

20 May 2010

Canadian Delegation to the  
Organization for Security & Cooperation  
in Europe



ENGLISH only  
Délégation du Canada auprès de  
l'Organisation pour la sécurité et la coopération  
en Europe

**Note Number 131**

The Delegation of Canada to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe presents its compliments to all Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre, and in accordance with Decisions 4/03 of the Forum for Security Co-operation, has the honour to transmit herewith the reply to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security.

The Delegation of Canada to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe avails itself of this opportunity to renew to all Delegations to the OSCE and to the Conflict Prevention Centre the assurances of its highest consideration.

Vienna, 20 May 2010



To: All Missions and Delegations of the OSCE  
The OSCE Conflict Prevention Centre  
The OSCE Secretariat

## QUESTIONNAIRE ON THE CODE OF CONDUCT ON POLITICO-MILITARY ASPECTS OF SECURITY\*

ENGLISH only

### Section I: Inter-State elements

#### 1. Account of measures to prevent and combat terrorism

##### 1.1 To which agreements and arrangements (universal, regional, subregional and bilateral) related to preventing and combating terrorism is your State a party?

Since countering terrorism requires effective international cooperation and coordination, Canada works in a variety of international fora including the United Nations, G8, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Organization of American States (OAS), the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), to develop legal instruments, best practices and international standards to combat terrorism.

The United Nations remains the principal forum for establishing international standards in countering terrorism. Canada is a strong supporter of the sixteen UN-sponsored terrorism-related international conventions and protocols which address specific terrorist acts such as hostage taking, hijacking, terrorist bombings, and terrorist financing. Canada has ratified 12 of the 13 UN Conventions, is signatory to the new *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism*, and is working to implement and ratify the Convention as soon as possible.

Canada has also implemented the *UN Security Council Resolution 1267 (1999)* and its successor resolutions, in which member states are required to act without delay to impose a travel ban, freeze assets, and impose an arms embargo against entities and individuals identified as associated with Al Qaeda and the Taliban. As well, UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (2001) provides that member states establish domestic processes to list without delay organisations or individuals who commit terrorist acts (including financing and logistical support). Canada fulfils its international obligations under these resolutions through the United Nations Al-Qaida and Taliban Regulations (UNAQTR) and the Regulations Implementing the United Nations Resolutions on the Suppression of Terrorism (RIUNRST), in addition to its own terrorism listings regime in the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

Canada, as President of the G8 in 2010, believes that the G8 can play a significant role in moving forward models of international collaboration on counter-terrorism issues. During the G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting in March 2010, Ministers agreed to work out a robust action plan aimed towards enhancing the contribution of the activities of the Roma Lyon group and Counter-Terrorism Action Group in the global effort to combat terrorism. Ministers also discussed the importance of continuing to strengthen the security of transportation, including aviation, worldwide.

In other fora such as the OAS, Canada supports counter-terrorism cooperation through the Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), which is now the principal

mechanism within the OAS for strengthening multilateral cooperation to prevent, combat and eliminate terrorism in the hemisphere. Canada is actively engaged in CICTE activities and provides significant financial resources to support CICTE's mandate through the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada's (DFAIT) Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building (CTCB) Program.

In the Asia Pacific region, APEC also continues to make important progress on counter-terrorism commitments, including in areas related to transportation security, food defence and anti-terrorism financing. The APEC Counter-Terrorism Task Force (CTTF) was mandated to coordinate the activities of member economies, and to report on their efforts to comply with Leaders' direction. Public-Private Partnerships was taken up a key theme in counter-terrorism across a range of fora starting in 2006 (G8, OSCE, OAS) and, along with New Zealand, Canada sponsored a capacity building workshop in APEC in August 2008 on Effective Public-Private Partnerships to Counter Terror and Secure Trade. Through the CTTF, Canada hosted post-blast site management training in January 2008 to train first responders in APEC economies to respond more effectively with terrorist attacks on mass transit systems.

Canada, along with other UN members, welcomed the reaffirmation of the Global Strategy on Counter-Terrorism in September 2008 and looks forward to collaborating with members on its implementation. Canada especially appreciates the emphasis of the strategy on a universal condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. The strategy rightly highlights the need for all States to uphold their international obligations in their efforts to prevent and suppress terrorism. Canada is actively engaged in the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on Measures to eliminate international terrorism.

Canada also welcomes the extensive attention devoted to the need to develop states' capacity to counter terrorism. We recognize that part of the challenge in implementing international obligations, norms and standards lies in individual states' capacity, and we are working to improve that capacity through our Counter-Terrorism Capacity Building program. That work will continue both through multilateral cooperation and via international organizations.

Canada, as a member of the G8, believes that the G8 can play a significant role in moving forward models of international collaboration on counter-terrorism issues.

In APEC, Canada continues to make important progress on implementing counter-terrorism priorities and commitments in Leaders' statements. Canada continues to propose and organize projects on counter-terrorism within this forum. In 2008, Canada implemented two capacity building projects through the APEC counter-terrorism task force (CTTF). The first took place in Bangkok, Thailand in January 2008 and offered APEC-wide training for urban transit first responders. The second, on establishing guidelines for effective public-private partnerships to counter terror and secure trade, was co-sponsored by Canada and New Zealand and was held in Lima, Peru, in August 2008.

## **1.2 What national legislation has been adopted in your State to implement the**

## **above-mentioned agreements and arrangements?**

Canada signed the *International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism (ICSANT)*, September 14, 2005, and is working towards its implementation and ratification. In July 2005, Canada signed the *Amended Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM)*. Canada was a key participant in the negotiation of the *Protocol of 2005 amending the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation* and its related *Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf*.

## **1.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces and the police in preventing and combating terrorism in your State?**

The Canadian Forces play a key role in preventing and combating terrorism. Domestically, our military contributes to the fight against terrorism by:

- monitoring and controlling Canada's territory, airspace and maritime areas of jurisdiction in cooperation with other departments and agencies;
- sharing intelligence with other departments and agencies;
- maintaining response plans and capabilities to respond to terrorist incidents;
- protecting critical infrastructure when required;
- providing humanitarian and disaster relief in the event of an emergency as requested; and
- providing support to civilian authorities when requested.

Canada cooperates with the United States in the defence of North America through a number of agreements, committees and organizations, including the North American Aerospace Defence Command Agreement (NORAD), the Permanent Joint Board on Defence (PJBD), the Military Cooperation Committee (MCC), and the North American Technology and Industrial Base Organization (NATIBO).

NORAD provides warning of aerospace and maritime threats as well as surveillance and control of North American airspace. Its unique bi-national command structure provides Canada with a strong voice in decisions related to the defence of North America. NORAD's operational readiness, as well as its ability to respond to threats from outside and inside North America's airspace, reflects the new threat environment. NORAD's maritime warning function was established when the two countries renewed the Agreement in perpetuity on 12 May 2006.

The PJBD is the senior bilateral advisory body on continental defence. It was created in 1940 to "consider in the broad sense the defence of the North half of the Western Hemisphere". It focuses on security and defence issues involving the political and economic aspects of the bilateral relationship. The Board meets semi-annually and is composed of two national sections made up of diplomatic and military representatives.

The two co-chairmen report directly to the President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada.

The MCC has acted as a forum for the management of military planning and the coordination of military information exchange since being established in 1946. NATIBO promotes a cost effective, healthy North American technology and industrial base that is responsive to the national and economic security needs of the United States and Canada.

Canada continues to work with international organizations such as the United Nations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and multinational coalitions to combat terrorism. The Canadian Forces are equipped to provide air, sea, land and special operations forces to multinational operations.

Canada's major international military commitment is in Afghanistan. Joint Task Force Afghanistan comprises all Canadian Forces assets deployed in southwest Asia as part of Canada's ongoing commitment to help Afghans rebuild their country as a stable, democratic and self-sufficient society. It comprises approximately 2,830 personnel, of whom all but about 5 are deployed under Operation Athena as part of the UN-mandated, NATO-led, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

The vast majority of Canadian Forces assets in Afghanistan are located in the province of Kandahar, in the southern region of Afghanistan. Forces deployed include an infantry battle group, a multi-disciplinary military and civilian Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT), 6 Operational Mentoring and Liaison Teams and an Air Wing.

At sea, the Canadian Forces participate regularly in the Combined Task Force 150 (CTF 150), a multinational coalition fleet formed under Operation Enduring Freedom to conduct maritime security and counterterrorism operations in and around the Persian Gulf, the northern Arabian Sea, the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Aden, and parts of the Indian Ocean and the Red Sea. The purpose of these maritime security operations is to help set the conditions for security and stability at sea, while complementing the counter-terrorism and security efforts of regional nations. The fleet comprises approximately 10 to 15 rotating warships from a variety of nations, including Australia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Turkey, UK, and the United States, as well as Canada. Canadian warships serving with CTF 150 deploy under Operation SAIPH. As part of the surveillance patrols and maritime security operations that are the normal business of CTF 150, Canadian ships monitor shipping and help detect, deter and protect against terrorist activity.

The Canadian Special Operation Forces Command (CANSOFCOM) is composed of the Joint Task Force 2 (JTF 2), the Canadian Special Operations Regiment (CSOR), 427 Special Operations Aviation Squadron (427 SOAS), and the Canadian Joint Incident Response Unit – Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CJIRU – CBRN). One of CANSOFCOM's core tasks relate to Counter-Terrorism Operations to prevent, deter, pre-empt and respond to terrorism

JTF 2 was created in 1993, when the Canadian Forces assumed responsibility for federal domestic counter-terrorism operations from the RCMP. Since its inception, the unit has continuously evolved to meet modern-day threats.

The CJIRU provides timely Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) support to the federal government in order to prevent, control and mitigate CBRN threats to Canada. Effective responses to CBRN terrorism depend on cooperation and coordination among all levels of government, response organizations and international partners. Accordingly, Canada works closely with the U.S. to ensure a coordinated response should a CBRN attack have a cross-border impact.

**1.4 Provide any additional relevant information on national efforts to prevent and combat terrorism, e.g., those pertaining *inter alia* to:**

- **Financing of terrorism;**
- **Border controls;**
- **Travel document security;**
- **Container and supply chain security;**
- **Security of radioactive sources;**
- **Use of the Internet and other information networks for terrorist purposes;**
- **Legal co-operation including extradition;**
- **Safe havens and shelter to terrorists and terrorist organizations.**

Canada has developed domestic legislation to address terrorism. This legislation includes, *inter alia*:

**Criminal Code:** The *Criminal Code* contains a number of offences that are applicable to terrorism including hijacking, kidnapping and offences dealing with weapons and explosives. With the enactment of the *Anti-Terrorism Act* in 2001, the *Criminal Code* now contains specific offences dealing with terrorism including a detailed definition of terrorist activity. Specific offences include participation, facilitation, instruction and harbouring in relation to terrorist activities. These offences carry significant maximum penalties and reduced parole eligibility. Provisions to implement the *UN International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings* have also been added, as well as provisions to deal with the listing of terrorist entities. The *Anti-Terrorism Act* contains amendments to the *Criminal Code* that created three new offences relating to terrorist financing. The new offences relate to providing or collecting property for terrorist activities (*International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism*); collecting, providing, or making available property or financial or other related services for terrorist purposes; and using or possessing property for terrorist purposes. Among other measures, the Act amended the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) Act* (see below).

**United Nations Act:** The purpose of this Act is to provide a means by which Canada may conform to Article 25 of the Charter of the United Nations to implement decisions of the Security Council made under Article 41 of the Charter. When the Security Council decides on a measure to be employed to give effect to any of its decisions and calls on



UN member states to apply the measure, the Governor in Council may make such orders and regulations as appear to him/her to be necessary or expedient for enabling the measure to be effectively applied.

**United Nations Al-Qaida and Taliban Regulations:** The *United Nations Al-Qaida and Taliban Regulations* (previously entitled the *United Nations Afghanistan Regulations*) were made on 10 November 1999 under the *United Nations Act*, pursuant to United Nations Security Council resolution 1267. Article 4 of those regulations effectively requires the freezing by persons in Canada and Canadians outside Canada of the assets of the Taliban, as designated by the United Nations Security Council Committee concerning Afghanistan. The Regulations were amended on 22 February 2001 to implement resolution 1333 and freeze the assets of Osama bin Laden or his associates, as designated by the Committee.

**Regulations Implementing the United Nations Resolutions on the Suppression of Terrorism:** The *Regulations Implementing the United Nations Resolutions on the Suppression of Terrorism* (previously entitled the *United Nations Suppression of Terrorism Regulations*) were made on 2 October 2001 under the *United Nations Act*, pursuant to UN Security Council resolution 1373. These regulations freeze the assets of individuals and entities listed in the schedule to the regulations and prohibit fund-raising on their behalf.

**Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act:** Amendments to the *Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act* require the reporting of transactions suspected of being linked to terrorist financing. They also expand the mandate of Canada's financial intelligence unit, the Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (FINTRAC), to include the analysis of these reports, the disclosure of key identifying information to law enforcement and intelligence agencies, and the ability to share information related to terrorist financing with its international counterparts.

**Charities Registration (Security Information) Act:** This Act contains measures to prevent the use of registered charities to provide funds to support terrorist activities. Specifically, it provides a mechanism to prevent the registration of an organization as a charity and to revoke the registration of a charity if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the organization makes or will make resources available directly or indirectly to an organization engaged in terrorist activities.

**Extradition Act:** This Act governs the surrender by Canada to another state or entity at the request of another state or entity of a person who is accused or convicted of a crime committed within the jurisdiction of the requesting state or entity.

**Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act:** Canada views the creation of an international network of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) as an important step in the fight against terrorism, and organized and trans-national crime. To date, Canada has concluded and brought into force 34 bilateral MLATs. Canada is also party to a

number of multilateral instruments on criminal issues containing mutual legal assistance provisions. Canada's *Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act* provides the primary vehicle through which Canada receives and provides assistance in the gathering of evidence for use in criminal investigations and prosecutions, including terrorist financing offences. On 1 February 2002, the Act was amended to allow Canada to enforce foreign criminal freezing and forfeiture orders in appropriate cases, including those against terrorist financing.

**Immigration and Refugee Protection Act:** This Act deals with immigration and refugee matters and contains provisions for the denial of entry and removal from Canada of suspected terrorists.

## **2. Stationing of armed forces on foreign territory**

### **2.1 Provide information on stationing of your States armed forces on the territory of other participating States in accordance with freely negotiated agreements as well as in accordance with international law.**

The Canadian Forces members who are currently stationed in OSCE member countries are there in accordance with negotiated agreements or arrangements. Some are deployed under the auspices of the United Nations or NATO. For example, there are currently 12 Canadian Forces personnel stationed in the OSCE region partaking in peacekeeping operations, including in Cyprus. Canadian Forces personnel also serve in various other capacities in the OSCE region, including as Defence Attachés, as part of NATO's staff and as participants in military exchanges.

Canada currently has agreements/arrangements with over 40 OSCE member countries, including Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States, to name a few, that provide for the Canadian Forces to operate on their territory in training, support and liaison roles. These agreements/arrangements set out in general terms what activities the Canadian Forces are permitted to engage in, where they can operate, what support they may receive and any other relevant points related to the role in which they are operating in the OSCE member country. In addition, Canada is party to the Agreement between the Parties to the North Atlantic Treaty regarding the Status of their Forces, signed in London on 19 June 1951.

## **3. Implementation of other international commitments related to the Code of Conduct**

### **3.1 Provide information on how your State ensures that commitments in the field of arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building as an element of indivisible security are implemented in good faith. (\*New question)**

Canada demonstrates commitment to arms control, disarmament and confidence and security-building through our active engagement in multilateral organizations that work on global security such as the UN, NATO, the Conference on Disarmament and the



OSCE. Canada is engaged through open and transparent participation in confidence-building measures including the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, the Open Skies Treaty, the Vienna Document 1999 and military exchanges.

Canada is a State Party to all international treaties and conventions that relate to the non-proliferation and disarmament of weapons of mass destruction. Where necessary, Canada's ratification of these instruments is accompanied by the enactment of the legislation and regulations to ensure their implementation, including the 1995 Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) Implementation Act, the 1998 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) Implementation Act and the 2009 Human Pathogens and Toxins Act. Canada produces regular reports on its implementation of many international agreements on Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament, including the NPT and UN Security Council Resolution 1540.

Additionally, Canada is a State Party to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, the Ottawa Convention banning anti-personnel mines and is a signatory to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. The Canadian Forces conducts rigorous reviews to ensure its weapons acquisition programmes are in compliance with these treaties and other international law. In the case of the Ottawa Convention, implementation legislation has been enacted to ensure compliance. Similarly, implementing legislation will be enacted prior to ratification of the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

### **3.2 Provide information on how your State pursues arms control, disarmament and confidence- and security-building measures with a view to enhancing security and stability in the OSCE area. (\*New question)**

Canada promotes the universalization and strengthening of existing non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament instruments and the negotiation of new agreements with a view to enhancing global security and stability. Such efforts are undertaken through a number of outreach activities including, but not limited to, bilateral and multilateral diplomatic exchanges between senior officials, the provision of capacity-building funding and the participation of Canadian experts in workshops and seminars.

Canada actively participates in OSCE dialogue on arms control, disarmament and confidence and security building measures at the Forum for Security and Cooperation, the Open Skies Consultative Committee (OSCC), the Joint Consultative Group and at the OSCE Permanent and Ministerial Councils. Canada chaired the OSCC in the first quarter of 2010. Canada supports other States in areas such as arms control, disarmament and confidence building, and democratically managing their militaries, through bilateral and multilateral activities, including the Military Cooperation and Training and Cooperation Program, as well as country-specific disarmament projects.

## **Section II: Intra-State elements**

### **1. National planning and decision-making process**

#### **1.1 What is the national planning and decision-making process in determining/approving military posture and defence expenditures in your State?**

The responsibility for determining Canadian military posture is shared by Parliament, the federal Cabinet and several government bodies. Parliament takes part in this process through its responsibility for the approval of defence budgets and through the activities of Standing (i.e. permanent) and Special (i.e. ad-hoc) Committees, composed of elected Members of Parliament or Senators, which examine various defence issues.

While Parliament does have some part in determining military posture by approving defence spending, actual decisions are taken by the Prime Minister, the Minister of National Defence and the Cabinet. Cabinet plays a large role in this process through regular Cabinet discussions, reports of Special Cabinet Committees and Cabinet meetings held during times of crisis.

The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the development and articulation of Canada's defence policy, which must be approved by the Government. This policy, in turn, determines the country's military posture. The last formal defence policy document was presented in May 2008. The *Canada First* Defence Strategy includes guidance on the roles and missions of the Canadian Forces and a long-term investment plan and a detailed road map for the modernization of the Canadian Forces over a 20 year period. Within National Defence, several committees, such as the Defence Management Committee, meet regularly and contribute to the development of military posture.

Defence expenditures are determined and expended on a yearly basis in the following way:

- (a) the announcement of a Federal Budget, usually in February, may contain specific initiatives for the Department of National Defence;
- (b) at the beginning of the yearly financial cycle in April, the Main Estimates are approved by Parliament, which may or may not contain specific initiatives announced in the Federal Budget;
- (c) the Main Estimates provide the Minister of National Defence with the Defence budget for the upcoming year, and a more detailed explanation including information on expected outcomes, is provided through the Report on Plans and Priorities (RPP);
- (d) as per the submitted plan, the approved Defence Appropriations are expended by the Department of National Defence;
- (e) additional in-year funding items, such as deployed operations, or additional funding announced in the Federal Budget but not included in the Main Estimates, are requested through Supplementary Estimates;
- (f) the Department of National Defence accounts for the annual expenditures through the Public Accounts of Canada and provides a more detailed explanation

of its performance (financial and non-financial) to Parliament through the Departmental Performance Report (DPR); and,  
(g) defence expenditures may be reviewed for efficiency by both executive agencies (Auditor General) and Parliamentary committees (National Defence, Public Accounts).

More information regarding the Estimates process is available at: <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estimE.asp> and <http://www.tbs-sct.gc.ca/est-pre/estimF.asp>

## **1.2 How does your State ensure that its military capabilities take into account the legitimate security concerns of other States as well as the need to contribute to international security and stability? (\*New question)**

Canada demonstrates transparency and openness with regards to our military capacities with other States. Canada participates in an open manner to several confidence building measures in the OSCE region including: the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe, the Vienna Document 1999, the Global Exchange of Military Information, the Open Skies Treaties as well as military exchanges. We contribute to international peace and security through our peace-keeping operations, including six Canadian Forces personnel stationed in the OSCE region on peace-keeping missions. The Canadian Forces members who are currently stationed in OSCE member countries do so in accordance with negotiated agreements or arrangements.

## **2. Existing structures and processes**

### **2.1 What are the constitutionally established procedures for ensuring democratic political control of military, paramilitary and internal security forces, intelligence services and the police?**

Effective democratic control of the Canadian Forces is maintained by a distribution of responsibility to federal government officials. The Governor General of Canada acts as the Queen's representative in Canada and has the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian Forces. The *National Defence Act* establishes the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces as separate entities under the authority of the Minister of National Defence. The Chief of the Defence Staff, charged with command, control and administration of the Canadian Forces, is appointed by the Governor in Council (Cabinet), and serves as long as he or she retains the confidence of the Prime Minister.

The full text of the *National Defence Act* can be obtained in English at: <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/n-5/text.html> and in French at: <http://lois.justice.gc.ca/fr/N-5/index.html>

Canada's main intelligence organization, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS), is responsible for domestic intelligence requirements. *The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act (CSIS Act)* (available at: <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/c-23/index.html>) provides the legislative foundation for CSIS' mandate, outlines its roles

and responsibilities, confers specific powers and imposes constraints, and sets the framework for democratic control and accountability for Canada's security intelligence service. For example:

- The *CSIS Act* strictly limits the type of activity that may be investigated, the ways that information can be collected, and who may view the information. Under Section 12 of the *CSIS Act*, information may be gathered, “to the extent that it is strictly necessary”, related to activities that may, on reasonable grounds, be suspected of constituting threats to the security of Canada, as defined by the *CSIS Act* (i.e. espionage, sabotage, serious politically motivated violence, clandestine or deceptive foreign influence activities, and covert unlawful acts undermining or leading to the violent overthrow of the established system of government in Canada).
- The *CSIS Act* prohibits CSIS from investigating acts of lawful advocacy, protest or dissent. CSIS may only investigate these types of acts if they are carried out in conjunction with activities that are threats to the security of Canada.
- Sections 13 and 15 of the *CSIS Act* give CSIS the authority to conduct security assessments on individuals seeking security clearances when required by the federal public service as a condition of employment.
- Sections 14 and 15 authorize CSIS to conduct security assessments used during the visa application process and the application process for refugees and Canadian citizenship.

The national police and security force is known as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Its roles include preventing and investigating crime, maintaining order, contributing to national security, providing personnel for UN peacekeeping operations, ensuring the safety of state officials, visiting dignitaries and foreign missions as well as providing operational support services to other police and law enforcement agencies. The RCMP's operations are conducted in accordance with the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act*, originally passed by Parliament in 1873. To reflect changing times, the Act has been amended at various times, as in 1988 when additional parts to the Act were passed by Parliament to improve procedures for grievances, dispute resolution and establish a system to address complaints against the RCMP. These changes created two oversight bodies; the Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP (CPC) and the RCMP External Review Committee (ERC), which are explained below.

Full text of the *Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act* can be found at: <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/r-10/210062.html> and <http://lois.justice.gc.ca/fr/R-10/index.html>

Canada has no paramilitary forces and no internal security forces.

## **2.2 How is the fulfilment of these procedures ensured, and which constitutionally established authorities/institutions are responsible for exercising these procedures?**

The Minister of National Defence is an elected official and is charged with the management and direction of all matters relating to national defence. The Minister reports to the Prime Minister and Cabinet on issues of defence and is accountable to Parliament. The Chief of the Defence Staff normally reports to the Minister of National Defence, but can advise the Prime Minister and Cabinet directly. In situations of “aid of the civil power” (Part VI of the *National Defence Act*), the Chief of the Defence Staff may, upon request by the Attorney General of a province and subject to direction from the Minister, call out such part of the Canadian Forces as he or she considers necessary for the purpose of suppressing, preventing or dealing with, a riot or disturbance that is occurring or is considered likely to occur. Furthermore, the Minister of National Defence, on the request of the Minister of Public Safety or any other Minister, may issue directions authorizing the Canadian Forces to provide assistance in respect of any law enforcement matter if the Minister considers that the assistance is in the national interest and the matter cannot be effectively dealt with except with the assistance of the Canadian Forces. Finally, Parliament must approve the Federal Budget, which contains proposed defence expenditures.

CSIS is one of the most open and accountable security organizations in the world. This is achieved through a system of control and review mechanisms and processes, prescribed by the CSIS Act, that include the following:

- Minister of Public Safety: The Minister is responsible to Parliament for CSIS as a whole and for its general direction. The Minister may issue written directions to the Director of CSIS on the conduct and management of CSIS operations.
- Deputy Minister of Public Safety: The Deputy Minister provides advice to the Minister regarding the general operational policies of CSIS, and any other matter with respect to which consultation is required under directions issued by the Minister.
- Director of CSIS: The Director of CSIS is accountable to the Minister for the management and control of CSIS. The Director submits periodic reports on CSIS activities to the Minister, and chairs internal committees that are aimed at enhancing the organization's management and accountability. Two of these committees are directly responsible for, and have authority over, CSIS' use of investigative techniques.
- Inspector General: The Inspector General reports through the Deputy Minister of Public Safety to the Minister and is responsible for monitoring CSIS' compliance with operational policies, reviewing its operational activities, and reviewing and issuing a certificate indicating the degree of satisfaction with the Director's annual operational report. The certificate and the report are forwarded to the Security Intelligence Review Committee (SIRC). At the request of the Minister or SIRC, the Inspector General may conduct a review of specific CSIS activities. The Inspector General has access to all information under CSIS' control that relates to

the performance of the duties and functions of the Inspector General (except for Cabinet confidences).

- Security Intelligence Review Committee (SIRC): SIRC is an independent review agency and is responsible for reviewing how CSIS performs its functions, and investigates complaints against CSIS. The Committee also investigates complaints filed by individuals who were denied security clearances, and reviews reports concerning immigration applications and citizenship applications that were rejected based on security or criminal grounds. To enable it to fulfill its responsibilities, the Committee has access to all information under CSIS' or the Inspector General's control that relates to the performance of the duties and functions of the Committee (except Cabinet confidences). SIRC informs the Minister of Public Safety of its investigation findings on an ongoing basis, and produces an annual report that is tabled by the Minister in Parliament.
- Federal Court: Under the *CSIS Act*, the power to authorize intrusive investigation techniques rests solely with the Federal Court of Canada. CSIS must apply to the Federal Court, justifying the proposed use of these techniques. This application is reviewed by a senior CSIS committee chaired by the Director and comprised of representatives from the Department of Justice, and Public Safety Canada. If the committee endorses the application for use of intrusive techniques, it is then submitted to the Minister of Public Safety for approval. If the Minister gives approval, the application is then submitted to the Federal Court, which must issue a warrant before CSIS can proceed with the intrusive investigative technique.
- Public Reporting: CSIS provides information to Parliament and the public through the Minister's Annual Statement on National Security and the CSIS Public Report. These documents provide Canadians with an assessment of the current security intelligence environment and detail the government's efforts to ensure national security. More specifically, the CSIS Public Report is aimed at increasing awareness of CSIS' functions and the processes it employs, and dispelling some of the myths surrounding security intelligence work.

The authority and accountability for executing the requirements of the *RCMP Act* rest with the Commissioner of the RCMP who, under the direction of the Minister of Public Safety, has the control and management of the Force and all matters related to its operations. The Minister of Public Safety is answerable to Parliament for the activities of the RCMP and presents Parliament with an annual performance report prepared by the President of the Treasury Board, along with other regular reports concerning various issues relating to the operation of the RCMP.

#### Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP (CPC)

The Commission for Public Complaints Against the RCMP (CPC) performs a vital role in providing civilian review of the conduct of RCMP members in carrying out their policing duties thereby holding them accountable to the public. It is an independent review agency that ensures public complaints about the conduct of RCMP members are examined fairly and impartially. Its findings and recommendations help identify, correct and prevent the recurrence of policing problems caused by the conduct of specific RCMP members or by flaws in RCMP policies or practices. The CPC informs the Commissioner



of the RCMP and the Minister of Public Safety of its complaint investigation findings and recommendations on an ongoing basis, and produces an annual report that is tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Public Safety.

#### Royal Canadian Mounted Police External Review Committee (ERC)

The RCMP External Review Committee (ERC) is an independent and impartial federal tribunal that helps to ensure fair and equitable labour relations within the RCMP by providing findings and recommendations to the Commissioner of the RCMP. The ERC's jurisdiction is restricted to labour matters that relate to regular members and civilian members of the RCMP, who are non-unionized. The ERC has two program activities: to conduct independent, timely, fair and impartial case reviews of disciplinary appeals, discharge and demotion appeals, and certain categories of grievances; and to provide outreach and information to support accountability and transparency. The RCMP has made changes in a variety of areas based on recommendations made by the ERC; these include policy changes with regard to medical discharge, suspension without pay, and harassment. The ERC produces an annual report that is tabled in Parliament by the Minister of Public Safety.

### **2.3 What are the roles and missions of military, paramilitary and security forces, and how does your State control that such forces act solely within the constitutional framework?**

The Government of Canada has given the Canadian Forces, through the *Canada First* Defence Strategy, clear direction concerning their three roles: defending Canada, defending North America and contributing to international peace and security – as well as the types and numbers of missions in which it expects Canadian Forces members to participate. This level of ambition will see the Canadian Forces deliver excellence at home, be a strong and reliable partner in the defence of North America, and project leadership abroad by contributing to international operations in support of Canadian interests and values.

There are various control measures to ensure that the armed forces act solely within the framework of the Constitution. The *National Defence Act* provides the legal basis for civil control of the armed forces and for command authority in the Canadian Forces. The Canadian Forces are required to operate according to the *National Defence Act*, as well as in accordance with supplemental regulations known as *Queen's Regulations and Orders*. As mentioned above, the *National Defence Act* is available online in English at: <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/n-5/text.html> and in French at: <http://lois.justice.gc.ca/fr/N-5/index.html>. The *Queen's Regulations and Orders* are also available online, in English at: <http://www.admfincs.forces.gc.ca/qro-orf/index-eng.asp> and in French at: <http://www.admfincs-smafinsm.forces.gc.ca/qro-orf/index-fra.asp>. The Armed Forces are also controlled by Parliament, as defence budgets must be approved by Parliament. The Minister of National Defence presents regular reports, as required, to Parliament concerning various aspects of the operation of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces.

Canada has no paramilitary forces and no internal security forces.

### **3. Procedures related to different forces personnel**

#### **3.1 What kind of procedures for recruitment and call-up of personnel for service in your military, paramilitary and internal security forces does your State have?**

The Canadian Forces are comprised of three components: the Regular Force; the Reserve Force; and the Special Force. The Reserve Force is further comprised of four sub-components, two of which are the Primary Reserve and the Supplementary Reserve. Entry and service in the Regular and Reserve Forces are on a voluntary basis. Members who agree to serve in the Regular Force (i.e. full-time service) enrol on a variable initial engagement (VIE) of three or more years, excluding subsidized training. The length of the VIE varies among military occupations. Members of the Primary Reserve enrol on an indefinite period of service. Members of the Regular Force and Primary Reserve can voluntarily transfer between their respective components. These members can also transfer to the Supplementary Reserve. The role of the Supplementary Reserve is to augment the Regular Force and other sub-components of the Reserve Force with individual Supplementary Reserve members as required during normal peacetime situations, with their consent, and during an emergency or mobilization if placed on active service, without their consent. To ensure that their skills and knowledge remain current, members in the Supplementary Reserve normally serve no longer than 10 years or until reaching the compulsory retirement age. In an emergency, or if considered desirable as a consequence of any action undertaken by Canada, the Governor in Council (Cabinet) may establish and authorize the maintenance of the Special Force. The Special Force will consist of members of both the Regular Force and the Reserve Force.

Canada has no paramilitary forces and no internal security forces.

#### **3.2 What kind of exemptions or alternatives to military service does your State have?**

At the present time, Canada does not have compulsory military service and, therefore, does not have any legislation regarding exemptions or alternatives to this type of service.

#### **3.3 What are the legal and administrative procedures to protect the rights of all forces personnel as well as conscripts?**

The rights of all Canadian citizens, including members of the Canadian Forces, are constitutionally protected by the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*. Further protection is provided by statutes such as the *Canadian Human Rights Act* and the *Canadian Bill of Rights, 1960*. These legal instruments protect the legal and democratic rights of the individual and proscribe discrimination. They enshrine in law such principles as the right of an individual to legal counsel upon arrest or detention, and the right to vote, and protect the fundamental freedoms of the individual, including freedom of thought, belief, opinion, and expression.

Canadian Forces members are also governed by the *National Defence Act* (NDA) and the *Queen's Regulations and Orders* (QR&O). These legal instruments contain specific provisions that ensure fair treatment of CF personnel according to law. They protect the CF member's right to impartial process or trial and to advice and/or legal representation when a CF member is charged with a Service Offence under the Code of Service Discipline. The proceedings of service tribunals are subject to the constitutional provisions of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, and are fully compliant with international legal standards regarding judicial guarantees and fair trials, such as those set out in Article 14 of the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*. The NDA and QR&O also set out the rights of the CF member to seek redress by grieving a decision, act or omission in the administration of the affairs of the Canadian Forces, unless such remedy is specifically precluded in the NDA or QR&O. The CF Grievance Manual was developed to guide CF members through the administrative procedure of preparing and submitting grievances.

Canadian Forces members are also governed by administrative orders and directives. The Canadian Forces maintains collections of these administrative orders and directives in the *Defence Administrative Orders and Directives* (DAODs) and *Canadian Forces Administrative Orders* (CFAOs). These collections establish administrative requirements on subjects such as leave, promotion, training and professional development, harassment prevention, safety and restrictions on duty.

The legislation, regulations and administrative orders are readily available to all Canadian Forces members, whether in Canada or deployed abroad, through the internal Defence Intranet Network or on the Internet. Online manuals of procedures, such as the Grievance Manual (<http://www.cfga.forces.gc.ca/pub-man/gm-mg/index-eng.asp> and <http://www.cfga-agfc.forces.gc.ca/pub-man/gm-mg/index-fra.asp> or search engines of the Forces Grievance Board (<http://www.cfgb-cgfc.gc.ca/English/CS.html> and <http://www.cfgb-cgfc.gc.ca/francais/cs.html>) are also easily accessible.

CF members can use toll free access numbers for support or information, such as 1-866-GRIEVOR (474-3867) for grievance issues. As well, the Department of National Defence employs a full-time Ombudsman. The Ombudsman investigates complaints and serves as a neutral third party on matters related to DND and the CF. Acting independently of the chain of command and managers, the Ombudsman reports directly to the Minister of National Defence. The Office of the Ombudsman is a direct source of information, referral and education for the men and women of DND and the CF. Its role is to help individuals access existing channels of assistance or redress when they have a complaint or concern. In addition, the Ombudsman may investigate and report publicly on matters affecting the welfare of members and employees of DND/CF and others falling within his/her jurisdiction. The ultimate goal is to contribute to substantial and long-lasting improvements to the Defence community. CF members can contact the Ombudsman directly for information, referral or direction at <http://www.ombudsman.forces.gc.ca/>.

#### **4. Implementation of other political norms, principles, decisions and international humanitarian law**

##### **4.1 How does your State ensure that International Humanitarian Law and Law of War are made widely available, e.g., through military training programmes and regulations?**

By virtue of the *Geneva Conventions Act, 1995 R.S.C. 1985 c. G-3*, the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 1977 are implemented into Canadian law. All personnel in the Canadian Forces are given mandatory instruction on International Humanitarian Law, which is also known as the Law of Armed Conflict. During basic training, Canadian Forces personnel are instructed on the contents of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols. During basic training and annual refresher training, personnel are also instructed on the Canadian Forces Code of Conduct, which sets out the manner in which Canadian Forces personnel must treat prisoners of war, wounded soldiers and civilians during operations. In addition, personnel deploying on United Nations and NATO international operations receive refresher training on International Humanitarian Law prior to deployment.

Commissioned officers are given a more extensive training on International Humanitarian Law. Through the Officer Professional Military Education Programme, officers are required to follow independent study courses and pass examinations on various military topics. This programme includes an extensive section on the Law of Armed Conflict beginning with the 1899 Hague Conference, and including the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the 1977 Additional Protocols, as well as Regulations regarding the conduct of Canadian Forces personnel while on operation and specific issues relating to war crimes.

The Office of the Judge Advocate General, in cooperation with the Canadian Forces Military Law Centre, offers several courses on International Humanitarian Law, available to officers and senior Non-Commissioned Members, at various times throughout the year and in a variety of locations across Canada.

The 'Code of Conduct for Canadian Forces Personnel' is available on-line in English at: <http://www.forces.gc.ca/jag/publications/Training-formation/CFCC-CCFC-eng.pdf> and in French at: <http://www.forces.gc.ca/jag/publications/Training-formation/CFCC-CCFC-fra.pdf>.

In addition, a Joint Doctrine Manual entitled 'Law of Armed Conflict at the Operational and Tactical Levels', issued under the authority of the Chief of the Defence Staff, is available online in English at: [http://www.forces.gc.ca/jag/publications/Training-formation/LOAC-DDCA\\_2004-eng.pdf](http://www.forces.gc.ca/jag/publications/Training-formation/LOAC-DDCA_2004-eng.pdf) and in French at: [http://www.forces.gc.ca/jag/publications/Training-formation/LOAC-DDCA\\_2004-fra.pdf](http://www.forces.gc.ca/jag/publications/Training-formation/LOAC-DDCA_2004-fra.pdf).

In keeping with its core values of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law, Canada takes seriously its commitment to the women, peace and security agenda and supports the development of national implementation strategies and action plans to

implement Security Council Resolution 1325. Canada regards full implementation of Resolution 1325 as a means of contributing to an effective and accountable United Nations system. Canada's implementation efforts to implement Resolution 1325 are linked to the overall promotion and protection of women's and girls' human rights and equality within the framework of the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, and obligations under United Nations conventions. Canada's national implementation strategy for 1325 addresses the four key themes of the Resolution using four approaches, namely developing and advancing international norms and standards, conducting advocacy, ensuring compliance and implementation, and building capacity.

With the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade as the lead, a number of Canada's federal departments and agencies are involved in the implementation of Security Council Resolutions 1325 and 1820, including the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces.

All personnel of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces deployed on missions abroad receive specific pre-deployment training that is tailored to cultural sensitivities for the country in which they are being deployed. Pre-deployment training usually also includes topics related to codes of conduct, human rights, international humanitarian law, human trafficking and the protection of civilians, women and children in armed conflict. The curriculum for this training is developed at the Canadian Forces Peace Support Training Centre. It is regularly updated, based on the experiences of our previously deployed personnel – from the Department of National Defence and other government departments – as well as non-governmental organizations in the field. For example, within the Human Rights, Personal Conduct and Law of Armed Conflict lectures delivered during pre-deployment training, the Peace Support Training Centre discusses women and children among the "groups at risk". Additionally, during the Military Observer course, students receive the above noted lectures in addition to a lecture on disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR), where there is specific mention of special needs of women / children within the DDR process. Additionally, gender is one of the issues discussed as part of cultural awareness training.

Following the completion of this individual training, personnel attend the Canadian Manoeuvre Training Centre which employs "civilians in battlespace" as role players to ensure realism in the collective training scenarios that are used to prepare for operations in Afghanistan. A minimum of 20 percent of the "civilians in battlespace" during this collective training are women above the age of 18 years old. Some scenarios also simulate issues involving children in conflict zones. This realism allows participants to practice applying the Law of Armed Conflict and the Canadian Forces Code of Conduct, and for instructors to assess the proper application.

In addition, Canada and the United Kingdom have developed a Gender Training Initiative for military and civilian personnel involved in peace support operations. This provides material for a three-day sensitization course, complete with a thematic overview and geographic case studies. After being used on a trial basis with a mix of Canadian military and civilian personnel in spring 2002, it has since been adopted by the United Nations in

the development of their own standard training modules for peacekeepers. It is available on-line at [www.genderandpeacekeeping.org](http://www.genderandpeacekeeping.org).

**4.2 What has been done to ensure that armed forces personnel are aware of being individually accountable under national and international law for their actions?**  
(\*New question)

As elaborated in the previous section, in addition to the extensive training at the unit level of each member of the Canadian Forces who deploys overseas regarding the Laws of Armed Conflict, the Canadian Forces Military Law Centre, a component of the Canadian Defence Academy, provides extensive legal training to Regular and Reserve Force members of the Canadian Forces. This training is aimed at enhancing discipline across the forces and ensuring that the Canadian Forces carries out its missions in accordance with all applicable domestic and international laws.

The Law of Armed Conflict course is intended to familiarize Canadian Forces members with international law and treaties such as the Hague Conventions and Geneva Conventions, dealing with such issues as the lawful conduct of hostilities and the proper treatment of the sick and wounded, civilians, detainees and prisoners of war.

In addition, as previously stated, Canadian Forces members are required to operate according to the *National Defence Act* and in accordance with the *Queen's Regulations and Orders*. In particular, the *Queen's Regulations and Orders* set out the general duties and responsibilities of officers (QR&O 4.02) and Non-Commissioned Members (QR&O 5.01). Officers and Non-Commissioned members remain subject to the civil law, except as prescribed in the *National Defence Act* (QR&O 19.51). These examples are not exhaustive - for the full set of regulations, applicable to Canadian Forces members, see online at: <http://www.admfincs.forces.gc.ca/qro-orf/index-eng.asp> or <http://www.admfincs-smafinsm.forces.gc.ca/qro-orf/index-fra.asp>.

Canadian Forces members are subject to the Code of Service Discipline as mentioned in Question 3.3, and are liable to be charged, tried and punished under military law for committing "Service Offences". Service Offences include offences specified in the Canadian Forces Code of Service Discipline, which is part of the *National Defence Act*. They also include offences under other Canadian law, in accordance with Section 130 of the *National Defence Act*. When Canadian Forces members deploy overseas, they are liable for the full range of Service Offences (criminal and military). Any offences committed by Canadian Forces personnel while on overseas missions would be triable in the military justice system. All actions that would be considered crimes in International Humanitarian Law are also crimes punishable under Canadian military law.

Serious offences are dealt with at court martial, while less serious offences are usually dealt with at summary trial. For the majority of charges laid in the military justice system, the accused has the choice of proceeding by way of summary trial or court martial.



All Canadian Forces personnel receive training in military justice during their basic training and are made aware of these offences. More detailed training in military justice is provided to Legal Officers who will be conducting summary trials. No Legal Officer is permitted to conduct a summary trial until he or she has successfully completed the Presiding Officer Certification Training, presented by the Canadian Forces Military Law Centre. This training includes such topics as powers of punishment, the rights of the accused, basic principles of military law, the procedure applicable at summary trials, and the procedure for dealing with offences that will be tried by court martial. Presiding Officers must pass re-certification training every four years.

In the near future, additional training will be available for Canadian Forces Legal Personnel authorized to lay charges under the Code of Service Discipline, and for Legal Officers appointed to assist accused service members who have been charged.

All Canadian Forces members are taught that they are individually responsible for their actions under the Code of Service Discipline. In addition, the Law of Armed Conflict training given to all Canadian Forces members, from privates to senior Officers, teaches that service personnel are individually responsible for their actions during operations and may be dealt with under Canadian law.

**4.3 How does your State ensure that armed forces are not used to limit the peaceful and lawful exercise of human and civil rights by persons as individuals or as representatives of groups nor to deprive them of national, religious, cultural, linguistic or ethnic identity? (\*New question)**

The Canadian Forces conducts its operations in Canada in accord with relevant domestic laws, including the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, which recognizes human rights found in international instruments to which Canada is a party. In addition, the Canadian Forces is subject to oversight by civilian authorities.

The Canadian Forces conducts its operations abroad according to applicable international legal obligations.

On the issue of identity, the Canadian Forces, as well as the Department of National Defence, strives to reflect Canada's cultural, ethnic, gender and bilingual makeup, as well as its regional diversity. Membership in the Canadian Forces is open to all interested and qualified Canadian citizens regardless of gender, race, culture or religion. All Canadian Forces members are eligible to serve in all military occupations subject to suitability and requirements; there are no formal restrictions on the employment of women and Canada accommodates religious and cultural practices of individuals joining the Canadian Forces (e.g., Sikh turbans, aboriginal braids) pursuant to relevant human rights legislation.

**4.4 What has been done to provide for the individual service member's exercise of his or her civil rights and how does your State ensure that the country's armed forces are politically neutral? (\*New question)**

Canadian Forces members benefit from the rights afforded to them under the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms* as elaborated above.

Limits on political activities and candidature for office of Canadian Forces members are set out in QR&O 19.44. Canadian Forces members cannot engage in activities that may affect the actual or perceived political neutrality of the Canadian Forces.

**4.5 How does your State ensure that its defence policy and doctrine are consistent with international law? (\*New question)**

The Government of Canada has dedicated legal services that provide advice in the field of international law and policy, both within the Department of National Defence, the Canadian Forces, the Department of Justice and the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Lawyers from these legal service units are involved in developing defence policy and doctrine and providing legal advice to ensure compliance with Canada's international legal obligations.

**Section III: Public access and contact information**

**1. Public access**

**1.1 How is the public informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct? (\*New question)**

Canada agrees on the need for the public to be informed about the provisions of the Code of Conduct. We are in the process of developing a website for the Permanent Mission of Canada to the OSCE, in which we plan to include the provisions of the Code of Conduct.

**1.2 What additional information related to the Code of Conduct, e.g., replies to the Questionnaire on the Code of Conduct, is made publicly available in your State? (\*New question)**

The Canadian public has the right to access government-held information through the Access to Information Act and the Privacy Act. While not directly linked to the replies of the OSCE Code of Conduct questionnaire, Canadian legislation such as the National Defence Act is publicly available on the Internet. Extensive information on Canada's armed forces, international agreements and conventions, commitments in the field of arms control and disarmament, institutions responsible for the democratic control of security forces and many other related topics are widely available on the Internet.

### 1.3 How does your State ensure public access to information related to your State's armed forces?

Canada's laws and regulations regarding the public's right of access to information held by the Department of National Defence is set out in the *Privacy Act* and the *Access to Information Act*. The *Privacy Act* gives Canadian citizens, permanent residents and persons present in Canada the right to access federal government-held information about themselves. The *Access to Information Act* gives Canadian citizens, permanent residents, persons and corporations present in Canada the right to access information contained in government records. Under the Canadian access legislation the right of access to information is balanced against the legitimate need to protect sensitive information and to permit the effective functioning of government while promoting transparency and accountability in government institutions. Individuals can access the Departmental Access to Information and Privacy Directorate's website, where they can download the prescribed application forms to formalize their requests for access.

Full text of the *Privacy Act* can be found in English at: <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/p-21/206690.html> and in French at: <http://lois.justice.gc.ca/fr/P-21/index.html>

Full text of the *Access to Information Act* can be found at: <http://laws.justice.gc.ca/en/a-1/166695.html> and <http://lois.justice.gc.ca/fr/A-1/index.html>

The *Privacy Act* and the *Access to Information Act* are intended to complement other informal procedures that allow public access to government information, and are not intended to limit in any way the type of government information that is normally available to the general public. The Department of National Defence maintains an extensive website, where citizens can access a wealth of information on the armed forces at: [www.forces.gc.ca](http://www.forces.gc.ca). This includes, *inter alia*, information on the organization of the Department of National Defence and the Canadian Forces, operations, equipment procurement and points of contact. As part of a government-wide movement towards greater transparency, the Department of National Defence website has a *Proactive Disclosure* link:

<http://www.admfincs-smafinsm.forces.gc.ca/pd-dp/index-eng.asp> and  
<http://www.admfincs-smafinsm.forces.gc.ca/pd-dp/index-fra.asp>

This link provides access to information in the following categories:

- disclosure of Travel and Hospitality Expenses;
- disclosure of contracts over \$10,000;
- disclosure of Position Reclassifications; and
- disclosure of Grant and Contribution Awards over \$25,000.

Additionally, the Department of National Defence (DND) makes information on Canada's Armed Forces widely available through its website: <http://www.forces.gc.ca/site/home-accueil-eng.asp> and through publications on various

aspects of the activities of DND. Additionally, the public can access information through Ministerial Correspondence and Parliamentary questions to Members of Parliament.

## **2. Contact information**

### **2.1 Provide information on the national point of contact for the implementation of the Code of Conduct**

**Defence and Security Relations Division  
Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada  
125 Sussex drive  
Ottawa, ON  
Canada  
K1A0G2**

**Tel: 1-613-944-3380**

**Email: [idr@international.gc.ca](mailto:idr@international.gc.ca)**