## October 29, 2019 - Security Brief for Minister Gould

### 1. Elections Apparatus Summary:

### Panel

- Panel of Five met weekly during the writ period and actively monitored threats to the election.
- The Panel did not observe any activities that met the threshold for a public announcement or affected Canada's ability to have a free and fair election (assessment supported by regular intel briefings and monitoring by SITE).

•

- This assessment is ongoing by the security and intelligence agencies with some preliminary findings already concluded.
- An "assessment" of the Critical Election Incident Public Protocol (the Protocol) will be conducted in the coming months.

### Political Parties

- In accordance with the Protocol, cleared members of the political parties also received routine threat updates. We received positive feedback by the parties on this experience, most notably from the CPC.
- As the writ period is over, these briefings have concluded.

Security and Intelligence Threats to the Election (SITE) Task Force

- SITE will continue to meet and analyze their reporting with a view to producing a consolidated assessment of their findings.
- SITE will also provide lessons learned and recommendations, including whether they or a similar structure should persist to examine threats to democracy more broadly and whether similar structures should be set up for other special events and investigations.

Elections Security Steering Committees (ESSC)

- DG, ADM and DM ESSC meetings (Co-chaired by Elections Canada and PCO S&I and attended by PCO DI, PCO Comms, SITE members, Public Safety and the CSE Cyber Centre) will continue to meet postelection.
- The main objectives will be to: a) present the consolidated SITE assessment; b) conduct a community
  "hotwash"; and c) ensure coordination regarding all the post-election reporting requirements.

1/5

	SITE operational relation	nships with social media companies
hese enga <sub>l</sub>	ements included meetir	ngs, briefings and exchanges of information on both sides. $ar{f L}$
roductive i	elationships moving for	tinue and has established the foundation for ongoing, ward.
Hotline Se		
II ministers	are signed up to the ser	rvice and all political parties received guidance from CCCS.
		eceived one call from a Minister's office (fake Instagram
ccount) an	d five calls from political	parties (
reat Reduc	tion Measures (TRMs):	
		reconfinition to the reconstruction of the second control of the s
		i toreign interterence was identified and addressed through
hreat redu	tion measures and/or m	The state of the s
hreat redu		
hreat redu		
	tion measures and/or m	foreign interference was identified and addressed through
		The state of the s
o Pak	tion measures and/or m	The state of the s
o Pak	tion measures and/or m	elutes to TRM measures taken against the foreign
o Pak	stan dacted information r	elutes to TRM measures taken against the foreign
o Pak	stan dacted information r	elutes to TRM measures taken against the foreign
o Pak	stan dacted information r	elutes to TRM measures taken against the foreign
o Pak	stan dacted information r	elutes to TRM measures taken against the foreign

Of note, on two occasions (pre-writ and during the writ), GAC sent a notification to all foreign
missions in Ottawa of the pending election, reminding them of the obligation that foreign actors not
interfere in the election.

# 3. General Threat Overview:

2/5

0	Current threat landscape in Canada is consistent with past practice from threat actors:
0.	Cyber threat activity has been directed against other Western elections.
0	
0	Use of social media platforms by foreign state actors to conduct disinformation and amplification activity has increased globally. This trend is likely to be a factor in the Canadian electoral context
for the	hat the election is over, in re-evaluating the above points, CSIS assess that they remained valid e duration of the writ period. They continually re-evaluated the above positions as new gence came in but nothing substantive occurred to shift this assessment.
Prior t	o the election, in their 2019 Threats to Canadian Democracy, CSE stated:
0	Foreign cyber interference targeting voters has become the common type of cyber threat activity against democratic processes worldwide where cyber threat actors manipulate online information, often using cyber tools, in order to influence voters' opinions and behaviours. CSE judged it very likely that Canadian voters would encounter some form of cyber interference related to the 2019 federal election, though not to the scale of the 2016 US Presidential elections.
	pe of activity was not able to be substantiated during the electoral campaign (see RRM/social summary).
nina thre	at update:
	China remained interested in supporting candidates and individuals who it perceived would benefit China's overall strategic interests.
•	
	limited specific incidents suggestive of FI which were briefed to relevant

7770	C 5.5	. D.C.	511	855
TOP	35.7	m.	177	F. V.

Russia, Pakistan, India,	threat update:
•	

### 4. Overall Social Media Assessment:

- Over the course of the elections, RRM Canada analyzed online content for indicators of foreign coordinated and inauthentic activity, including the amplification of potential wedge issues in Canada.
- Overall, RRM Canada did not identify evidence to suggest that <u>foreign activity</u> in any way compromised the integrity of the election.
- Differentiating between foreign and domestic disinformation campaigns is an increasing challenge, including because domestic actors are using disinformation tactics traditionally associated with foreign actors and the tactics of foreign actors are constantly evolving.
- Two examples of higher profile cases the RRM Canada looked into include:

## #TrudeauMustGo Hashtag:

- A Canadian Professor published research indicating that the a number of active users of the
  hashtag #TrudeauMustGo had the acronym "MAGA" in their profiles for "Make America Great
  Again, the slogan of Donald Trump's 2016 presidential campaign. The professor suggested this
  could be either right-wing activists banding together across the border or it could be a
  "malicious agency working for a client to promote a certain message".
  - RRM Canada assessed the bulk of the activity was domestic in origin and found no indication of foreign amplification or links, judging it is likely a result of cross-border activism and not a foreign campaign. Key non-government partners shared these findings.

## **Buffalo Chronicle Articles:**

- The Buffalo Chronicle published a number of articles targeting PM Trudeau. The Toronto Star
  and Buzzfeed News published an investigative piece on the Buffalo Chronicle itself, claiming the
  owner has accepted payments in the past to publish negative articles about clients' political
  opponents.
- Avaaz, which is an online social action platform, posted a petition calling for an RCMP investigation into who may have paid the Chronicle's owner to promote disinformation related

4/5

to Canada's election, which has garnered at least 22,000 signatures. The Avaaz petition states that "these stories have reached an estimated 20 million views and counting".

- o RRM Canada assessed this number as greatly exaggerated based on its own open-source analysis but cannot fully quantify engagement at this point. They assessed that the most likely reason for the discrepancy is that the metric being used, 'Reach' one commonly used on social media monitoring platforms measures the aggregate number of followers that each account that shared the content has rather than the number of users that actually engaged with the content, i.e., shared it, liked it or were aware of it.
- The RRM also noted that Facebook, the primary platform for the article's amplification, had around 240,000 engagements on <u>all</u> Buffalo Chronicle stories involving Canada between March and October 2019.
- While the RRM does not have any evidence to suggest the articles compromised the
  integrity of the election, they will continue research and analysis in the days and weeks
  ahead to ascertain how Buffalo Chronicle content was disseminated on social media to
  try to assess whether foreign actors are involved.
- This is good example of work extending into the post-election space.