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March 22, 2024

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PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO FOREIGN INTERFERENCE
INSTITUTIONAL REPORT – ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

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I. Overview of the RCMP's Mandate

Mandate and Core Responsibilities

The responsibilities of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) are set out in section 18 of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act. The RCMP's mandate is multi-faceted, it includes preventing and investigating crime; maintaining peace and order; enforcing laws; contributing to national security; ensuring safety of state officials, visiting dignitaries and foreign missions; and providing vital operational support services to other police and law enforcement agencies within Canada and abroad.

To carry on its mandate and core responsibilities, the RCMP delivers its services through 13 Divisions across the country as well as a National Headquarters (NHQ), and is organized around three business lines:

- **Contract and Indigenous Policing (C&IP)** is responsible for managing Provincial, Territorial, Municipal and Indigenous policing, as administered under the Police Service Agreements (PSA). This includes contract policing services in eight provinces (except for Ontario and Quebec), three territories (Nunavut, Yukon, Northwest Territories), approximately 150 municipalities, and over 600 Indigenous communities including through the First Nations and Inuit Policing Program. Moreover, C&IP delivers policies, programs, research and tools to support enforcement, prevention and education throughout the RCMP.
- **Specialized Policing Services (SPS)** provides specialized and technical services to all Canadian law enforcement agencies, criminal justice communities, and to select foreign organizations. These services include: advanced training for law enforcement, national criminal data repositories, firearms regulation and licensing, and investigative tools and services (e.g., forensics, identification, firearms and child exploitation). Internally, a diverse range of technical services are also provided to advance RCMP operations and investigations, such as the collection of digital evidence and cybercrime intelligence, the delivery of policing information technology tools, and the implementation of departmental and personnel security standards.

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- **Federal Policing (FP)** addresses the most serious and complex criminal threats to the safety and security of Canadians and Canadian interests, including democratic institutions, economic integrity, and physical and cyber infrastructure. Through FP, the RCMP prevents, detects, and investigates national security, cybercrime, and transnational and serious organized crime, including financial crime. In addition, it enforces federal statutes, conducts international policing activities, and upholds Canada's border integrity and the security of significant government-led events, designated officials, and dignitaries. Under the authorities of the *RCMP Act* and the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Regulations, 2014*, FP's mandate includes a diverse array of law enforcement authorities inclusive of more than two hundred and fifty federal statutes.

Legal Framework

The RCMP obtains its authority from several statutes, including the *RCMP Act*, the *Security Offences Act (SOA)*, the *Criminal Code* and the common law.

- The *RCMP Act* provides the legislative foundation for the RCMP. The Act establishes the organization as Canada's police service under the control and management of the Commissioner. The Commissioner is provided a broad mandate to manage the RCMP, and receives direction from the Minister of Public Safety (Ministerial Directions), who is ultimately accountable to parliament for the RCMP. The *RCMP Act* also establishes the RCMP's duty to preserve peace, prevent crime and apprehend criminals.
- The *SOA* outlines the RCMP's role in addressing and preventing threats to ensure the safety and security of Canada. The Act designates the RCMP as having primary responsibility for investigating offences related to threats to Canada's security, as defined by the *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*. These offences can include espionage, foreign interference, terrorism, and other activities that pose a risk to national security.
- The *Criminal Code* is the primary piece of legislation that codifies and governs criminal law in Canada. The *Criminal Code* outlines various criminal offences, their definitions, and the corresponding penalties and procedures for prosecution. In addition, the *Criminal Code* is a crucial legal framework that guides police officers, and provides the legal authority for various investigative

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techniques they may use to gather evidence in criminal investigations. These techniques can include obtaining search warrants, authorizations to intercept communications, surveillance and other investigative tools. In many cases, to apply these techniques, authorization is sought from a judge or other judicial authority to ensure they are used in accordance with the legal requirements and in a manner that protects fundamental rights as afforded under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

- Common law police powers are recognized as deriving from the nature and scope of police duties, including the preservation of the peace, the prevention of crime, and the protection of life and property.

RCMP Policies, Procedures, Protocols, and Orders

In addition to the legal framework, the RCMP is also governed by policies, procedures, and protocols contained in various service manuals. RCMP National Policies and Procedures that govern RCMP programs and policing services are published for police members in two national manuals: (1) the Administrative Manual and (2) the Operational Manual. Both the Administrative Manual and Operational Manual have subsidiary manuals on specific topics (e.g., asset management and tactical operations). Each manual is organized by Part and Chapter. Regional, Divisional, Unit Manuals, and (in some areas) unit-level Standard Operating Procedures supplement and correspond to the national manuals.

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II. Programs, Policies and Procedures to Respond to Foreign Interference

FP is Canada's lead law enforcement organization for investigations relating to national security, transnational and serious organized crime, financial crime and cybercrime. The RCMP's federal mandate is under the responsibility of the Deputy Commissioner of FP (DCFP), which includes both domestic and international operations.

DCFP holds a critical role in overseeing and managing various aspects of the FP mandate. These responsibilities include setting strategic direction and priorities, allocating resources effectively to support initiatives, investigations and operations, and overseeing the development of policies and programs. In addition, DCFP is responsible for engaging with the public and stakeholders to build trust and transparency in FP activities, ensuring compliance with Ministerial Directions and RCMP policies, and coordinating with both domestic and international partners to address complex and cross-border criminal activities.

Programs

There are five main program areas within FP, each led by a senior executive, that report directly to DCFP. Each program area plays an essential role within the national security framework to respond to foreign interference:

- **FP National Security (FPNS)** is mandated to prevent, detect and respond to national security criminal activities. Investigations are led by Integrated National Security Enforcement Teams (INSETs) and National Security Enforcement Sections (NSES), located in Divisions across the country. NSETs/NSESs are centrally controlled by NHQ and undertake national security criminal investigations into terrorist activities as needed under the antiterrorism provisions of the Criminal Code, as well as any occurrence arising out of a threat to the security of Canada, under SOIA.

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- **FP Protective Services (FPPS)** coordinates and oversees the delivery of protective services to Canadian executives, visiting foreign dignitaries, and designated persons, and the security for all designated major events. In addition, the FPPS provides guidance, support, reviews and assistance on protective policing activities including those of the Divisional VIP units, the Prime Minister Protection Detail (PMPD) and the Governor General Protection Detail (GGPD).
- **FP Criminal Operations (FPCO)** manages the oversight and governance of files relating to serious and organized crime, financial crime and cybercrime. It is also responsible for sensitive international investigations, covert operations, operational information and data science, and the federal Witness Protection Program.
- **FP National Intelligence (FPNI)** is responsible for developing operational and strategic national criminal intelligence, overseeing Liaison Officers and analysts deployed overseas, and Canada's international police peace operations.
- **FP Strategic Management (FPSM)** provides strategic engagement with key national and international stakeholders, and raising awareness of federal (RCMP) priority enforcement areas through crime prevention and reporting initiatives. FPSM provides national security policy advice to senior leadership within the RCMP, as well as to other government departments and agencies, and is the conduit to the RCMP for review and oversight bodies.

RCMP Role in Election Security

Under its law enforcement duties, the RCMP has the primary responsibility for preventing, detecting, deterring, and responding to national security-related criminal threats in Canada. This includes investigating illegal activities targeting Canada's democratic institutions, with a view to laying criminal charges. The RCMP plays an important role in protecting Canada's democratic institutions from foreign interference-related threats and criminal activities. This focus necessarily includes safeguarding elections.

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The RCMP's role in elections is to respond to criminal incidents and conduct investigations within its mandate, as necessary. Incidents that fall under the *Canada Elections Act* are referred to the Commissioner of Canada Elections (CCE) for investigation. The RCMP has a mandate to support the CCE with technical support and joint investigations, upon their request, should they deem there has been an illegal act committed with respect to a federal election. In the case of an investigation, both CCE investigators and the RCMP jointly assess cases and recommend mutually acceptable plans of action. The relationship between the RCMP and the CCE is formalized in a Memorandum of Understanding, which is co-signed by the CCE and the Commissioner of the RCMP.

The RCMP also contributes to election security through the RCMP's protective services for Canadian dignitaries such as the Governor General of Canada, justices of the Supreme Court of Canada, the Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Crown, and other dignitaries.

During the election period, the close protective services are extended to the leaders of certain political parties. In order to ensure close personal protection, the RCMP work closely with police of jurisdiction to monitor potential threats associated with political campaign events.

The RCMP consults and works with applicable police of jurisdiction on issues such as election campaign event security at venues such as rallies and leadership debate forums, and national critical infrastructure security, including Elections Canada voting facilities, equipment and personnel.

The RCMP responds to criminal incidents and conducts investigations within its mandate and jurisdiction as necessary, such as public order events which may impact election security where public safety and officer safety may be at risk.

Information Sharing on Threats to National Security

The RCMP partners with other Security and Intelligence agencies on initiatives to prevent covert, clandestine, or criminal activities by foreign actors from interfering with Canada's federal elections, including: The Critical Election Incident Public Protocol (CEIPP), the Security and Intelligence Threats to Elections Task Force (SITE) and the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism (G7 RRM).

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- **Security and Intelligence Threats to Elections Task Force (SITE):** The RCMP participates in SITE, providing criminal intelligence collection, analysis, and assessments to support reporting on covert activities. The RCMP also participates in SITE-related briefings for senior government management, the Panel of Five, and political party campaign leaders.

The RCMP's main operational focus within SITE is to provide law enforcement expertise, criminal intelligence collection, analysis, and assessments to support the SITE mandate of reporting on covert, clandestine, or criminal activities interfering with, or influencing, electoral processes in Canada. The RCMP also participates in SITE-related briefings to Government of Canada senior management, the Panel of Five, and to the campaign leaders of the various political parties, as required.

The RCMP also has a mandate in this space to support the CCE with technical support and joint investigations, upon their request, should they deem there has been an illegal act committed with respect to a federal election.

In the 2019 and 2021 federal elections, the RCMP's role on SITE was to provide law enforcement expertise. The RCMP did not conduct any criminal investigations into the 2019 or 2021 federal elections and it did not have any direct engagement with political parties or candidates.

- **Critical Election Incident Public Protocol (CEIPP):** The RCMP is one of the national security agencies that participates in briefing the Panel of Five on emerging national security developments and potential threats to the integrity of the federal election when required. The Panel of Five may also receive information and advice from sources other than the security and intelligence agencies.

The RCMP participates, alongside its SITE partners, in the CEIPP by contributing information and intelligence to support awareness and decision making. The CEIPP uses SITE assessments to inform their decision making. Through the SITE task force, the RCMP could also investigate any criminal activity relating to the interference or influence in Canada's electoral process, and works in partnership with other law enforcement, intelligence, and regulatory agencies to respond to threats to elections.

- **G7 Rapid Response Mechanism (G7 RRM):** The RCMP participates in the G7 RRM, led by Global Affairs Canada and various Election Security Coordination Committees, co-chaired by the Privy Council Office and Elections Canada.

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RCMP role during the 43rd and 44th general elections

For the 43rd and 44th federal general elections, the RCMP provided law enforcement expertise, criminal intelligence reports and assessments to the government on foreign interference, including threats to federal elections. At the time of these elections, the RCMP did not conduct any criminal investigations related to foreign interference in either election. During both election periods, the RCMP did not have any direct engagement with political parties or candidates, outside the course of regular protective policing duties.

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III. RCMP Federal Policing Organizational List of Senior Management in Foreign Interference-Related Roles from January 1, 2019 – Present

Title	Employee Name	Duration of Role <small>*Approximate dates provided</small>	Reporting Relationship
COMMISSIONER(S)			
Commissioner, RCMP	Michael Duheme	March 2023 - Present	
Commissioner, RCMP	Brenda Lucki	April 2018 – March 2023	
Description of duties: Under direction of the Minister, the Commissioner is responsible for the control and management of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (the RCMP or the Force) and all matters connected to it. The Commissioner receives and answers queries from the Federal Cabinet, House of Commons and Senate, other Federal Departments and Provincial Authorities concerning complaints, administration and the operation of the Force; approves annual reports prior to submission to the Minister on activities of the Force; oversees provincial agreements with provinces and the Territories for police services; approves operating procedures for the Force; administers the budget, transfers and purchases, etc., through subordinates; determines the number of personnel required by the Force and forwards budget to Treasury Board for approval; designates responsibility for program objectives and activities and evaluates the progress in achieving objectives; recommends new regulations to the Solicitor General and occasionally to the Department of Justice; advises the Minister and occasionally Cabinet on all matters relevant to the Force.			
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER(S)			
Deputy Commissioner, Federal Policing	Mark Flynn	April 2023 - Present	Report to the Commissioner
Deputy Commissioner, Federal Policing	Michael Duheme	June 2019 – March 2023	
Acting/Deputy Commissioner, Federal Policing		April 2019 – May 2019	
Deputy Commissioner, Federal Policing	Gilles Michaud	Jan 2019 – April 2019	
Description of duties: The Deputy Commissioner, Federal Policing is accountable for providing oversight and leadership of an effective, accountable, full service national policing program from conceptualization and broad strategic direction through development, implementation and			

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Title	Employee Name	Duration of Role <small>*Approximate dates provided</small>	Reporting Relationship
management to monitoring and transparent reporting. This is the senior RCMP representative to national and international law enforcement organisations.			
FEDERAL POLICING NATIONAL SECURITY AND PROTECTIVE POLICING			
Assistant Commissioner or Executive Director (<i>Public Servant equivalent</i>), Federal Policing National Security and Protective Policing			
Assistant Commissioner, Federal Policing National Security	Brigitte Gauvin	April 2023 – Present	Report to the Deputy Commissioner, Federal Policing
Assistant Commissioner, Federal Policing National Security & Protective Policing	Mark Flynn	December 2020 – April 2023	
Acting/Assistant Commissioner, Federal Policing National Security & Protective Policing	Richard Emery, Chief Superintendent	July 2020 – January 2021	
Executive Director, Federal Policing National Security & Protective Policing	Alison Whelan	January 2018 – June 2020	
Description of duties: The Assistant Commissioner Federal Policing National Security is accountable for the oversight and strategic direction of Federal Policing National Security Operations and Protective Policing provided across Canada by the RCMP, developing strategies, programs and operations that prevent and mitigate crime, apprehend criminals and provide protective detail within the RCMP's areas of jurisdiction. This position is responsible for the prioritization of Federal Policing criminal investigations. The Assistant Commissioner/Executive Director is also responsible for the approval of National Security related major undercover (U/C) operational plans, sensitive sector requests, and subsection 25(1) <i>Criminal Code</i> authorizations.			
Director General, Federal Policing National Security and Protective Policing			
Director General, Federal Policing National Security	Denis Beaudoin, Chief Superintendent	January 2024 – Present	Report to the Assistant Commissioner or Executive Director Equivalent (Public
Director General, Federal Policing National Security	Chris Leather, Chief Superintendent	March 2023 – Present	

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Title	Employee Name	Duration of Role <i>*Approximate dates provided</i>	Reporting Relationship
Director General, Federal Policing National Security	Susan Efford, Chief Superintendent	March 2021 – March 2023	Servant) of Federal Policing National Security and Protective Policing
Director General, Federal Policing National Security	Richard Emery, Chief Superintendent	December 2018 – March 2021 <i>* Throughout this period, Richard Emery was also Acting Assistant Commissioner of Federal Policing National Security & Protective Policing, as indicated above.</i>	
<p>Description of duties: The Director General, Federal Policing National Security is accountable for providing senior direction in the establishment of a national oversight program and governance structure in relation to the management of all priority major files dealing with national security; for providing national direction, guidance, tasking and approval to Divisional Criminal Operations (CROPs) officers on high risk activities, and exercising direct authority and control in relation to specific occurrences; for providing leadership in the establishment of a national monitoring and review program for all Divisional operations priority files and the approval of operational plans, and the ongoing liaison with Divisions on operational national security investigations; for establishing an analytical capacity for FP on national security operations providing national insight into trends, targets, organizations linked to criminal extremism and terrorism, and overseeing the production of intelligence, target profiles and other information that provide value added to Divisions in their operations; for directing a national intelligence program relating to physical and cyber threats against national critical infrastructure, and establishing partnerships with private industry and law enforcement for the collection of information on incidents and threats while providing access to or disseminating information products to support investigations; for leading collaboration with national and international partners in regard to strategies and approaches for cooperation on national security operations and investigations; for establishing national protocols pertaining to Divisional interactions and information sharing with international partners; for providing expert advice and guidance to FP senior management and the Commissioner in regard to high profile national security files.</p>			

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FEDERAL POLICING INTELLIGENCE AND INTERNATIONAL POLICING			
Assistant Commissioner or Executive Director (<i>Public Servant equivalent</i>), Federal Policing Intelligence and International Policing			
Executive Director, Federal Policing Intelligence & International Policing	Adriana Poloz	November 2021 – Present	Report to the Deputy Commissioner, Federal Policing
Acting Executive Director, Federal Policing Intelligence & International Policing	Daniel Anson	May 2021 – November 2021	
Assistant Commissioner, Federal Policing Intelligence and International Policing	Glenn Martindale	July 2020 - June 2021	
Assistant Commissioner, Federal Policing Intelligence & International Policing	Paula Dionne	May 2017 – December 2020	
Description of duties: The Assistant Commissioner/Executive Director, Federal Policing Intelligence & International Policing (AC FP I&IP) is accountable, as a member of the senior management team, for overseeing and directing the development, delivery and monitoring of the national intelligence program and the international policing program. This is done in consultation with other senior managers within the FP Program, in an effort to deliver on FP's mandate.			
Director General, Federal Policing Intelligence and International Policing			
Director General, RCMP Operational Coordination Centre	Kevin Leahy, Chief Superintendent	October 2022 - Present	Report to the Assistant Commissioner or Executive Director Equivalent of Federal Policing Intelligence and International Policing
Director General, International Special Services	Liam Price	July 2021 – Present	
Director General, Federal Policing National Intelligence	Mario Panizzon	June 2023 – Present	
Acting Director General, Federal Policing Strategic Intelligence	Gregory O'Hayon * RCMP Official on SITE Task Force	February 2023 – Present	

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Acting Director General, Strategic Intelligence Analysis	Lisa Ducharme <i>* RCMP Official on SITE Task Force</i>	March 2022 - February 2023
Director General, National Intelligence	Daniel Anson <i>* RCMP Official on SITE Task Force</i>	March, 2020 – November 2021 <i>* Throughout this period, Daniel was also Acting Executive Director of Federal Policing National Intelligence and International Policing, as indicated above.</i>
Acting/ Director General, National Intelligence	Eric Gordon <i>* RCMP Official on SITE Task Force</i>	September 2019 – Spring 2020
Director General, National Intelligence Co-ordination Centre	Cameron Ortis <i>* RCMP Official on SITE Task Force</i>	March 2016 – September 2019

Description of duties:

Director General RCMP Operations Coordination Center - The Director General, RCMP Operations Coordination Center (ROCC) is responsible for the timely exchange and coordination of information in response to events and to meet the expectations of the Canadian public, clients and partners. Coordination of communications both internally and externally is critical to ensure efficient and informed decision-making. The Director General works to promote connectivity between Divisions and with clients and partners, to ensure the RCMP is well-positioned to respond.

The Director General must act as champion for operational readiness, coordination and response across the organization. The Director General must expose and address related gaps and vulnerabilities, and respond to the expectations of RCMP clients and partners, in Canada and abroad. In addition to assessing current/future capabilities, the Director General provides recommendations and ways of implementing those recommendations that will allow the RCMP to achieve operational success in responding to incidents with national implications, high political interest or require coordination with domestic and international partners. The focus

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of the Director General is to lead strategies across the organizations that are directed to lower the risk to Canadians and the RCMP on specific issues.

Director General, International Special Services: The Director General, Federal and International Special Services is accountable for providing senior direction and leadership to the development of the strategic and business frameworks that govern the national delivery and coordination of specialized policing services for the RCMP, including its domestic and international partners; for providing senior leadership to the establishment of the strategies, plans and programs that meet the RCMP and Government of Canada's commitments to global peacekeeping and policing collaboration through such avenues as the International Policing Development (IPD), Liaison Officers (LO) and INTERPOL programs; for providing management oversight to the development and establishment of strategies, policies, processes and training mechanisms that ensure effective planning and coordination of IPD and LO service delivery in support of RCMP, and other Canadian and foreign police forces, while ensuring the alignment of services to RCMP and GoC strategic priorities; for providing corporate direction and leadership in establishing an RCMP national strategy for capacity building within the RCMP and partner policing organizations, to support a proactive and forward looking approach to meeting federal and international policing obligations, while ensuring a strategic approach to the management of dedicated resources and the definition of strategic priorities; for providing senior direction to the design of the strategic and operational frameworks for federal coordination centres that enable an integrated approach to policy and program management for all federal policing areas of expertise, including the management of joint policing strategies with the United States (e.g. Shiprider; etc.); for providing management oversight to national policy and program delivery on all aspects of covert operations; for representing the Sector and the RCMP with a wide range of national and international partners and stakeholders to seek and negotiate participation and engagement on specific aspects of federal policing strategies and goals.

Director General, Federal Policing Strategic Intelligence: The Director General, Federal Policing Strategic Intelligence is accountable for developing the strategic and operational frameworks that enable the building and maintenance of cooperative; operationally focused-relationships with both the Canadian security and intelligence community, as well as allied partner agencies on threats to national security stemming from terrorism, transnational crime, cyber security and other major imminent threats; for positioning Federal Policing Special Services (FPSS) to increase its visibility, reach and leadership among domestic and allied partner agencies; for advising the Assistant Commissioner FPSS and the DCFP on security intelligence opportunities, risk mitigation and identifying investigative opportunities; for preparing reports on operational progress under the Government of Canada's Intelligence Priorities; for representing the Assistant Commissioner in a variety of domestic and international fora; for leading the development of integrated policy and-strategic/business planning, performance management and accountability frameworks to support the RCMP's priorities, for the provision of overall financial management, human resource management and planning for Operations Research (OR), and the overall management of the OR branch.

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The same description of duties for Director General National Intelligence Coordination Centre (NICC) may be used for all the DG positions below. They are essentially the same position under different names.

Director General, National Intelligence Coordination Centre (NICC): The Director General, National Intelligence Coordination Centre (NICC) is accountable for providing senior direction and leadership to the development of the framework for a national operational intelligence program, and for providing management oversight to the national coordination and integration of national and international intelligence and its alignment with FP operations; for overseeing the management and analysis of intelligence on national security, serious and organized crime and financial crime with a view to the discovery of emerging threats and the identification of potential intelligence priorities and operational opportunities; for establishing NICC as a national intelligence broker within FP to support Divisions in their need for intelligence and in support of operations; for providing oversight and direction to the design and development of national standards, policies, tools and best practices related to the intelligence function, as well as a national intelligence training program, to promulgate excellence and enhanced professionalism in regard to intelligence tradecraft; for providing direction to the development and management of a national work plan encompassing all intelligence projects, and overseeing the delivery of services and guidance to RCMP Divisions pertaining to available intelligence products; for providing management direction and overseeing the strategic and operational frameworks that govern the delivery of the Investments to Combat the Criminal Use of Firearms (ICCUF) program and its resources, along with the liaison and collaboration with RCMP Divisions, provincial law enforcement partners and other stakeholders; for representing FPSS and the RCMP at senior level meetings involving other national and international partners in regard to operational intelligence approaches and issues.

(Description applicable to Director General, Federal Policing National Intelligence, Director General, National Intelligence

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IV. All means/channels within the RCMP by which information prepared by intelligence agencies related to possible foreign interference is provided to the Deputy Minister, Minister's office, and Minister

Overall, the RCMP maintains open lines of communication with various government entities to ensure transparency, accountability and effective collaboration in matters related to law enforcement, national security, and public safety. The specific reporting mechanisms and channels vary depending on the nature of the issue and Government of Canada priorities.

Information Sharing to Deputy Minister, Minister's Office, and Minister

The primary clients for RCMP products that include information from intelligence agencies are internal senior executives within FP. Where appropriate, products will be produced with versions for other areas of the RCMP, Government of Canada partners, and the Five Eyes. The decision for broader dissemination would include consultation with the primary author, receiving any third-party consent, and subsequent approval from the appropriate level of RCMP management.

The RCMP has units within FP that consult all sources of reporting available to produce intelligence assessments and products. These all-source intelligence products are meant to inform senior management for their awareness and decision-making purposes.

The dissemination of any RCMP product, whether to internal or external stakeholders is primarily determined by the source material:

- For PROTECTED B products, encrypted emails and a distribution list are used.
- For SECRET and TOP SECRET products, they are shared internally via the RCMP Classified Environment or the Canadian Top Secret Network (CTSN) as appropriate, and with external stakeholders via the CTSN.
- For any products at a higher classification, they would be shared both internally and with external stakeholders via the CTSN.

At this time, the RCMP relies on distribution lists and the appropriate systems to disseminate information to any relevant Ministers.

- The RCMP provides reports, updates, and briefings to relevant government departments, central agencies, Ministers as appropriate. These reports can

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cover a wide range of topics, including law enforcement activities, national security threats, crime trends and operational updates.

- In cases involving sensitive or classified information, the RCMP may provide confidential briefings to key government officials, ministers, deputy ministers or Ministers. These briefings ensure that decision-makers are well-informed about critical security and law enforcement matters.
- The RCMP may submit written reports, memoranda or recommendations to government departments, and Ministers to document important issues, policy proposals or operational needs.
- Representatives from the RCMP routinely participate in meetings, consultations and working groups with government officials and policymakers to discuss specific topics or collaborate on initiatives related to public safety, security and law enforcement.
- The RCMP works closely with other government agencies and departments, each leveraging their respective mandates and the tools within the Government of Canada to coordinate efforts and address complex issues that require multi-agency response. This coordinated approach is essential for effectively tackling various challenges related to law enforcement, public safety and national security. For example:
 - The RCMP works in conjunction with its security and intelligence partners to identify and counteract threats to national security, such as possible foreign interference.
 - The RCMP maintains relationships with international law enforcement agencies and Five Eyes partners, and collaborates on transnational issues. Effective communication and information sharing have been vital for ensuring a comprehensive response to complex challenges.
- The RCMP may also be called to testify before parliamentary committees to provide information and answer questions related to its activities and responsibilities. These committee hearings can cover a wide range of topics, such as law enforcement practices, national security and policy implementation. During these hearings, Members of Parliament have the opportunity to ask questions, seek clarification, and gather information about the RCMP's operations and how they align with government policies and practices. The RCMP's participation in these parliamentary committee hearings is an important

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aspect of democratic governance, ensuring that the organization remains accountable to elected representatives and Canadians.

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V. All means/channels by which information related to possible foreign interference is provided from the RCMP to PCO and PMO;

The same means/channels used to disseminate information to Ministers is employed by the RCMP to provide relevant information to the Privy Council Office and the Prime Minister's Office.

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VI & VII RCMP Oral and Written Briefings Related to Parts A & B of the PIFI TORs inclusive of when the RCMP provided advice and/or recommendations to a Minister or a Minister's Office

Meeting Type	Meeting Date	RCMP Attendance	Responsive To	Document Title	Document ID
Deputy Minister Meeting on Election Protocol	February 21, 2019	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister on the Election Protocol	CAN000684
Critical Election Incident Protocol Panel (CEIPP)	June 20, 2019	Not specified	CEIPP Panel	Deputy Minister on the Election Protocol	CAN018026
N/A – Assessment produced for RCMP management and external stakeholders	June 21, 2019	Not specified	Produced at the request of Elections Canada	National Critical Infrastructure Assessment Threats to Election 2019 Nationale des Infrastructures Essentielles Menaces visant les Élections de 2019	CAN014957 CAN019475
Deputy Minister Meeting on Election Protocol	July 25, 2019	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister Election Protocol Panel Meeting	CAN000779
Deputy Minister Meeting on Election Protocol	September 30, 2019	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister Election Protocol Panel Meeting	CAN008404

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Meeting Type	Meeting Date	RCMP Attendance	Responsive To	Document Title	Document ID
Deputy Minister Meeting on Election Security	November 27, 2019	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister Meeting: Election Security	CAN000868
Deputy Minister National Security Committee Meeting	January 20, 2021	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister's National Security Committee Meeting: Retreat	CAN000146
Deputy Minister National Security Committee Meeting	July 7, 2021	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Ministers' National Security Committee Meeting Retreat: Scenario Note July 7, 2021	CAN019428
Deputy Minister National Security Committee Meeting	February 28, 2022	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister' National Security Committee Meeting - February 28 2022	CAN000158
Minister's Chief of Staff Briefing	May 10, 2022	Federal Policing National Security, Federal Policing National Intelligence	Advice/ Recommendation to a Minister's Office	Minister's Chief of Staff Briefing	CAN019491

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Meeting Type	Meeting Date	RCMP Attendance	Responsive To	Document Title	Document ID
N/A - RCMP Email response to Privy Council Office for the National Security & Intelligence Advisor (NSIA)	November 29, 2022	Not specified	Briefing to NSIA	Response to Request for GE 2019 information	CAN019492
Ministerial Briefing National Security	December 1, 2022	Commissioner and Executive Director Sean McGillis	Advice/ Recommendation to Minister	Public Safety Canada Weekly Ministerial Briefing National Security	CAN019487
Deputy Minister Committee on Foreign Interference	February 24, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Briefing to Deputy Minister	Deputy Minister Committee on Foreign Interference Scenario Note February 24, 2023	CAN019419
Deputy Minister Meeting	February 24, 2023	Commissioner Brenda Lucki	Briefing to Deputy Minister – Discussions on 2021 Election	Upcoming Meeting with the Deputy Minister	CAN019418
Deputy Minister Committee on Foreign Interference	March 14, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Briefing to Deputy Minister	Deputy Minister Committee on Foreign Interference Scenario Note March 14, 2023	CAN019420

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N/A – Written material	March 27, 2023	Not specified	PCO Prepared a list of all formal briefings to the Prime Minister and implicated Ministers on the subject of Foreign Interference in elections since 2021	Briefings on Foreign Elections Interference March 27, 2023	CAN019489
Deputy Minister Committee on Foreign Interference	April 5, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Briefing to Deputy Minister	Weekly Ministerial Briefing – Independent Special Rapporteur Scenario Note April 5, 2023	CAN019421
Ministerial Briefing	April 20, 2023	Assistant Commissioner Bryan Larkin	Advice/recommendation to Minister for discussion on election interference/security	Ministerial Briefing – A/Commissioner Larkin	CAN0008045
Deputy Minister Committee on Foreign Interference	April 26, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Deputy Minister briefing	Weekly Deputy Minister Meeting on Foreign Interference Scenario Note April 26, 2023	CAN019422_R1
Deputy Minister Meeting on Foreign Interference	April 26, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister Committee on Foreign Interference Scenario Note April 26, 2023	CAN019423_R1
Ministerial Briefing – Independent Special Rapporteur	May 4, 2023	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Weekly Ministerial Briefing – Independent Special Rapporteur	CAN0008066

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Deputy Minister Meeting chaired by National Security & Intelligence Advisor	May 6, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Deputy Minister / NSIA Briefing – Operational Briefing	Foreign Actor Interference Briefing to Deputy Minister Stewart and National Security & Intelligence Advisor on May 6, 2022	CAN019429
Deputy Minister Meeting chaired by National Security & Intelligence Advisor	June 8, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Deputy Minister Briefing / Briefing to National Security Intelligence Advisor	SITE Updates	CAN019424
Deputy Minister Meeting on Foreign Interference	June 13, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister Meeting on Foreign Interference Scenario Note June 13, 2023	CAN019430
Deputy Minister meeting on Foreign Interference	June 27, 2023	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Deputy Minister briefing	Weekly Deputy Minister Meeting on Foreign Interference Scenario Note June 27, 2023	CAN019425
Deputy Minister China Committee	August 29, 2023	Not specified	Deputy Minister Briefing	Deputy Minister China Committee Scenario Note August 29, 2023	CAN019431
Deputy Minister Meeting	Various Dates (Weekly)	Deputy Commissioner Federal Policing Mark Flynn	Briefings to Deputy Ministers	Foreign Interference Related Meetings List	CAN019402

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Public Safety Briefing	Unknown	Not specified	Public Safety unclassified briefing to all parliamentarians and their staff.	Key Messages Presentation – Foreign Interference Deck to Parliamentarians PS CSIS FULL Consolidated TPs)	CAN019474
N/A – Written material	N/A	Not specified	A chronological list of engagements SITE members and PCO had with the Panel and political parties	Chronology All Engagements – January 1 st , 2021 to December 31 st , 2021	CAN007075

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VIII. A description of the national security and intelligence governance inter-departmental architecture, including Deputy Minister, Assistant Deputy Minister and Director General level committees (e.g. the Deputy Ministers Committee on National Security).

The Commissioner of the RCMP is appointed by the Governor in Council on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Commissioner, under the direction of the Minister of Public Safety, Democratic Institutions and Intergovernmental Affairs, has control and management of the RCMP and all matters connected with the RCMP.

The RCMP, given its national security mandate, is an important partner in countering the threat of foreign interference and is therefore a regular participant in security and intelligence briefings and meetings as required with Deputy Minister-, Assistant Deputy Minister- and Director General-level committees.

The following is a list of committees/meetings in which the RCMP participates in order to collaborate and share information within the inter-departmental national security and intelligence governance structure (this list is exhaustive):

- House Standing Committee on Procedure and House Affairs (PROC)
- National Security and Intelligence Committee of Parliamentarians (NSICOP)
- Deputy Minister Committee on Foreign Interference
- Deputy Minister National Security Committee Meeting
- Deputy Minister Meeting on Election Protocol
- Deputy Minister Meeting on Election Security
- Critical Election Incident Public Protocol
- Deputy Ministers Elections Security Coordinating Committee
- Assistant Deputy Ministers' Electoral Security Coordinating Committee
- Director General Electoral Security Coordinating Committee
- Security and Intelligence Threats to Elections Task Force (SITE)

RCMP Internal Structure

Within the RCMP, the Commissioner is accountable to provide authority and decision making for the organization. The Commissioner is supported by the Senior Executive Committee (SEC), which is the most senior governing body that offers advice and guidance, and discusses matters for decision making. SEC is comprised of the Commissioner, the Chief Administrative Officer, Deputy Commissioners from each

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of the RCMP business lines, Deputy Commissioners who are the Commanding Officers for British Columbia and Alberta, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Strategic Policy and External Relations Officer and the Chief Human Resources Officer.

In addition to SEC, the Senior Management Team (SMT) was established to support the development of strategic priorities for the organization. SMT is comprised of the Commissioner, members of SEC, Commanding Officers from each Division and other NHQ senior executives.

The overall direction, priorities and strategic plan of the organization as a whole are under the control of RCMP NHQ. NHQ national programs are led by nine program areas based in Ottawa, Ontario, each led by a Deputy Commissioner and/or civilian and public servant equivalents, including:

1. FP;
2. C&IP;
3. SPS;
4. Corporate Management and Comptrollership;
5. Human Resources;
6. Internal Audit and Evaluation;
7. Legal Services;
8. Professional Responsibility Sector; and
9. Strategic Policy and External Relations.

Provincial and Territorial Divisions deliver national programs within their geographic areas of responsibility. There are 13 Divisions, each under the direction of a Commanding Officer or Director General:

- **B Division** Newfoundland and Labrador
- **C Division** Québec
- **D Division** Manitoba
- **E Division** British Columbia
- **F Division** Saskatchewan
- **G Division** Northwest Territories
- **H Division** Nova Scotia
- **J Division** New Brunswick
- **K Division** Alberta
- **L Division** Prince Edward Island
- **M Division** Yukon Territory
- **O Division** Ontario

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- **V Division Nunavut**

** National Division in Ottawa was operational during the timeframe of interest to this Inquiry, and has since been amalgamated with O Division.*

The RCMP is the law enforcement arm of the Canadian Security and Intelligence community. In addition to law enforcement and criminal investigations, the RCMP works with other government departments and the Public Safety portfolio to counter foreign interference by providing law enforcement perspectives on strategic issues, participating in senior executive committees, providing intelligence where relevant, participating in national security working groups, and undertaking outreach and engagement activities.

There are several program areas within the RCMP that contribute to countering foreign interference:

- **Federal Policing National Security (FPNS)** has a multidisciplinary team dedicated to countering foreign interference and identifying criminality:
 - The Foreign Actor Interference (FAI) Team is responsible for leading the national operational campaign and plays a central role in prioritizing, planning and coordinating efforts and initiatives that will improve the operational response to FAI. The FAI team reviews, coordinates, and advises on matters of national security related to illegal activities conducted at the direction or for the benefit of a foreign state, entity, and/or power. This includes providing governance on all FAI investigations across Canada undertaken by the INSETs and NSESs.
 - The National Security Operational Analysis (NSOA) is an all source operational intelligence analysis section. NSOA combines intelligence to investigative holdings to provide a more comprehensive picture of national security threats, including FAI. It also identifies cross-country linkages, modus operandi, trends and patterns in an effort to provide operational and strategic guidance to RCMP senior management for decision-making.
 - National Critical Infrastructure Team (NCIT) captures intelligence and assesses physical and cybercriminal threats to critical infrastructure (CI) in support of the RCMP's and the Government of Canada's CI protection mandates, including FAI threats.
- **Federal Policing National Intelligence (FPNI)** produces strategic intelligence products that inform senior management and Government of Canada partners of

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FAI-related threat activity. FPNI is also the RCMP's lead on SITE, and the national security review of foreign investments pursuant to the *Investment Canada Act* via the Economic Integrity Unit (EIU) team.

- **Federal Policing Strategic Management (FPSM)** provides national security strategic policy advice and guidance, including on FI, to senior leadership within the RCMP as well as to other government departments and agencies.

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IX. A listing of all RCMP intelligence products related to the threat or incidence of foreign interference in Canadian democratic processes and institutions developed since September 2018

No.	RCMP INTELLIGENCE PRODUCT – PRODUCIBLE TITLE	CANADA PRODUCTION ID
1	SITE – Election Process Best Practices Presidential Election	CAN019488
2	Strategic Intelligence Brief Security Threats to Canada's 44th Elections – Update #6	CAN019478
3	Strategic Intelligence Brief Security Threats to Canada's 44 th Elections – Update #7	CAN019479
4	Security Threats to Canada's 44th Elections - Update	CAN006703
5	Strategic Intelligence Brief - Security Threats to Canada's 44th Elections - Update	CAN006616
6	Strategic Intelligence Brief - Security Threats to Canada's 44th Elections - Update #4	CAN006630
7	Strategic Intelligence Brief - Security Threats to Canada's 44th Elections - Update #5	CAN006649
8	Strategic Intelligence Brief - Security Threats to Canada's 44th Elections	CAN006503
9	National Critical Infrastructure Assessment Threats to Election 2019	CAN019476
10	Foreign Interference: The Fundamentals	CAN006276
11	2019 Federal Election JIG Daily Executive Briefing	CAN006238
12	Combating Fake News and State Actors February 2019	CAN019490
13	Évaluation Nationale des Infrastructures Essentielles Menaces Visant les Élections de 2019	CAN019477

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No.	RCMP INTELLIGENCE PRODUCT – PRODUCIBLE TITLE	CANADA PRODUCTION ID
14	Protective Intelligence Unit Security Overview – 2019-10-03	CAN006250
15	2019 Federal Election JIG Executive Briefing	CAN006240
16	Strategic Intelligence Assessment - 2022-02-03	CAN019480
17	Strategic Intelligence Assessment – 2022-02-03	CAN019483
18	Strategic Intelligence Brief - 2022-02-21	CAN019482
19	Strategic Intelligence Assessment - 2022-02-18	CAN019481
20	Strategic Intelligence Brief - Security Threats to Canada's 44th Elections - Update	CAN006528
21	National Intelligence - Strategic Analysis - 2021-02-08	CAN018114
22	National Intelligence – Strategic Analysis - 2021-01-22	CAN018037
23	FPNI SIA 2022-04-25	CAN018019
24	FPNI SIA 2022-07-28	CAN018043
25	National Intelligence - Strategic Analysis - 2021-02-08	CAN018115
26	Deputy Minister Briefing - 2022-04-28	CAN018046
27	Interim Report - 2021-06-16	CAN018040
28	Brief - 2022-04-25	CAN018020
29	Briefing - 2022-05-05	CAN018039

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X. A listing of all the Threat Reduction Measures related to foreign interference in Canadian democratic processes and institutions that have been undertaken by the RCMP since September 2018

The RCMP did not undertake any Threat Reduction Measures related to foreign interference in Canadian democratic processes and institutions during the specified timeframe.