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Solicitor General
Canada

Solliciteur général
Canada

POLICING, CORRECTIONS AND SECURITY— FACTS ABOUT SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA

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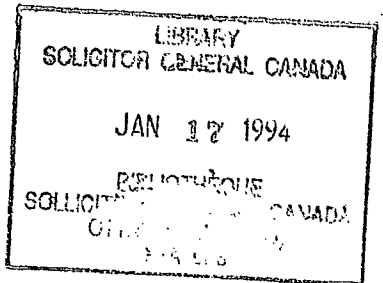
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POLICING, CORRECTIONS AND SECURITY — FACTS ABOUT SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA

Canada. Ministry of the Solicitor General.

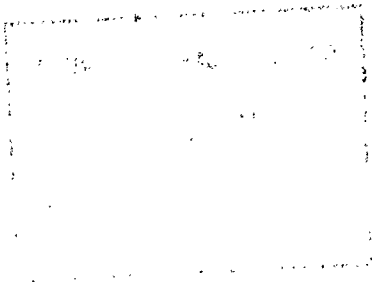
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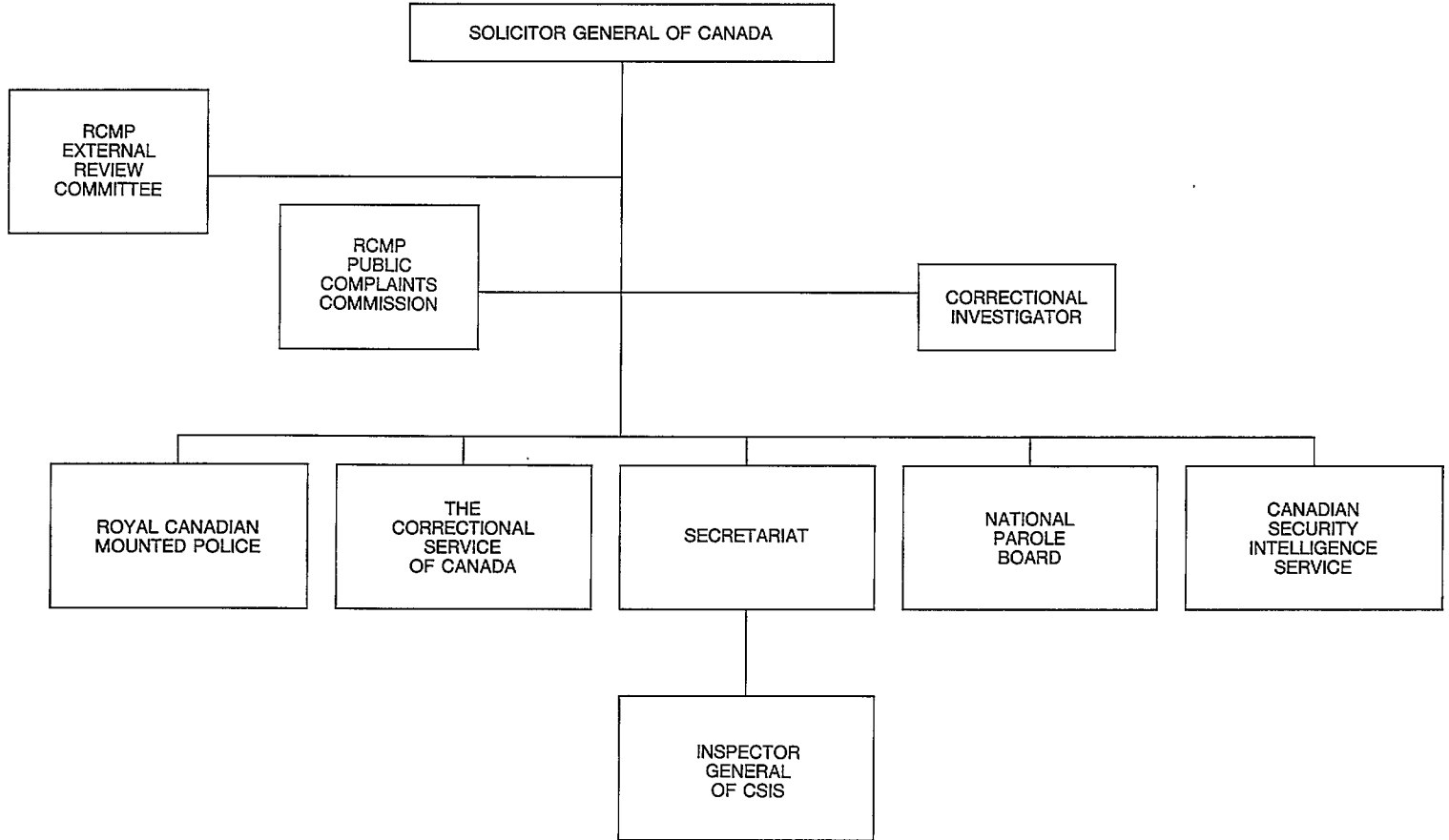
Foreword

The role of the Ministry's some 31,000 personnel, whether they be police, prison guards, security intelligence officers, parole supervisors, or policy and program advisors, is to protect Canadian communities from crime and threats to security.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General comprises four agencies: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, The Correctional Service of Canada, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, and the National Parole Board. Other major offices include a Secretariat, the Correctional Investigator, the Inspector General of CSIS, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the RCMP External Review Committee.

Facts about Solicitor General Canada is intended to give Canadians an overview of the work of the Ministry in fulfilling its responsibilities for policing, corrections and security and strengthening the policing, corrections and security systems.

THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL AT A GLANCE



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1. OVERVIEW OF THE MINISTRY

- **The Role of the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General**

The Ministry's overall role is to safeguard national security and to contribute to safe and peaceful communities for Canadians. The Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible for the enforcement of most federal laws, other than the *Criminal Code*, for the collection and reporting of security-intelligence information to government and for the custody of offenders incarcerated for two years or more. The Ministry administers early release programs including granting parole and supervising offenders released into the community from federal institutions and from provincial and territorial institutions in all but three provinces. The Ministry also plays a central role in the development of policy on policing, security intelligence, and corrections.

The Ministry of the Solicitor General realizes its objectives through a Secretariat and four agencies, all reporting to the Solicitor General of Canada. The agencies are: the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC), the National Parole Board (NPB) and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS). Other major offices include the Correctional Investigator, the Inspector General, CSIS, the RCMP Public Complaints Commission and the RCMP External Review Committee.

The Solicitor General is responsible for the administration of the *Department of the Solicitor General Act*, the *Royal*

Canadian Mounted Police Act, the *Prisons and Reformatories Act*, the *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*, the *Criminal Records Act* and the *Transfer of Offenders Act*. As well, the Solicitor General discharges special operational responsibilities under such acts as the *Identification of Criminals Act*, the *Official Secrets Act*, the *Diplomatic and Consular Privileges and Immunities Act* and the *Immigration Act*, which are otherwise administered by other departments.

It plays the lead role in the federal government's domestic counter-terrorism preparations.

- **1986-87 Total Resource Allocation***

Personnel (excluding CSIS)

In 1986-87, total Ministry authorized personnel numbered 30,519, divided as follows:

RCMP	65 %
CSC	33 %
NPB	1 %
Secretariat	1 %

Expenditures

Ministry expenditures totalled \$1.88 billion in 1986-87.

* Throughout the booklet the year 1986-87 refers to the federal government fiscal year beginning April 1, 1986 and ending March 31, 1987. The personnel strength for CSIS is not made public for security reasons.

2. WHAT DOES THE MINISTRY DO?

THE SECRETARIAT

Responsibilities

Headed by the Deputy Solicitor General, the Secretariat provides strategic and corporate advice to the Solicitor General and advises on overall policy direction for the programs of the Ministry. The Deputy Solicitor General is Chairman of the Senior Policy Advisory Committee, which includes the Commissioner of the RCMP, the Commissioner of the CSC, the Chairman of the NPB and the Director of CSIS.

The Secretariat is divided into three branches: Corrections, Police and Security, and Planning and Management. The Secretariat develops and coordinates correctional, law enforcement and security policy in cooperation with the other agencies of the Ministry.

As part of its advisory role the Secretariat develops and reviews policies, proposals and legislation; acts as liaison with other federal and provincial departments and agencies and private sector organizations; and conducts research and statistical studies on Ministry priorities and issues in corrections and policing.

The overriding mandate of the Secretariat in helping coordinate policy and law development is to improve the protection of Canadian communities from crime and threats to security.

The Secretariat has six regional offices in Moncton (Atlantic Region), Montreal (Quebec Region), Toronto (Ontario Region), Saskatoon (Prairie Region), Edmonton (Alberta and Northwest Territories), and Vancouver (British Columbia and the Yukon). These regional offices contribute to the promotion of joint activities between the federal and provincial governments, facilitate communication among the various components of the criminal justice system, encourage a community-based approach to criminal justice issues, and, more generally, promote an awareness of regional concerns and needs.

1986-87 Resource Allocation

Personnel

The Secretariat employed 316 person-years and spent \$140.4 million.

For more information on the Ministry Secretariat, write to:

Communications Group
Ministry Secretariat
Solicitor General Canada
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0P8
Tel.: (613) 990-2744

The Inspector General of CSIS

The *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*, enacted in June 1984, created the office of the Inspector General within the Secretariat. The Inspector General's task is to monitor CSIS compliance with

its operational policies and to review the activities of the Service. The Inspector General reports to the Deputy Solicitor General.

The legislation imposes four functions on the Inspector General:

- (a) to monitor compliance by the Service with its operational policies;
- (b) to review the operational activities of the Service;
- (c) to submit an annual certificate to the Solicitor General stating:
 - (i) the extent to which the Inspector General is satisfied with the Director of the Service's annual report to the Solicitor General on the Service's operational activities;
 - (ii) whether any act or thing done by the Service in the course of its operational activities during the period of the Director's report is, in the Inspector General's opinion:
 1. not authorized by or under the legislation or contravenes ministerial directions, or
 2. involves an unreasonable or unnecessary exercise by the Service of any of its powers;
- (d) to conduct such reviews of specific activities of the Service as the Review Committee may direct.

The RCMP Public Complaints Commission

The Commission was created by the government to provide an independent body to review and investigate public complaints alleging improper conduct by RCMP members. It consists of 15 members. There is a full-time Chairman and

Vice-Chairman and 13 part-time members. Ten of the 13 part-time members will represent those provinces and territories policed by the RCMP under contract. These ten members are appointed after consultation with the provincial and territorial ministers responsible for policing.

The complaints process consists of three stages:

1. investigation by the RCMP,
2. review and investigation by the Chairman of the Commission, if the complainant is not satisfied with the RCMP's disposition of the complaint, and
3. a hearing by the Commission in those cases where the Chairman concludes that a hearing is desirable.

A complainant will be able to make his complaint to the Commission, the provincial authority responsible for investigation of complaints by the public against police, or any member of the RCMP. In the first two instances, the complaint will be forwarded to the RCMP for investigation and disposition.

There are two exceptions in this general process. The Chairman can initiate a complaint himself if he believes there are reasonable grounds for investigation. Also, if he considers it advisable in the public interest, he can conduct an investigation of any complaint, or institute a hearing, whether or not the complaint has been investigated or otherwise dealt with by the RCMP.

Hearings will normally be held in public, and in the community in which the original complaint arose. If the matter is one arising out of RCMP contractual responsibilities, the provincial representative from the province concerned will conduct

the hearing, by either sitting alone or in conjunction with other members of the Commission, most likely a panel of three.

After a hearing, a report is made setting out the Commission's findings and recommendations. The report is sent to the Solicitor General and the Commissioner of the RCMP. The Commissioner must review the complaint in light of the report and notify the Solicitor General of what further action will be taken. If the Commissioner decides not to act on the Commission's report, he must give the Solicitor General his reasons. The Chairman of the Commission then makes a final report to the Solicitor General setting out such findings and recommendations as he sees fit.

For more information on the Public Complaints Commission, write to:

RCMP Public Complaints
Commission
P.O. Box 3925
Station "D"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 6L4
Tel.: (613) 953-5924

The RCMP External Review Committee

Located in Ottawa, the External Review Committee (ERC) is made up of a permanent chairperson, a part-time vice-chairperson, three part-time members and four full-time staff.

Mandate

The ERC's mandate is outlined in Parts II to V of the *RCMP Act* and may be summarized as reviewing certain grievances, formal disciplinary actions and discharge or demotion cases. The Review Committee has the authority to make recommendations to the RCMP Commissioner, who retains the responsibility to make the

final decision. In the event the Commissioner decides not to act on the recommendations of the ERC, he must explain his decisions in writing. The Committee will report annually to Parliament through the Solicitor General.

The ERC has the authority to summon witnesses, administer oaths and receive relevant evidence. The ERC is also able to hold hearings outside of Ottawa. The hearings are not public although all parties involved will be able to attend throughout the hearings and will receive copies of the Committee's report.

Handling of Cases

If a member of the RCMP appeals specified grievances under the Act, discharge or demotion or formal disciplinary action, the case goes directly to the Commissioner with reference to the External Review Committee. If the ERC is satisfied with the RCMP decision, it issues a concurring report to the RCMP and the member. If it is not satisfied, it may, depending on its concerns, issue a dissenting report or hold a hearing resulting in a report to the Commissioner.

For more information on the External Review Committee, write to:

RCMP External Review Committee
P.O. Box 1159
Station "B"
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5R2
Tel.: (613) 998-6927

THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE (RCMP)

Responsibilities

Headed by the Commissioner, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police functions as a national police service and is responsible for protective security, the provision of national policing services, and, under federal-provincial agreements, provides provincial police services to all provinces except Ontario and Quebec, and territorial police service to the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Under contract, the RCMP also provides municipal police services to 191 municipalities in the Atlantic, Prairie and Pacific regions. In this provincial and municipal capacity, the RCMP enforces the *Criminal Code*, provincial statutes, and certain municipal by-laws, as well as contributing to federal enforcement requirements.

The *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act*, Part IV, known as the *Security Offences Act*, assigns to the RCMP the primary responsibility to investigate offences that constitute a threat to the security of Canada, or offences where the victim is an internationally protected person. The RCMP carries out its law enforcement responsibilities under the *Security Offences Act* in a co-ordinated manner with other police departments.

The RCMP also is accountable for a number of protective security functions. These are:

- the security of designated federal government electronic data processing facilities;
- the standards of protection of certain vital facilities against possible destruction, or compromise through physical or electronic intrusion;

- the provision of security to designated Canadians, internationally protected persons and their property; and
- the establishment of security arrangements for major events or emergency situations.

The RCMP has 13 operational divisions further organized into 53 subdivisions and 717 detachments. Headquarters operations are located in Ottawa and the training school for recruits is located in Regina. The Canadian Police College at Ottawa houses the College as well as the Musical Ride and the RCMP Band.

Native Special Constable Program

In conjunction with its contract policing service, the RCMP operates a Native Special Constable Program in all provinces and territories except Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick. There are 189 trained Native personnel providing a prevention-oriented approach to police work on Indian reserves and in Native communities. The Native Special Constable program is expected to improve the quality and quantity of policing services provided to Native communities, thus reducing the number of Natives coming into conflict with the law.

Cadet Official Language Training Program

As part of its new recruiting criteria, the second language skill is not a prerequisite for entry into the Force. The RCMP has introduced a Cadet Official Language Training (COLT) program to provide basic language training to all recruits.

1986-87 Resource Allocation

Personnel

In 1986-87, the RCMP had a total personnel strength of 19,680 or approxi-

mately 30% of the total policing strength in Canada. In the same year, 403 male constables and 207 female constables graduated from basic recruit training at the RCMP Academy in Regina. There were also 220 male and 13 female special constable graduates. Additionally, fiscal year 1986-87 produced 44 male and 8 female Native special constable graduates.

DISTRIBUTION OF RCMP PERSONNEL	%
Police Services under Contract	49%
Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders	27%
Law Enforcement Services	7%
Administration	17%

Expenditures

For 1986-87, RCMP net expenditures totalled \$834.6 million.

Police Services Under Contract	24.6%
Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders	35.8%
Law Enforcement Services	12.8%
Administration	26.8%

Enforcement of Federal Statutes and Executive Orders includes the prevention and detection of offences against such federal statutes as the *Narcotic Control Act*, *Bankruptcy Act*, *Immigration Act* and revenue statutes; the investigation of offences which constitute a threat to the security of Canada or to internationally protected persons, and the provision of investigative and protective services to other federal departments and agencies.

Police Services Under Contract refers to the cost-shared policing arrangements

for the prevention and detection of crime and maintenance of law and order in provinces, territories and municipalities under contract.

Administration refers to the direction and management of organizational and administrative resources on behalf of the Law Enforcement Program.

Law Enforcement Services assists, upon request, all Canadian law enforcement agencies by providing specialized police training, forensic laboratory, identification and information services.

Investigations, Services, Programs

In 1986 there were 689,884 and in 1987 there were 726,000 *Criminal Code* offences (including traffic) reported to and subsequently investigated by the RCMP. Also, within the RCMP there are special branches that deal with specific areas of criminal activity. These include investigations in the following areas:

— Economic Crime

- Business-oriented crime losses investigated by the Force's Commercial Crime Sections totalled more than \$1,568,207,173.

— Drugs

- The RCMP seized 44.5 kilograms of heroin in 1986, down 29% from 1985. Cocaine seizures dropped slightly to 102.7 kilograms in 1986 from 109.3 kilograms in 1985. The Force seized a total of seven clandestine chemical drug laboratories in 1986, down from nine the previous year. The amount of cannabis products seized increased from 22,929.7 kilograms in 1985 to

26,250.7 kilograms in 1986 which represents a 14% increase.

— Customs and Excise

— Customs and Excise Branch is responsible for investigating cases under the following Acts, and in 1987 conducted the number of investigations indicated:

Customs	7,635
Excise	575
Export/Import Permit	349
Cultural Property	42
Excise Tax	82
National Energy Board	6
Energy Administration	3
TOTAL	8,692

— Consumer and Business Bankruptcies
— 313 cases.

Highlights of other related RCMP activities

Polygraph Examinations

—1,079 examinations were conducted during 1987.

Identification Services

—Identification Services maintains the national repository in Canada for fingerprints and related criminal records on behalf of all Canadian police forces. In 1986-87, 148,210 new files were added to the data base which now contains the records of nearly 2 million individuals. These records are computerized

and are available to Canadian police forces by way of their Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) terminals. Other repositories in Identification Services are the National Registry for Restricted Weapons, Missing Childrens Registry and a data base for Fraudulent Documents.

Canadian Police Information Centre

—During 1986-87, there were a total of 1,307 terminals located in accredited Canadian police agency offices from coast-to-coast. Weekly transactions (in thousands) for the various CPIC files were:

Vehicle – 276
Persons – 403
Criminal Records Synopsis – 226
Property – 49
Vehicle Registered Owner – 122
Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System – 3
Criminal Records – 57

Forensic Laboratory Services

—The laboratories of the RCMP issued more than 18,307 scientific reports, many of which were instrumental in the solution of major criminal cases involving murder, sexual assault, fraud and illicit drug offences.

For More Information

The Communications and Media Relations Directorate of the RCMP produces numerous informational booklets, pamphlets, etc. which are available on request. The address is:

Communications and Media
Relations Directorate
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
1200 Alta Vista Drive
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R2
Tel.: (613) 993-1085

THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA (CSC)

Responsibilities

Headed by the Commissioner of Corrections, The Correctional Service of Canada is responsible for the custody and control of inmates sentenced to two years or more and the provision of program opportunities including health care, education, training, employment, and counselling, spiritual and community programs.

CSC administers the sentences of the courts and the decisions of the National Parole Board. In 1986-87, CSC had an average inmate population of 12,804. The Service also supervised 6,294 parolees and offenders released under mandatory supervision.

Headquarters in Ottawa has responsibility for overall planning, administration and policy development. Five regional offices (Abbotsford, Saskatoon, Kingston, Montreal, and Moncton) administer the operations of the institutions and conditional release and supervision programs.

1986-87 Resource Allocation

Personnel

In 1986-87, CSC used 10,548 person-years.

Four hundred and fifty employees worked at Headquarters in Ottawa, with the balance working in the five CSC regions.

Expenditures

For 1986-87, expenditures were \$759.7 million. Of the total, \$656.2 million repre-

sented operating costs, \$101.6 million capital costs and \$1.3 million transfer payments.

Custody of Inmates ensures the secure custody and control of inmates, while meeting recognized international standards of humane treatment, in order to minimize the risk of harm being inflicted by inmates on the public, the staff, other inmates and themselves.

Offender Case Management prepares offenders for return to the community as useful citizens by providing counselling services and opportunities for social, emotional, physical and spiritual development, and by community supervision of offenders on conditional release; to ensure offenders' rights are recognized and protected while they are under the authority of the Correctional Service.

Technical Services provides, on a timely basis and at acceptable quality and cost, food and clothing for inmates and staff in institutions, and all other material requirements together with supporting services including institutional maintenance and cleaning, transport, telecommunications and fire protection as well as distribution and disposal for all classes of stores and equipment; to design, construct and maintain Service-wide buildings and facilities according to the needs and priorities of the Service.

Inmate Education, Training and Employment involves maximizing employment, training and educational opportunities for all offenders in preparation for their reintegration into society by increasing the Service's capacity to provide meaningful work and training opportunities; by increasing, where appropriate, the emphasis on work programs that will generate revenue to help offset the operating cost of the Service; and by effectively supporting the efforts of released inmates to find gainful employment.

Health Care provides inmates with access to medical, psychiatric and dental treatment, at a quality consistent with currently accepted Canadian practices and standards, on a voluntary and emergency basis or as prescribed by qualified medical practitioners; to ensure that all institutions meet accepted standards for sanitation and hygiene.

Planning and Management manages the Service so as to protect the public, meet the conditions of sentence imposed by the courts, allow offenders the opportunity for personal reformation, promote and contribute to the development of an effective criminal justice system in Canada, and minimize the cost of achieving these goals.

• **1986-87 Facilities, Inmate Custody, Services**

Number of federal correctional institutions	
Maximum security (including SHU)*	10
Medium security	16
Minimum security	11
Community correctional centres	16
Medical/regional psychiatric centres	3
Multi-level facilities	3
Prison for women	1
TOTAL	60

Number of inmates

As of March 1987, the inmate population was 12,674.

Number of inmates by security classification	
Maximum security**	3,414

* special handling units
 ** includes psychiatric centres

Medium security	6,500
Minimum security***	2,208
Provincial Institutions	552
TOTAL	12,674

*** includes community correctional centres

Average cost of maintaining one inmate

In 1986-87, the average annual cost of maintaining an inmate in a federal institution was \$42,695.

The average cost of maintaining one inmate does not mean that it would cost that amount to house one additional offender. In view of the extremely high fixed costs of a correctional system (i.e., the cost of maintaining an institution regardless of the number of inmates housed), this incremental cost per inmate would be much lower (around \$5,000).

Staff Training and Development

The Service maintains and operates an Induction Centre in Kingston, Ontario, for all new anglophone recruits while francophone recruits are trained at the Laval Staff College in Quebec. As well, each region maintains a staff college to meet continuing training requirements.

Public Information

The Correctional Service produces a number of publications which are available to the public upon request.

Publishing and Editorial Services
 Division
 The Correctional Service of Canada
 340 Laurier Avenue West,
 Ottawa, Ontario
 K1A 0P9
 Tel.: (613) 995-5356

THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD (NPB)

Responsibilities

Headed by the Chairman, the National Parole Board is responsible for granting parole to eligible inmates of federal correctional institutions and inmates in provinces and territories where no parole board exists (i.e. all provinces and territories other than Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia).

The Board also recommends the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and the granting of pardons. It imposes terms and conditions on inmates released on parole or subject to mandatory supervision. Under specified conditions, it may revoke the release of any individual on parole or under mandatory supervision. The NPB's headquarters are in Ottawa, and the Board has five regional offices (Moncton, Montreal, Kingston, Saskatoon and Burnaby).

The National Parole Board is made up of 36 full-time members appointed for a period of up to ten years. Temporary Members are appointed from time to time in each region to assist the Board in its duties. In addition, representatives in each of the five regions (Community Board Members) are designated to act as regular Board Members when release is being considered for inmates serving sentences of life imprisonment for murder or incarcerated for an indeterminate period.

Release on Parole

Types of Release for Federal Inmates:

Full parole is considered in the cases of inmates who have served one-third of

their sentence. This involves release in the community under specific conditions and supervision by the Parole Service of CSC. On average, paroled inmates have served 40% of their sentences in an institution before actual release by the NPB.

Day Parole is granted for a specified period of time, usually six months, and normally involves the return to an institution at night, and applies to inmates in minimum and sometimes medium security institutions. Length of sentence is the determining factor in eligibility for application for all forms of release.

Temporary absences are granted with or without CSC escort for up to three days, for medical, administrative, or humanitarian reasons. All inmates are eligible for an Escorted Temporary Absence. They are eligible for an Unescorted Temporary Absence after completing one-sixth of their sentence or at any time for emergency medical treatment. The eligibility criteria for granting unescorted temporary absences to those serving life or indeterminate sentences differ.

Release Under Mandatory Supervision

This is a legal right under which most inmates not granted parole are released after two-thirds of their sentence is completed, assuming good conduct throughout their periods of incarceration. The Parole Board has the authority to revoke mandatory supervision if the conditions of the release are violated or if the inmate commits a new crime.

Proportion of offenders on parole, day parole, and mandatory supervision:

On March 31, 1987, the number of offenders in the community on a form of conditional release was 7,524. The percentage distribution by release type was as follows:

Parole	47.5%
Mandatory Supervision	30.0%
Day Parole	22.5%

Clemency and Criminal Records — 1986-87

The National Parole Board reviews applications for pardons under the *Criminal Records Act* and the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

A pardon is a means of formally recognizing that an individual has been rehabilitated and reintegrated into society and should once more enjoy his or her full rights as a citizen.

Applications Received by the Clemency Section	11,227
Pardon Recommendations (including carry-over from previous year)	13,098
Royal Prerogative of Mercy Recommendations	6

1986-87 Resource Allocation

Personnel

The number of NPB authorized person-years for 1986-87 was 310.

Half of the NPB's employees work in Ottawa, the other in the Board's five regional offices.

Expenditures 1986-87

The NPB expenditures totalled \$15.9 million.

For more information on NPB activities, write to:

The Communications Division
National Parole Board
340 Laurier Avenue West
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0R1
Tel.: (613) 995-1308

THE CANADIAN SECURITY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (CSIS)

The Canadian Security Intelligence Service was created by an Act of Parliament, which came into force in July, 1984. The *CSIS Act* is the basis for all security-intelligence activities undertaken by CSIS.

Responsibilities

The Government has a responsibility to protect Canada's secrets from espionage, its information from unauthorized disclosure, its institutions from subversion, and its policies from clandestine influence. In addition, the Government must deal with the increasing threat of international terrorism. These obligations require the production for use by the Government of accurate and timely intelligence on the activities of individuals and groups that may be responsible for such threats to our security.

Headed by the Director, the Canadian Security Intelligence Service investigates those activities, analyzes and interprets the information collected, and reports to and advises the Government of Canada. This enables the Government to anticipate problems and prepare effective, carefully considered responses.

Section 2 of the *CSIS Act* defines four "threats to the security of Canada":

a) Espionage and Sabotage

To provide security, sensitive government assets related to Canada's political, economic, scientific or military affairs must be protected. Any unauthorized attempt to obtain such assets for a foreign power is an indication of possible espionage. Acts of sabotage include attempts to damage or destroy vital equipment or installations. Any acts of

espionage or sabotage directed against Canada, detrimental to Canada's interests, or any activities directed toward or in support of such espionage or sabotage constitute threats to the security of Canada.

b) Foreign-Influenced Activities

Espionage and sabotage are not the only kinds of foreign interference in Canada's affairs which affect the security of the country. Foreign governments or organizations may try to interfere with or manipulate Canadian political life in a clandestine or deceptive manner, or threaten individuals in pursuit of their own interests. Such interference may be directed not only by foreign governments, but by foreign political groups and other organizations which have the capacity to influence Canada's affairs.

For example, hostile foreign powers may attempt to infiltrate government departments or exert pressure on public officials. Foreign agents could interfere with the affairs of ethnic communities within Canada for example, by threatening Canadians who have relatives abroad. Clandestine attempts at interference, or those carried out deceptively or involving personal threats such as coercion or blackmail, constitute threats to the security of Canada.

c) Political Violence and Terrorism

Actual violence or threats of violence are often politically motivated and used as attempts to force governments to act in a certain way.

Hostages-takings, kidnappings, bomb threats or assassinations are examples of violent actions that may endanger the lives of Canadians and that have been used to force political responses.

Terrorism within Canada may be intended to achieve a political objective

in Canada, but it may also be intended to affect political affairs in another country. Canada participates in a number of international agreements to provide intelligence on such activities. Any activity within or relating to Canada, directed toward or in support of the threat or use of acts of serious violence against persons or property, for the purpose of achieving a political objective within Canada or a foreign state, is considered a threat to the security of this country.

d) Subversion

Activities directed toward undermining by covert, unlawful acts or directed toward or intended ultimately to lead to the destruction or overthrow by violence of the constitutionally established system of government in Canada, also constitute a threat to the security of Canada.

While other threats included under the mandate are generally concerned with activities of foreign agents, or activities directed by foreign agents, the threat of subversion authorizes CSIS to investigate, within the limits of its mandate, the domestically-conceived affairs of Canadian citizens. In the Service's investigation of this and other threats to the security of Canada, however, Canadians must be assured of the basic right to engage in political dissent, and to advocate radical change in social practices, government policies, or political institutions. For this reason, the definition of security threats included in the *CSIS Act* precludes CSIS from investigating "lawful advocacy, protest or dissent" unless such activities are carried on in conjunction with any activities constituting a security threat.

Security Screening

As a secondary mandate, CSIS is authorized under Sections 13 to 15 of the *CSIS Act* to conduct investigations

for the purpose of providing security assessments on individuals to the government. Security clearances are required for persons employed by or under contract to the Canadian Government who, in the course of their duties, require access to assets classified in the national interest. CSIS is the investigative agency responsible for providing security assessments to departments and agencies (except the RCMP and the Department of National Defence), whereby an appraisal can be made as to the subject of such a clearance request.

CSIS and Law Enforcement Responsibilities

An important element of the government's response to security problems is the effective enforcement of laws designed to protect Canada's security. CSIS contributes by providing information or intelligence to law enforcement agencies as early as possible, so that police forces have sufficient advance warning to take effective preventive or protective measures. Intelligence from CSIS may also assist law enforcement agencies in the apprehension and prosecution of individuals involved in security-related crimes.

In collecting, analyzing and reporting information and intelligence on security related threats, CSIS works closely with the RCMP in areas where federal police action is appropriate. The RCMP has primary responsibility to investigate offences related to the security of Canada.

Since full co-operation between the RCMP and CSIS is essential to effective security, the two organizations have a liaison officer exchange program.

Ministerial Responsibility

The Solicitor General is responsible for CSIS in Parliament and for the general

direction of the Service. He also issues policy guidelines concerning basic operational procedures. The Solicitor General is informed of security operations and problems by the Director of CSIS, the Deputy Solicitor General, and the Inspector General.

1986-87 Resource Allocation

The 1986-87 budget for CSIS is \$132 million. In the interests of national security, the personnel strength of CSIS is not made public.

For more information:

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The Correctional Investigator

The office of the Correctional Investigator was created over a decade ago to investigate and report upon problems of inmates in federal penitentiaries. The Correctional Investigator reports directly to the Solicitor General of Canada in an annual report which is tabled in Parliament. In 1986-87 the Correctional Investigator investigated 2,469 complaints

and made ten recommendations for changes in policy and procedures.

Copies of the Correctional Investigator's annual reports are available from the Communications Group, Ministry Secretariat, Solicitor General Canada, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P8.

