdictions; FHWA; ITS staff / consultants	TC; Ontario Ministry of Transport (OMT); Transports Québec; BC Ministry of Transportation; ITS Canada
ENTERPRISE Shared Pool Fund (Collaborative efforts to further develop and demonstrate ITS)	Ongoing collaboration with ITS. TC is a member of Executive Board	Three Executive Board meetings annually in US; Ad hoc project meetings as necessary	Various state departments of transportation	TC; Ontario government; municipalities and academia for some projects

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
National Transportation Commission for ITS Protocol (NTCIP)	Critical component of standards development activity	2-4 formal meetings annually in US; ad hoc project meetings as required, typically teleconference	American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO)	TC; Ontario/ Canadian industry; ITS Canada
Canada-US Ontario-Michigan Bi-national Transportation Partnership	Canada-US Ontario-Michigan Bi-national Transportation Partnership formed in 2001 to develop a strategy for addressing long-term border transportation infrastructure capacity needs in the Windsor-Detroit gateway	Members of the “Bi-national Partnership,” including TC, OMT, Michigan DOT and FHWA meet on quarterly basis (approximately)	Michigan DOT FHWA	TC OMT
Ontario-Michigan Border Working Group (OMBWG)	The OMBWG was initially called the Windsor-Detroit Border Working Group and formed at the behest of TC, but was renamed the OMBWG and reinvigorated after a summit between the Ontario Minister of Transportation and his Michigan counterpart	The OMBWG meets once every 2-3 months. Its objective is to facilitate the timely movement of people and goods between Michigan and Ontario in an efficient, safe and secure manner	FHWA Michigan DOT DHS	TC OMT CBSA
Upper Midwest Freight Corridor Study, investigation of freight activities in corridor between Minnesota and Ohio	Ongoing collaboration in study, with completion in late 2004	Bilateral meetings of steering committee, weekly teleconference and quarterly meetings	Midwest Regional University Transportation Centre	TC; Ontario and Manitoba Ministries of Transportation
Canadian-American Border Trade Alliance (Can/Am BTA) (Note: The Can/Am BTA is strictly a non-governmental private sector stakeholder advocacy organization)	Ongoing bilateral collaboration on trade, transportation, and border management issues since 1998	Twice yearly conference: Spring in Ottawa; Fall in Washington; Occasional attendance	Can/Am BTA Secretariat	TC, Programs and Divestiture. Conference attended by FAC/ITCan, CBSA, Canadian Food Inspection Agency (FIA), Ontario government

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
Canada-US Transportation Security Co-operation Group (with the TSA)	Ongoing co-operation to strengthen transportation security in aviation and surface modes	Twice yearly conferences, plus additional meetings of three working groups	TSA	TC, Security and Emergency Preparedness
Bi-National Marine Security Compliance and Enforcement Working Group	Ongoing co-operation to strengthen operational security in marine mode	Ongoing liaison as required supplemented with meetings	US Coast Guard	TC, Marine Security
Sharing of information and experience on shortsea shipping	Signed Memorandum of Co-operation with the US (July 2003)	The participants agree to share knowledge and information on shortsea shipping technology, support R&D efforts of mutual benefit through the exchange of information, keep each other informed of policy and directives and aid in each other's efforts to promote shortsea shipping	Maritime Transportation, DOT	TC, Marine Policy
Joint Canada-US study on future infrastructure needs of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence Seaway navigation system	Study initiated pursuant to Memorandum of Co-operation (May 2003) between TC and DOT	Study is assessing ongoing maintenance and capital requirements to sustain existing Seaway infrastructure. Steering Committee meetings held four times per year. Periodic management team and working level meetings to review study progress	DOT, Office of the Under Secretary; Federal Maritime Administration (MARAD); St Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC); US Army Corps of Engineers	TC, Marine Policy (Lead); TC, Environmental Programs; Environment Canada (EC); St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Bilateral				
International Mobility and Trade Corridors (IMTC)	Ongoing international collaboration since 1997	Monthly steering committee meetings; Project committee meetings	Whatcom County; Council of Governments (IMTC staff); US border agencies; DOT; Washington State DOT, etc.	TC, Co-ordination and Policy Advice Branch; TC Pacific Region; CBSA; Canadian Consulate in Seattle; Western Economic Diversification Canada; BC Ministry of Transportation; local governments; private sector
Trilateral (NAFTA)				
NAFTA Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee Transportation Consultative Working Group # 1 (LTSS # 1) – Cross Border Operations and Facilitation	Ongoing collaboration with the US and Mexico on issues concerning cross-border commercial vehicle operations	Bilateral and Trilateral meetings as required	DOT; Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration (FMCSA)	TC, Policy and Road Safety; Canadian Embassy; Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators; Canadian provinces as required
NAFTA Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee Working Group # 2 – vehicle weight and dimension (VW&D) harmonization	Ongoing collaboration mandated by the 1994 NAFTA. Canadian delegation funding by the Council of Deputy Ministers through the Task Force on VW&D Policy	Annual trilateral (Canada-US-Mexico) federally-led meetings with representatives from selected states and provinces; Regional meetings between OMT and neighbouring states on ad hoc basis	FHWA, via TC or Secretary of Task Force on VW&D Policy	TC; Task Force on VW&D Policy; all Canadian provinces participating
North American Aviation Trilateral (NAAT)	Harmonization of national regulations in the interest of aviation safety (NAFTA)	Every 2-3 years, as required	FAA	TC, Civil Aviation; Canadian Embassies in the US and Mexico

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	US Contact	Canadian Contact and Collaborators
Trilateral (NAFTA)				
Tri-national Technical Safety Committee (Canada, US and Mexico) and Steering Committee	Ongoing tri-national collaboration under the NAAT	Annually	FAA	TC, International Aviation and Technical Programs
NAFTA-LTSS Transportation Consultative Group (TCG) Working Group # 2 (rail safety and economic issues)	Ongoing collaboration with US Federal Railroad Administration (FRA) and Mexico	Annually and ad hoc meetings	FRA	Rail Safety; rail industry; other stakeholders
NAFTA – TCG 5 (Marine Policy and Safety issues)	An extension of the Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee framework. Ongoing collaboration with the US Coast Guard and Mexico	Bilateral and multilateral ad hoc meetings	MARAD; US Coast Guard, Foreign and Offshore Compliance Division	TC, Marine Policy and Marine Safety; Canadian Coast Guard
Multilateral				
United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) dealing with the creation of a new cargo liability treaty	Ongoing collaboration with UN institutions	Informal bilateral meetings or teleconferences every six months	MARAD	TC, International Marine Policy; Expected collaboration with Industry Canada and possibly others
International Maritime Organization (IMO), Athens treaty for the liability of passengers carried by water	One meeting so far with the goal of determining the likelihood of American participation in this treaty	Bilateral meetings as required	MARAD	TC, International Marine Policy; Expected collaboration with Industry Canada and possibly others
International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee (TC) 204, Working Group (WG) 14	Canadian ISO membership. Standards for Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)	Multilateral meetings every 6 months	NHTSA	TC, Ergonomics Division; Standards Council of Canada (SCC)

III) OTHER OBSERVATIONS

Horizontal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

TC interacts regularly with other Canadian government departments and agencies such as Foreign Affairs Canada, International Trade Canada, Industry Canada, Environment Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, the Canadian Commercial Corporation and NAV CANADA. It also works closely with provincial and local governments to support Canadian individual and business activities in North America by strengthening the institutional capacity of transportation through regulation and joint projects.

The Ontario-Michigan Border Transportation Partnership is a good example of federal-provincial partnership in transportation. It was formed in 2000 among the US Federal Highway Administration, Transport Canada, the Michigan Department of Transportation and the Ontario Ministry of Transportation to improve the movement of people, goods and services across the United States and Canadian border within the region of Southeast Michigan and Southwest Ontario. The Detroit-Windsor and Port Huron-Sarnia land border crossings of Southeast Michigan – Southwest Ontario are among the busiest international crossings in the North American continent and represent nearly 40% of the traffic volume crossing the Canada-US border. The Partnership is developing a strategy to address long-term border transportation capacity needs in the Windsor-Detroit gateway and examining whether environmental assessment processes can be expedited as part of this process.

The Challenges: DHS and Congress

Responsibility for border and transportation security issues has been transferred to the US Department of Homeland Security (DHS), thus requiring TC to deal with two US departments and to build formal co-operative mechanisms with the DHS. Collaboration with DHS is complicated by the fact that responsibility for transportation matters is distributed among various organizations within DHS, which, itself, is enormous. The challenge stems from changes in the nature of US rule-making and the establishment and maintenance of contacts and relationships with the DHS. Although DHS is currently in the process of consolidating its authorities, TC will need to continue to closely monitor US DHS policy and rule-making in conjunction with FAC and the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Like other Departments, TC recognizes the need for Canada to build closer relationships and linkages with Congress as Congressional imperatives often have a significant impact on Canada and its transportation carriers. TC also acknowledges the need to work with stakeholders on both sides of the border to raise awareness of transportation issues.

On the environmental front, US measures to promote increased energy self-reliance for security purposes often align with Canada's efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through improved energy efficiency and encouragement of alternative fuels and new energy technologies. However, given the degree of integration between both countries, Canadian regulatory standards for emissions reduction and efficiency improvement in transportation must take into account comparable standards in the US.

Useful Links

www.tc.gc.ca (Transport Canada)

www.fac-aec.gc.ca (Foreign Affairs Canada)

www.canadianembassy.org/border/transportation-en.asp (Canada-US Transportation Co-operation)

www.dot.gov (US Department of Transportation)



Part 2

Provincial and Territorial Governments

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Montana
- Office(s) in the US: Will be opening up Alberta office within Canadian Embassy in Washington (Alberta Speech From the Throne, 2004)
- Trade with the US: Exports of \$56.7 billion (90% of total AB exports) and imports of \$9.3 billion in 2003. The US is Alberta's largest trade partner, and provides two-thirds of foreign investment and 60% of foreign tourists. Seventeen states are among Alberta's top 20 international trade markets, with the first five being Illinois, New York, California, Minnesota and Tennessee. Main exports include natural gas and oil (over half of the oil and gas produced in Alberta is exported to the US), cattle and beef, and lumber. In 2003, exports to the US grew 19%, primarily as a result of increases in gas and oil exports. However, large declines in beef and livestock volumes somewhat tempered this rise.
- Government co-ordination: Department of International and Intergovernmental Relations. Two sections deal extensively with international issues (international relations and trade policy).

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Pacific Northwest Economic Region (PNWER) with US states of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington	Alberta has been a founding member in PNWER since 1985	Annual General meeting; semi annual executive meeting; working group meetings as required to promote regional co-operation on trade and issues of mutual concern	Government officials in BC and Yukon; Reps from Canadian Consulate in Seattle attend some meetings	Associate Director, US/Mexico, International and Intergovernmental Relations (IIR)
Western Governors Association – Western Premiers Council (WGAWPC) annual meeting	Western premiers decided to institutionalize after 1998 agriculture blockade	Since 2000, meetings have alternated between Governors attending WPC and Premiers attending WGA	Other western provinces. Canadian Consul Generals from Minneapolis, Seattle and LA may attend	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Council of State Governments – West (CSG-WEST)	Network-building and communication of Alberta priorities	Annual meetings to exchange information and promote regional perspectives. Alberta became an associate member in 2000	Rep from the Canadian Consulate in LA usually attends	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
National Conference of State Legislators (NCSL)	Bipartisan participation by Alberta Legislators is co-ordinated through the Speaker's Office	Annual summer meeting – a number of committee and executive meetings are held each year; Alberta observes or provides speakers		Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Canadian/American Border Trade Alliance	Alberta is a dues-paying member and has been a regular participant at meetings	Bi-annual meetings in Washington and Ottawa to ensure growth of cross-border trade and lobby on border issues	Canadian Embassy in Washington	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Tri-National Agricultural Accord (Province State Advisory Group)	Increase and enhance mutual understanding and facilitate multilateral co-operation on agriculture and food issues	Annual meetings of all provinces, US states and Mexican states	Other provincial agriculture departments	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Western Association of Department of States of Agriculture (WASDA)	Alberta is a non-voting associate member	Annual meetings to discuss regulations, trade, marketing, etc.	Other provincial agriculture departments	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
North American Agriculture Marketing Officials (NAAMO)	Provides an opportunity to discuss marketing opportunities, diffuse trade irritants, share market intelligence	Annual meetings	Other provincial agriculture ministers and officials	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Energy Council	Elected leaders of key energy producing states. Alberta is an international affiliate	Meetings held four times a year	Newfoundland and Nova Scotia are also affiliate members	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Western Interstate Energy Board (WIEB)	Alberta is an associate member	Meetings held twice a year. Affiliated with WGA, WIEB seeks to foster co-operation among states and US govt. in energy issues	BC and Saskatchewan are associate members	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission	Alberta is an observer – exchange information on technical, legal, regulatory and policy matters	Meetings of 6 standing permanent committees		Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Western Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (WASHTO)	Regional transportation issues are discussed	Meetings held twice a year	Western provinces are observers	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
CANAMEX Coalition – north/south inter-modal trade and transportation corridor from northern Alberta to Pacific Coast of Mexico	Promotes a seamless, continental inter-modal transport system which will reduce costs and increase efficiency	Meetings are held quarterly	Representative from Canadian Consulate in Los Angeles usually attends	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials / Transportation Association of Canada Task Group on Vehicle Weights	Explore trans-boundary transportation issues between provinces and border states	Twice a year	Alberta input goes through Saskatchewan, the designated representative for the western provinces	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Western Legislative Forestry Task Force	Promotes policies that ensure full productivity and sustainability of western forestry	4 times a year	BC also a member	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Rocky Mountain Trade Corridor	Ongoing collaboration with states in the Rocky Mountain corridor	Annual International Matchmaker Conference; Cross border trade seminars three times a year to promote and facilitate trade and co-operative efforts among its member businesses	Officials in BC and Saskatchewan	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Bilateral				
Montana Alberta Bilateral Advisory Council	Relationship began in 1985; formalized in 2000 with MOU signed by Premier and Governor	Annual meetings alternating between Alberta and Montana (ad hoc meetings when required, regular phone calls between officials) to discuss bilateral issues, identify opportunities for co-operation, resolve problems before they escalate	Canadian Consul General in Minneapolis invited to attend; other federal officials (e.g., customs, agriculture) invited to make presentations when appropriate	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Idaho/Alberta Task Force	MOU signed in 2001 by Premier and Governor	Bi-annual meetings alternating between Alberta and Idaho to explore and identify areas of bilateral co-operation, provide a forum for informal dispute resolution	None to date	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR
Alberta/Alaska Bilateral Council	MOU was signed in 2002 by Premier and Governor	Annual meetings to explore and identify issues of mutual interest, provide a forum for informal dispute resolution	None to date	Associate Director, US/Mexico, IIR

III) OBSERVATIONS

Due to the critical importance of US markets and growing Canada-US economic integration, Alberta has developed a comprehensive strategy for managing relations with the US. Its objectives in its relations with the US are to:

- demonstrate Alberta's commitment to the Alberta-US relationship;
- develop personal relationships with key decision-makers and senior officials in state capitals and Washington DC;
- increase avenues for intelligence-gathering on key emerging transboundary issues;
- encourage and enhance trade and investment; and
- increase co-operation to address common problems collaboratively.

The Alberta government has adopted a three-pronged approach to ensure maximum effectiveness in its efforts to strengthen relations, enhance advocacy efforts, and facilitate dispute avoidance/resolution with US federal and state governments.

Bilateral Relations with Key States

Alberta has implemented co-operation agreements with Montana, Idaho and Alaska, mandating regular consultations to promote collaboration on joint issues/opportunities, and informally prevent/resolve problems before they escalate.

Multilateral

Alberta interacts with key decision makers and promotes advocacy in the US through participation with partner states in multilateral organizations, including:

- Western US political bodies such as the Western Governors' Association, and Council of State Governments WEST.
- The Pacific Northwest Economic Region, the regional public/private sector organization of states and provinces.

Sectoral

Alberta government department participation in transboundary/US sectoral bodies such as: the Western Association of Department of States of Agriculture, the Energy Council and the CANAMEX trade and transportation corridor coalition.

In addition to these regional initiatives, Alberta also seeks to influence US policy development at the federal level by working collaboratively with the Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC, Canada's US Consulates, and the US Consulate in Calgary to advance Alberta's interests on priority issues.

Useful Links

www.iir.gov.ab.ca (Alberta Ministry of International and Intergovernmental Affairs)

www.pnwer.org (Pacific Northwest Economic Region)

www.westgov.org (Western Governors Association/Western Premiers Council)

www.csgwest.org (Council of State Governments – West)

www.washto.org (Western Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials)

www.canamex.org (CANAMEX Coalition)

www.rockymtnccorridor.com (Rocky Mountain Trade Corridor)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Alaska, Washington, Idaho and Montana
- Office(s) in the US: None
- Trade with the US: Exports of \$20 billion (80% of total BC exports) and imports of \$11 billion (40% of BC foreign imports) in 2002. The US is the largest British Columbia trade partner outside Canada. Washington State, California and Oregon are the three largest BC trading partners. BC's main exports to the US include wood products (lumber, pulp and newsprint for 40%); natural gas and electricity (10%); fish products and automotive (3%).
- Government co-ordination: BC Premier and Minister of State for Intergovernmental Relations, who also holds the International Relations portfolio through the Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat (IGRS). IGRS is responsible for the overall development, co-ordination and management of relations with the federal government, other provincial governments, and international governments including US governments.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Pacific North West Economic Region (PNWER, 1991) With US states of Alaska, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington	Full membership in PNWER, established in 1991	Annual Summer and Winter meetings - Frequent meetings of Executive as appropriate - Ongoing working groups	Alberta and Yukon also members of PNWER	Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat, BC BC is represented by five members of the legislature, designated by the Premier
Western Governors Association (WGA) and Western Premiers Conference (WPC)	1999 agreement between western Governors and Premiers to meet annually	Annual joint meetings alternating between the US WGA and Canada WPC	Western Premiers Conference members: Alberta, Manitoba, NWT, Nunavut, Yukon and Saskatchewan	Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat, BC
Canadian/American Border Trade Alliance (CanAm BTA)	Provincial membership in ongoing association	Biannual conference; Meetings twice a year	Several provinces and federal agencies participating	Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat, BC

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Council of State Governments (CSG-West)	International associate member since 2001	Annual meetings	Alberta also an associate member	Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat, BC
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Pacific Salmon Commission	1999 Agreement to the 1985 Canada-US Pacific Salmon Treaty	Commission meets at least 4 times annually	DFO and Canadian Commission members (rep. from sports and commercial fishing communities)	BC Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries
Western Legislative Forestry Task Force	Ongoing collaboration at legislative level on forest issues; mainly US led	Quarterly meetings of between BC Minister of Forests or representatives and 5 US counterparts from Washington, Oregon, Idaho, California, Alaska	Alberta also participating	BC Ministry of Forests
Council of Western Attorneys General	Ongoing collaboration at regional level	Biannual meetings of Attorney General and senior officials	Alberta, Manitoba NWT, Yukon and Saskatchewan	BC Ministry of Attorney General and Treaty Negotiation
Pacific States/BC Oil Spills Task Force	June 2001 Memorandum of Co-operation (renewal of 1989 agreement)	Annual meetings of Executive; quarterly meetings of Co-ordinating Committee	Contracted Executive Director; representatives from US participating jurisdictions (Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Hawaii)	BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
International Mobility and Trade Corridor	US Transportation and Highways Administration through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21)	Regular Meetings: annual general Mtg.; quarterly Core Group; and monthly Steering Committee; Ongoing technical collaboration	Transport Canada Regional Office; Greater Vancouver Regional District; local municipalities; private sector interests	BC Ministry of Transportation
Cross-Border Crime Forum	Consultative forum established in 1997 at federal government level	Annual meetings of Canadian and US States and federal government officials	Canadian provinces and federal government	BC Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Western Interstate Energy Board (WIEB)	BC is an Associate Member. WIEB established under Western Interstate Nuclear Compact (Public Law 91-461) as the “energy arm of the WGA”	Board meets 2 times per year; member states include: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming	Alberta and Saskatchewan also associate members	BC Ministry of Energy and Mines
MOU with Idaho, Montana, Washington and Alaska on Emergency Response	MOU with bordering states on emergency response	As required	None	BC Ministry of Solicitor General and Public Safety
Bilateral, Sector Specific				
BC/Washington Environmental Co-operation Council	1992 BC/Washington Environmental Co-operation Agreement signed by Premier and Governor	Meetings normally twice annually; deal with specific matters through working groups	Environment Canada and EPA Region 10 usually attend	BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
BC/Idaho Environmental Co-operation Arrangement	General “Arrangement” signed by Premier and Governor in September 2003	Meeting of officials from BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection with Idaho Dept. of Environmental Quality (parameters to be determined)	Likely to be open, following BC/Washington Accord model	BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection
BC/Montana Environmental Co-operation Arrangement	General “Arrangement” signed by Premier and Governor September 2003	Meeting parameters to be determined in further discussions with Montana officials	Likely to be open, following BC/Washington Accord model	BC Ministry of Water, Land and Air Protection

III) OBSERVATIONS

General

British Columbia (BC) participates actively in the Pacific Northwest through successful regional institutions and mechanisms for co-operation between Canadian and US sub-national jurisdictions, such as the Pacific Northwest Economic Region (PNWER), the Western Governors Association, the Western Premiers Council (WGAWPC), the Canadian-American Border Trade Alliance, Columbia River Treaty, and the Pacific Salmon Commission.

Interactions between BC and its neighbours are broad ranging and continuous. The level of contact varies (e.g., politicians to technical officials) as does the level of formality. Some links are based on formal agreements, but more tend to be working arrangements. Overlying all these institutional links are innumerable direct links between Canadian individuals and their US counterparts. The Premier speaks with neighbouring governors as opportunity and need arises, as do Ministers with their counterparts. Officials are in frequent touch on matters of common interest. These linkages tend to both build on and strengthen the more formal institutional linkages.

Intergovernmental Collaboration

BC also works closely with the federal government and provincial counterparts on bilateral issues. BC Premier Gordon Campbell recently signed an agreement with Alberta leading to a joint mission to the US in the fall of 2003. On the federal side, Canadian consulates in the United States provide support on political and trade matters, as well as receiving information on US-related issues in other venues organized by Foreign Affairs Canada. Since 2001, BC has also participated in trade missions to the US organized by Team Canada West.

Informal

BC has indirect or informal relationships with the US through third parties or through provincial participation in Canadian organizations with links to similar structures in the US. For example, the Canadian Council of Motor Transport Administrators interacts with the US Federal Motor Carrier Association through multiple and technical sector-specific working committees. This is also illustrated by the visit in the summer of 2003 of the Washington State Legislature's Joint Transportation Committee to meet with BC legislators, representatives of British Columbia's Ministry of Transportation and the BC Ferries Corporation.

Useful Links

www.gov.bc.ca (Government of BC)

www.igrs.gov.bc.ca (Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat, Government of BC)

www.pnwer.org (Pacific North West Economic Region)

www.westgov.org (Western Governors Association and Western Premiers Conference)

www.canambta.org (Canadian/American Border Trade Alliance)

www.psc.org/Index.htm (Pacific Salmon Commission)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Minnesota and North Dakota
- Office(s) in the US: none
- Trade with the US: Exports of \$7.1 billion (76% of Manitoba's total exports in 2003); imports account for \$8.2 billion (79% of total imports). Main exports include copper, petroleum, potatoes, electrical energy and auto parts.
- Government co-ordination: In November 2003, the Government of Manitoba created the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade to bring together international functions, which had previously been housed in several departments. Although certain line ministries continue to be active internationally in department-specific areas of concern, the Department has responsibility for the co-ordination of corporate international activities.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Framework for Western Premiers' Conference/ Western Governors' Association Linkage	Formal agreement 2000	Multilateral Annual meetings of Governors and Premiers; Ad hoc telephone contact by staff	Western Premiers, Canadian Consulate representatives and Canadian Ambassador often attend meetings	Associate Deputy Minister, Federal-Provincial and International Relations and Trade, Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade
MOU for the Legislators' Forum and Steering Committee between North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Manitoba	Formal MOU 2002	Multilateral annual meetings; Quarterly Steering Committee conference calls; ad hoc meetings related to specific activity groups	None	Associate Deputy Minister, Federal-Provincial and International Relations and Trade, Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Provinces-States Advisory Group (on Agriculture)	Formal committee advising the Consultative Committee on Agriculture under the Canada-US Record of Understanding on Agricultural Trade. The Provinces-States Advisory Group (PSAG) was created in 1998	Multilateral annual meetings of Ministers (minimum); more frequent meetings of sub-committees	Provincial and territorial agencies	Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives
Tri-National Agriculture Accord	Formal committee comprised of US, Canada and Mexico states and provinces, early 1990s	Multilateral annual meetings of Ministers; more frequent meetings of sub-committees	Provincial and territorial agencies	Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives
Northern Plains Producer Conference	Ongoing collaboration, 1999	Multilateral bi-annual meetings	Saskatchewan and Canadian producers	Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives
North American Waterfowl Management Plan (NAWMP)	Formal agreement between Canada, the provinces, the US federal government and all contiguous US states in 1986. Manitoba is a signatory to the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture that targets all NAWMP activities in the prairie provinces	Manitoba is active in: the Prairie Habitat Joint Venture Advisory Board; International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies Waterfowl Committee; and the Canadian Wetlands/ North America Bird Conservation	Federal and provincial agencies	Assistant Deputy Minister, Manitoba Conservation
Greenway on the Red	Stemming from the Legislators' Forum, 2000, tourism agencies developed a "Two Nation Vacation" initiative to promote travel to the four participating jurisdictions	Multilateral ad hoc meetings among North and South Dakota and Minnesota	None	Culture, Heritage and Tourism

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Powering the Plains, Renewable Energy Working Group	Since 2001, Manitoba has been co-operating with Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota in this organization	Multilateral, 4-5 meetings per year	None	Assistant Deputy Minister, Energy, Science and Technology
The Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	Treaty-based obligation. Canada was one of the original 4 signatory states to the Convention, which became law in Manitoba in 1983 (under the Child Custody Enforcement Act)	The province deals with federal US agencies on individual international child abduction cases falling under the Convention	Justice Canada, FAC/ITCan and other provincial and territorial central authorities for purposes of the Convention	Family Law Branch, Justice
Inter-jurisdictional Support Committee to special commission of the Hague Conference on a possible new maintenance Convention (2003)	Inter jurisdictional support sub-committee began in 1997. Manitoba's current Act governing reciprocal enforcement arrangements came into force in January 2002	Participation in the federal-provincial-territorial (FPT) Inter jurisdictional Support Committee. Regular contact with federal US and state authorities on a case-by-case basis	Justice Canada and all provincial/territorial departments responsible for support issues	Crown Counsel, Family Law Branch Justice
US Department of Defence Fire Training Academy	Fire Commissioner arranges and appropriate staff are delegated to the project as required	Joint development of fire and rescue training programs	Provincial and territorial agencies	Office of the Fire Commissioner
North America's Superhighway Coalition (NASCO), a non-profit corp. of federal and state authorities, and private business	Formal MOU 2002	Multilateral semi-annual meetings on the development of a North-American Inland Port Network. Ad hoc contact via emails and telephone	City of Winnipeg, Winnipeg Airport Authority	Deputy Minister, Transportation and Government Services

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Bilateral				
Co-operation in Innovation, Economic and Entrepreneurship Development between Georgia and Manitoba	Formal Letter of Intent 2004	Bilateral ad hoc meetings	Canadian Science Centre for Human and Animal Health	Director, Life Sciences Energy, Science and Technology
Trade, Tourism and Economic Co-operation between Minnesota and Manitoba	Formal MOU, 2001	Annual meetings between Governor and Premier, regular contact and ad hoc meetings among staff implementing the agreement	None. Some assistance from the Canadian Consulate in Minneapolis	Associate Deputy Minister, Federal-Provincial and International Relations and Trade, Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade
Trade, Tourism and Mutual Economic Co-operation between Texas and Manitoba	Formal MOU 2002	Bilateral annual meetings between Governor/Premier, annual reciprocal trade missions	Some assistance from the Canadian Consulate in Texas	Associate Deputy Minister, Federal-Provincial and International Relations and Trade, Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade
Minnesota-Manitoba Agreement on Educational Co-operation	Formal MOU, 1989 to ensure reciprocity on residency and tuition between Manitoba and Minnesota post-secondary institutions	Bilateral contact	None	Director, International Education, Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade
Minnesota-Manitoba Water Resources Protection	Formal MOU, 2001	Bilateral ad hoc contact	None	Manager, Water Stewardship
Flood Mitigation co-operation on the Red River between Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Manitoba	Formal MOU 2000 (South Dakota signed in 2001). Renewed in April 2004	Multilateral annual meetings of the Premier and Governors	None	Deputy Minister, Water Stewardship
MOU between Missouri and Manitoba on their shared concerns about Water Transfers between the Missouri and Hudson Bay Watersheds	Formal MOU 2001	Bilateral ad hoc contact	None	Manager, Water Stewardship

III) OBSERVATIONS

Much of Manitoba's international activities occur in the United States. The Premier is often the lead in advancing the interests of the Government of Manitoba in the US, whether it be in bilateral agreements with individual states or in regional relationships with state governments on issues of mutual concern/benefit such as the Western Governors' Association. The Premier also works closely with the Governors of Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota on flood mitigation issues and actively participated on Team Canada and Western Team Canada missions to the US in the past. Premiers Doer and Lord recently led a joint trade mission to Chicago and Atlanta and future joint missions into the US are planned.

With the recent creation of the Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade Department, the Government of Manitoba has sought to better focus its resources and to revise and support its corporate strategy to guide specific international activities. Although the transition to this new structure is still occurring, immediate responsibilities include co-ordinating resources and expertise in international relations to maximize effectiveness, ensure consistency with corporate strategies, and provide a "single-window" access and face to the Government of Manitoba's international activities. One of the specific objectives of the reorganization is to ensure that activities and resources reflect the relative importance of the US market to Manitoba.

It is worth noting that a significant amount of activity with the US occurs within individual departments of the Manitoba government on department-specific issues (e.g., tourism development, trade policy, transboundary water issues, transportation). Most of the activity occurs at the staff level, although individual ministers and legislators also participate on various state-province forums. For example, Manitoba's Minister of Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives (and Deputy Premier) is the Government of Manitoba's lead representative on the Legislators' Forum, an organization of all-party legislators from Manitoba, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Minnesota that addresses a variety of cross-border issues, including trade, tourism, environment, public and animal health, and security. Other ministers and members of the Legislative Assembly also attend these meetings. Manitoba is also considering membership in the Council of State Governments Midwestern Legislative Conference.

Useful Links

www.gov.mb.ca/splash.html (Government of Manitoba)

www.gov.mb.ca/ia (Manitoba Intergovernmental Affairs and Trade)

www.gov.mb.ca/itm/trade/index.html (Manitoba Trade)

www.gov.mb.ca/waterstewardship/index.html (Manitoba Water Stewardship)

www.gov.mb.ca/tgs/index.html (Manitoba Department of Transportation)

www.firecomm.gov.mb.ca (Manitoba Office of the Fire Commissioner)

www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/index.shtml (Agriculture, Food and Rural Initiatives Manitoba)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Maine
- Office(s) in the US: None
- Trade with the US: The US is New Brunswick’s most significant trading partner. From 1997 to 2001, over 85% of New Brunswick’s total exports went to the United States. In 2003, NB exports to the US accounted for \$7.6 billion and the province imported \$2.2 billion. Main exports to the US include gasoline and petroleum, lumber, paper and fish products.
- Government co-ordination: In 2003, the Department of Intergovernmental Affairs was renamed as the Department of Intergovernmental and International Relations and was given the mandate of co-ordinating New Brunswick’s international strategy. The Department has a North American Relations Division.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Conference of the New England Governors and the Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEGECF)	Formed in 1973, the Conference’s mission is to advance the interests of the six states and five provinces through co-operation involving the public and private sectors in the region	Multilateral: Annual conference to address cross-border issues and other topics of mutual interest. Informal meetings of state and provincial officials, conference calls, email; Ongoing working collaboration on three committees	Eastern Canadian Premiers’ Conference Secretariat; Members: Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, PEI and NB	Eastern Canadian Premiers’ Conference Secretariat

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Council of State Governments – Eastern Regional Conference (CSGERC)	Network of parliamentarians; Promotion of regional interests and advocacy to legislators in member jurisdictions	Sharing the provincial perspective at meetings of policy committees, task forces, and affiliated organizations	As International Associate members, NB representatives participate specifically on the recently formed Eastern Canadian Provinces committee with its Canadian counterparts and representatives from the New England States	CSGERC, Director
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Team Canada Atlantic	Since the Team Canada Atlantic program began in 1999, there have been a total of eight trade missions to the United States. The missions have enabled more than 300 Atlantic Canadian firms to meet with over 2,300 US buyers, agents, and business owners from across the US	Partnership aimed at strengthening the trade and investment relationship between Atlantic Canada and the United States. One of the ways this is accomplished is through trade missions	Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA); Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada; Industry Canada; Governments of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Newfoundland and Labrador	Project Executive, Business New Brunswick
International Emergency Management Assistance Memorandum of Understanding	The MOU addresses inter-jurisdictional, including bi-national sharing of information and resources to manage emergencies	New Brunswick signed this agreement in August 2002 which addresses jurisdictional, licensing, operations and financial accountability	The other Canadian jurisdictions of the NEG-ECP Conference	Emergency Measures Organization, Public Safety, New Brunswick
Province State Advisory Group	Provinces States Advisory Group includes US state Commissioners and Canadian provincial ministers of agriculture	This group meets once or twice annually to deal with border irritants and to raise common issues to the federal level	Comprised of all Canadian Provinces and US States	Deputy Minister, Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Gulf of Maine Council for the Marine Environment	Officials and researchers involved in Gulf of Maine	Discussions of this group set policy and research needs for the aquatic environment in the Gulf of Maine	Includes the five Gulf jurisdictions – Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. Environment Canada and Fisheries and Oceans are also partners	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Aquaculture
Eastern Border Transportation Coalition (EBTC)	This group looks to improve trade and transportation relations within the region	EBTC conducts studies, forms policy positions, and works to improve the flow of people and goods across the border	EBTC is an organization made up of the transportation agencies from Maine, Michigan, New York, Vermont, Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador	Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Transportation
I-95 Corridor Coalition	This is a partnership of the major public and private transportation agencies serving the Northeast Corridor of the United States from Maine to Virginia	The Coalition serves as a unifying force for the members in a common mission to use technology to provide seamless transportation services in the corridor. The Province of New Brunswick is an Affiliate member	The other Atlantic Provinces have expressed an interest in membership	Assistant Director, Department of Transportation

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Louisiana Agreement	The Louisiana agreement, has existed since 1999	The agreement focuses on networking between research centres on Acadian studies	Participants are <i>Université de Moncton</i> , the Institute of Acadian and Quebec studies of the University of Poitiers, the Acadian Center of Sainte-Anne University in Nova Scotia, the Center of Louisiana Studies at the University of Southwestern Louisiana in Lafayette, Louisiana and the Acadian Archive at the University of Maine in Fort Kent	Executive Director, Department of Education
Bilateral				
Maine – New Brunswick Memorandum of Understanding on Intergovernmental Cross Border Co-operation	Premier Lord and Governor Baldacci signed the MOU during the Maine – New Brunswick Border Summit held in May 2004, where issues of common interest were discussed among legislators and business leaders	The MOU provides a framework to promote co-operation and sharing between the two governments for the purposes of improving public services and promoting their mutual interests in regional and international forums.		NB Management Committee Representative: Deputy Minister, Department of Intergovernmental and International Relations
Manitoba – New Brunswick Joint Trade Mission	This mission stemmed from the commitment of the two premiers in a 2002 MOU to improve co-operation between their jurisdictions. The mission also furthered the commitment of the premiers to improve Canada-US relations	Government officials and participants from New Brunswick and Manitoba visited Chicago and Atlanta in February 2004	Representatives of the Province of Manitoba and the Canadian Consulates in Chicago and Atlanta	Project Executive, Business New Brunswick

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Bilateral				
International Bridge Maintenance Agreement(s)	Six agreements between NB and Maine on shared maintenance of bridges: Clair NB; Ft Kent, ME; Edmundston NB – Madawaska ME; St Leonard NB – Van Buren ME; St. Stephen NB- Calais ME; Campobello NB – Lubec ME			Assistant Director, Department of Transportation

III) OBSERVATIONS

International Activities

The province of New Brunswick's international strategy has set objectives and targets for the province and designates specific parts of the world for higher levels of attention, including the United States, the United Kingdom, and China. The strategy identifies the opportunities offered by New Brunswick's membership in La Francophonie. A key goal of the new strategy is to encourage key stakeholders in the province to work more closely together in sharing ideas and resources. Advisory committees will be created to help government develop action plans for each of the geographic markets identified for special attention.

New Brunswick's historic focus on the New England states will continue to be strengthened and augmented by expanding efforts further south along the eastern seaboard.

Co-ordination by Department of Intergovernmental and International Relations

Within the North American Relations Division of the Department, there is interest in, and responsibility for, New Brunswick's relations with the United States. The activities of this group are an acknowledgement by the provincial government of the strategic importance of sound relations with the United States to the economy and the citizens of New Brunswick. This group strives to:

- promote the regional interests of New Brunswick by maintaining a provincial presence as a member of the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG-ECP), the Council of State Governments (Eastern Region), and other regional organisations which offer a framework for ongoing regional co-operation and interaction;
- maintain a dialogue with the United States (the northeastern states in particular) on subjects of transportation, trade, environment, energy, and other fields in order to foster international co-operative efforts; and
- liaise with the American government and in particular the neighbouring US states on issues pertaining to New Brunswick's economic and social priorities and international relations.

Useful Links

www.gnb.ca (Government of New Brunswick)

www.gnb.ca/0056/index-e.asp

(New Brunswick Department of Intergovernmental and International Relations)

www.negc.org/aboutnegc.html (Council of New England Governors)

www.nga.org (National Governors' Association)

www.csgeast.org (Council of State Governments)

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: None
- Office(s) in the US: None
- Trade with the US: Estimated exports of \$5.6 billion in 2002, 75% of total Newfoundland/Labrador (NL) exports; mainly crude and refined oil (56% of total exports to the US), newsprint (10%), fish products (9%), iron ore and electricity. About 20% of NL exports to the US go to New England.
- Government co-ordination: Line departments and agencies, except where ministerial participation is involved. Intergovernmental Affairs (NL Premier) is usually made aware of the issue and reason for ministerial participation. However, logistical arrangements and support are left to the line department. Intergovernmental Affairs, in consultation with the line departments, develops the necessary briefing materials.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers Annual Conference (NEGECF) involving 6 New England states and 5 Eastern Canada provinces	Ongoing annual relationship; approximately 30 years between NL and the US; NL Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat co-ordinates collaboration and supports the work of the NEGECF Conference	Multilateral annual conference to address cross-border issues of mutual interest. Informal multilateral meetings of state and provincial officials (conference calls, email). Ongoing working collaboration on 3 committees: Trade and Globalization; the Environment; and Energy	ECP members including Quebec and the 3 other members of the Council of Atlantic Premiers (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and PEI)	NL Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
International Fuel Tax Agreement (IFTA)	IFTA (1983); a multi-jurisdictional fuel tax agreement that simplifies the reporting of fuel taxes by inter-jurisdictional motor carriers. The Agreement is solely between provinces and states	The interaction is primarily multilateral between jurisdictions. The board meets annually and subcommittees are formed for certain working group issues. Most bilateral interaction occurs between the jurisdiction and IFTA Corp	All Canadian provinces and territories except Yukon and Nunavut are members of IFTA	NL Department of Finance (Executive Director IFTA in Arizona, USA)
New England Governors-Eastern Canadian Premiers Sub-committee on climate change	Sub-committee of NEGECP; have been involved for at least 15 years	Multilateral; meets 3 to 4 times per year	NEGCEP Secretariat	NL Department of Environment
New England Governors-Eastern Canadian Premiers Standing Committee on Trade and Globalization	Sub-committee of NEGECP	Usually meets twice a year	Council of Atlantic Premiers	NL Department of Industry, Trade and Rural Development

III) OBSERVATIONS

General

NL has historically enjoyed a co-operative relationship with the US in both trade and military matters, more recently expanding its scope to include energy and more extensive business ties. NL's relations with the US occur at all levels, depending on the nature of the issue. Public servants such as law enforcement officials and trade representatives frequently deal with their US counterparts as situations and circumstances warrant. The province's offshore petroleum industry is cause for officials and Ministers to attend major oil and gas conferences, symposiums and trade shows around the world.

Existing US – Atlantic Canada intergovernmental multilateral forums such as the New England Governors/ Eastern Canadian Premiers Conference (NEGECP) and Atlantic Team Canada missions are the usual channels for interaction with the US. NEGECP usually addresses various cross-border common issues at its annual meetings or within committees, subcommittees and working groups.

Trade/Investment Promotion

The NL Government's "Renewal Strategy for Jobs and Growth" identified the critical importance of trade and export development as a means of creating new jobs and diversifying the provincial economy. The Department of Industry, Trade and Rural Development's "New England Trade and Investment Initiative" promotes export opportunities and new investment in the New England states. From the launch of the Initiative in 1999 until 2002 there have been nine trade missions to New England, introducing approximately 50 NL companies to that market. Since 1991 the same department has also led several provincial delegations to trade shows in the US including to the New Orleans International Workboat Show, the largest commercial marine trade show and conference in North America. The NL Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation likewise co-ordinates tourism marketing and promotion activities in the US. These include participation in special events such as the Cabot 500, leading to direct contacts with the cities of New York and Boston.

Federal-Provincial Collaboration

Occasionally, Intergovernmental Affairs will use the services of Foreign Affairs Canada (FAC), International Trade Canada (ITCan) and the Consular offices in the US to request unclassified trade and political briefs. The province, as a matter of courtesy, traditionally notifies FAC/ITCan or the Consulate that a member of the Province's Cabinet will be abroad for the meeting or event. NL participates in trade missions to the US with Team Canada Atlantic. Trade Team Newfoundland and Labrador (TTNL), a partnership of federal and provincial government departments and agencies, co-ordinates NL trade and investment missions to the US. Team Canada Atlantic's first trade mission to New York City and the tri-state (New York, New Jersey and Connecticut) marketplace took place in May 2002, as a result of a co-operative effort organized by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA), the four Atlantic provinces, FAC/ITCan, Industry Canada and Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters (CME).

Useful Links

www.gov.nf.ca (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador)

www.gov.nf.ca/exec/igaiga-ovr.htm

(Intergovernmental Affairs Secretariat, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador)

www.negc.org/premiers.html (The New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers)

www.newenglandbusiness.ca/profile/marketoverview.asp (New England Market Overview)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Beaufort Sea is common boundary
- Office(s) in the US: None
- Trade with the US: \$63.3 million in exports in 2003 (5% of NWT total exports), mainly minerals including diamonds, tungsten and hydrocarbons, as well as aircraft parts, commercial wildlife and fish products. The figure does not include natural gas shipments that flow through Fort Nelson on their way to the US. Imports from the US accounted for \$3.3 million in 2003, mainly composed of airplanes, supplies and parts.
- Government co-ordination: Limited formal relations with the US. Relations are managed mostly through line departments at the administrative level. Intergovernmental Affairs and Strategic Planning, Department of the Executive, is the main co-ordinating body. Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development – Investment and Economic Analysis is the main contact under the Canada-United States Advocacy Project.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Western Governors' Association (WGA) and Western Premiers Conference (WPC)	1999 Resolution by WPC to organize joint annual meetings with WGA	Annual joint meetings alternating between the US WGA and Canada WPC since 1999	Western Premiers Conference members: Alberta, Manitoba, NWT, Nunavut, Yukon, BC and Saskatchewan	Intergovernmental Affairs and Strategic Planning, Department of Executive
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Council of Western Attorneys General	Agreement promoting ongoing regional collaboration between Western Canada provinces/territories, and 10 US states	Biannual meetings of Attorneys General and senior officials	Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Yukon also members	Department of Justice

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
North American Energy Working Group (NAEWG) jointly created in 2001 by Canada, Mexico and the US at ministerial level	Minerals, Oil and Gas Division (MOG) membership of the NAEWG Advisory Group	Mineral, Oil and Gas Division (MOG) interacts with the US departments of State and Energy on energy matters including energy forecasting, pipeline issues and continental energy policy work	The tripartite body is led on the Canadian side by officials from Natural Resources Canada (NRCan)	Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development Minerals, Oil and Gas Division (MOG)
Underwriters Laboratories Inc.	Underwriters Laboratories Inc. (UL) is an independent, not-for-profit product safety testing and certification organization	<p>Ongoing input into development and revision of referenced standards</p> <p>Ongoing input into the harmonization of UL and Underwriters Laboratories of Canada (ULC) standards</p> <p>Ongoing surveillance for counterfeit products introduced into the marketplace</p>	<p>NWT Fire Marshal actively participates in the ULC Advisory Council and is a Member of ULC, a subsidiary of UL</p> <p>Underwriters Laboratories of Canada standards are also adopted by the NWT <i>Fire Prevention Act Fire Prevention Regulations</i></p>	Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, Office of the Fire Marshal
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)	The mission of the international non-profit NFPA is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards by providing and advocating scientifically-based consensus codes and standards, research, training and education	<p>Annual meeting between State and Provincial Fire Marshals</p> <p>Ongoing input into development and revision of referenced standards</p> <p>Use and promotion of fire safety and risk management programs</p>	National Fire Protection Association standards are also adopted by the NWT <i>Fire Prevention Act Fire Prevention Regulations</i>	Department of Municipal and Community Affairs, Office of the Fire Marshal

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
National Interagency Fire Center (US NIFC)	Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC) 1995 agreement with the US for the sharing of resources under the Canada-US Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Arrangement (CANUS)	Annual meeting of the Board of Directors including US counterparts of the National Interagency Fire Center, joint fire drilling as requested, and annual training exercises	All provinces and territories are members of CIFFC, a non-profit corporation created in 1982 by provinces and co-funded by the federal government (1/3)	Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development
Interior West Fire Council	Agreement among mid-western States (US), western provinces and the NWT to share science and technology through annual forums	Annual meetings rotating through partner agencies to discuss and share research, information and technology	Alberta, Saskatchewan, NWT, Idaho, Montana, North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado Funded on an agency own-cost basis	Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Forest Management Division
Tripartite Agreement on Wildland Fire Science Research	Protocol between Canada, United States and Australia enabling collaboration and sharing of research information	International research co-operation such as the International Crown Fire Modelling Experiment in Fort Providence	Canadian Forest Service on behalf of all provinces and territories	Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Forest Management Division
Northwest Wildland Fire Protection Agreement (Northwest Compact)	Agreement between western provinces and northwestern states enabled through agreement of the partners and Public Law (US)	Annual meetings rotated through partner agencies. Sharing of fire management resources for Wildland fire response. Vehicle for delivery of forest fire fighting co-ordination commitments made through WGAWPC members	Alberta, British Columbia, Yukon, Alaska, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Idaho. Northwest Territories has indicated an interest in the compact	Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, Forest Management Division

III) OBSERVATIONS

General

There is limited formal interaction between the Northwest Territories (NWT) and the US. The department with the most direct relations with the US is the Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development. NWT interacts with the US mainly through multilateral organizations such as the Western Premiers' Conference – Western Governors' Association joint annual meetings since 1999, or through membership of sectoral organizations such as the Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC).

Role of the Mineral Sector

Due to the key role of minerals in the NWT economy, the Diamond Division, Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development, is very active in the promotion of Canadian diamonds in the US. It maintains contact with US government agencies through the sharing of information on diamond issues with US Embassy staff either on visits to Yellowknife or in Ottawa. The department also undertakes work in the US to promote and market diamonds through Canadian consulates and industry trade shows. There are several US firms operating in the diamond industry in the NWT as joint venture partners or strategic alliances with northern businesses. The Gemological Institute of America (GIA) partners with Aurora College in the delivery of diamond training programs. The Investment and Economic Analysis division is mandated to promote trade opportunities for northern businesses and attract direct investment from the US.

Minerals, Oil and Gas Division (MOG) has worked with American gas producing states in developing opposition to the proposed floor price subsidy for Alaskan natural gas. MOG, with the Minister and the Premier, has attended meetings with members of Congress and Congressional staff to press the case against the subsidy. MOG has made a formal presentation to the Senate Natural Resource Committee on this issue.

Informal Relations

Informal NWT-US relations occur through scientific co-operation and administrative arrangements. These include, for example, collaboration with Gemological Institute of America (GIA), the American Gem Society (AGS) and the Iowa-based Association of Boards of Certification (ABC) on training issues, certification arrangements and harmonization on technical codes. In addition, NWT is a member of North American Securities Administrators and the International Association of Commercial Administrators.

Useful Links

www.gov.nt.ca (Government of the Northwest Territories)

www.gov.nt.ca/research/departments/index.html

(Intergovernmental Affairs and Strategic Planning, Department of Executive)

www.gov.nt.ca/RWED/index.html

(Department of Resources, Wildlife and Economic Development – Investment and Economic Analysis)

www.westgov.org (Western Governors' Association)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: None
- Office(s) in the US: None
- Trade with the US: Nova Scotia (NS) exports to the US market totalled \$4.4 billion in 2003, representing over 81% of Nova Scotia's total exports. Main exports include natural gas and oil, rubber tires, live lobsters, wood containing paper and lumber. Imports accounted for \$5.3 million in 2003. Major import products include heavy oil production preparations, mechanical appliances, motor engines and bituminous coal.
- Government co-ordination: The Office of Intergovernmental Affairs is the central co-ordinating agency for the Executive Council in the field of intergovernmental affairs in the Government of Nova Scotia. It is responsible for co-ordinating the Province's relations with the federal government, other provinces and territories and foreign governments at the national and subnational levels.

II) MAIN COLLABORATION CHANNELS

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEGECPE)	Conference was formed in 1973 and has met annually since then with the exception of 1991, 1992 and 1996	Annual conferences. Discussions and interaction among Governors, Premiers and senior officials takes place between annual conferences	Eastern Canadian Premiers (New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Québec). Canadian Consulates, specifically Boston and New York	Director, Regional Relations, Intergovernmental Affairs

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment (GOMC)	Council was formed in 1989	Council meets twice a year while its Working Group meets on a quarterly basis	Council members come from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, along with Canadian and US federal partners: Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Environment Canada, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, US Fish and Wildlife Service	Nova Scotia is the Secretariat for 2003-2004 Responsible agency: Environment and Local Government
Nova Scotia-New England Exchange Program	Exchange Program first created in 1988. It is based on a MOU between the Nova Scotia Advisory Board on Colleges and Universities and the New England Board of Higher Education	Continuous collaboration to promote university students' exchanges between NS and New England institutions	Nova Scotia Universities	NS Department of Education
Energy Council	Council provides a forum for addressing governmental policies regarding energy and the environment	Council meets 4-5 times each year. It is a legislative organization of 10 states producing more than 80% of US oil and gas	Provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Alberta and Nova Scotia are International Affiliate Members. Also monitored by FAC/ITCan	Deputy Minister, Department of Energy
Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC)	IOGCC was formed in 1935. Nova Scotia became a member in 1997	IOGCC assists petroleum producing states in the US in the development of sound oil and gas and environmental policy	Newfoundland and Labrador Mines and Energy, BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, Alberta Energy and Utilities Board	Resource Assessment and Royalties Directorate, Department of Energy

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
International Emergency Management Group (IEMG)	International Emergency Management assistance MOU signed 2000	Meetings are held twice annually. One meeting is in the US and the other is in Canada. Functions as an information-sharing group	Provincial emergency measures organizations	Executive Director, Emergency Measures Organization (EMO) Acute and Tertiary Care Directorate, Department of Health
Maintenance Enforcement Program (MEP): Reciprocal enforcement of child and spousal support orders	Nova Scotia has a reciprocal agreement with the US	Contacts are on a case-by-case basis with the individual state and with US federal government on policy matters	MEP has an ongoing relationship with Justice Canada, and has reciprocal agreements with every Canadian province and territory	Director of Court Services, Department of Justice
American Probation and Parole Association (APPA)	Canada has board membership (Region 17) and a representative from Nova Scotia has served as a board member on APPA for the past 20 years and attends annual meetings/conference	APPA has been in existence for approximately 30 years	Other provinces/territories that participate as board members of APPA	Correctional Services Division, Department of Justice
American Correctional Association (ACA)	A Nova Scotia representative participates at ACA each year in order to maintain current knowledge regarding best practices and professional issues related to Correctional Services	ACA has been in existence since approximately 1970 and conducts two annual workshops per year	Other provincial government departments and the federal government, depending on their representation at ACA	Department of Justice, Correctional Services Division
Provincial-State working group on cross-border geological correlations between the Maritimes and Maine	Increase geological understanding of similar geological environments on both sides of the border. No formal agreement but an informal will to co-operate	Regular (annual to semi-annual) conferences and field trips	New Brunswick Department of Natural Resources	Project Geologist, Department of Natural Resources

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
New England Canada Business Council	Foster business linkages between Nova Scotia and New England	Active member and participant	Other provinces, US and Canadian Consulates	VP Business Development, Nova Scotia Business Inc (NSBI)
Eastern Border Transportation Coalition	Ongoing collaboration; Nova Scotia has been a member since 1998	Multilateral quarterly meetings	Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, NB, PEI and Newfoundland, and Transport Canada	Transportation Policy Development
Transportation Border Working Group	Mandated MOU between Canada and the US; NS involved since June 2003	Multilateral quarterly in person meetings, plus ad hoc contact	Federal Departments of Transport, FAC/ITCan, and other provincial governments	Transportation Policy Development
Bilateral				
Nova Scotia government partnership with the City of Boston for annual Boston Tree Lighting promotional event	The promotional event is held in December and involves planning in advance of the event and parallel tourism client events	The partnership between the Department of Tourism and Culture and the City of Boston was formed in 2002	Canadian consulate in the US is provided information on the event. The Consul General attends the event	Department of Tourism and Culture, Tourism Division

III) OBSERVATIONS

General

Nova Scotia (which does not share a common border with a US state) interacts with the US mostly through multilateral regional bodies including the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG-ECP). The NEG-ECP has been meeting annually since 1973. Multilateral contact with US officials is made also during Team Canada Atlantic trade missions. Past missions have included Boston (twice), Atlanta, New York City and Washington, D.C.

Bilateral collaboration with the US federal government is also undertaken through the Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC, and also with the US consulates in Halifax and Montreal and US Embassy in Ottawa. In recent years, political advocacy on behalf of the government of Nova Scotia has increased, with a focus on priorities, such as the establishment of US Customs and Immigration pre-clearance facilities for the Halifax International Airport.

Federal-Provincial Collaboration

Federal-provincial collaboration takes place primarily through high-level contacts within Foreign Affairs Canada and International Trade Canada, the Privy Council Office and other federal agencies. In addition, Nova Scotia works with the other provinces and territories through the Council of the Federation, which has a Canada-US component.

Team Canada Atlantic is a partnership of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency and the four Atlantic provinces and is committed to strengthening the trade and investment relationship between Atlantic Canada and the United States. Nova Scotia Business Inc. is the lead co-ordinating agency for Nova Scotia. Also, collaboration with several federal departments and organizations occurs on numerous transgovernmental issues and through organizations dealing with regional or national issues such as the Gulf of Maine Council (Fisheries and Oceans Canada), the Provinces-States Advisory Group (PSAG) on agriculture, etc.

Useful Links

www.gov.ns.ca (Government of Nova Scotia)

www.gov.ns.ca/iga (Nova Scotia's Department of Intergovernmental Affairs)

www.novascotiabusiness.com (Nova Scotia Business)

www.acoa.ca (Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency)

www.teamcanadaatlantic.com (Team Canada Atlantic)

www.negc.org/premiers.html (Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers)

www.nebhe.org/nova_scotia.html (Nova Scotia-New England Exchange Program)

www.gulfofmaine.org (Gulf of Maine Council on the Marine Environment)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: None, except through the Arctic Ocean
- Office in the US: None
- Trade with the US: Nunavut exports to the US in 2002 totalled \$694,988 (0.46% of Nunavut total exports) including mainly machinery (39% of total exports to the US), meat (11.5%) and hydrocarbons (3.25%). Imports from the US accounted for \$576,770 (97% of Nunavut total imports in 2002).
- Government co-ordination: Limited formal relations with the US. Relations are managed mostly through line departments and Canada's participation in the Arctic Council, and through indigenous organizations.

Nunavut's connection with the US goes back to World War II when the US Army established its air base at Frobisher Bay, the capital of Nunavut, which was renamed Iqaluit in 1987. The base was deeded to the Government of Canada in 1963 but the Canadian Arctic, through the Government of Canada, still plays a key role in Canada-US joint defence strategy.

Nunavut interacts with the US mainly through international forums and organizations such as the Arctic Council, a high-level intergovernmental forum that provides a mechanism to address the common concerns and challenges faced by Arctic governments and people, such as the University of the Arctic, the Arctic Human Development Report, and the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment. It also interacts with the US Consulate General, based in Quebec City, which reports on economic developments in some areas of Canada, including Nunavut. The US Consul General has recommended and offered Government of Nunavut staff an opportunity to participate in the International Visitor's Program addressing issues such as indigenous populations in the US, land claims, health care, economic development, transportation, attracting foreign investment and language preservation.

Nunavut's intergovernmental relations are co-ordinated by the Premier of Nunavut who, inter alia, is Minister of Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs. Despite federal government jurisdiction over foreign policy, the Government of Nunavut is developing its own strategies, policies and initiatives to protect territorial interests. In 2003 Nunavut Premier Paul Okalik launched several initiatives to lift the US ban on Nunavut wild game meat (musk ox and caribou) following the Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) crisis. His actions included building a coalition with the Western premiers and meeting American Ambassador Paul Cellucci in Ottawa to express his concerns.

Although there is no direct official contact, Nunavut interacts with the US on trade, scientific research (climate change, space research) and Aboriginal affairs. Interactions occur within institutions like the Arctic Institute of North America (AINA) hosted by the University of Calgary. AINA is a research institute created by the Government of Canada to advance studies of the North in Canada and the US. The US partner of AINA is located at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Currently, two high-profile American-led research projects in Nunavut are the fossil forest project on Axel Heiberg Island and the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA's) Mars Project on Devon Island, involving the Calgary-based AINA.

Also, Nunavut is indirectly involved in the International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs – IWGIA, an independent international membership organisation staffed by specialists and advisers on indigenous affairs. IWGIA holds consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and is an observer to the Arctic Council. There is also interaction between the Government of Nunavut and the Alaskan Federation of Natives to help bridge-building between Canadian and Alaskan Inuit. The Government of Nunavut supports the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, which represents Inuit of Canada, Greenland, Russia and the US.

Finally there are also informal Nunavut-US contacts in the areas of culture and sports. The Arctic Winter Games usually bring together athletes from northern Quebec, the Northwest Territories, Yukon, northern Alberta, Greenland, Alaska and Russia.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Western Governors Association (WGA) and Western Premiers Conference (WPC)	1999 Resolution by WPC to organize joint annual meetings with WGA	Annual joint meetings alternating between the US WGA and Canada WPC since 1999	Western Premiers Conference members: Alberta, Manitoba, NWT, Nunavut, Yukon and Saskatchewan	Office of the Premier and Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Alaska Federation of Natives	Bridge-building between Canadian and Alaskan Inuit	Annual General Meetings		Office of the Premier and Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs
Arctic Council Advisory Committee (1998)	The Arctic Council was created in 1996 to advance circumpolar co-operation among 8 arctic states including Canada, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, the Russian Federation, Sweden and the US	Canada's Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs calls on the Arctic Council Advisory Committee for input and guidance on Canadian priorities and positions to be brought to the Council. Government of Nunavut contributes to the Canadian Core Group	Federal departments; Governments of NWT and Yukon; Indigenous Canadian participants to the Arctic Council (Inuit Circumpolar Conference and Arctic Athabaskan Council); NGOs with an interest in arctic issues	Office of the Premier and Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Bilateral				
US Consulate General, Quebec City	Ongoing interaction and visits since 2002, including organizing International Visitor's Program	Reports on economic developments in many areas including Nunavut		Executive and Intergovernmental Affairs

III) OBSERVATIONS

Federal and Intergovernmental Collaboration

Foreign policy for the circumpolar North is largely led by the federal government given the strategic importance of the Arctic in regard to national defence, national sovereignty, environmental protection and mineral and energy resources. In 1994, Foreign Affairs Canada appointed a Canadian Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs as part of the Conference entitled *A Northern Policy for Canadians* and later the Northern Dimension Foreign Policy (NDFP), the new vision for Canada in the circumpolar world. In 2004, a new Ambassador for Circumpolar Affairs from Nunavut was appointed. To complete this coherent vision of Canada's policy toward the North, Premiers of Nunavut, the NWT and Yukon signed the Northern Co-operation Accord in 2003 establishing an annual Northern Premiers' Forum to collectively address issues of regional, territorial, national and international interest.

Several other federal departments and agencies are involved with Nunavut in activities that have direct or indirect US connection. They usually work in partnership with the territorial government and northern stakeholders. The key players include Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Natural Resources Canada, Environment Canada, the Department of National Defence, and the RCMP. Nunavut also participates in Team Canada missions to the US.

Useful Links

www.gov.nu.ca (Government of Nunavut)

www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/circumpolar/ (Canada and the Circumpolar World)

www.iwgia.org (The International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs)

maps.nrcan.gc.ca/iqaluit/index.html (Spatial and Historical Evolution of Iqaluit, NRCan Project)

www.arctic-council.org/index.html (Arctic Council)

www.inuitcircumpolar.com (Inuit Circumpolar Conference)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Minnesota, Michigan, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania (through the Great Lakes)
- Office(s) in the US: Ontario currently has one office in the US (co-located in the Canadian Consulate General in New York).
- Trade with the US: Ontario is Canada's leading exporting province, accounting for more than half of Canada's national exports. In 2003, Ontario's exports to the US totalled \$173.5 billion (close to 92% of total Ontario exports) and imports from the US exceeded \$149 billion. Main exporting products are automobiles and parts, machinery, plastics, furniture, and iron and steel.
- Government co-ordination: The Office of International Relations and Protocol (OIRP), located in the Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs (MIA), is responsible for Ontario's international relations, and co-ordinates all official international travel by the Premier. The Ontario public service, however, operates on a highly decentralized basis, whether concerning international or domestic matters.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Council of State Governments (CSG) and CSG Midwest Legislative Conference	Ontario is an international affiliate member of the CSG; regular participation since 2000; sporadically prior to that time	Attendance at annual meeting; also select CSG regional association meetings; inter-jurisdictional comparisons for advocacy/policy and legislative development	Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade (FAC/ITCan); Other Canadian provinces (Saskatchewan, Quebec)	Director, Interparliamentary and Public Relations, Legislative Assembly of Ontario Team Leader, Western Hemisphere, Office of International Relations and Protocol, Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs
National Governors' Association	Inter-jurisdictional comparisons for advocacy/policy and legislative development; regularly since 2001; sporadically prior to then	Attendance at Annual Meeting and Winter Meeting	FAC/ITCan; Canadian provinces (Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec); Canadian Embassy in Washington, DC	Same as above

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
New England Governors' Conference (NEGC)	Inter-jurisdictional comparisons for advocacy/policy and legislative development; since 2003; sporadically prior to then	Annual meeting	FAC/ITCan; Canadian provinces (Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island, Quebec)	Team Leader, Western Hemisphere, Office of International Relations and Protocol, Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs
Council of Great Lakes Governors (CGLG)	Inter-jurisdictional comparisons for advocacy/policy and legislative development; regularly since mid-1980s	Associate member; Annual meeting; current Great Lakes water management negotiations; other special events	FAC/ITCan Quebec	Team Leader, Western Hemisphere, Office of International Relations and Protocol, Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Provinces/States Advisory Group (PSAG)	The PSAG is mandated as an advisory forum to the federal Canada-US Consultative Committee on Agriculture (CCA), struck by way of a bilateral MOU on agricultural trade issues in 2000	The PSAG meets annually, as well as on an ad hoc basis to respond to pressing agricultural trade issues	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC)	Policy and Program Branch, Policy and Farm Finance Division, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food
Great Lakes Regional Forum on Agriculture (GLRF)	This initiative was initiated by ON to develop dialogue on a regional basis to deal with common agricultural issues. Outcomes are reported at the PSAG meetings	The GLRF meets annually, with the host rotating between ON and one of the member states	This initiative is administered directly between Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food (OMAF) and state departments of agriculture	Policy and Program Branch, Policy and Farm Finance Division, OMAF

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM)	International professional accreditation of Emergency Managers	Two meetings per year	None	Deputy Chief, Emergency Management Ontario (EMO)
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Technical Committee of Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs	Working to develop North American program standards	Ad hoc meetings with North American state, provincial, municipal, private sector, federal government	None	Deputy Chief, EMO
Central Region Emergency Management Advisory Council (CREMAC)	To develop and support mutual assistance arrangements	Twice per year	State Emergency Management Directors from contiguous states, Ontario, Quebec as well as Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada	Deputy Chief, EMO
Canadian American Law Enforcement Organization (CALEO)	Part of Intelligence mandate. Ongoing collaboration and sharing of intelligence information	Ongoing member; Annual conference; Monthly meetings – alternates between US and Canada	Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario (CISO); Criminal Intelligence Service of Canada (CISC); Federal departments and agencies: RCMP, Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)	Intelligence Bureau, Ontario Provincial Police (OPP)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Law enforcement agencies working together to combat cross-border tele-marketing fraud	MOU signed in May 2000 between Ministry of Consumer and Business Services (MCBS), Toronto Police, Competition Bureau, and US Federal Trade Commission (FTC). Signed later by US Postal Inspection Services (USPIS), Ontario Provincial Police and AG for State of Ohio	Ongoing investigations; Strategy meetings held quarterly with all partners in attendance	Industry Canada, Competition Bureau, OPP, Anti-Rackets and Phonebusters	Assistant Deputy Minister, Ministry of Consumer and Business Services
Niagara Bi-National Chambers' Initiative	First meeting in June 2003. It grew out of the recommendations of the Niagara Bi-National Economic Roundtable, a locally-driven initiative which recommended mobilization of cross-border regional business, institutional and community leadership to drive regional economic co-operation	An initiative of boards of trade and chambers of commerce in the Hamilton, Halton and Niagara areas of Ontario and Buffalo, Niagara and Rochester areas of New York State	Consul-General of Canada in Buffalo, Niagara Economic and Tourism Corporation, City of Hamilton Economic Development, Halton Region Business Development, Hamilton Chamber of Commerce, McMaster University	Manager, Urban Economic Development Branch, Ministry of Economic Development and Trade
Great Lakes Commission (GLC)	Ontario Ministry of the Environment (OMOE) has been associate member of GLC since 1999; GLC is US-based organization	Bi-annual multi-agency meetings; key issues are water quality and quantity for the US Great Lake States	Ontario Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources, Ontario Ministry of Transportation, Quebec Department of the Environment, Quebec Department of Transport	Manager, OMOE Environmental Liaison Office

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
International Joint Commission (IJC) Air Quality Advisory Board (AQAB)	OMOE is a member of the IJC AQAB; The AQAB was established in 1966	Multi-agency meeting once every two months	Environment Canada, New Brunswick Department of the Environment	Director, OMOE Environmental Monitoring and Reporting Branch
Ontario Securities Commission and the US Securities and Exchange Commission (on regulation of capital market)	MOU, ongoing collaboration; management of short term crisis; better supervision of cross-border securities transactions; and sharing of information	Exchange of information; consultation; ad hoc meetings; ongoing contact	Securities commissions in other Canadian provinces and territories	Chairman, Ontario Securities Commission
Council of Securities Regulators of the Americas (COSRA) (on securities regulation)	Membership of COSRA for improving supervision of cross-border securities transactions, developing common objectives/principles and sharing information	Consultation; multi-lateral meetings; regular contacts	Alberta, British Columbia and Quebec Securities Commissions	Chairman, Ontario Securities Commission
New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and National Association of Securities Dealers (NASDAQ) (on supervision and regulation of stock market)	Ongoing collaboration; joint management of short term crises; and better supervision of cross-border securities transactions	Exchange of information; consultation; ad hoc meetings; regular contact	Securities and commodity futures commissions in other Canadian provinces/territories	Chairman, Ontario Securities Commission
Bilateral				
States of Illinois, New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan	Inter-jurisdictional comparisons for advocacy/policy and legislative development	Occasional meetings; trade/investment development meetings	Foreign Affairs Canada / International Trade Canada; appropriate Canadian Consulate	Office of International Relations and Protocol, Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Bilateral				
Windsor Tunnel and Construction Committee	To share health and safety regulation information and to provide advice and direction for procedures for the construction project of the tunnel	Meetings 2-3 times a year; Ongoing as construction of tunnel continues up to 2-3 years	Ministry of Labour (MOL) and constructors of the tunnel; includes officials from State of Michigan	Regional Program Co-ordinator, Western Region
Administration / Collaboration between Ontario and Minnesota, re Co-ownership Agreement for International Bridges at: 1. Pigeon River (Thunder Bay) 2. Rainy River / Baudette	Co-ownership of bridge, with agreement covering maintenance and rehabilitation	Ad hoc phone, fax and email	n/a	Regional Director, Northwestern Region, Ontario Ministry of Transport

III) OBSERVATIONS

Ontario contact with US institutions takes place in a decentralized fashion and at various levels, ranging from the Premier to public servants.

Premier/Ministers

Ontario's Premier, on average, makes two to three visits per year to the US, disproportionately to New York and Michigan to meet his counterparts. Since 1991, Ontario has been an associate member of the Council of Great Lakes Governors (CGLG); Ontario's Premier invariably attends the Council's (usually) annual meetings, where the Premier meets with counterparts from up to eight Great Lakes states. Additionally, the Premier usually receives US Governors in Ontario two or more times per year. Consistent with the statement issued at the Annual Premiers' Conference in Charlottetown in July 2003, Ontario will be pursuing more contact with the National Governors' Association (NGA).

Ontario Ministers also travel periodically to the US. Much more frequently than the Premier, they visit Washington where, invariably, they call on senior US officials, and sometimes on members of Congress. Ontario's Minister of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT), who is responsible for trade promotion and investment attraction, pays, on average, three to four visits per year to the US to meet counterparts and occasionally legislators.

Legislators

The Legislative Assembly of Ontario is a member of the Midwestern Legislative Conference and the International Committee of the Council of State Governments, providing a direct legislative link to state legislatures. The objective is to foster the development of interparliamentary co-operation and to promote understanding among legislators in Ontario and the American states.

Members of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario participate annually in the Midwestern Legislative Conference and the International Committee of the Council of State Governments. Speaker-led delegations allow members of all parties in the House to participate equally.

The MLC Midwest-Canada Relations Committee provides a forum for discussion and addresses issues of common concern in jurisdictions on both sides of the border. In 1997, a program of legislative exchanges began, designed to enable state and provincial legislators to gain insight into the parliamentary and legislative processes of their counterparts.

All of these Interparliamentary programmes are under the management of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

Public Servants

Some Deputy Ministers establish/maintain ongoing contact with US counterparts, particularly in the Great Lakes states. Other officials establish ad hoc contact (at conferences, on a one-off basis in the context of a particular issue, etc.). Ministry of Economic Development and Trade officials account for approximately one third of all international travel by members of the Ontario public service. Officials from several ministries participate in various bi-national working groups and maintain ongoing contact in other contexts.

Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs)

While most interaction with US officials takes place outside the context of legal agreements or MOUs, Ontario does have 125 Agreements/MOUs with the US (of the 231 Ontario has world-wide). Forty-seven of these are with Great Lakes jurisdictions. The bulk of these agreements are with individual states and concern reciprocal enforcement of support orders or vehicle registration. The other major active agreements between Ontario and US jurisdictions address natural resources (11 agreements), the environment (10 agreements), and finance/investment (three agreements).

Useful Links

www.mia.gov.on.ca/mia-main.htm (Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs)

www.ontla.on.ca (Legislative Assembly of Ontario)

www.csg.org (Council of State Governments)

www.csgmidwest.org (CSG Midwest Legislative Conference)

www.nga.org (National Governors' Association)

www.cglg.org/index.asp (Council of Great Lakes Governors)

www.negc.org (New England Governors' Conference)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: None
- Office(s) in the US: None
- Trade with the US: exports to the US totalled \$577.8 million in 2003 (90% of PEI exports) including processed food (potatoes, vegetables), seafood and fish products (lobsters, crabs, turbot, etc.), aircraft and vehicle parts, and wood products and furniture. Main destinations: New England (Massachusetts 30%) and the rest of the US market. Imports accounted for \$6.9 million in 2003. Main imports include food-processing machinery, vegetable seeds, grape wines and plastic products.
- Government co-ordination: Executive Council Office, under the portfolio of Intergovernmental Affairs.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Annual Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEGCEP) 6 New England states and 5 Eastern Canada provinces	Ongoing relationship	Annual conference to address cross-border issues and other topics of mutual interest. Multilateral meetings of governors and premiers. Ongoing working collaboration on the 3 committees: Trade and Globalization; the Environment; and the Northeast International Committee on Energy	ECP Secretariat; provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec	PEI Intergovernmental Affairs

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Standing Committee on Trade and Globalization addresses trade policy, trade development and transportation issues	The Committee was adopted at the NEGECP Conference in 2000.	Multilateral interaction among state and provincial officials. Semi-annual meetings, conference calls, email. There is a sub-committee called the Transportation Working Group	Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador and Quebec	Intergovernmental Affairs and the Department of Development and Technology
Standing Committee on the Environment The NEGECP adopted three environmental action plans: Acid Rain, Mercury and Climate Change	Mandated by the NEGECP Conference. Ongoing collaboration to protect the environment and health of citizens. Steering Committees were established to implement each of the three environmental action plans	Multilateral interaction among state and provincial officials; annual meetings, conference calls, email	Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Quebec; Environment Canada; and Ouranos Consortium	PEI Department of Energy and Environment
Northeast International Committee on Energy (NICE)	Established by the NEGECP Conference in 1978 to monitor and act upon trans-boundary common energy issues	Multilateral interaction among state and provincial officials: Semi-annual meetings, conference calls, forums, email	Departments of Energy, Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Labrador, and Quebec	PEI Department of Energy and Environment, Director level
New England Commissioners and Eastern Canadian Ministers of Agriculture Conference	Mandated by NEGECP Conference; Ongoing collaboration to foster joint co-operation on agriculture issues	Multilateral annual meetings of Canadian provincial ministers and US state commissioners of Agriculture	Other eastern provincial Ministers of Agriculture	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Forestry
Provinces-States Advisory Group (PSAG), a consultative Committee on Agriculture under the Canada-United States MOU on Agriculture Trade (mid-1990's)	Ongoing collaboration to provide advice to respective federal governments on agriculture trade issues of common interest	Multilateral meetings of Canadian provincial Ministers and US state Commissioners of Agriculture, annual and ad hoc meetings	Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, other provincial territorial Departments of Agriculture, Federal-Provincial Agriculture Secretariat, Canadian Embassy in DC	PEI Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Forestry; Minister, Deputy Minister, working level

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
<p>Tri-National Agricultural Accord (1990)</p> <p>Officials from Canada, US and Mexico work to strengthen collaboration among the agricultural sectors of the 3 NAFTA countries</p>	<p>Ongoing collaboration to provide joint advice to respective federal governments on North American agriculture trade issues</p>	<p>Multilateral annual meetings of Canadian provincial Ministers/US state commissioners/Mexican state Secretaries of Agriculture. Meetings involve the National Association of Department of States of Agriculture (NASDA), US and Mexico Departments of Agriculture and Embassies</p>	<p>Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Other provincial territorial Departments of Agriculture, Federal-Provincial Agriculture Secretariat, Canadian Embassies in DC/Mexico</p>	<p>PEI Department of Agriculture, Fisheries, Aquaculture and Forestry; Minister, Deputy Minister, working level</p>
<p>Commercial Vehicle Safety Alliance (CVSA)</p> <p>CVSA is dedicated to improving commercial vehicle safety in North America</p>	<p>Non-profit organization of federal, state, provincial and territorial government agencies and representatives from private industry in Canada, the United States and Mexico, dedicated to improving commercial vehicle safety</p>	<p>Annual conference and a North American Inspectors Championship periodic meetings and workshops. Ongoing communication by email, regular mail, Web-based discussion forum, conference calls</p>	<p>All Canadian provinces/territories are members of CVSA, under an MOU</p>	<p>Department of Transportation and Public Works, Highway Safety Division, Safety Co-ordinator, Enforcement Officers</p>
<p>Canada-US International Emergency Management Group (IEMG) Provincial-state working group</p>	<p>International Emergency Management MOU was signed in 2000 following a 1998 resolution at the NEGECP Conference</p>	<p>Meetings are held twice annually; There is a sub-group called Mass Capacity Working Group</p>	<p>Representatives of federal departments, other provinces and territories (Emergency Measures Organizations) and private sector representatives</p>	<p>PEI Emergency Measures Organizations, a section of the Planning and Inspection Services Division of the Department of Community and Cultural Affairs</p>
<p>MOU between the Council of Maritime Premiers and the State of Louisiana</p>	<p>MOU aiming to support the development of French in Louisiana and to offer a professional development opportunity for French-speaking teachers in PEI</p>	<p>Minimal contact during the year; contacts are concentrated during a two-month period prior to interviewing the candidates. The Interview Board conducts interviews in PEI.</p>	<p>Intergovernmental and International Affairs in New Brunswick</p>	<p>PEI Department of Education and Acadian and Francophone Affairs, a division of the Executive Council Office, PEI</p>

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
<i>Assemblée des parlementaires de la Francophonie (APF)</i>	Created in 1981, APF bring together 48 Legislatures and 16 affiliate sections of French-speaking parliamentarians from around the world	Annual international meeting of APF; Annual meeting of the North America Section of APF; Annual meeting of the presidents of the local chapters of the Americas region. Other activities including election observation missions, discussion forums and visits to member legislatures	Parliament of Quebec; Parliament of Canada	Acadian and Francophone Affairs, a division of Executive Council Office, PEI

III) OBSERVATIONS

Intergovernmental Collaboration

PEI participates in Team Canada Atlantic trade missions to the US (one to two missions per year). Team Canada Atlantic is a partnership of the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Industry Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, International Trade Canada, and the four Atlantic provinces.

French Connection and Interparliamentarian Collaboration

Since 1994, the PEI Legislative Assembly has interacted with legislators from Maine and Louisiana within the American Section of the *Assemblée des parlementaires de la Francophonie (APF)*, an association of French-speaking parliamentarians from around the world, within which the two US state legislatures have observer status. Along with a number of French-speaking parliamentarians from New England and Louisiana, PEI French-speaking parliamentarians (Acadians) participate in APF activities. Parliamentarians from several other Canadian provinces, including Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, are also involved in the APF. It should be noted that an estimated 20% of the New England population has French-Acadian roots. These common cultural ties have led to an increase of tourist visits to the Maritimes and Quebec by New England residents. The Parliament of Canada plays an important role, as well, in providing information to APF chapters in Canada.

Informal Channels of Collaboration

Informal interaction with state officials also occurs through membership in numerous North American sectoral organizations or arrangements such as the International Registration Plan (IRP) and the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators (AAMVA), the Federation of Tax Administrators (FTA), the Transportation Research Board (TRB), etc.

Useful Links

www.gov.pe.ca (Government of Prince Edward Island)

www.teamcanadaatlantic.com (Team Canada Atlantic)

www.cap-cpma.ca (Council of Atlantic Premiers)

www.assembly.pe.ca/index.php (PEI Legislative Assembly)

apf.francophonie.org (Assemblée parlementaire de la Francophonie)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York
- Office(s) in the US: Quebec's *Ministère des Relations internationales* (MRI) maintains the largest Canadian provincial representation in the US with seven missions including a General Delegation in New York; three Delegations in Boston, Chicago, and Los Angeles; two Offices in Atlanta and Miami; and a Tourism Office in Washington, DC. In total, 70 staff are located in the US (20 permanent staff and 50 locally engaged) as of 2003.
- Trade with the US: The largest Quebec trading partner with a total of \$54 billion exports and \$23 billion imports in 2003. New York State and the New England states are the two largest Quebec trading partners in the US. Quebec exports to the US include: aircraft (10%); aluminium (7%); newsprint and printing paper (5%); softwood lumber; automotive and machinery; electronic and multimedia products; and electricity.
- Government co-ordination: The MRI plans, organizes and co-ordinates Quebec-US relations but several other line departments are also involved in bilateral relations with US states (Vermont, New York State) and cross-border organizations for sectoral issues.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Conference of the New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEGECF); 6 New England states and 5 Eastern Canada provinces	Regular membership since 1973; Ongoing collaboration supports the work of the NEGECF Conference	Annual conference to address cross-border issues and other topics of mutual interest. Meetings of state and provincial officials, conference calls, email. Ongoing working collaboration on 3 committees and several working groups	Council of Atlantic Premiers (CAP) Secretariat; Members: New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Labrador Nova Scotia, and PEI	ECP Conference Secretariat

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Council of Great Lakes Governors	Associate membership since 1998; Great Lakes Charter Annex, June 2001	Annual co-ordinating Conference to address regional cross-border water and environmental issues; participation on working groups	Government of Ontario also associate member	Ministère des relations internationales
Great Lakes Commission (GLC); bi-national and state/provincial organization established in 1955	Associate Commissioner status since the 1999 Declaration of Partnership	Annual Conference Participation on technical working groups. The GLC is focused on scientific and technical collaboration	Ontario also Associate member; Government of Canada (full membership); Other observers: Great Lakes Fishery Commission, International Joint Commission, Chippewa-Ottawa Resource Authority	Ministère des relations internationales
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Northeast Regional Homeland Security Directors Meeting	Provincial jurisdiction on public security	Regular meetings and ongoing collaboration with neighbouring US states on public security issues	Ontario Department of Public Security, OPP and RCMP	Ministère de la Sécurité publique
NEGECP committees on the Environment, Energy, Trade and Globalization	NEGECP membership	Multilateral meetings of state and provincial officials, conference calls, email	Council of Atlantic Premiers (CAP)	Ministère de l'Environnement (ME); Ministère des Ressources naturelles, de la Faune et des Parcs; Ministère du Développement économique et régional et Recherche (MDERR); and Ministère des Transports (MT)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Northeast Association of State Transportation Officials (NASTO) and the Eastern Border Transportation Coalition (EBTC)	Provincial jurisdiction on transportation matters	Multilateral: annual conferences and regular meetings; Ongoing multilateral informal collaboration for sharing of information	Transport Canada, Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) and Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC)	Ministère des transports
Environmental Council of the States (ECOS); Environmental NGO of US state and territorial environmental commissioners established in 1993	Environnement Québec is an Observer at ECOS	Annual meetings in late summer/early fall; networking; workgroups and Web-based discussion fora	Environment Canada	Ministère de l'environnement
Climate Change Steering Committee (2001)	Climate Change Action Plan adopted by the New England Governors/Eastern Canadian Premiers Conference in 2001. The Steering Committee was established to implement the action plan	Multilateral interaction among state and provincial officials; Informal collaboration: Steering Committee meets 2-3 times per year and also interacts via conference calls and email to share info	Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Quebec, Ouranos Consortium and Environment Canada	Ministère de l'environnement
Bilateral				
Quebec/New York State Summit	Provincial authority and jurisdiction on vital economic relations or strategic interests	Bilateral contacts at both executive and legislative levels (trade missions and visits by Premier/Governor – led teams)	Also involving chambers of commerce and the private sector on both sides	Ministère des relations internationales; Ministère du Développement économique et régional et Recherche
Quebec/Vermont Bilateral Co-operation Agreements (2003)	Provincial authority and jurisdiction on vital economic relations or strategic interests	Bilateral contacts at executive and legislative levels also involving stakeholders from the private sector and municipal governments	Participation in the NEGWPC works	Ministère des relations internationales; Ministère du Développement économique et régional et Recherche

III) OBSERVATIONS

Province-State Agreements

Quebec has over 200 agreements and arrangements with US state governments, cities or public organizations covering security, transport, culture, economic development, tourism, environment and education.

Trade Promotion

Quebec premiers conduct frequent trade missions to US states to promote trade and tourism and to attract US investors into the province. Recent forums in which they have delivered speeches include the New-York- based Foreign Policy Association, the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, the Institute of World Affairs (Milwaukee, Wisconsin), the Metro Hartford Regional Economic Alliance (Connecticut) and the Global City Regions Conference (California).

Cultural Promotion

Quebec actively promotes cultural and academic collaboration in the US. It supports Quebec studies programs in the US by providing financial assistance to the American Council for Quebec Studies (ACQS), the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS) and university-based research centres. Within Quebec, the Ministère des Relations internationales (MRI) support chairs in American studies in three universities (University of Montreal, Université du Québec à Montréal and Laval University). It also supports the development of US markets for Quebec artists and cultural industries.

Quebec parliamentarians also participate in the Assemblée des parlementaires de la Francophonie (APF), an association of French-speaking parliamentarians from around the world, along with counterparts from Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, New England and Louisiana (bound by common cultural French and Acadian roots).

Useful Links

www.mri.gouv.qc.ca (Quebec's Ministère des Relations internationales)

www.assnat.qc.ca/eng/associations/index.html (Quebec National Assembly/ international relations)

www.regionamerique-apf.org (Assemblée Parlementaire de la Francophonie, America Section)

www.acqs.org (American Council for Québec Studies)

www.cglg.org (Council of Great Lakes Governors)

www.councilofthefederation.ca (Council of the Federation)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Montana and North Dakota
- Office(s) in the US: None
- Trade with the US: Saskatchewan's largest trading partner is the United States – in 2002 the province shipped almost \$7 billion worth of goods south of the border and imported \$3.74 billion. Major exports included crude petroleum and oils, mineral or chemical fertilizers, wood, machinery for agriculture, and paper.
- Government co-ordination: Department of Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs; Assistant Deputy Minister as contact for trade policy and international relations. Its small international relations branch has overall strategic and interdepartmental advisory and co-ordination functions, along with direct responsibility for managing multisectoral intergovernmental agreements/arrangements with the US and other countries. Trade development initiatives are co-ordinated through the Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership (STEP), a public-private partnership of the provincial government and exporters. Investment development is co-ordinated by the Department of Industry and Resources and the Crown Investments Corporation.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Western Governors' Association and Western Premiers' Conference	Provides an opportunity for high-level dialogue on issues of shared interest.	Annual meeting including seven western Premiers and eighteen western Governors	Western Provinces, Canadian Consulates, Canadian Embassy in Washington	International Officer, Saskatchewan Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs
Midwest Legislative Conference (MLC)	Information-sharing between states and provinces from across the region. Forum to advocate Saskatchewan's interests through legislators' participation in MLC committees	Annual meeting of legislators from 11 Midwestern states and 3 provinces	Governments of Ontario and Manitoba; Canadian Consulates; Speaker's Office, Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly	International Officer, Saskatchewan Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Province-State Advisory Group to the Canada-US Consultative Committee on Agriculture	Forum to discuss common issues and concerns, engage in informal dispute resolution and identify key issues for Canada-US Consultative Committee on Agriculture (federal)	Annual meeting to discuss agricultural issues	Provincial departments of agriculture, Canadian Consulates, Canadian Embassy in Washington, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Trade Policy Analyst, Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization
Tri-national Agricultural Accord	Enhance mutual understanding and facilitate multilateral co-operation on agriculture and food sector issues	Annual meeting of Provincial Agriculture Ministers; National Association of Department of States of Agriculture (NASDA); Agriculture Secretaries of Mexican states	Provincial departments of agriculture; Canadian Consulates; Canadian Embassy in Washington; Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada	Trade Policy Analyst, Saskatchewan Agriculture, Food and Rural Revitalization
Western Interstate Energy Board (WIEB)	This administrative unit of the Western Interstate Nuclear Compact seeks to foster co-operation among states and the US government in energy matters	Twice-yearly meeting to address electricity generating and transmission issues within the Western Interconnection	Energy officials from the governments of Alberta and British Columbia	Assistant Director, Environmental Economics, Saskatchewan Industry and Resources
Canada-US Fire Fighting Arrangement	Sharing of human and mechanical resources; Arrangement has been in place since 1982	Exchanges of fire fighting personnel in the event of extreme fire conditions	Collaborate with all provincial and territorial fire agencies across Canada on an as-needed basis	Acting Director, Fire Management and Forest Protection Branch, Saskatchewan Environment
Poplar River Co-operative Monitoring Arrangement	Exchange information/data on water quality, water quantity and air quality monitoring for the Poplar River basin	Annual forum	Environment Canada, International Joint Commission (IJC) – Canada	VP – Operations Sask Watershed Authority; Manager of Environmental Protection Grasslands EcoRegion, Saskatchewan Environment

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
International Souris River Board	Administers the water apportionment measures of the 1989 Canada-US Agreement for Water Supply and Flood Control in the Souris River Basin	IJC Board with US and Canadian members that meet at least twice a year	Environment Canada, Foreign Affairs Canada, Canadian office of International Joint Commission	VP – Operations Sask Watershed Authority
International Joint Commission – Accredited Officer	Administers 1921 Order for the St. Mary and Milk Rivers of the Boundary Waters Treaty for the sharing of water between Canada and the US	Regular email and occasional meetings	Environment Canada (Accredited Officer)	VP – Operations, Sask Watershed Authority
Letter of Intent involving SK, Manitoba, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Northern Great Plains Inc. (NGP)	To collaborate on regionally similar transportation and economic issues; SK has participated informally with the group since 1999, and formally since 2002	NGP is a regional non-profit organization that works to build a strong economic future for communities in the northern great plains region; SK participates in individual projects and studies on a case-by-case basis	Province of Manitoba	Assistant Deputy Minister (ADM), Industry Development, Saskatchewan Industry and Resources
North American Waterfowl Management Plan	Tri-national management plan to support habitat conservation partnerships	Saskatchewan sits on the Canadian planning committee	Environmental officials from western provinces	Director, Fish and Wildlife Branch, Department of the Environment
NAFTA Land Transportation Standards Subcommittee on Highway Transport	Saskatchewan is the Western provinces' representative on this subcommittee and uses this venue to comment on vehicle weights and sizes, border crossing issues including technology, harmonization of standards	This twice-yearly meeting explores transboundary transportation issues between provinces and border states	Transportation officials from western provinces	ADM, Policy Highways and Transportation

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Provincial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Transportation Border Working Group	Transport Canada and the US Federal Highway Administration	Addresses border issues to ensure efficient north/south flow of goods	Transport Canada and provincial transportation officials	ADM, Policy, Highways and Transportation
Bilateral				
Saskatchewan-Montana Intergovernmental Accord	Provides an opportunity for inter-governmental and sectoral discussion and action on issues of shared interest	Annual meeting of Montana Lieutenant Governor and Saskatchewan Minister of Government Relations	None	International Officer, Saskatchewan Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs
Saskatchewan-North Dakota MOU on Exchange of Geological Information and Services	Sharing of information and best practices since 1994	Twice-yearly conferences on geological and well production issues at the senior officials' level	None	Executive Director, Exploration and Geological Services, SK Industry and Resources
Mutual co-operation agreement with the Texas Department of Economic Development	Commercial promotion, on an international level, of products, services and technologies of Texas and Saskatchewan. In effect since November, 2001	To promote trade and business relations between Saskatchewan and Texas, and to share information as is publicly available on important economic and trade issues	Canadian Consulate in Dallas, TX	Director – Trade Development, US/Canada, Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership Inc.
Agreement on Mutual Co-operation with the Minnesota Trade office	Commercial promotion, on an international level, of products, services and technologies of Minnesota and Saskatchewan. Has been in effect since September, 2000	To promote trade and business relations between Saskatchewan and Minnesota, and to share information as is publicly available on important economic and trade issues	Canadian Consulate in Minneapolis, MN	Director – Trade Development, US/Canada, Saskatchewan Trade and Export Partnership Inc.
North Dakota Department of Transportation (DOT)	Co-ordination of road systems across a land border	As required for specific projects and issues	None directly; Transport officials from Manitoba and Alberta indirectly	ADM, Operations, Highways and Transportation
Montana DOT	Co-ordination of road systems across a land border	As required for specific projects and issues	None directly; Transport officials from Manitoba and Alberta indirectly	ADM, Operations, Highways and Transportation

III) OBSERVATIONS

As the above table demonstrates, Saskatchewan's relationships with the US are both formal and informal in nature, both bilateral and regional in coverage, both sector-specific and multi-sectoral in scope, and both legislative and executive in orientation.

Under the provincial *Government Organization Act* (GOA), all Saskatchewan Ministers are authorized to enter into international agreements and to otherwise pursue any other international initiatives or relationships within their respective legislated mandates. Under the GOA, provincial Departments and Agencies are directed to consult with the International Relations Branch in the Department of Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs in the conduct of their international relations, but that Branch ultimately has no directive or regulatory role in this respect.

Premier / Ministers

Saskatchewan employs a series of intergovernmental mechanisms to facilitate advocacy and information exchange with Governors and cabinet-rank officials in individual US states and their regional organizations. Key mechanisms have been developed to meet Saskatchewan's regional and bilateral interests in the US. Key mechanisms include the Western Governors' Association, the Saskatchewan-Montana Intergovernmental Accord and the Provinces-States Advisory Group (Agriculture).

The Premier and/or the Minister of Finance generally meet with the financial community in New York annually. The Premier and other line Ministers also conduct issue-specific and/or trade and investment development missions to the US on an ad hoc basis.

Legislators

Saskatchewan legislators interact with their US counterparts formally through two key channels. The first is through the Midwestern Legislative Conference (MLC), a regional element of the National Council of State Governments. In addition to regular meetings, this association of State legislators maintains committees dealing with issues of regional interest, such as agriculture, economic development, health, high-speed rail and relations with Canada. Participation in such regional organizations provides an important opportunity for Saskatchewan to pursue advocacy initiatives and increase mutual understanding among Great Plains states/provinces. Secondly, an informal twinning arrangement is in place with the North Dakota Legislature that is used to facilitate exchanges of legislators, and discussions are underway with Montana to the same end. Exchanges with other states are facilitated on an ad hoc basis through Saskatchewan's membership in the MLC.

Public Servants

Both formal and informal relationships are built up between Saskatchewan public servants and their state government counterparts through their shared interest in transboundary co-ordination on practical issues, common membership in professional associations, and participation in province-state committees and working groups.

Useful Links

www.gov.sk.ca (Government of Saskatchewan)

www.graa.gov.sk.ca (Saskatchewan Government Relations and Aboriginal Affairs)

www.westgov.org (Western Governors' Association and Western Premiers' Conference)

www.csgmidwest.org (Midwest Legislative Conference)

www.nasda-hq.org/accord (Tri-national Agricultural Accord)

I) OVERVIEW

- Border with the US: Alaska
- Office in the US: None
- Trade with the US: \$4 million of exports to the US in 2001 (99.3% of the territory's total exports, of which 66% goes to neighbouring Alaska). Exports to the US include wood and wood products (26%); minerals and mine products (20%); motor vehicles (13%); furniture and prefabricated buildings (13%); machinery; and animal products. Yukon imported \$68.3 million from the US in 2003 including fish, oil and machinery.
- Government co-ordination: Direct co-ordination by the Executive Council Office through the Intergovernmental Relations Division (IGR) whose function is, among others, to foster effective relations and advance Yukon interests with the federal government, other provinces and territories, and circumpolar jurisdictions such as the State of Alaska. While IGR (Executive Council Office) is responsible for overall relations between the Alaskan and Yukon governments, individual departments of the Yukon government work directly with their Alaskan counterparts on sector specific issues. The Yukon Legislative Assembly works to solidify relations with the Alaskan State Congress. The Yukon Government Ottawa Office works directly with Alaskan officials and with officials from the Alaskan congressional delegation on specific issues, such as energy and transportation.

II) MAIN CHANNELS OF COLLABORATION

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Western Governors Association (WGA) and Western Premiers Conference (WPC) (since 1999)	1999 Resolution by the WPC to organise joint annual meetings with the Western Governors Association members	Annual joint meetings alternating between the US and Canada to address transboundary issues	WPC members: Alberta, BC, Manitoba, NWT, Nunavut, and Saskatchewan	Intergovernmental Relations (IGR), Executive Council Office, Director of IGR
Pacific Northwest Economic Region (PNWER)	Agreement signed on April 1, 1996; ongoing collaboration	Multilateral, annual meetings of premiers and governors; meetings of officials throughout the year; conference calls	Ambassador to the US and Consul-General to western states; BC and Alberta	Deputy Minister of Economic Development and Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA)

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Multilateral, Non Sector Specific				
Northern Forum	Non-profit international organization composed of regional governments from 10 northern countries	Multilateral, annual meetings of ministers; meetings of officials throughout the year; conference calls	None	Intergovernmental Relations
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Council of Western Attorneys General (3 provinces, 2 territories and 10 US states)	Ongoing collaboration at regional level	Biannual meetings of Attorneys General and senior officials	Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and NWT also members	Yukon Department of Justice
National Interagency Fire Center	Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC) 1995 Reciprocal Forest Fire Fighting Arrangement with the US	Annual meeting of the Board of Directors with US counterparts of the National Interagency Fire Center – joint fire drilling as requested, and annual training exercises	All provinces and territories are members of CIFFC, a non-profit corporation created by provinces in 1982 co-funded by the federal government (1/3)	Emergency Measures Organization, Protective Services Branch Community Services, Government of Yukon
International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (IAFWA)	Washington DC-based NGO created in 1902; Ongoing co-ordination of state/provincial territorial fish and wildlife agencies	Multilateral, biannual meetings, working committees	Most Canadian provinces/territories are members	Director of Fish and Wildlife
Pacific Northwest Management Agreement	Ongoing collaboration; April 1, 1996 Formal Agreement by the WGAWPC on mutual assistance in emergencies, including enemy attacks signed by Idaho, Oregon and Washington on the US side	Infrequent meetings (last one held 2 years ago); search and rescue activities can fall under this agreement	EMO agencies of Alaska, Yukon, and BC.	Emergency Measures Organization (EMO), Protective Services Branch, Community Services, Government of Yukon

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Multilateral, Sector Specific				
Northwest Wildland Fire Compact	November 12, 1998 Mutual Aid Resource Sharing Agreement (MARS) between Yukon, Alaska, BC, Alberta, Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana	Quick sharing of forest fire resources and exchange of personnel and equipment outside of the CIFFC processes; board meets once per year to share protocols	Canadian Interagency Forest Fire Centre (CIFFC) not involved	Wildland Fire Management, Community Services, Government of Yukon
Bilateral				
Yukon Legislative Assembly and Alaska State Legislature	Ongoing collaboration between both legislatures for mutual understanding and for exchange of good governance practices; Speakers of Yukon Legislative Assembly, Alaska House of Representatives, and Alaska Senate involved	Bilateral; annual legislative exchange between elected representatives in both jurisdictions at spring time in alternating years since 1980	Casual involvement by BC and NWT legislators in some meetings	Clerk of the Yukon Legislative Assembly
Alaska-Yukon Intergovernmental Relations Accord	Premier's office or Intergovernmental Relations (IGR)	Meetings and conference calls with officials in Alaska Governor's office	None	Intergovernmental Relations Office
Shared Emergency Frequencies – Yukon and Skagway Alaska	Informal agreement between Yukon and Skagway to share the same radio frequencies for emergency vehicles, including ambulance, fire and police	Ad hoc interactions, mainly at working level between staff of the emergency services of the parties	Industry Canada was involved to give permission to share frequencies	Emergency Measures Organization (EMO), Protective Services Branch, Community Services, Government of Yukon
Administration of Shakwak Project	Trilateral Agreement between Yukon Highways and Public Works, PWGSC (Canada), and US FHWA	Regular phone calls and emails; bi-monthly meetings	PWGSC; Foreign Affairs (Washington Embassy)	Transportation Engineering, Department of Highways and Public Works

Institution or Agreement	Basis of Mandate	Nature of Interaction	Canadian Collaborators	Territorial Contact
Bilateral				
International Porcupine Caribou Board	Collaboration on international herd management issues	Periodic meetings; last meeting was in 2000	Environment Canada, NWT and Yukon are represented	Director of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Environment
40-mile Caribou Herd	Developed a wildlife management plan with Alaska	Periodic meetings	None	Director of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Environment

III) OBSERVATIONS

General

Yukon works with US governments in both multilateral and bilateral forums. At a multi-jurisdictional and bi-national level, Yukon participates in the Western Governors' Association-Western Premiers' Conference (WGA-WPC) and the Pacific Northwest Economic Region (PNWER). However, while Yukon officials have worked on the WGA-WPC file since the combined meetings began in 1999, Yukon premiers tend to go to WGA-WPC meetings in the US only when there are issues on the agenda that are directly relevant to Yukon. At the multilateral international level, Yukon participates in the Northern Forum and the Arctic Council.

Yukon-Alaska Relations

Yukon continues to have long-standing relationships at the political and bureaucratic levels with Alaska, which is by far its main trading partner. Relations between Yukon and Alaska governments are governed by an intergovernmental relations accord between the Executive Council Office and the Governor's Office. The present Accord was renewed in 2003. Interaction is quite frequent at the intergovernmental level. IGR officials work with officials from the Governor's office to arrange meetings between the Premier and the Governor and to generally carry out the terms of the Alaska-Yukon Intergovernmental Relations Accord.

Generally, interaction between Yukon departments and Alaskan counterparts occurs mostly at the officials' level. For example, the strong relationships that have grown up between Highways and Public Works officials and Alaskan Transportation Commission officials came about initially through joint work on inter-jurisdictional highway projects, like the Shakwak project. Likewise, Yukon Environment Department officials work with Alaskan officials on a wide range of wildlife management issues.

Informal relationships with US counterparts also develop through common participation of officials on both sides in cross-border training exercises and sharing of resources/information, such as: the Canada-US North Spill response exercise with US Coast Guard, CIFFC and US Fire Administration; the joint inter-jurisdictional law enforcement teams (US-Canada Park Borderlands Group, Midwestern Wildlife Law Enforcement Association); scientific and research collaboration (University of Alaska and Environment Yukon Hydrology, Water Resources Branch); and wildlife conservation initiatives (Chisana Caribou Recovery Team, Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, etc.).

The Yukon Legislative Assembly and the Alaska State Legislature meet annually, the location changing from jurisdiction to jurisdiction in alternating years.

Useful Links

www.gov.yk.ca (Government of Yukon)

www.gov.yk.ca/depts/eco/ (Government of Yukon, Executive Council)

www.yukonweb.com/community/yukon-news (Yukon News)

www.iafwa.org (International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies)

www.for.gov.bc.ca/Protect/NWCompact/ (Northwest COMPACT)

