



Public Prosecution
Service of Canada

Service des poursuites
pénales du Canada

Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act Report

May 31, 2024



PART 1 : IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

* Name of government institution

Public Prosecution Service of Canada

* Financial reporting year (start date, end date)

April 1, 2023 – March 31, 2024

PART 2: REPORT CONTENTS

2.1 Information on the government institution's structure, activities and supply chains

* Which of the following accurately describes the government institution's activities?

- Purchasing goods
 - in Canada

* Provide additional information on the government institution's structure, activities and supply chains.

The Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC) was established in 2006 as a small federal agency, is independent of the Department of Justice Canada. The PPSC has approximately 1,100 employees across Canada. As a national, independent, and accountable prosecuting authority, the main objective of the PPSC is to prosecute cases under federal jurisdiction in a manner that is fair and free from any improper influence. It is responsible to Parliament through the Attorney General of Canada, who litigates on behalf of the Crown and has delegated most prosecution functions to the PPSC. The Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) leads the day-to-day operations of the PPSC and is accountable to the Attorney General.

The [*Director of Public Prosecutions Act*](#) (2006) sets out the mandate of the PPSC, and empowers the DPP to carry out the mandate. According to its mandate, the PPSC:

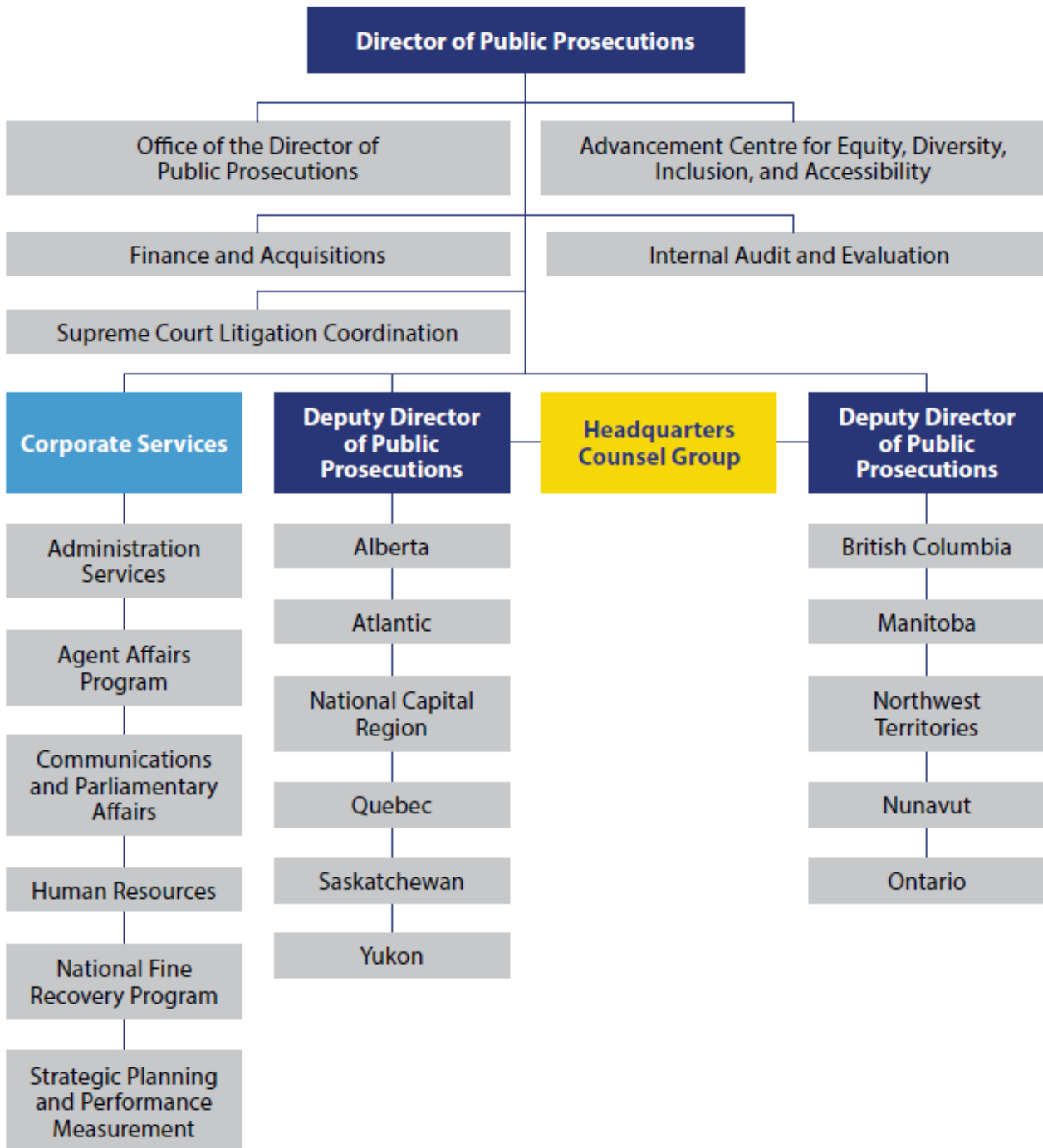
- Initiates and conducts federal prosecutions;
- Intervenes in proceedings that raise a question of public interest that may affect the conduct of prosecutions or related investigations;

- Issues guidelines to federal prosecutors;
- Advises law enforcement agencies or investigative bodies on general matters relating to prosecutions and on particular investigations that may lead to prosecutions;
- Communicates with the media and the public on all matters that involve the initiation and conduct of prosecutions;
- Exercises the authority of the Attorney General of Canada in respect to private prosecutions;
- Exercises any other power or carries out any other duty or function assigned by the Attorney General of Canada that is compatible with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions;
- Initiates and conducts prosecutions under the *Canada Elections Act*; and,
- Acts, when requested by the Attorney General of Canada, in matters under the *Extradition Act* and the *Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act*.

The PPSC prosecutes cases under federal statutes that are referred by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, other federal investigative agencies, and provincial and municipal police forces. In total, over 250 federal statutes contain offences that fall under the PPSC's jurisdiction to prosecute; however, the PPSC regularly prosecutes approximately 40 of those statutes, the highest percentage of which are drug prosecution files. Further, in addition to offences under federal legislation, the PPSC prosecutes all *Criminal Code* offences in the three territories, and certain territorial statutes in Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

The following shows the organizational structure of the PPSC:

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE



The delivery of PPSC's mandate is decentralized, with 11 regional offices responsible for day-to-day operations, and an internal services capacity located in Headquarters (HQ) in Ottawa

The Finance and Acquisitions Directorate is responsible for the provision of procurement services.

The PPSC is committed to social, ethical and environmental responsibility in its supply chains. Our main commodities of goods of services include:

- Legal Services;
- Information Technology Products and Services;
- Guard Services
- Library Subscription Services
- Storage and Warehousing

The main commodities of goods procured within the PPSC for financial year 2023-2024 are;

GSIN Code	GSIN Description	Contracts Total
N5810	Communications Security Equipment and Components	\$ 125,942.53
N7010	Automatic Data Processing Equipment, System Configuration	\$ 403,879.63
N7030	ADP Software	\$ 1,492,582.71
N7050	ADP Components	\$ 334,254.11
N7520	Office Devices and Accessories	\$ 378,550.48

The PPSC awarded 273 contracts within financial year 2023-2024 for a combined total of \$8,956,579.76. The total cost of goods procured is \$3,305,881.13.

2.2 Information on the steps taken to prevent and reduce the risk that forced labour or child labour is used at any step of the production of goods produced, purchased or distributed by the government institution

*** Indicate steps taken in the previous financial year to prevent and reduce the risk that forced labour or child labour is used at any step of the production of goods produced, purchased or distributed by the government institution.**

The PPSC has integrated PSPC's updated General Conditions for goods contracts and PSPC's [Code of Conduct for Procurement](#) in our purchasing activities.

In addition, to prevent and reduce the risk of forced labour or child labour in our procurements, the PPSC has used the following list of PSPC's tools:

- Standing Offers
- Supply Arrangements
- Anti-forced labour contract clauses

While PSPC supports government institutions in their daily operations by acting as the central purchasing agent for the Government of Canada, the PPSC undertakes activities under its own procurement authority, independently of the previously mentioned PSPC tools.

2.3 Information on the policies and due diligence processes in relation to forced labour and child labour

*** Does the government institution currently have policies and due diligence processes in place related to forced labour and/or child labour?**

Yes.

Effective April 1, 2023, amendments to the [Treasury Board Directive on the Management of Procurement](#) require contracting authorities from all departments listed in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the [Financial Administration Act](#) (with the exception of the Canada Revenue Agency) and commissions established in accordance with the [Inquiries Act](#) and designated as a department for the purposes of the [Financial Administration Act](#) to incorporate the [Code of Conduct for Procurement](#) ("the Code") into their procurements.

Pursuant to the aforementioned amendments, the PPSC has integrated the Code into our procurements, with a view to safeguarding federal procurement supply chains from forced labour and child labour. Contracts that our organization has awarded included the Code through the General Conditions for goods.

The Code requires that vendors, providing goods and services to the Government of Canada and their sub-contractors, comply with all applicable laws and regulations. In addition, the Code requires vendors and their sub-contractors to comply with Canada's prohibition on the importation of goods produced, in whole or in part, by forced or compulsory labour. This includes forced or compulsory child labour and applies to all goods, regardless of their country of origin.

The prohibition on the importation of goods produced wholly or in part by forced labour came into force under the *Customs Tariff* on July 1, 2020. This amendment implemented a commitment in the Labour Chapter of the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) and applies to all imports, regardless of origin.

2.4 Information on the parts of its activities and supply chains that carry a risk of forced labour or child labour being used and the steps taken to assess and manage that risk

*** Has the government institution identified the parts of its activities and supply chains that carry a risk of forced labour or child labour being used?**

Yes, we have started the process of identifying risks.

In May 2021, a risk analysis of PSPC's supply chains was completed by Rights Lab, of the University of Nottingham (U.K.), to determine which goods were at the highest risk of exposure to human trafficking, forced labour, and child labour. The analysis, and subsequent report, elaborated key strategies for PSPC to leverage public spending power to raise awareness about forced labour in supply chains.

We have familiarized ourselves with information on the risk assessment provided by PSPC, and are monitoring related follow-action, including the development of a Policy on Ethical Procurement.

2.5 Information on any measures taken to remediate any forced labour or child labour

*** Has the government institution taken any measures to remediate any forced labour or child labour in its activities and supply chains?**

No, we have not taken any remediation measures.

2.6 Information on any measures taken to remediate the loss of income to the most vulnerable families that results from any measure taken to eliminate the use of forced labour or child labour in the institution's activities and supply chains

*** Has the government institution taken any measures to remediate the loss of income to the most vulnerable families that results from any measure taken to eliminate the use of forced or child labour in its activities and supply chains?**

No

2.7 Information on the training provided to employees on forced labour and child labour

*** Does the government institution currently provide training to employees on forced labour and/or child labour?**

No

We are aware that PSPC is currently developing awareness-raising guidance materials (including risk mitigation strategies) for suppliers, targeted towards high-risk sectors. We are monitoring the development of these materials and will leverage these resources upon their publication.

2.8 Information on how the government institution assesses its effectiveness in ensuring that forced labour and child labour are not being used in its activities and supply chains

*** Does the government institution currently have policies and procedures in place to assess its effectiveness in ensuring that forced labour and child labour are not being used in its activities and supply chains?**

No