CAN044568_0001

For Public Release



Government Gouvernement of Canada du Canada

Unclassified



SECURITY AND INTELLIGENCE THREATS TO THE ELECTIONS TASK FORCE (SITE TF)

Foreign Interference: A Threat to Canada's National Security



Unclassified

Purpose

To provide Parliamentarians and their staff with a comprehensive and up to date briefing on foreign interference.

Objectives

To provide an overview of:

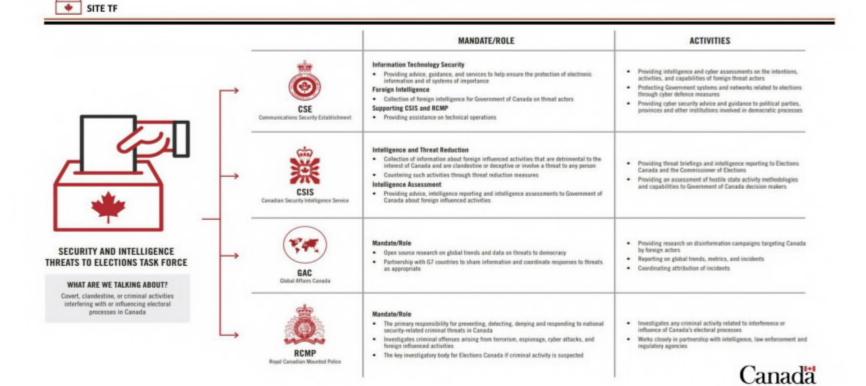
- · SITE TF and posture for by-elections;
- · the threat of foreign interference;
- · the roles and responsibilities within the GoC in countering foreign interference;
- · who are the targets;
- · the prominent threat actors;
- · the common FI tools and tactics; and
- how to protect yourselves.



CAN044568_0001

For Public Release

Unclassified



Unclassified

Durham By-Election: Current posture

- SITE TF stands up for federal by-elections
- Collective monitoring of threat activity
- Internal mechanisms to report and brief (i.e. Deputy Ministers' Electoral Security Coordinating Committee)
- Activation of the 24/7 Hotline Service available to political parties throughout the by-election period
- Publication of an unclassified report post by-election

SITE TF



Unclassified



What is foreign interference?

The Government of Canada defines **foreign interference** as malign activities undertaken by states, or their proxies, to advance their own strategic objectives to the detriment of Canada's national interests. It includes activities that fall below the threshold of armed conflict, yet are clandestine, deceptive, threatening and/or illegal.

What is the aim?

- Foreign states engage in FI activities in Canada for:
- strategic, military, intelligence and economic gain;
- regime preservation; or
- discrediting democratic institutions.

la 💀 💥 💿



Unclassified



Characteristics that make Canada an attractive target:

- · membership in multilateral and bilateral defence and trade agreements;
- · abundance of natural resources;
- · leadership in many sectors;
- · rich diversity and multiculturalism; and
- · open society.





SITE TF



Unclassified

What is the GoC doing to protect against FI?

- · Security and Intelligence Threats to Elections (SITE) Task Force
- · Ongoing whole-of-government approach to defend against FI threats:
 - National Counter Foreign Interference Coordinator (PS)
 - Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS)
 - · Communications Security Establishment (CSE) and the Canadian Centre for Cyber Security (CCCS)
 - Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP)
 - · Global Affairs Canada (GAC)





SITE TF	
Targets of FI: Elected ar	nd Public Officials
Elected officials include:	Canadian pulm
 members of Parliament, members of provincial legislatures, municipal officials, and representatives of Indigenous 	Elected and public officials
governments.	

- Public servants, ministerial and political staff, and others with input into, or influence over, the public policy decision-making process
- · Electoral candidates and their staff





Unclassified

What threat actors want from you?

- · Compel you to advocate or suppress specific policy positions.
- · Use you to obtain access to policy makers and other high-value targets.
- Obtain privileged information from you that would help them achieve their goals, such as:
 - · Information about government policies and plans;
 - · Information about people in power positions; and
 - · Information about security protocols.



Who are the prominent perpetrators?

Some prominent foreign states conducting FI activities against Canada to promote their strategic interests include:

- China
- Russia
- Iran
- India





2

٠

SITE TF

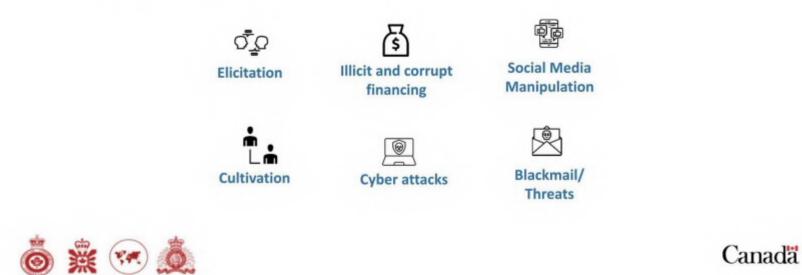
Canada

Unclassified

Unclassified

Common FI tactics and techniques

FI can take multiple forms, employ diverse techniques, and target many different Canadians and their communities.



SITE TF

٠



Cultivation and Financing: Christine Lee & UK MP



Unclassified





Unclassified

Social Media Manipulation: MP Chong & Spamouflage campaign

- Disinformation campaign against Mr. Chong (between May 4 and 13, 2023): a coordinated network of WeChat news accounts featured, shared and amplified false or misleading narratives about Mr. Chong's identity, including commentary and claims about his background, political stances and family heritage.

GAC judges it highly probable China played a role in the information operation based on indicators such as:

- coordinated content and timing;
 highly suspicious and abnormal shifts in volume and scope of engagement; and
- o the concealment of state involvement.
- Spamouflage (August 2023):
 Spamouflage is a well studied tactic or technique using networks of spam social media accounts.
 This activity targeted dozens of MPs from across the political spectrum and included "Deepfake" videos of a Canada based critic of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) criticizing the Prime Minister.
 Very low engagement/reach to audiences but observed on multiple western social media platforms.

GAC judges it highly probable that it is connected to China based on previous reporting from industry and academia.

Indicators to look for: Anonymous networks spreading false narratives, posting at the same or near same time, which then get amplified by state media or officials.



Canada



Unclassified

How to protect yourself

- · Be aware and keep track of "unnatural" social interactions.
- Be aware of inappropriate requests that involve money, suspicious donations, free trips, personal benefits, or "gifts."
- · Follow protocols on the security of information.
- · Be diligent with information sharing and partnerships.



Canada

CAN044568



Unclassified

Cyber and Digital Threats to Parliamentarians

Cyber Attacks - Hacking

 Cyber threat actors use a variety of techniques to target the websites, e-mail, social media accounts, as well as the networks and devices of political parties, candidates and their staff, to access private information.

Impersonations on Social Media

 Tactics including deepfake technologies, have been used to target politicians and journalists, primarily women, to silence and discredit them. Threat actors can also target voters using AI-generated audio to mimic the tone, inflection and idiosyncrasies of candidates.

Information campaigns

 Parliamentarians may be targeted by misinformation, disinformation and malinformation to inflict reputational damage and may influence much larger groups.





Unclassified

How to protect your digital self

- Practice good password etiquette and use Two-factor identification whenever possible.
- · Apply updates to your mobile devices, computers and applications.
- Secure your social media account.
- · Be on guard for phishing and spear-phishing messages.
- · Store your data securely and know your back-up procedures.
- Set up social media and web monitoring, as well as alerting services for identifying and tracking fake news and deep fakes related to your brand and organizations.
- Be wary of connecting devices to unsecured or free Wi-Fi networks.





Unclassified

How to report

- If you or your family believe they are in immediate danger, call 9-1-1 or contact the local police.
- To report non-urgent potential national security threats or suspicious activities, contact CSIS at 613-993-9620, or 1-800-267-7685, or by completing the <u>web form</u>.
- Contact CSE's Canadian Centre for Cyber Security for tailored cyber security assistance: 1-833-CYBER-88 or contact@cyber.gc.ca.
- RCMP Protective Operations Coordination Centre (POCC):phone 1-833-226-7622 or by email protective_policing@rcmp-grc.gc.ca.





Unclassified

Extra Guidance for Parliamentarians

- Foreign Interference and You
- · Cyber Security Guide for Campaign Teams
- Cyber Security Advice for Political Candidates
- Five Practical Ways to Protect your Campaign
- Fact Sheet for Canadian Political Campaigns: Protect Yourself Online
- Social Media Account Impersonation
- · Cyber Security Briefing for Canadian Elections (ITLC 612, Course Training)
- Cyber Security for Political Party IT Decision Makers and IT Staff (ITLC 616)
- See the Cyber Centre's <u>Cyber Threats and Elections</u> webpage and the <u>Cyber Threats to Canada's</u> <u>Democratic Process Update</u> for additional information.





Unclassified

Questions?



This document is the property of the Government of Canada. It shall not be altered, distributed beyond its intended audience, produced, reproduced or published, in whole or in any substantial part thereof, without the express permission of CSIS, given its role as SITE TF Chair in 2023-2024.