



Resolutions adopted at the 120th CACP Annual General Meeting

July 16, 2025

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE

*Supporting police professionals through innovative and inclusive police
leadership to advance the safety and security of all Canadians.*

300 Terry Fox Drive, Unit 100, Kanata, Ontario K2K 0E3

p: 613-595-1101 f: 613-383-0372

e: cacp@cacp.ca w: www.cacp.ca

Table of Contents

[Resolution 2025-01](#)

Combating Organized Crime in the General Aviation Domain 3

[Resolution 2025-02](#)

Addressing the Impact and Diversion Risks of Prescribes “Safe Supply” Substances 5

[Resolution 2025-03](#)

Utilizing Waster Water Analysis to Inform Public Safety and Substance Use Policy 7

[Resolution 2025-04](#)

Enhancing Drug Market Transparency through “Track and Trace” Technology 9

[Resolution 2025-05](#)

Preventing the Criminal Exploitation of Cryptocurrencies 11

[Resolution 2025-06](#)

Mandatory Alcohol Screening Authority to Include Vessels 14

[Resolution 2025-07](#)

A National Strategy for the Enforcement of First Nation By-laws and Laws 16

Resolution 2025-01

Combating Organized Crime in the General Aviation Domain

Submitted by the Aviation Security Committee and the Organized Crime Committee

- WHEREAS** transnational serious and organized crime groups are known to utilize all means available to import and transport illicit goods and people for profit, including the use of the General Aviation (GA) domain; and
- WHEREAS** Canada has approximately 1,900 certified and registered airports that receive flights originating from other provinces and from outside of Canada; and
- WHEREAS** the Canada Border Services Agency (CBSA) is solely responsible for customs clearances and inspections under the *Customs Act* for all points-of-entry; and,
- WHEREAS** the CBSA has deemed 189 Canadian airports to be Airports of Entry (AOE) for GA, 13 of which are permanently staffed by the CBSA, with travellers to the remaining airports voluntarily calling in their arrivals into the CBSA Telephone Reporting Centre (TRC); and
- WHEREAS** the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and police of jurisdiction (POJ) share responsibility for policing privately and municipally owned airports; and
- WHEREAS** inadequate staffing levels of municipal, provincial and federal law enforcement and public safety officers represents an increased threat to Canada due to the lack of inspections and verifications conducted at unmanned AOE's; and
- WHEREAS** transnational serious and organized crime groups and their networks are exploiting security and intelligence gaps in the GA domain resulting from the lack of funding and commitment to the modernization and advancement of integrated technical/analytical systems that facilitate real-time information sharing between law enforcement, public safety and aviation sector agencies; and
- WHEREAS** the CBSA's TRC receives flight information verbally from the pilot when such information needs to be transmitted electronically to support effective analysis and to allow a proper risk assessment of the flights; and
- WHEREAS** employees of the CBSA's TRC do not have full access to all CBSA databases or the necessary training to conduct proper risk assessments; and

WHEREAS there is an identified need to have increased funding for skills development and training to support municipal, provincial, federal law enforcement and other public safety officers in relation to GA investigations and inspections.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) calls on the Minister of Public Safety to formally designate members of provincial or municipal police services to exercise authority under the *Customs Act* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* at unmanned AOE and other irregular entry points where the CBSA is otherwise unable to; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CACP calls on the Minister of Public Safety to modernize the CBSA's TRC through its transition to an electronic process to support real-time information sharing and analysis; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CACP calls on the Minister of Public Safety to review legislation concerning the electronic submission of Advanced Passenger Information (API) to cover the GA domain, which would assist the CBSA with pre-arrival risk assessments; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CACP calls on the Minister of Public Safety to review the information- and intelligence-sharing provisions and protocols of the CBSA, with a view to provide clear, concise, consistent direction to the CBSA to promote fulsome and timely sharing with law enforcement agencies where the law permits; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CACP calls on the Minister of Public Safety to mandate NAV Canada to provide flight information on transborder GA flights to the CBSA and other designated law enforcement agencies.

Resolution 2025-02

Addressing the Impact and Diversion Risks of Prescribed “Safe Supply” Substances

Submitted by the Drug Advisory Committee

WHEREAS the overdose crisis, which began ten years ago with a dramatic rise in mortality, continues to have devastating impacts on Canadian communities and families; and

WHEREAS safe supply programs involve the prescription of highly potent substances to persons who are at high risk of overdose; and

WHEREAS safe supply programming varies significantly across Canada — with programs existing in four of ten provinces. British Columbia has instituted a province wide safe supply program while safe supply programs operate in select cities in Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick; and

WHEREAS eligibility of patients in these programs varies — some programs require patients to have a diagnosed substance use disorder while other programs are open to anyone using illegal drugs due to their high risk of overdose; and

WHEREAS diversion is a key concern for police, as communities with safe supply programs have experienced unintended outcomes including prescribed opioids being sold on the street or traded for illicit opioids — activities that often involve organized crime; and

WHEREAS evaluations of Canadian safe supply programs have not included a systemic evaluation of diversion and the associated harms, accurately determining and understanding these risks is key to ensuring that public health outcomes are maximized while public safety risks are minimized.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) urges the Government of Canada, through the Ministers of Health, Public Safety, and Justice, in coordination with provincial and territorial partners, to immediately:

1. **Conduct a comprehensive, independent review of all prescribed safe supply programs in Canada** that includes public health outcomes, rates of diversion, and public safety impacts.

2. **Develop and implement mandatory safeguards for the prescription of safe supply substances**, including:
 - Standardized eligibility and oversight protocols,
 - Risk assessments and mitigation strategies to detect and prevent diversion including real-time monitoring of prescribed substances.
3. **Establish a centralized national database** accessible to public health and law enforcement partners for tracking trends in prescription opioid distribution and suspected diversion cases.
4. **Require the integration of law enforcement representatives in the development of any future safe supply program or policy** to ensure public safety considerations are addressed.

Resolution 2025-03

Utilizing Wastewater Analysis to Inform Public Safety and Substance Use Policy

Submitted by the Drug Advisory Committee

- WHEREAS** Canada is in the midst of an unprecedented overdose crisis driven by toxic illicit drugs, with fentanyl and its analogues accounting for the majority of deaths; and
- WHEREAS** wastewater-based epidemiology (WBE) is a public health surveillance tool that enables communities to detect, measure, and monitor drug consumption trends in near real-time through analysis of wastewater samples; and
- WHEREAS** WBE can provide anonymous, population-level data that offers early warning of spikes in the use of toxic substances; detects emerging drug trends; identifies geographic variations in drug use trends to inform targeted interventions; and evaluates the impact of public policy, enforcement strategies, or new treatment models (e.g., safe supply and opioid agonist therapy); and,
- WHEREAS** municipalities, police agencies, and health authorities across Canada currently lack access to standardized, scalable wastewater drug testing programs despite the proven value of these programs in jurisdictions such as Australia, the Netherlands, and the United States; and
- WHEREAS** a coordinated approach to WBE would enhance interagency collaboration, guide enforcement resource allocation, support harm reduction strategies, and improve community safety outcomes.
- THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) urges the Government of Canada, through the Ministers of Health, Public Safety, Environment and Climate Change, and Justice, to:
1. **Establish and fund a national wastewater monitoring framework** to collect and analyze community-level data on illicit and prescribed substances across Canadian jurisdictions;

2. **Ensure police services, public health agencies, and municipal governments are formal partners in WBE initiatives**, with access to timely, actionable data to guide local prevention, enforcement, and intervention strategies;
3. **Create a central national data repository**, managed through an appropriate intergovernmental agency, to compile, analyze, and share WBE data while respecting privacy and jurisdictional boundaries;
4. **Invest in research and technological development** to expand the range of substances detectable in wastewater and to improve the precision and public health utility of WBE methods.

Resolution 2025-04

Enhancing Drug Market Transparency Through “Track and Trace” Technology

Submitted by the Drug Advisory Committee

- WHEREAS** Canada has seen substantially elevated numbers of toxic drug poisonings since national surveillance began in 2016 by the Public Health Agency of Canada¹, an issue that is shaped by a wide range of factors including illicit fentanyl; and
- WHEREAS** illicit drug markets are saturated with a full array of synthetic drugs which pose a serious threat to public health²; and
- WHEREAS** law enforcement agencies currently lack the ability to distinguish between illicitly manufactured synthetic opioids and their pharmaceutical equivalents, significantly hampering efforts to interdict supply chains and investigate sources of diversion; and
- WHEREAS** new and emerging programs feature technologies that now allow for the molecular labelling and quantification of opioids and precursor chemicals, enabling the “track and trace” of both illicit substances and diverted legitimate pharmaceuticals; and
- WHEREAS** these innovations provide the opportunity to:
- identify and disrupt international precursor supply chains,
 - trace the point of diversion for prescribed opioids within the health system,
 - rapidly detect synthetic opioids at border points and in street-level drug samples, and
 - enhance evidence collection and prosecution in complex drug trafficking investigations; and
- WHEREAS** “track and trace” technologies represent a promising pathway for improved public safety outcomes, reduced opioid-related mortality, and enhanced accountability in both the licit and illicit drug markets; and
- WHEREAS** the successful deployment of such tools requires cross-sectoral collaboration between health, public safety, border services, regulatory agencies, and the private sector.

¹ Opioid- and Stimulant-related Harms in Canada, Government of Canada, online: <https://health-infobase.canada.ca/substance-related-harms/opioids-stimulants/#a1>

² INTERPOL statement, Commission on Narcotic Drugs – Thematic Discussions 2023, online: https://www.unodc.org/documents/commissions/CND/CND_thematic_discussions/2023/2023_10_TD/20231023_CND_intersess-INTERPOL_statement_day_1.pdf

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) urges the Government of Canada, through the Ministers of Health, Public Safety, and Justice, in collaboration with provincial and territorial counterparts, to:

1. **Fund research, development, and deployment of molecular labelling and quantification technologies** that enable real-time tracking and tracing of synthetic opioids and their precursors.
2. **Establish a national interagency framework** for the integration and application of “track and trace” systems across public health, policing, customs, and regulatory bodies.
3. **Mandate standardized data-sharing protocols** between health authorities, regulatory bodies, and law enforcement to support investigations into prescription opioid diversion.
4. **Support the development of regulatory amendments** to the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and associated regulations to enable and govern the lawful use of molecular tagging and real-time drug tracing technologies.

Resolution 2025-05

Preventing the Criminal Exploitation of Cryptocurrencies

Submitted by the Electronic Crime Committee

- WHEREAS** the criminal exploitation of cryptocurrency is becoming increasingly sophisticated and prevalent, posing an ever-increasing multifaceted threat to Canada's social fabric, economic well-being, political stability, national security, public safety, and damaging our country's global reputation. Addressing these harms requires a national strategy that includes a combination of capacity-building, technological solutions, inter-provincial, federal and international cooperation, and a comprehensive regulatory framework; and
- WHEREAS** at present, Canada does not have a national strategy aimed at addressing the growing threat posed by cryptocurrency-related crimes which take on a variety of forms, many of which involve transnational organized crime, including cybercrimes (ransomware, hacking and extortions), money laundering, investment fraud and other cryptocurrency scams, illicit marketplaces (including trafficking in weapons, human trafficking, controlled drugs and substances, and stolen electronic data), phishing and social engineering attacks, fraudulent cryptocurrency exchanges, and terrorism financing. Complicating matters, many of these crimes are orchestrated outside of Canada, often in uncooperative jurisdictions, outside the reach of traditional law enforcement remedies; and
- WHEREAS** in 2024, global cryptocurrency transaction volumes grew to more than 10.6 trillion dollars USD, up 56% since 2023³ illustrating the size of the global cryptocurrency marketplace. The Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre (CAFC), Canada's national reporting authority for crimes of fraud, reports that losses as a result of cryptocurrency fraud have been growing steadily between 2000 and 2024. More specifically, recorded cryptocurrency frauds have grown from \$22.6 million in 2020, to \$81.9 million in 2021, to \$126.5 million in 2022, to \$154.7 million in 2023, and to \$159.9 million in 2024, representing a 607.6% growth over the five-year period⁴. The recorded cryptocurrency fraud in 2024 significantly underestimates actual losses in that year, as the CAFC has a substantial backlog of unprocessed fraud reports due to its resources being overwhelmed by the unprecedented growth of these crimes. Further, many victims have reported cryptocurrency crimes to local law enforcement but not to the CAFC, while many other cryptocurrency frauds are not reported to law enforcement at all, suggesting that the actual losses to Canadian citizens are much higher; and,

³ TRM Labs, [2025 Crypto Crime Report: Key trends that shaped the illicit crypto market in 2024](#)

⁴ Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, requested report of fraud losses in Canada, (2025MAR28)

WHEREAS Canada's lack of a comprehensive strategy to prevent cryptocurrency-related crimes leaves it vulnerable as compared to more proactive nations. Although aspects of the cryptocurrency sector are variously regulated in Canada through anti-money laundering regulations, securities laws and tax laws, significant gaps remain that are prone to exploitation. These gaps impede fulfilment of the mandate of the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC) and of Canada's obligations pursuant to the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC). Other jurisdictions are establishing mechanisms to better protect their citizens against cryptocurrency-related crimes. For example, the European Union has enacted the Uniform Market Rules for Crypto-Assets (MiCA) which addresses cryptocurrency-related crimes by setting standards for transparency, consumer protection and market integrity in the crypto-asset space. The United States Department of Treasury Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (FinCEN) focuses on cryptocurrency-related crimes and collaborates with other regulatory and enforcement agencies, including the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), to monitor and investigate cryptocurrency-related crimes; and

WHEREAS a national cryptocurrency strategy, including the establishment of a national task force that reports to the Government of Canada, to prevent the criminal exploitation of cryptocurrency is imperative for national security, anti-money laundering, prevention of terrorism financing, financial stability, and the safety of Canadians. A national task force should be comprised of law enforcement officials, academic experts, private sector partners, financial institutions, securities regulators and representation from Government of Canada ministries, such as Public Safety, Finance and National Revenue, International Trade, Justice, and Foreign Affairs; and

WHEREAS successful aspects of a national cryptocurrency crime strategy and task force include: capacity building within law enforcement, addressing current regulatory gaps, public-private collaboration including information sharing, establishing asset recovery and seizure mechanisms, enhancement of technological-based solutions to monitor and track transactions, international collaboration, and public education and awareness, along with the requisite allocation of resources including funding.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) calls upon the Government of Canada, together with its provincial and territorial partners through the federal-provincial-territorial process, law enforcement, post-secondary, regulatory and private sector partners to develop a **National Cryptocurrency Crime Strategy**, along with the establishment of a **Cryptocurrency Task force** with immediate attention on enhancing the capacity and capabilities of law enforcement to conduct activities resulting in the meaningful reduction in the harms caused to Canada by:

1. Facilitating timely reporting by victims and evidence gathering by law enforcement to preserve critical electronic evidence, through public education and law enforcement training.
2. Funding to support a collaborative reporting, analysis, intelligence and investigative framework to address the changing landscape of cryptocurrency crime groups and state actors to ultimately permit the attribution of the source of these crimes to allow for effective national and international action against them.
3. Strengthening education, support and recovery mechanisms for victims of cryptocurrency crimes.
4. Enhancing anti-money laundering and counter terrorism financing regulations to address regulatory gaps pertaining to cryptocurrency, informed by expertise from academia, and the public and private sectors.

Resolution 2025-06

Mandatory Alcohol Screening Authority to Include Vessels

Submitted by the Traffic Safety Committee

- WHEREAS** keeping Canadians safe on our waterways by the reduction of preventable deaths and injuries resulting from impaired vessel operators is a key focus of law enforcement officers; and
- WHEREAS** alcohol is a factor in a significant number of fatalities related to recreational boating in Canada; and
- WHEREAS** mandatory alcohol screening (MAS) was introduced in Canada on December 18, 2018, following the enactment of Bill C-46, leading to a significant reduction in impaired driving fatalities; and
- WHEREAS** Canadian marine enforcement officers currently have the authority to test vessel operators for the presence of alcohol under section 320.27(1) of the *Criminal Code of Canada* (CCC); and
- WHEREAS** section 320.27(2) of the CCC (titled Mandatory Alcohol Screening) empowers police officers equipped with alcohol screening devices (ASDs) to demand an immediate breath sample from any lawfully stopped operator of a motor vehicle, without requiring suspicion of alcohol consumption; and
- WHEREAS** with the passage of Bill C-46 in December 2018, the CCC was updated to adopt the broader term "*conveyance*" replacing specific terms such as motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft, and railway equipment, an update that did not extend to the authority regarding MAS legislation; and
- WHEREAS** establishing reasonable suspicion of alcohol consumption by the operator can be challenging for a marine enforcement officer due to vessel designs, fluctuating weather conditions, and the presence of others aboard the vessel; and
- WHEREAS** MAS has faced repeated legal challenges across Canada for its potential infringement on rights protected by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, but was deemed to appropriately balance individual rights with the state's compelling interest in preventing, detecting, and deterring impaired driving; and

WHEREAS the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001* (CSA 2001), which serves as the primary legislation governing the safety of marine transportation and recreational boating in Canada, does not reference the CCC, it therefore does not grant marine enforcement officers the authority to compel a vessel operator to stop the vessel for the purpose of making a demand under sections 320.27 or 320.28 of the CCC.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) requests that the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Transport amend Section 320.27(2) of the *Criminal Code of Canada* by replacing the phrase “**require the person who is operating a motor vehicle...**” with “**require the person who is operating a conveyance...**” to ensure that MAS applies to the operation of vessels on Canadian waterways, and;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the CACP requests that the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Transport amend the *Canada Shipping Act, 2001*, to grant law enforcement officers the authority to stop and board both recreational and commercial vessels in order to assess the sobriety of the vessel operator by making a demand under Sections 320.27 or 320.28 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

Resolution 2025-07

A National Strategy for the Enforcement of First Nation By-laws and Laws

Submitted by the Policing with Indigenous Peoples Committee

- WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) recognizes the importance of supporting Indigenous self-governance, including the enforcement of First Nation by-laws/laws; and
- WHEREAS** many First Nations across Canada have already undertaken significant efforts and developed their own approaches for the enforcement of their by-laws/laws; and
- WHEREAS** the CACP is committed to advancing reconciliation and fostering respectful relationships with Indigenous Peoples and collaboration between law enforcement agencies, First Nations, and the wider justice system to enhance community safety and well-being; and
- WHEREAS** impacts are felt across all police jurisdictions by what happens in First Nations.
- THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) requests that all levels of government work together with the CACP and First Nations to develop a national strategy to ensure consistency and cohesion across jurisdictions and the broader justice system with respect to the enforcement of First Nation laws and by-laws.