



Military Police
Complaints
Commission

Commission d'examen
des plaintes concernant
la police militaire

MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF OVERSIGHT



Annual Report
2008

Canada



For an electronic version of this publication,
please consult the Commission website at
www.mpcc-cppm.gc.ca.

© Her Majesty the Queen in Right of Canada,
represented by the Military Police Complaints
Commission, 2009.

Catalogue No. DP1-2008
ISBN 978-0-662-06560-9

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION TO THE MINISTER

March 31, 2009

The Honourable Peter Gordon MacKay, P.C., M.P.
Minister of National Defence
National Defence Headquarters
MGen George R. Pearkes Building
Ottawa ON K1A 0K2

Dear Minister:

In accordance with section 250.17(1) of the *National Defence Act*, it is my duty and privilege to submit for tabling in Parliament the Military Police Complaints Commission Annual Report for 2008.

In this Annual Report, you will find a detailed discussion of all significant aspects of the Commission's activities during 2008, including summaries of some of its reviews and investigations of complaints.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

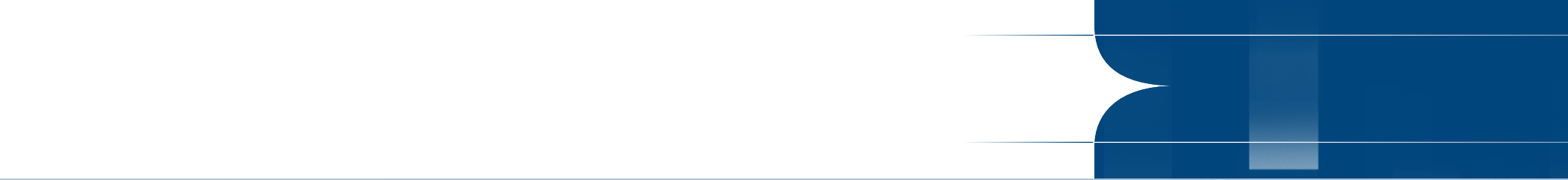
A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Peter A. Tinsley', is positioned above the printed name and title.

Peter A. Tinsley
Chairperson



TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | | | |
|--|----|--|----|
| INTRODUCTORY MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON | 1 | Part III – STEWARDSHIP EXCELLENCE | 18 |
| Part I – OVERVIEW | 2 | Human Resource Management..... | 18 |
| Military Police Complaints Commission | 2 | Finance..... | 18 |
| Mandate and Mission | 2 | Compliance and Accountability..... | 20 |
| Conduct Complaints | 2 | Communications..... | 21 |
| Interference Complaints | 4 | In Conclusion..... | 21 |
| Public Interest Investigations and Hearings..... | 5 | Part IV – ANNEXES | 22 |
| Part II – OVERSIGHT 2008 | 6 | Biography of the Chairperson | 22 |
| Introduction and Accomplishments..... | 6 | Biography of Commission Members..... | 23 |
| Monitoring and Investigations..... | 7 | Current Organization Chart | 24 |
| Impact on Military Policing..... | 8 | How to Reach the Commission | 25 |
| Challenges in Oversight..... | 12 | | |
| Outreach and Collaboration | 15 | | |



INTRODUCTORY MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON

It is a great pleasure for me to introduce the Military Police Complaints Commission's 2008 Annual Report which has as its theme "Meeting the Challenges of Oversight." This theme is particularly appropriate given the increasingly complex environment in which the Commission operates as it fulfills its responsibilities to provide independent civilian oversight of the Canadian Forces military police.

This year has not been without its challenges, both operational and corporate, including matters associated with the Afghanistan Public Interest Investigations and Hearings and the Federal Court challenge of Commission jurisdiction. As we have risen to meet those challenges, we have also continued to make progress in other areas. This includes adapting to significantly increased workload pressures; completion of substantial conduct complaint investigations and accompanying Interim and Final Reports addressing both specific and systemic issues; and identification, in collaboration with partners, of innovative measures to further facilitate the work of the Commission.

This year's Annual Report provides an overview of some of the environmental, operational, legislative, and policy challenges the Commission has addressed, and in some cases is continuing to address, as well as providing illustrative, case-based information

on matters of military police conduct. The report also highlights the Commission's efforts to ensure the continued, sound stewardship of the public resources entrusted to it and to leverage those resources in the achievement of its oversight mandate and its role as a good corporate citizen in government.

As much as the Annual Report is a record of the Commission's operational and corporate accountability, it is also a testimony to the continued dedication and professionalism of Commission staff who, at all times, have demonstrated the utmost commitment to excellence. I want to personally express my appreciation for their exceptional efforts.

In addition, the Commission's working relationships with its partners, stakeholders and others within and outside the government community, most particularly the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal, his professional standards staff and the broader military police community, have been essential to the performance of oversight. In closing, I want to recognize their ongoing contributions to the work of the Commission.



Peter A. Tinsley
Chairperson

OVERVIEW

Military Police Complaints Commission

The Military Police Complaints Commission (the Commission) was established by the Government of Canada to provide independent civilian oversight of the Canadian Forces military police, effective December 1, 1999. This was executed by an amendment to the *National Defence Act (NDA)*, Part IV of which sets out the full mandate of the Commission and how complaints are to be handled. As stated in Issue Paper No. 8, which accompanied the Bill that created the Commission, its role is “to provide for greater public accountability by the military police and the chain of command in relation to military police investigations.”

Mandate and Mission

Mandate: The Commission reviews and investigates complaints concerning military police conduct and investigates allegations of interference in military police investigations. It reports its findings and makes recommendations directly to the military police and national defence leadership.

Mission: To promote and ensure the highest standards of conduct of military police in the performance of policing duties and to discourage interference in any military police investigation.

The Commission fulfills its mandate and mission by exercising the following responsibilities:

- Monitoring investigations by the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM) of military police (MP) conduct complaints.
- Reviewing the disposition of those complaints at the request of the complainant.
- Investigating complaints of interference.
- Conducting public interest investigations and hearings.

Conduct Complaints

Anyone may make a conduct complaint regarding the military police in the performance of their duties or functions, both civilian and military personnel, and including individuals not directly affected by the subject matter of the complaint. The Canadian Forces Provost Marshal is responsible for dealing with complaints about military police conduct in the first instance. The Commission has the authority both to monitor the steps taken by the CFPM as it responds to complaints, and to intervene as required.

The police at all times should maintain a relationship with the public that gives reality to the historic tradition that the police are the public and the public are the police.

Sir Robert Peel (1788 – 1850) from his Nine Principles of Modern Law Enforcement Former British Prime Minister, creator of the Irish Constabulary in 1812, founder of the Metropolitan London Police in 1829, and the recognized Father of Modern Policing

CONDUCT COMPLAINTS PROCESS

Conduct Complaint Filed

Anyone may make a conduct complaint regarding the military police in the performance of their duties or functions. Such complaints are first made to the CFPM. Informal resolution is encouraged.

Complaint Investigated by the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal

As the CFPM investigates a complaint, the Commission monitors the process. At the conclusion of its investigation, the CFPM provides a copy of the final report to the Commission. The Commission may, at any time during the CFPM investigation, assume responsibility for the investigation or call a public hearing, if it is deemed to be in the public interest to do so.

Request for Review

Complainants can request that the Commission review the complaint if they are not satisfied with the results of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal's investigation or disposition of the complaint.

Commission Reviews Complaint

At a minimum, this process involves a review of documentation related to the CFPM's investigation. Most often, it also includes interviews with the complainant, the subject of the complaint, and witnesses, as well as reviews of relevant legislation and police policies and procedures.

Commission Releases Interim Report

The Interim Report is sent to the Minister of National Defence, the Chief of Defence Staff and the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal.

Notice of Action

The Notice of Action is the official response by the Canadian Forces to the Interim Report and it outlines what action, if any, has been or will be taken in response to the Commission's recommendations.

Commission Releases Final Report

After considering the Notice of Action, the Commission issues a Final Report of findings and recommendations. The Final Report is provided to the Minister, the Deputy Minister, the Chief of Defence Staff, the Judge Advocate General, the CFPM, the complainant and the subject(s) of the complaint, as well as anyone who has satisfied the Commission that they have a direct and substantive interest in the case.

Complaints about the conduct of military police members relate to the performance of their policing duties or functions; for example:

- The conduct of an investigation
- The rendering of assistance to the public
- The laying of a charge
- The enforcement of laws
- Responding to a complaint
- The arrest or custody of a person

HOW THE COMMISSION CARRIES OUT ITS REVIEW/INVESTIGATION OF CONDUCT COMPLAINTS

In response to a request from a complainant for a review, the Commission follows the steps described below:

- A Commission lawyer does a preliminary review of the request for review and then briefs the Chairperson, who determines how to respond to the request, whether an investigation is required, the scope of the investigation warranted, and how to approach the investigation.
- A lead investigator is assigned and, with a Commission lawyer, reviews the evidence and other materials gathered during the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal's investigation of the complaint – this could be hundreds of pages of documents, emails, handwritten notes and reports, and many hours of audio and video interviews with witnesses.
- The lead investigator prepares an Investigation Plan, setting out the goals, timelines and budget for the investigation, as well as the lines of inquiry to be pursued, all of which must be approved by the Chairperson or assigned Member of the Commission.
- The lead and an assisting investigator, in consultation with Commission legal counsel and the assigned Commission Member, then conduct a detailed examination of the material from the CFPM; review any relevant legislation, policies and regulations; and arrange and conduct interviews with witnesses.
- Following the completion of witness interviews, the investigators submit a comprehensive report on the information gathered during the investigation to the Commission Chairperson or assigned Commission Member.
- Subject to any necessary further inquiries, the Chairperson or assigned Commission Member reviews the results of the investigation and determines his findings and recommendations about the complaint. On the basis of these findings and recommendations, the Chairperson or Commission Member prepares the Commission's Interim Report with the assistance of Commission legal counsel. The Interim Report goes to the Minister and officials in the Canadian Forces and/or the Department of National Defence.
- Following receipt and consideration of the official response to the Commission's Interim Report, which is ordinarily provided by the CFPM in a Notice of Action, the Commission then prepares and issues its Final Report, which goes to the relevant departmental officials, and also to the complainant and the subject military police member(s).

Interference Complaints

The Commission has the exclusive authority to deal with interference complaints. Any member of the military police who conducts or supervises a military police investigation and believes that a member of the Canadian Forces or a senior official of the Department of National Defence has interfered with, or attempted to influence, a military police investigation, may file a complaint with the Commission. This process recognizes the special situation of military police, who are both peace officers and members of the Canadian Forces subject to military command.

INTERFERENCE COMPLAINTS PROCESS

Interference Complaint Filed

Members of the military police who conduct or supervise investigations may complain about interference in their investigations.

Commission Investigates

The Commission has sole jurisdiction over the investigation of interference complaints and therefore commences an investigation immediately upon receipt of the complaint.

Commission Releases Interim Report

The Interim Report includes a summary of the Commission's investigation, as well as its findings and recommendations. This report goes to the Minister of Defence; the Chief of Defence Staff if the alleged interference was carried out by a member of the military or to the Deputy Minister if the subject of the complaint is a senior official of the Department; the Judge Advocate General; and the CFPM.

Notice of Action

This official response to the Interim Report indicates the actions, if any, that have been or will be taken to implement the Commission's recommendations.

The Commission Releases Final Report

Taking into account the response in the Notice of Action, the Commission prepares a Final Report of its findings and recommendations in the case. The Final Report is provided to the Minister; the Deputy Minister; the Chief of Defence Staff; the Judge Advocate General; the CFPM; the complainant and the subject(s) of the complaint, as well as anyone who has satisfied the Commission that they have a direct and substantive interest in the case.

Examples of interference may include:

- Abuse of authority
- Intimidation
- Direct intervention by a non military police member
- Encouraging individuals not to cooperate with an investigation
- Threatening people who cooperate with a military police investigation
- Leaking information

Public Interest Investigations and Hearings

At any time when it is in the public interest, the Chairperson may initiate an investigation into a complaint about military police conduct or interference in a police investigation. If warranted, the Chairperson may decide to hold a public hearing. In exercising this statutory discretion, the Chairperson considers a number of factors including, among others:

- Does the complaint involve allegations of especially serious misconduct?
- Do the issues have the potential to affect confidence in military police or the complaints process?
- Does the complaint involve or raise questions about the integrity of senior military or Department of National Defence officials, including senior military police?
- Are the issues involved likely to have a significant impact on military police practices and procedures?
- Has the case attracted substantial public concern?

OVERSIGHT 2008

Introduction and Accomplishments

The Commission experienced an extremely busy and productive 2008. This section of the Annual Report provides a description of the highlights of the year, an overview of monitoring and investigations activity, followed by matters of police conduct that were investigated, and some of the challenges to oversight in 2008.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 2008

- The Commission continued to pursue its mandate in investigating military police involvement in detainee transfers in Afghanistan. This involved addressing two sets of complaints, both of which have been the subject of public interest investigations since 2007. In December 2008, the Commission completed its Interim Report on the complaint of Professor Amir Attaran and held a public Procedural Overview session in advance of its planned 2009 public interest hearings in relation to the Amnesty International and BC Civil Liberties Association complaints. At year end, the Government's legal challenges to the Commission's jurisdiction with respect to these complaints remained pending before the Federal Court;
- The Commission significantly advanced an extremely complex and costly national investigation involving the integrated examination of numerous complaints from multiple individuals on common issues covering a period of years; this required the rigorous management and coordination of investigative resources to analyze thousands of pages of evidence, to interview many witnesses, to gather other relevant information and to develop meaningful findings and recommendations;

Parallel Commission and CFNIS Investigations – An Innovative Protocol

In 2008, the Commission and the Canadian Forces National Investigation Service (CFNIS) successfully completed their initiative for parallel investigations on the basis of an innovative protocol established in 2007 to ensure effective coordination of these two investigations including interviewing witnesses and sharing information. This protocol enabled the Commission to make meaningful progress on its Public Interest investigation into the complaint of Professor Attaran, without compromising or impeding the CFNIS Criminal/Disciplinary investigation.

As a result of this protocol, the Commission was able to complete its Interim Report in this case three months after the conclusion of the CFNIS investigation, months earlier than would otherwise have been possible. It is hoped that the protocol also provides an important model for potential future application.

- For the second year in a row following the Commission's refinement of definitions of interference and conflict of interest, there were no new complaints of interference submitted to the Commission;
- For the third year in a row, 100% of the Commission's Final Reports' recommendations have been accepted by the CFPM;
- Commission representatives visited seven Canadian Forces bases across Canada to engage with key audiences about the Commission's mandate and activities and to respond to any concerns about the complaints process, and, as well, addressed audiences varying from the senior MP leadership to law school classes about the work of the Commission;
- The Commission developed a successful business case for approximately \$5 million in one-time funding, to be disbursed over three years, to support the increased financial and operational requirements arising from the conduct of high profile Public Interest Hearings and the Federal Court challenges to the Commission's jurisdiction;
- Five new personnel were added to assist the Commission on a temporary basis with a workload-intensive, high-profile Public Interest Hearings and the Federal Court proceedings; and
- Opportunities were identified to further strengthen policy compliance and management structures in support of the performance of oversight. This was supported by two internal management reviews on staffing actions and on operational file management practices as well an external review of the Commission's procurement practices.

Monitoring and Investigations

The Commission managed multiple, concurrent, and increasingly complicated and costly investigations which involved the review of thousands of pages of evidence and the interviewing of many different witnesses. It conducted high-profile public interest investigations and hearings related to contentious issues such as complaints involving incidents on foreign soil.

As well, the scope of complaints increased and workload volumes significantly expanded. In 2008, the number of files that were opened related to requests for information doubled from 17 to 40 and the number of case files opened increased from 57 to 92. There was a 25% increase in the number of conduct complaints monitored by the Commission, from 30 in 2007 to 42 in 2008.

The MPCC's base visits included Bagotville, Valcartier, North Bay, Borden, Petawawa, Edmonton and Cold Lake

The following table highlights, on a four-year comparative basis, the Commission's monitoring and investigation activities.

Military Police Complaints Commission Comparative Statistics 2005-2008

| | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Conduct Complaints Monitored | 52 | 35 | 30 | 42 |
| No of Interference Complaints | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| No of Reviews | 5 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| No of s.250.38 Public Interest Investigations/Hearings | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Other requests for services | 14 | 17 | 17 | 40 |
| No of Files Opened | 73 | 66 | 57 | 92 |
| No of Interim Reports | 11 | 4 | 8 | 7 |
| No of Findings on Interim Report | 105 | 24 | 34 | 27 |
| No of Recommendations on Interim Report | 20 | 11 | 35 | 9 |
| No of Final Reports | 12 | 11 | 19 | 3 |
| No of Findings on Final Reports | 138 | 39 | 53 | 6 |
| No of Recommendations on Final Reports | 22 | 9 | 42 | 1 |
| Percentage of Recommendations Accepted | 67% | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| No of Reports Issued | 23 | 15 | 27 | 10 |

NOTE: The smaller number of findings and recommendations commencing in 2006 to the present date reflects the new approach to reports, in which findings and recommendations are consolidated where possible to facilitate the response by the CF authorities.

Impact on Military Policing

This section provides an overview of four matters of military police conduct which, while specific to the Commission's examination of individual complaints, may be of interest and application to the broader military community. These four matters are: assisting the mentally ill; official languages offer; definition of policing duty or function; and duty owed to subjects of investigations. This section makes reference to cases already completed and others which are in the process of being concluded.

Public Interest Investigation: Assisting the Mentally Ill

During the course of carrying out their duties, military police may have to deal with members of the Canadian Forces (CF) who are struggling with mental health conditions such as Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and depression.

Relevant military police duties may include escorting vulnerable individuals to medical facilities for assessment and treatment. Military police must demonstrate extreme sensitivity, patience and empathy while at the same time ensuring their own safety and protecting the vulnerable individual and the public. This is a challenge for all policing communities whether civilian or military, and the CF military police are guided by policies and procedures for the treatment of the vulnerable.

In one case, a female service member of the CF who was receiving help from the Mental Health Services Unit was in a state of emotional crisis requiring hospitalization for a psychiatric assessment. Military police personnel were required to escort her to the emergency ward of the hospital. In doing so, the MPs used handcuffs which were visible to others within the emergency ward and which the individual found demeaning, humiliating and extremely stressful. The individual submitted a complaint to the Commission about the conduct of the MPs and the policies and procedures they were following.

It is reasonable to expect that there will be an increase in the number of instances involving vulnerable individuals, given military deployment, economic and other realities. At issue in the Interim Report, completed in 2008, were the following:

- the availability of appropriate sensitivity and other training to the military police community to enable them to adequately address such situations;
- policy and procedures within the military police community associated with the handling of similar cases;
- the existence of collaborative protocols with medical facilities, emergency departments and security units, and mental health associations;
- awareness and possible adaptation of the best practices of other police forces; and
- knowledge and interpretation of specific provisions within provincial or other applicable legislation.

The Commission's Interim Report contained findings and recommendations in relation to all of these issues.

It was the Commission's view that this case raised questions about the protocols in place with the military police concerning the issue of escort and transport of detainees under the provisions of a mental health act. For this reason, the Commission undertook a "best practices review" of police services in various Canadian jurisdictions with a view to making recommendations to the CFPM.

The Commission will report its findings and recommendations on the Commission's website following the release of the Final Report.

Official Languages Offer

Units within the Canadian Forces are designated either bilingual or unilingual. The Commission investigated a complaint that the CFNIS provided services in English only to a designated French language unit. This included the appointment of a unilingual-English military police investigator to interview the complainant whose first official language was French, and the failure of the investigator to make an active offer of policing services in either English or French. As well, the CF initially attempted to lay charges against this individual in English.

Chapter 7 of the Military Police Policies and Technical Procedures, Section 21, states:

"A person being interviewed has the right to provide their information in the language of their choice. MP members shall make every effort to ensure this right is adhered to. Should the occasion arise that the language requirement cannot be met, i.e. the MP member cannot communicate in the language that the interviewee has chosen, then the interview shall be stopped, and arrangements will be made to accommodate the subject or witness."

- In its review of this complaint, the Commission found that current MP policy, while reflecting the right of witnesses to be interviewed in their official language of choice, did not provide sufficient guidance to military police for effective implementation of this right. The Commission recommended that, in keeping with the *Official Languages Act*, military police should make an "active offer", at the earliest opportunity, to conduct interviews in either official language. By inquiring about linguistic preferences at the outset, military police units are in a better position to assign suitable investigators.

Definition of Policing Duty or Function

The Commission has long held that the Provost Marshal is performing a policing duty when investigating a complaint into the conduct of military police pursuant to Part IV of the NDA, and therefore, conduct complaint investigations fall under the mandate of the Commission.

The most recent case involved a complaint made to the Commission by a member of the military police who took issue with how an investigation into a complaint against him was handled, alleging that it was flawed from a number of perspectives.

The complaint was forwarded to the Deputy Provost Marshal Professional Standards (DPM PS) for initial disposition. The complainant was advised that the DPM PS had decided not to take action on this complaint. A number of reasons were given, including the fact that the Professional Standards (PS) investigator was not currently in the military and therefore not subject to the NDA Part IV; and, that PS investigations did not constitute policing duties or functions within the meaning of the NDA Part IV and therefore fell outside the MP conduct complaint process. The complainant requested the Commission to review the matter.

Clearly, as the individual PS investigator in this case was a civilian, he could not personally be made the subject of a conduct complaint. However, because the investigator was acting as the agent of the

DPM PS who, in the view of the Commission, could be subject to a complaint, there was sufficient military police involvement in the conduct complained of that it was appropriate and necessary to undertake the review. The Commission, therefore, accepted jurisdiction and proceeded to investigate the complaint.

In his response (the Notice of Action) to the Commission's Interim Report, the CFPM reiterated the position that this complaint did not relate to the conduct of a member of the military police in performance of a prescribed policing duty or function, and that the case was therefore outside the Commission's conduct complaint review jurisdiction. The CFPM nonetheless considered the Commission's report and indicated his agreement with respect to the complaint.

The Commission and the CFPM hold different positions on this issue. Nonetheless, the Commission continues to welcome constructive dialogue with the CFPM regarding the discharge of the Commission's mandate.

It is instructive to note that in his 2003 report on the review of the 1998 amendments to the NDA (including the military police complaints process in NDA Part IV) the late former Chief Justice of Canada, Antonio Lamer, indicated that he was *"inclined to believe that the Provost Marshal is indeed performing a policing duty or function when conducting an investigation into a conduct complaint."*

Duty Owed to Subjects of Investigations

What is the duty of the military police to notify subjects and complainants with the results of an investigation? This issue was raised through a complaint made by the relative of a cadet youth regarding the manner in which a CFNIS investigation was conducted. The complaint was subsequently investigated by the Commission which confirmed that the investigation by the military police was neither diligently nor competently carried out.

Among the Commission's findings was that there was a failure to treat a member of the public professionally, particularly with respect to notification about the results of investigation, including whether or not changes would be laid.

The Military Police Policies and Technical Procedures require that CF subjects will be informed of investigation results through their chain of command. More recently, in several recent cases reviewed by the Commission, it recommended that military police be given clear direction that all complainants and subjects are to be provided with timely notice of investigation results unless operational exigencies¹ dictate otherwise. Such contacts are to be noted on the file with documented support of the supervisor.

A key element of this recommendation is to notify a person who is aware that he is a subject of an investigation that the case is concluded and he/she will not be charged criminally. No further detail is required.

This recommendation was readily accepted by the CFPM as it relates to the need to inform victims or complainants and the need to document any MP contact with them or with subjects. As for the need to advise subjects of the completion of an investigation, the CFPM conducted a study to determine the common police practices followed by Canadian Law Enforcement Agencies as it pertains to notifying a subject as to the results of MP investigations relating to him/her. As a result of this study, the CFPM determined that it was not a common police practice to advise the subject of an

investigation as to the results of the said investigation. However, many subjects of an MP investigation are subject to the Code of Service Discipline and in such cases the concluded MP investigation report is provided to the chain of command for information and/or action. At this point, the subject is advised of the outcome of the MP investigation through his/her chain of command.

For those persons not subject to the Code of Service Discipline, the CFPM directed that a policy change be drafted, for his consideration, indicating that MP detachments are to review each investigation independently to determine whether or not the subject should be advised at the conclusion of the investigation.

In addition, an important policy advisory was issued by the Deputy Provost Marshal Police in July 2008 stipulating a requirement for timely completion of MP reports and for officially recording reasons for any delays in the investigative process. These issues were brought to light as a result of complaints received through the Commission, as well through the strategic evaluations of MP detachments by the Deputy Provost Marshal Professional Standards.

Positive responses by the CFPM to the recommendations of the Commission Chairperson have been instrumental in providing important policy and procedural clarifications to the military police community while at the same time contributing, as per the Commission's mission, *'to promoting and ensuring the highest standards of conduct of military police in the performance of policing duties.'*

¹ Operational exigencies are intended to allow for cases where an investigation cannot be closed or where it would not be prudent to advise the subject that he/she is or was a subject of an investigation. Any such situations are also to be clearly documented on the file by the investigator and supported by the supervisor.

Challenges in Oversight

Over the years, the Commission has encountered a range of challenges that have had the potential to affect its ability to carry out its mandate. In some instances, these challenges have been addressed successfully, such as the development of an innovative protocol for parallel investigations by the Commission and the CFNIS. In other instances, these challenges involve more complex matters and require considerable time and effort by the Commission and its stakeholders to resolve. In the following section of this report, three such challenges are highlighted: challenges to mandate, to gathering evidence and to transparency and accountability.

Challenges to Mandate

In 2008, the Commission continued to pursue its mandate in relation to two sets of complaints about military police involvement in detainee transfers in Afghanistan. (Please see sidebar for a summary of these complaints.) There have been significant challenges to carrying out the Commission's mandate in investigating the complaints filed by Amnesty International and the BC Civil Liberties Association.

Through 2007 the Government of Canada ("the Government") refused to comply with Commission requests to provide certain key information. Subsequently,

- In March 2008, the Commission Chairperson decided to call a public interest hearing in order to compel production of all relevant information.
- In April 2008, the Government responded to this decision by filing an application in the Federal Court to prevent the Commission's further investigation of this complaint.

- In June 2008, a further complaint from Amnesty International and BC Civil Liberties Association was filed with the Commission. This complaint expanded upon the original complaint in terms of both the time-frame of concern and the nature of the military police conduct implicated. As with the original complaint from these organizations, the complainants requested that the Commission investigate these complaints under its public interest jurisdiction.
- In September 2008, after consideration of submissions from the Government and the complainants, the Commission Chairperson decided that it would be in the public interest to investigate the new complaint and to hold hearings.
- In October 2008, the Government filed a further application in the Federal Court challenging the Commission's jurisdiction to deal with these complaints.
- In December 2008, the Commission held a public Procedural Overview session with the interested parties to address certain preliminary procedural matters in advance of Commission hearings about the complaints. At this time, the Chairperson announced plans to commence its public interest hearings into these matters in mid-February 2009.
- At the close of 2008, the Government's applications for judicial review of the Commission's mandate related to these complaints remained pending before the Federal Court.

The decision of the Military Police Complaints Commission Chairperson to proceed with its investigation into complaints involving high-ranking officers in Canada's military and the torture of detainees by Afghan authorities is a good one.

Globe and Mail Editorial, October 6, 2008

Commission Cases Related to Military Police conduct in handling detainees in Afghanistan:

Since 2007, the Commission has been investigating two sets of complaints regarding military police conduct in handling detainees in Afghanistan.

One is a complaint from Professor Amir Attaran regarding the transfer of a particular group of detainees with apparent injuries in April 2006 (Commission file 2007-003). This complaint alleges that the military police failed to investigate suspicious injuries to detainees while in Canadian custody. The Commission conducted a public interest investigation and completed its Interim Report in 2008. Once the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal provides the Commission with his Notice of Action responding to the Commission's findings and recommendations, the Commission will be able to publish its final report on the matter.

The other complaint is from Amnesty International Canada and the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association regarding the transfer of detainees generally by military police to Afghan security forces. Specifically, the complaint alleges that such transfers have taken place without due regard to possible post-transfer mistreatment such as torture, and that those ordering such transfers should have been investigated for breaches of national or international law (Commission files 2007-006, 2008-024 and 2008-042). Progress on this public interest investigation and hearing has been complicated by various developments in 2008. Please see "Challenges to Mandate" for further information.

Challenges to Gathering Evidence

Solicitor-client privilege, while a vital doctrine of our legal system, has, in the Commission's view, unnecessarily worked as a long-standing impediment to gathering evidence for the resolution of certain complaints. The Commission's access to the legal advice provided to a military police member is highly relevant in assessing the appropriateness of military police actions and critical to refuting allegations that the member had acted unreasonably or had knowingly exceeded authority. Central to this issue is one of fairness to the parties in the complaint, in particular to the military police members, where such privileged communications will often demonstrate the member's good faith and due diligence in the taking of certain actions and decisions.

Precedent exists for a waiver of solicitor-client privilege for the Commission in specific cases. However, the Commission is seeking from the Canadian Forces a broader approach and solution to the issue. The Commission's investigation of complaints should proceed on the same footing as those of Professional Standards, in terms of access to information, including the legal advice obtained by military police in relation to their duties.

A more recent challenge confronting the Commission has been the challenge of gathering information from Government departments in the post-9/11 security environment.

Central to this issue is one of fairness to the parties of the complaint, in particular to the military police members...

Shortly after the attacks of September 11, 2001, Canada significantly strengthened legislation to prevent the disclosure of information whose release “could injure international relations or national defence or security” (s. 38, *Canada Evidence Act*).

While primarily intended to address the risk of disclosure of sensitive information to the public, these legislative requirements pose significant challenges to the Commission’s ability to access sensitive information in the course of its complaint investigations. Yet, in the post-9/11 security environment in which military police are operating, it has become much more likely that complaints regarding military policing will involve information pertaining to international relations or national security.

The Commission is looking for practical ways to ensure that it can efficiently access relevant information in its investigations in the present security context. One option, the consideration of which was requested in 2008, is the inclusion of the Commission on the list of agencies permitted by the *Canada Evidence Act* to receive such sensitive information and to treat it accordingly.

It is hoped that both of these challenges of evidence gathering in the interest of effective oversight will be favourably addressed by the government in the near future.

Challenges to Transparency and Accountability

The Commission has a duty to ensure transparency and accountability in its processes and to serve the public’s right to know. In doing so, it must appropriately balance privacy rights and the public interest. This is a unique challenge framed by both the *Privacy Act* and the *Access to Information Act*. Section 8 of the Federal *Privacy Act* allows the deputy head of an institution to disclose personal information where “the public interest in disclosure clearly outweighs any invasion of privacy that could result from the disclosure.”

Nearly all of the Commission’s cases are conduct complaint reviews where the complainant, who is dissatisfied with the Professional Standards investigation and/or result, asks the Commission to conduct a review. In such cases, the Commission publishes brief depersonalized case summaries on its website. This practice is accepted by the office of the Privacy Commissioner of Canada.

For those investigations which the Commission Chairperson deems to be in the public interest (through investigations or hearings), the entire decision is posted on the Commission website with the full names of the complainants and the subjects except in specific cases, such as those involving minors where initials or other vetting is used.

These practices have not been accepted by the office of the Privacy Commissioner, which has communicated its preference for random initials instead of actual names and its view that informed public debate about, and confidence in, the integrity of tribunal proceedings are not hindered by the limits the *Privacy Act* places on disclosure of participants’ names. This position extends to a recent Commission public hearing for which the Privacy Commissioner took the position that the Commission did not provide compelling reasons as to how the public interest would be served by publishing names, in spite of the fact that this hearing was open to the public.

“He (‘the ombudsman’) can....focus the light of publicity on his concern as to the injustices and needed change ... he can bring the lamp of scrutiny to otherwise dark places, even over the resistance of those who would draw the blinds. If his scrutiny and observations are well-founded, corrective measures can be taken in due democratic process. If not, no harm can be done in looking at that which is good.”

Chief Justice James V. H. Milvain (1904 – 1993)
Alberta Supreme Court (1968 – 1979)

The Commission respects the role of the office of the Privacy Commissioner; however, the Commission's approach is rooted in the basis for its creation in 1999: "to provide independent civilian oversight of the Canadian Forces military police"; and "to provide for greater public accountability by the military police and the chain of command in relation to military police investigations." Public trust and confidence are essential ingredients for effective policing.

The Commission's mandate and obligations under governing legislation contemplates that personal information can and will be used in public interest Final Reports for a consistent purpose as per the *Privacy Act*. Moreover, the *National Defence Act* specifically requires the Commission Chairperson to release a report outlining his findings and recommendations following a public interest investigation and/or hearing.

The Commission is continuing to pursue a constructive dialogue with the office of the Privacy Commissioner in order to find common ground for a balanced resolution of their respective positions. The Commission is also working with other administrative tribunals to examine approaches to this issue and has initiated changes to its website to protect personal information from unnecessary exposure through on-line searches.

"Justice is rooted in confidence. How tribunals operate has an overall impact on how government as a whole is perceived. "

Lord Alfred Thompson Denning (1899 – 1999)
Internationally recognized, distinguished British Jurist

Outreach and Collaboration

In 2008, the Commission continued its outreach and collaborative initiatives with the military police community, the military chain of command and other organizations within and outside government. These initiatives enable the Commission not only to share information regarding its responsibilities but also regarding rights and entitlements based on the premise that: "If rights are not known, they do not exist." The Commission is also able to gain a further perspective from these groups on a range of matters associated with its mandate for civilian oversight.

Visits to Canadian Forces Bases across Canada

Each year, the Commission meets with three primary audiences at Canadian Forces bases in order to increase awareness of its mandate and activities, and to respond to any concerns about the complaints process. These audiences are:

- Members of the military police who are most affected by the process, whether as subjects of complaint or as potential complainants.
- The military chain of command, which relies on the services of military police members in the maintenance of military discipline and exercises command over them, but which must not interfere with police investigations.
- The communities that interact with military police because they live, work or pass through a military base. The Commission's connection to this group is often made through the Executive Directors and staff of the Military Family Resources Centres and Housing authorities at each base.

During 2008, representatives of the Commission visited seven (7) Canadian Forces' bases making formal presentations (including often multiple presentations at individual bases) and having informal discussions with approximately 265 attendees at the following locations across Canada:

- Bagotville, Quebec
- Valcartier, Quebec
- Petawawa, Ontario
- Borden, Ontario
- North Bay, Ontario
- Edmonton, Alberta
- Cold Lake, Alberta

Participants in these information sessions provided the Commission with positive feedback on the usefulness of the content of the information about the complaints resolution process; the clarity of the role of the Commission; the clear responses to participant questions; and the value of group discussions. Suggestions were also made to use an even greater number of case examples in future sessions. In addition, the Commission gained a further sense of some of the challenging issues faced by the military police community in the fulfillment of their duties.

The Commission very much appreciates the efforts of the many individuals who organized, supported and participated in its 2008 base outreach activities.

Collaborative Working Relationships

In 2008, the Commission continued its practice of meeting with the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal and senior military police staff to address and resolve issues and further strengthen the complaints resolution process. It also continued its mutually beneficial working relationships with other government departments and agencies, professional associations and intra-government affiliations.

In addition, the Chairperson was invited to address the annual Canadian Forces Provost Marshal Symposium in February 2008. His presentation on "Perspectives on Professionalism in Policing" included the issuance of performance challenges for military police leadership and the military police community at large in relation to even further professionalization and professionalism opportunities.

It (the Commission) also continued its mutually beneficial working relationships with other government departments and agencies...

Professional Associations

The Commission participated with professional associations such as the Canadian Association for Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement (CACOLE) and the Canadian Bar Association (CBA), Military Law Section.

CACOLE is a national non-profit organization of individuals and agencies involved in the oversight of police officers in Canada. It is dedicated to advancing the concept, principles and application of civilian oversight of law enforcement throughout Canada and abroad and it is recognized worldwide for its oversight leadership.

- In 2008, the Chairperson of the Commission was elected the President of CACOLE, having previously served as the CACOLE Vice President.
- The 2009 CACOLE meeting will be hosted by the Commission in Ottawa and it will have as its theme: “*Civilian Oversight of Law Enforcement: Where is it going? Where should it be going?*” The conference normally attracts an average of about 140 delegates from across Canada and around the world.
- The CBA is a professional organization which represents some 35,000 lawyers, judges, notaries, law teachers, and law students from across Canada. Through the work of its sections, committees and task forces at both the national and branch levels, the CBA is an important and objective voice on issues of significance to both the legal profession and the public. The Senior Counsel of the Commission served as a member of the executive of the CBA’s Military Law Section in 2008.

Intra-Government Affiliations

The Commission continued to participate in co-operative intra-government affiliations through its membership in a variety of Small Agencies’ initiatives. These include the Heads of Federal Agencies, the Small Agencies Personnel Advisory Group, the Small Agencies Financial Action Group and the Association of the Independent Federal Institutions’ Counsel. The Commission is also represented in the Small Agency Administrators Network with its Burden of Reporting Working Group and the Shared Services Working Group.

The involvement with the Small Agency Community helps to ensure that there is a collective sounding board for the Treasury Board Secretariat in the development of policies, standards and practices, and on other matters of interest to small departments and agencies. In addition, when necessary, there is collaboration on central agency driven initiatives that minimizes work and costs for all involved.

The Commission actively sought service improvement and lower costs through agreements for shared services. Several of the key corporate services were provided all, or in part, through service level agreements and memoranda of understanding – human resource services, telecommunications, financial and human resource systems. Service level expectations were met and lower costs were realized.

STEWARDSHIP EXCELLENCE

The Commission continued to demonstrate stewardship excellence in the effective and efficient management of its human, financial and asset resources in support of its performance of oversight, as well as in support of its role as a contributing member of the larger government community of departments and agencies.

Human Resource Management

Staffing to Meet Increased Workload Demand: In the past year, five (5) personnel were added to assist the Commission on a temporary basis with an intensive, high-profile public interest hearing and the response to the challenge of the Commission's jurisdiction that has been made in Federal Court.

Review of Practices and Procedures: The Commission initiated a review of opportunities to further strengthen staffing, succession planning, and knowledge retention practices. Optimizing these processes is crucial in a micro-agency which has only 19 full-time employees, each of whose roles and responsibilities are unique. For example, effectively transferring the knowledge and expertise of employees in advance of their departure from the Commission for reasons of promotion or retirement, combined with cross-training initiatives, will help ensure the continued, effective delivery of support to Commission operations and the optimizing of resources.

Awards and Recognition Program: The Chairperson of the Commission hosted a well received awards and recognition ceremony at which a number of employees were publicly recognized for a range of contributions such as leadership, initiative, service and work process improvement, quality control, team work, and contributions to positive workplace morale.

Public Service Employee Survey: All employees of the Commission were invited to participate in the 2008 Public Service Employee Survey which sought opinions on issues related to organizational effectiveness and workplace well-being. A methodology will be developed to enable the Commission to analyze the results (expected in 2009) and to identify, where appropriate, possible options to address specific issues.

Finance

Financial Management: The Commission continued to effectively plan, manage and control its budget and expenditures to meet Commission, legislative and central agency requirements for timely and accurate external financial reporting. Accurate budget forecasting continues to be a particular challenge in light of the unpredictability of annual workload and related resource implications. These achievements are highlighted by a grade "A" ranking received by the Receiver General of Canada for the fiscal year ended in 2008.

Increased Operational Funding: The Commission submitted a successful business case to Treasury Board for approximately \$5 million over three years, ending in 2010-11. These additional resources will fund financial and operational requirements related to the significantly increased workload associated with the conduct of a large, complex and high-profile Public Interest Hearing, as well as the Federal Court challenges. This is one-time funding which is not part of the Commission's base funding, and will be accounted for separately in the Commission's submission to the Government's Public Accounts.



5-YEAR BUDGET AND EXPENDITURE COMPARISON

The Commission continues to demonstrate sound stewardship of its finances. For the past three years, the Commission has been successful in working effectively with an overall budget of \$3.4M. During the year, the Commission has improved its financial management practices by increasing its financial planning and review processes, conducting rigorous financial analysis through risk assessments, and enhancing the timeliness of financial reporting to the Executive Committee.

In 2008, the Commission dealt with the need for additional resources to support the Public Interest Investigations and Hearings into the allegations regarding the Afghanistan detainees,

and to respond to the challenges of its mandate in these matters. This involved the development of a sound business case that was subsequently approved, following which a project team was established to support the work related to the Afghanistan detainees complaints.

The election and then the subsequent prorogation of Parliament delayed the receipt of funding. This delay caused significant funding pressures and required detailed ongoing cash management activities to ensure that the Commission continued to operate within its current funding levels.

(in \$ thousands)

| Fiscal Year | Allocation | Expenditures | | | | Unspent |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|
| | Main Estimates | Operations | Salaries | Employee Benefits | Total Expenditures | |
| 2008-2009 | 4,651* | 2,492 | 1,234 | 183 | 2,909 ** | 560 |
| 2007-2008 | 3,434 | 2,002 | 1,100 | 295 | 3,397 | 37 |
| 2006-2007 | 3,416 | 1,360 | 1,268 | 209 | 2,837 | 702 |
| 2005-2006 | 4,176 | 1,195 | 1,270 | 238 | 2,703 | 1,456 |
| 2004-2005 | 4,064 | 1,346 | 1,391 | 248 | 2,985 | 1,079 |

* included funding for the Public Interest Hearing/Federal Court

** expenditures for 2008-09 are estimated expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2009

Compliance and Accountability

Corporate Reporting: In 2008, the Commission complied with reporting requirements to Parliament and central agencies, through the preparation and submission of strategic documents such as the Report on Plans and Priorities; the Departmental Performance Report; and Public Accounts. As well, the Commission reports on compliance with other legislative requirements such as the *Official Languages Act*.

External Review of Commission Procurement Practices: The Commission contracted for an external review of its procurement practices. The results of this review confirmed that the majority of the Commission's existing practices comply with central agency policy. At the same time, opportunities were identified to enable even better access by interested and qualified parties to investigative projects within the Commission.

Internal Management Reviews: The Commission carried out internal reviews of its management practices in two areas to ensure their continued efficiency and effectiveness. The first review examined all staffing actions to confirm if they had been carried out in compliance with government policy and standards; and the second review examined practices and standards associated with the management of operational files.

Participation in Central Agency Horizontal Audits: The Commission was selected by the Office of the Comptroller General to participate in two horizontal audits. The first audit related to contracting practices and the second audit related to expenditure controls. Participation in these audits was an important opportunity to share Commission expertise as well as to learn from other departmental and agency participants. The results of these audits are expected in 2009.

Access to Information and Privacy: The Commission has continued to experience a significant increase in the number (from 5 to 21) and complexity of new requests made under the *Access to Information Act* and *Privacy Act* over the past two years. In order to assist in mitigating the time-consuming and resource intensive process of responding to these requests, the Commission developed a modified procedure, which has enabled it to meet the thirty-day response time limit for the majority of these requests.

Annual Review of Official Languages: In its positive response to a request from the Public Service Human Resources Agency of Canada for quantitative data, the Commission confirmed that, as of April 2008, all employees meet the linguistic requirements of their positions, and that the Commission continues to support language training to help staff maintain and/or enhance their linguistic capacity in the second official language for personal and career development.

Evidence and Document Management: Further refinements were made to the Commission's structured evidence and document management system to reinforce robust management, tracking and protection of the extraordinarily complex, highly sensitive and voluminous information supporting its investigations and hearings.

Risk Management: During the course of the year, the Commission developed a risk management framework based on the ten integrated elements of the Management Accountability Framework (MAF). Using the criteria within MAF, the Commission was able to determine its management and operational status against the expectations for good public service management. The gaps between the expectation and the reality indicated to the Commission where it was at risk – this led to the development of the Corporate Risk Profile. It is recognized that the profile is a work-in-progress and requires further refinement and consultation with others, including Comptroller General of Canada officials.

Communications

Consistent Corporate Imaging: This year, the Commission developed a corporate branding policy to ensure a consistent use of corporate images in its publications and stationery in accordance with the Government's Federal Identity Program. In addition, the Commission successfully completed all necessary documentation and other requirements to support the transformation of its website in 2009, consistent with Treasury Board's Common Look and Feel Standards for the Internet 2.0.

Internal Communications: In order to further support a positive and productive working environment, the Commission invested in communications infrastructure by creating an intranet site and a monthly electronic newsletter for distribution to all staff. When fully operational, it is intended that the intranet site will contain consistent, useful information employees can access about Commission policies. The newsletter will update employees on recent developments across the Commission.

External Communications: The Commission ensured open, transparent information and communications to respond to the significantly expanded public exposure and media interest generated by the Commission's increased visibility in general and, in particular, related to its public interest investigations/hearings.

Media Relations and Public Affairs: Given the increased attention to the Afghan Public Interest Hearings, the Commission has fostered an open and responsive approach to media relations and public affairs. This was accomplished by accommodating the various information requests by interested reporters, as well as providing updates of key events in relation to cases of public interest, while maintaining the integrity of the work of the Commission. Furthermore, the Commission has ensured that all relevant documents in relation to these cases of public interest were posted promptly to the website.

In Conclusion

This year has been an extremely challenging one for the Commission. However, it has met these challenges and effectively continued to focus its efforts on ensuring the integrity of the complaints resolution process; the accessibility, transparency and fairness of its investigations to all concerned; and that its findings and its recommendations reinforce the highest standards for military police conduct.

Throughout the year, the Commission has continued to collaborate with National Defence leadership, the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal, the chain of command and the military police community on often difficult and complex matters, and it appreciates where they have extended cooperation to facilitate the work of the Commission.

The Commission has contributed to the further strengthening of policy and procedures to address both individual cases and systemic military policing issues, consistent with the Commission's role "to provide for greater public accountability by the military police and the chain of command in relation to military police investigations."

The coming year will also have its share of challenges such as matters related to the Afghanistan Public Interest Investigations/Hearings and the anticipated 5-year review of the *National Defence Act* in which the Commission has considerable interest and much to contribute. A major milestone will also occur in 2009, which is the tenth anniversary on which the Commission became operational under Part IV of the *National Defence Act*.

Regardless of the challenges ahead, the Commission remains committed to proactively and professionally meeting its oversight mandate, and to demonstrating the appropriate degree of accountability in the management of its operations.

III

MEETING THE
CHALLENGES
OF OVERSIGHT

IV

ANNEXES

Biography of the Chairperson

Peter A. Tinsley – Chairperson

Mr. Peter A. Tinsley was appointed Chair of the Military Police Complaints Commission on December 12, 2005.

Mr. Tinsley is a graduate of McMaster University and the University of Windsor Law School. He is a member of the Law Society of Upper Canada.

Mr. Tinsley had a 28-year career in the Canadian Armed Forces, serving overseas and in Canada as a military police officer for almost 10 years. Following his graduation from law school, he transferred to the Office of the Judge Advocate General. In that capacity, Mr. Tinsley was best known as the senior prosecutor and appellate counsel in the prosecution of Canadian Forces members stationed in Somalia. On his departure from the military in 1997, Mr. Tinsley was Special Assistant Judge Advocate General and held the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Following his retirement from the military, Mr. Tinsley entered the private practice of law as a criminal defence counsel. On January 1, 1999, Mr. Tinsley was appointed by the Government of Ontario to a five-year term as the Director of the province's Special Investigations Unit. Following that appointment and commencing in 2003, Mr. Tinsley served as an international prosecutor in the former Yugoslavia, first with the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo and then in the newly created

Special War Crimes Department of the State Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In December 2005, Mr. Tinsley returned to Canada to accept an appointment by the Government of Canada to a four-year term as the Chairperson of the Military Police Complaints Commission.

In the professional context, Mr. Tinsley has spoken frequently, both within Canada and internationally, on matters related to the Rule of Law and civilian oversight of security forces. Such presentations have been made in Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Cuba, Romania, Brazil, Northern Ireland, Kosovo and Portugal.



Biographies of Commission Members

Roy V. Berlinquette

A recognized team builder with 36 years of public service with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Mr. Berlinquette progressed from an entry-level position to senior executive levels in corporate, operational and administrative areas to Deputy Commissioner of the North West Region.

Mr. Berlinquette's recent accomplishments include being a current member of the Office of the Oversight Commission on the Reform of the Police Service of Northern Ireland and Vice-President of a consulting company specializing in risk management, comptrollership and investigations.

Louis Bélanger

Currently a 'Université Laval' professor, Mr. Belanger was also recently Director of the Quebec Institute for Advanced Political Studies. Throughout his career, he has held numerous professor and scholarly positions in international and political studies in renowned North American universities.

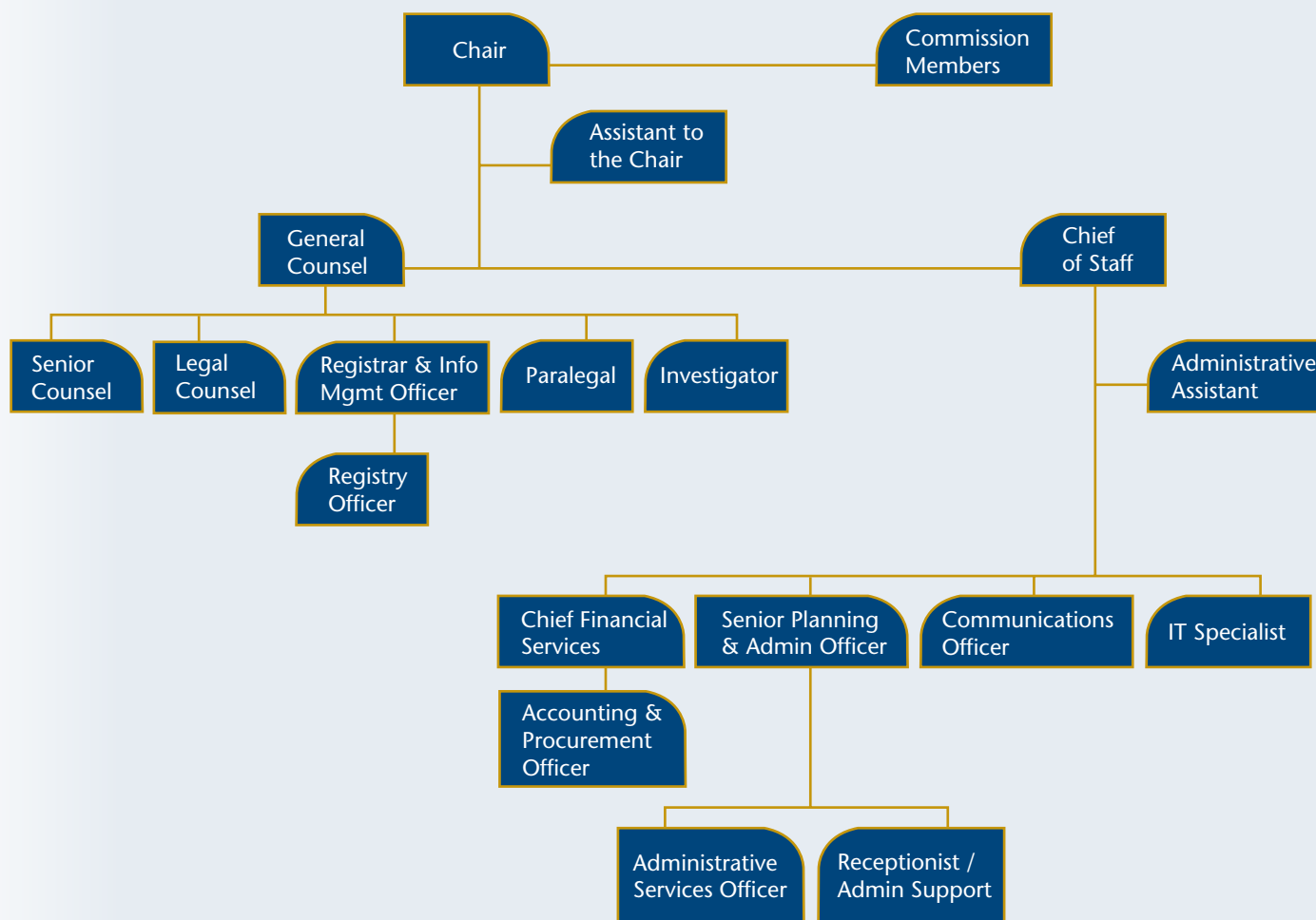
Mr. Bélanger has been a member on various committees for international studies and has authored a significant number of published articles and collective collaborations on Canadian and International (Americas) issues.

Glenn Stannard

Born, raised and educated in Windsor, Mr. Stannard has served with its city police service for 37 years. During this time, he was promoted through the ranks and has worked in all divisions of the service. In August 1995, Mr. Stannard was promoted to Deputy Chief of Police, Administration.

Mr. Stannard's dedication to the city and its citizens was recognized in 1999 with his appointment as its Chief of Police. Mr. Stannard is also a Past President of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. In 2003, he was invested into the Order of Merit of the Police Forces by the Governor General and received the Queen's Jubilee Award in 2005.

Current Organization Chart



Note: An additional five (5) personnel have been added in support of the Afghanistan Public Interest Hearings

How to reach the Commission

Call our information line:

(613) 947-5625 or toll-free at 1-800-632-0566 to speak to an intake officer

Send us a fax:

(613) 947-5713 or toll-free at 1-877-947-5713

Send us a letter:

Military Police Complaints Commission
270 Albert Street, 10th floor,
Ottawa, ON K1P 5G8

Visit us at the above address for a private consultation – appointments are recommended

E-mail us:

commission@mpcc-cppm.gc.ca

NOTE: Please do not send confidential information via e-mail – we cannot guarantee the security of electronic communications at this time.

Visit our website:

www.mpcc-cppm.gc.ca

Media inquiries:

Contact the Communications Officer at (613) 947-5668 or e-mail media@mpcc-cppm.gc.ca

