



**Resolutions Adopted  
at the  
112th Annual Conference**

**July, 2017**

**Montreal, Quebec**

**CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHIEFS OF POLICE**

*Safety and security for all Canadians through  
innovative police leadership*

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

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

e: [cacp@cacp.ca](mailto:cacp@cacp.ca) w: [www.cacp.ca](http://www.cacp.ca)

## **Table of Contents**

### **2017-01**

Resolution for the Approval of the Canadian Community Safety Information Management Strategy (CCSIMS).....	3
--	---

### **2017-02**

Working in Cooperation with Civil Forfeiture.....	13
---	----

### **2017-03**

Cyber Crime Victimization in Canada: Incident Reporting & Data Capture.....	16
---	----

**RESOLUTION FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CANADIAN COMMUNITY SAFETY  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (CCSIMS)**

*Submitted by the Information and Communications Technology Committee*

- WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) and its members have been sharing information since 1972 with the creation of the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and many other systems that followed, and;
- WHEREAS** the safety, security and prosperity of Canadians including law enforcement officers and their partners are reliant on the effective sharing of timely information, and;
- WHEREAS** numerous Canadian inquests, inquiries and studies have consistently identified the lack of information sharing and interoperability, both in relation to sharing between police organizations, and elements of the Justice system and other government and non-governmental organizations working toward public safety, as key barriers to successful and efficient investigative, operational and intelligence performance, and;
- WHEREAS** the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Information and Communications Technology Committee (previously known as the Informatics Committee) has been encouraging information sharing between law enforcement agencies and other public safety stakeholders since 1998 by hosting national conferences and leading advances such as the Police Information Portal, or PIP, which is managed by the National Police Service of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and;
- WHEREAS** in 2014 the ICT Committee, with funding from the Government of Canada's Centre for Security Science, completed a National Law Enforcement Information Management Study that clearly outlined the lack of interoperability between law enforcement information management systems in Canada and recommended the creation of a national strategy to improve information sharing, and;
- WHEREAS** the ICT Committee of the CACP has completed the development of the Canadian Community Safety Information Management Strategy (CCSIMS), as directed by CACP Resolution 2015-05, and;
- WHEREAS** the Canadian Community Safety Information Management Strategy (CCSIMS) will benefit all Canadians by enhancing community safety and increasing efficiencies at the national level.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourage Public Safety Canada to fund and develop a national framework based on CCSIMS for Information Management between federal, provincial, territorial, regional and municipal law enforcement agencies and other justice sector organizations, and;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourage Public Safety Canada to coordinate and fund a CCSIMS justice sector workshop with federal, provincial and territorial justice sector organizations in 2018, to increase awareness of CCSIMS principles, thereby enhancing public safety efforts throughout Canada, and;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourage Public Safety Canada to supply funding for part time support for the ongoing development of CCSIMS.

**RESOLUTION FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CANADIAN COMMUNITY SAFETY  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (CCSIMS)**

**Executive Summary**

As will be described below, this proposal contains support for an enhanced information sharing vision in the justice sector in Canada. The goal of this proposal is “*the right information to the right people at the right time.*” (See *Appendix “A”* for a more detailed analysis of this proposal).

**Current Environment**

The current law enforcement environment in Canada lacks a national governance or coordination body with federal, provincial, territorial, regional and municipal representation, that is focused on information management. Information vital to a proper decision may exist in one system or may be fragmented over many silos of information.

There is limited sharing of information between police agencies and other community safety partners. While the Hub Model, piloted in Saskatchewan, has proven to be an excellent community safety practice, attitudes toward sharing vary greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. Many members of public safety are fearful of sharing and do not fully recognize the value of such an approach [1] [2]. At times this is due to privacy legislation that varies across jurisdictions and hampers efforts to improve information sharing.

Current data systems do not easily share information. Major and national systems are in place but are not optimized for sharing. Although the US based National Information Exchange (NIEM) Model has been adopted within Canada, virtually no Requests for Proposal demand that this standard be used for data exchanges.

The CACP understood the above issues and passed resolution 05-2015, the purpose of which was to “establish the framework and supporting Action Plan required to achieve the CCSIM Vision: Responsible Information Management for Community Safety”. The Information and Communications Technology Committee collaboratively developed a framework and supporting Action plan, and that phase of the CCSIMS project has come to a successful close with the completion of those documents.

## The Way Forward

However, the work to develop a national environment that can *get the right information to the right people at the right time* is just beginning. As this 2017 resolution and action plan outlines, the CACP is being asked to:

- approve the final Canadian Community Safety Information Management Strategy (CCSIMS) document, and direct its Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Committee to continue to advance CCSIMS and its Action Plan, and;
- to encourage the Chiefs to implement and integrate CCSIMS and its Action Plan into their organizations, and;
- to encourage Public Safety Canada to support CCSIMS in the justice sector in a number of ways, including, but not limited to financial support.

**RESOLUTION FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE CANADIAN COMMUNITY SAFETY  
INFORMATION MANAGEMENT STRATEGY (CCSIMS)**

**Background**

The Canadian Community Safety Information Management Strategy (CCSIMS) aligns with the Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada [3] and will be enabled by the following key elements:

- effective governance;
- a responsible sharing culture among public safety organizations;
- supporting and balanced legislation for sharing information;
- established and implemented National Data Standards and supporting standards-based approaches, procedures and processes; and
- technology enablers for responsible information management for community safety.

*In simple terms, the CCSIM Strategy is designed to leverage people, processes and technology to get the right information to the right people at the right time in support of a broad community safety information sharing environment.*

## *Appendix “A”*

### *the right information to the right people at the right time*

#### **Current Environment**

The current law enforcement environment in Canada lacks a national governance or coordination body with federal, provincial, territorial, regional and municipal representation, that is focused on information management. Information vital to a proper decision may exist in one system or may be fragmented over many silos of information. Funding for information management initiatives is fragmented, with no sustainable funding model in place.

There is limited sharing of information between police agencies and other community safety partners. The Hub Model, piloted in Saskatchewan has proven to be an excellent community safety practice with the potential to be a national model. However, attitudes toward sharing vary greatly from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and many times other members of public safety are fearful of sharing and do not fully recognize the value of such an approach [1] [2]. At times this is due to privacy legislation that varies across jurisdictions and hampers efforts to improve information sharing. Today there is limited legislation in place that reflects a multijurisdictional approach to information sharing in support of community safety

Current data systems do not easily share information. To compound this, information retention and archiving practices vary across Canada. Major and national systems are in place but are not optimized for sharing. Although the U.S. based National Information Exchange (NIEM) Model has been adopted within Canada, virtually no Requests for Proposal demand that this standard be used for data exchanges. It would make sense that basic NIEM functionality be requested in every RFP within public safety to move along the adoption process.

To make matters more complex, the full impacts of 700 MHz Broadband/LTE and Next Generation 9-1-1 are not clearly understood. For example, broadband technologies could supply an officer with all of the relevant information that could assist in a given situation, but in so doing there is a risk of information overload for the officers and other community safety partners. Defining what is important and relevant to an officer will require much work.

The CACP understood the above issues and passed resolution 05-2015, the purpose of which was to “establish the framework and supporting Action Plan required to achieve the CCSIM Vision: ‘Responsible Information Management for Community Safety’”. The Information and Communications Technology Committee took on the job of developing a framework and supporting Action plan, and that phase of the CCSIMS project has come to a successful close with the completion of those documents (although the documents should be considered living documents that will change with progress). The Strategy and supporting Action Plan have been delivered along with the annual update to Resolution 05-2015.



## **The Way Forward**

However, the work to develop a national environment that can *get the right information to the right people at the right time* is just beginning. As this 2017 resolution and action plan outlines, the CACP is being asked to:

- approve the final Canadian Community Safety Information Management Strategy (CCSIMS) document, and direct its Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Committee to continue to advance CCSIMS and its Action Plan, and;
- to encourage the Chiefs to implement and integrate CCSIMS and its Action Plan into their organizations, and;
- to encourage Public Safety Canada to fund and develop a national framework based on CCSIMS for Information Management between federal, provincial, territorial, regional and municipal law enforcement agencies and other justice sector organizations, and;
- to encourage Public Safety Canada to coordinate and fund a CCSIMS justice sector workshop with federal, provincial and territorial justice sector organizations in 2018, to increase awareness of CCSIMS principles, thereby enhancing public safety efforts throughout Canada, and;
- to encourage Public Safety Canada to supply funding for part time support for the ongoing development of CCSIMS.

These recommendations are dealt with in more detail below.

## **Approval of Current CCSIMS Document**

The ICT Committee included many stakeholders in the development of the strategy document. Two national meetings were held during the development process and the CCSIMS document was enhanced at each ICT Meeting since 2015. The broader law enforcement community, the justice community and the private sector all had an opportunity to provide comments on the process and end product. The ICT Committee members believe that they have taken the document and Action Plan as far as they can at this time. To move further requires the CACP approval of the CCSIMS document and Action Plan, realizing that the work on this strategy will be ongoing for a number of years. It also requires the strong support of the CACP so that the weight and influence of the CACP can be used to initiate conversations with public safety decision makers across the country. In addition, the ICT Committee needs direction to continue this work.

## **Encouraging Chiefs to Implement CCSIMS**

If the principles of CCSIMS that speak to standards, information sharing, governance and privacy are not implemented in police services across the country, the current fragmented and siloed information management environment we have in Canada will not change, nor will progress in sharing with other justice sector partners be simplified. Therefore, the CACP is asked to encourage the implementation of CCSIMS principles at member police services. Additionally, CACP members should disseminate knowledge of CCSIMS at provincial associations for the benefit of reaching non-CACP members who may not have been previously exposed to CCSIMS concepts.

Such implementation does not mean wholesale changes in police services, but rather a more informed and disciplined approach to Information Management (IM) and Information Technology (IT). It means ensuring CCSIMS standards are easily used with any new system that is purchased or any third-party service that is contracted. The ICT Committee would willingly participate (if directed) to assist the CACP in educational documents and programs that would enhance the future of information sharing in Canada, and internationally. If such action is not taken, it is likely that CCSIMS will not gain the acceptance that it needs to really make a difference.

## **Encouraging the Involvement of Public Safety Canada**

While it is true that CCSIMS started within the policing sector, its objectives reach far beyond that. To achieve safer communities, the sharing of information must be handled with ease, within the legal structures that exist. Therefore, the justice sector, and other sectors of government, need to hear about CCSIMS and adopt the principles that will enable them to share and manage one of their most precious resources – INFORMATION. The CACP has therefore asked Public Safety Canada to support the CCSIMS vision in three ways.

First, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourages Public Safety Canada to fund and develop a national framework based on CCSIMS for Information Management between federal, provincial, territorial, regional and municipal law enforcement agencies and other justice sector organizations. National leadership is necessary to have these principles accepted across the country.

Secondly, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourages Public Safety Canada to coordinate and fund a CCSIMS justice sector workshop with federal, provincial and territorial justice sector organizations in 2018. This would open up the discussions that must take place to make this happen across our partner spectrum. The ICT Committee, if directed, would assist in planning such a workshop.

Lastly, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourages Public Safety Canada to supply funding for part time support for the ongoing development of CCSIMS.

## Additional Background

The Canadian Community Safety Information Management Strategy (CCSIMS) aligns with the Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada [3] and will be enabled by the following key elements:

- effective governance;
- a responsible sharing culture among public safety organizations;
- supporting and balanced legislation for sharing information;
- established and implemented National Data Standards and supporting standards-based approaches, procedures and processes; and
- technology enablers for responsible information management for community safety.

*In simple terms, the CCSIM Strategy is designed to leverage people, processes and technology to get the right information to the right people at the right time in support of a broad community safety information sharing environment.*

## Endnotes

1. “Privacy Myths” article | National Post | Paola Loriggio | January 20, 2016 | <http://news.nationalpost.com/news/canada/privacy-myths-keep-teachers-police-and-others-from-reporting-suspected-child-abuse-ontario-watchdogs>  
This is an article about another child death coroner’s inquest, that of Jeffery Baldwin, that has called for improved cross-sector information sharing between schools, child protection agencies, police and hospitals to prevent similar deaths from occurring. The article concludes with this quote from Irwin Elman, Ontario’s advocate for children and youth. “There are many times when points of protection fail and our worry is we don’t want it to fail because there’s some myth out there about sharing information about the needs of a child.”
2. Saskatoon Police Service Experience  
As an example, a person fell and struck his head coming out of an establishment where alcohol was served. He was taken to hospital, assessed and released into police custody for other reasons. The hospital would not supply any information on his condition citing privacy concerns. The person later died in cells. While it cannot be said that information sharing would have saved his life, it may have contributed to a better understanding of how to identify a deteriorating condition.

3. The Communications Interoperability Strategy for Canada (CISC) is a strategic document that sets goals and identifies key national priorities to enhance governance, planning, technology, training and exercises to promote interoperable voice and data communications. The CISC, through its Action Plan, provides a series of action items, including milestones, to help emergency responders and relevant government officials make measurable improvements in day-to-day operations, as well as emergency communications, on an annual basis.

**WORKING IN COOPERATION WITH CIVIL FORFEITURE**

*Submitted by the Law Amendments Committee on behalf of Civil Forfeiture*

**WHEREAS** the CACP recognizes that civil forfeiture is effective in crime deterrence and prevention by removing profit from criminal activities, and;

**WHEREAS** Provincial Civil Forfeiture Offices (CFO) rely heavily on information obtained by law enforcement in the course of criminal investigations to determine the appropriateness of pursuing a civil forfeiture application. While police information is available, financial information about individuals asserting an interest in an asset may not be. Currently, information gathered by federal authorities such as Revenue Canada, or through FINTRAC which could be very helpful in a civil forfeiture process, is often only available through time consuming and expensive civil court discovery applications, or not currently available due to legislative restrictions, and;

**WHEREAS** Section 490 of the *Criminal Code* speaks to the detention of seized property when it is necessary for the purposes of any investigation or preliminary inquiry, trial or other proceeding. It also outlines the procedure to be followed on applications for the return of seized property when it is no longer required for criminal proceedings. These provisions were drafted well before the advent of provincial civil forfeiture regimes. As a result, there are gaps between these sections related to the property return process and the preservation of property for civil forfeiture purposes.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police urges the Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials to finalize, in a timely manner, its comprehensive review of Canada's approach to civil forfeiture, and;

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police encourages the federal and provincial governments to collaborate on legislative proposals and operational procedures so that provincial civil forfeiture regimes can effectively work in concert with federal processes and law enforcement.

## WORKING IN COOPERATION WITH CIVIL FORFEITURE

### Background

Civil forfeiture is a process enacted through Provincial legislation which is designed to take the profit out of crime and be a deterrent to future criminal activity. The Civil forfeiture process, authorized by a Judge, can be a useful mechanism in combating organized crime by reducing or eliminating the profits of the organization. The money and property seized by civil forfeiture is used to assist in compensating victims of crime or goes back into the community.

Civil forfeiture in Canada began to emerge in 2001. Ontario was the first province to enact civil forfeiture legislation. Since then, eight provinces have established their own provincial based legislation and processes to recover the instruments and proceeds of unlawful activity, as well as property used to facilitate unlawful activity. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador are the only two provinces with no civil forfeiture regime. As for the Territories, only Nunavut is in the process of adopting a civil forfeiture regime.

There are two types of civil asset forfeiture: (i) civil forfeiture whereby assets may be forfeited by application or statement of claim through the civil court system, following the civil court rules and standard of proof; and, (ii) administrative forfeiture where an initial forfeiture application may be brought through an administrative process. Civil forfeiture is premised upon *in rem* proceedings to show the property as being either an instrument or proceed of unlawful activity. Administrative forfeiture provides the ability for a province to apply for forfeiture outside of the standard civil court proceedings by sending notice to interest holders notifying them of the forfeiture application. If an interest holder wishes to challenge the administrative forfeiture there is an established process for them to do so.

British Columbia, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan have operationalized administrative forfeiture processes while Alberta has it proclaimed, but has not yet begun proceedings.

The provincial civil forfeiture approach appears to be based upon creating the most efficient forfeiture process through cooperation with PPSC (the DCOO in Quebec) and law enforcement agencies to ensure that no prosecution will be impacted by the civil proceeding while at the same time obtaining forfeiture as soon as possible, reinvesting the proceeds back to the community and to effectively compensate victims of crime.

Without going too deeply into the minutiae of the specific sections of the identified legislation, it is extremely important that there is an understanding that information is the key to unlocking the finer details of unlawful wealth. The *Income Tax Act*, *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act (PCMLTFA)* and *Criminal Code*, all contain restrictive language that in essence excludes, at least in part, information from being used in a civil forfeiture proceeding. As an example, section 241 of the *Income Tax Act* does not allow a provincial Attorney General to obtain tax information for civil forfeiture purposes. While subsection 241(4) provides a lengthy list of those who CRA can provide with taxpayer information, a CFO is not included as the provincial process did not exist at the time the list was made. There is also

a restriction within the PCMLTFA that prohibit FINTRAC from providing reports to a civil forfeiture office even though civil forfeiture offices are contributing information to them.

Understandably, in the drafting of federal legislation, there was never a contemplation of the eventual interaction that the civil forfeiture process might have.

Opportunities may exist to strengthen the civil forfeiture process by amending relevant provisions of the *Income Tax Act*, *Proceeds of Crime and Terrorist Funding Act* and *Criminal Code* to allow for increased sharing of information earlier in the investigative process.

Organized crime poses a significant threat to public safety and negatively affects the daily lives of Canadians. Organized criminal activity in Canada is a multi-faceted problem that requires a broad-based, integrated approach by the country's law enforcement agencies, prosecution and civil forfeiture authorities. The Supreme Court, in *Chatterjee*, confirmed that civil and criminal forfeiture regimes can co-exist. Working together to embrace the change that civil forfeiture can bring will make that integrated approach happen and create a much more complicated and hostile environment for those who profit from unlawful activity.

The CACP is aware of the work currently ongoing with the Coordinating Committee of Senior Officials (CCSO) regarding an opportunity to improve the Civil Forfeiture process through legislative amendments allowing for civil forfeiture to access investigative and financial information in a timelier manner which will ultimately increase the ability to remove financial benefits from criminal activity. The CACP is calling on the federal and provincial governments to work closely on civil forfeitures.

**CYBER CRIME VICTIMIZATION in CANADA:  
INCIDENT REPORTING & DATA CAPTURE**

*Submitted by CACP E-Crime Committee*

**WHEREAS** the CACP and its members, through adoption of prior resolutions, have acknowledged that all “cyber crime”, regardless of its underlying motivations, sources or forms, is in fact a crime; and, like all crime, it creates victims who merit our support, and that all levels of police agencies continue to bear an obligation, to the extent of their capacity, to prevent cybercrime, to pursue cyber criminals and to protect their communities, and;

**WHEREAS** the CACP acknowledges that there is a National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet (the “National Strategy”) and that the National Strategy provides a comprehensive, coordinated approach to enhancing the protection of children on the internet and pursuing those who use technology to prey on them. The National Strategy includes activities by Public Safety Canada, including: the Canadian Centre for Child Protection and its national tip-line Cybertip.ca, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police through the National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre, and the Department of Justice; and,

**WHEREAS** coordinated and effective nation-wide, regional and local responses to all other forms of cybercrime victimization in Canada remain severely hampered by the absence of reliable data, and;

**WHEREAS** there is a clear and compelling requirement for immediately actionable solutions to increase the levels of victim reporting of all forms of cybercrime incidents, and to operationalize other data capture systems capable of informing police and their partners with complete and accurate data, in order to:

- encourage victims of cyber crime to report their victimization and its scope of impact;
- inform and reassure victims that Canadian policing is engaged in preventing, mitigating and responding to cyber crime in various ways and to the extent possible under law;
- advance preventive solutions for individual, community and institutional resiliency;
- develop a robust and continuing source of statistical data for analysis;
- inform the allocation of police and partner resources; and,
- guide strategic and tactical decisions in the continuing fight against cybercrime.

**THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** that the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police calls on its partners, their associations, and FPT stakeholders to work with the CACP to advance as a national priority the development and implementation of public and business cyber incident reporting methods, including alternative data capture tools, to create a continuing and consolidated picture of cyber crime offenses and victimization levels in Canada. In



turn, this shared national priority will call upon the Government of Canada in cooperation with all jurisdictions to convene the required specialists and policy-makers towards identifying and putting into action methods that are adaptable to the needs of stakeholders in the economy while placing priority on the public safety and security of Canadians. (For additional clarity, nothing in this Resolution is intended to deviate from or interfere with activities undertaken as part of the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet.)

**CYBER CRIME VICTIMIZATION in CANADA:  
INCIDENT REPORTING & DATA CAPTURE**

**Executive Summary**

As will be described below, this proposal contains support for enhanced reporting and management of Cyber Crime statistics in Canada, for the benefit of Canadians.

**Current Environment**

The current Cyber Crime reporting environment in Canada does not provide an overall and comprehensive view of the actual incidents of Cyber Crime that occur. For every act of Cyber Crime there is a victim, however our current reporting structure misses many of those victims and prevents us from understanding the magnitude and changing dynamics of the problem.

Statistics Canada, by way of the POLIS Committee, continues to update the reporting requirements of the current statistical capture process used by police across Canada, however, many of the events occur outside of the traditional policing arrangement. As one example, many acts of Cyber Crime occur by way of the fraudulent use of credit cards and these events are often managed completely by the banks and credit card institutions, and the statistics are missing from the overall Cyber Crime picture.

Without such information, the overall view of the nature and extent of Cyber Crime is not known, including total numbers, dollar values of the crimes and trends that could be used to educate both law enforcement and the public.

By way of this resolution, the CACP supports a more holistic view of this matter.

**The Way Forward**

As described in the resolution itself, the CACP is calling on its partners, their associations, and FPT stakeholders to work with the CACP to advance as a national priority the development and implementation of a suite of public and business cyber incident reporting methods, and alternative data capture tools, to create a continuing and consolidated picture of Cyber Crime offenses and victimization levels in Canada, using methods that are adaptable to the needs of stakeholders in the economy while placing priority on the public safety and security of Canadians.

We must take into consideration that reporting must provide a viable and easy workflow without creating a significant workload. For the sake of consistent and accurate reporting we must also consider the nuances of Cyber Crime and define what must be reported and create agreement with our partners on accepted definitions and thresholds.

We must make use of existing and new capabilities to gather numbers and facts about Cyber Crime incidents that occur in Canada and find a way to provide comprehensive and accurate reporting. In addition, this must be done without deviating from or interfering with activities undertaken as part of the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet.

It will require much coordination and study to determine what Cyber Crime numbers exist today, what additional information capture is necessary and how this may be done, along with an international review to consider options that may exist in other countries.

We are faced with a large presence on the Internet of those who wish to prey on others in many ways, such as financial crime, identity theft, bullying and intimidation. To properly train officers in investigative techniques and resource these new areas of crime, we must have an accurate way to envision the current situation and then monitor it accurately as we move into the future, with even more methods of cyberattack being opened as more technology is developed and adopted into society.

This resolution identifies the large but vital job of painting a picture of current and future directions in Cyber Crime, and calls for collective action to be taken.

### **Additional Background**

The CACP has passed prior resolutions in regard to Cyber Crime and related issues. This resolution provides a plan to assess, report and attack such incidents in Canada, for the well-being of Canadian citizens. The related resolutions are referenced here:

In Resolution #03-2012, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police called on its partners, their associations, and FPT stakeholders to work with the CACP to accelerate the advancement and adoption of a consolidated National Cyber Crime Strategy, including frameworks, mechanisms and a structure to achieve better national coordination within law enforcement, and among law enforcement, government, academia and the private sector, and;

In Resolution #07-2015, the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police called on its partners, their associations, and FPT stakeholders to collectively advocate for legislative, regulatory and policy change that will increase investigative efficiency and effectiveness, create greater risk and consequences for offenders, and more effectively facilitate the work of police in several areas, and;

***In summary, the current resolution builds upon these earlier steps and recognizes that to properly prevent Cyber Crime, track Cyber Crimes, resource the investigative bodies and educate both the public and law enforcement, complete and comprehensive Cyber Crime reporting must exist, much as it does for other crime types. This resolution begins to address the problem of how Canada will more effectively measure and respond to the true extent of Cyber Crime and its associated patterns of victimization.***