

2013

# Annual Report

On the Use of  
Electronic Surveillance

As Required Under Section 195  
of the *Criminal Code* of Canada  
Prepared by the  
Ministry of the Attorney General of Ontario

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## **I. Introduction**

This Report, prepared pursuant to the provisions of s. 195 of the *Criminal Code* of Canada (“*Code*”), sets out statistical data in respect of the following three forms of judicially authorized interceptions:

- (a) authorizations issued by a judge of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice pursuant to s. 186 of the *Code* for the interception of private communications;
- (b) warrants issued by a judge of the Ontario Superior Court of Justice pursuant to s. 487.01(1) of the *Code*, authorizing peace officers to observe by means of a television camera or other similar electronic device any person engaged in activity in circumstances in which the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy;<sup>1</sup> and
- (c) authorizations issued by a specially appointed judge of the Superior Court of Justice, upon application of a designated peace officer, pursuant to s. 188 of the *Code*, for the interception of private communications in urgent circumstances.

This Report also includes reporting on interceptions made in exceptional circumstances without prior judicial authorization under s. 184.4 of the *Code*. Reporting on s. 184.4 interceptions is new for 2013 and is completed pursuant to the recently enacted s. 195(5)(c) and s.195 (2.1) of the *Code*.<sup>2</sup>

Consistent with the requirements of s. 195 of the *Code*, this Report does not address the frequency of interceptions pursuant to ss. 184.1 (Interception to Prevent Bodily Harm) or 184.2 (Interception with Consent).

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<sup>1</sup> By virtue of sections 487.01(5) and 195 of the *Criminal Code*, reporting requirements only relate to video-warrants that do not involve consenting parties.

<sup>2</sup> *Response to the Supreme Court of Canada Decision in R. v. Tse Act*, S.C. 2013, c. 8.

## **II. Section 195 of the *Criminal Code***

For ease of reference, s. 195 of the *Code* is set out in full below.

### **Section 195 of the *Criminal Code* of Canada**

#### **Annual report**

195. (1) The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness shall, as soon as possible after the end of each year, prepare a report relating to

(a) authorizations for which that Minister and agents to be named in the report who were specially designated in writing by that Minister for the purposes of section 185 applied and to the interceptions made under those authorizations in the immediately preceding year;

(b) authorizations given under section 188 for which peace officers to be named in the report who were specially designated by that Minister for the purposes of that section applied and to the interceptions made under those authorizations in the immediately preceding year; and

(c) interceptions made under section 184.4 in the immediately preceding year if the interceptions relate to an offence for which proceedings may be commenced by the Attorney General of Canada.

## **Information respecting authorizations – section 185 and section 188**

(2) The report shall, in relation to the authorizations and interceptions referred to in paragraphs (1)(a) and (b), set out

- (a) the number of applications made for authorizations;
  - (b) the number of applications made for renewal of authorizations;
  - (c) the number of applications referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b) that were granted, the number of those applications that were refused and the number of applications referred to in paragraph (a) that were granted subject to terms and conditions;
  - (d) the number of persons identified in an authorization against whom proceedings were commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada in respect of
    - (i) an offence specified in the authorization,
    - (ii) an offence other than an offence specified in the authorization but in respect of which an authorization may be given, and
    - (iii) an offence in respect of which an authorization may not be given;
  - (e) the number of persons not identified in an authorization against whom proceedings were commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada in respect of
    - (i) an offence specified in such an authorization,
    - (ii) an offence other than an offence specified in such an authorization but in respect of which an authorization may be given, and
    - (iii) an offence other than an offence specified in such an authorization and for which no such authorization may be given,
- and whose commission or alleged commission of the offence became known to a peace officer as a result of an interception of a private communication under an authorization;

(f) the average period for which authorizations were given and for which renewals thereof were granted;

(g) the number of authorizations that, by virtue of one or more renewals thereof, were valid for more than sixty days, for more than one hundred and twenty days, for more than one hundred and eighty days and for more than two hundred and forty days;

(h) the number of notifications given pursuant to section 196;

(i) the offences in respect of which authorizations were given, specifying the number of authorizations given in respect of each of those offences;

(j) a description of all classes of places specified in authorizations and the number of authorizations in which each of those classes of places was specified;

(k) a general description of the methods of interception involved in each interception under an authorization;

(l) the number of persons arrested whose identity became known to a peace officer as a result of an interception under an authorization;

(m) the number of criminal proceedings commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada in which private communications obtained by interception under an authorization were adduced in evidence and the number of those proceedings that resulted in a conviction; and

(n) the number of criminal investigations in which information obtained as a result of the interception of a private communication under an authorization was used although the private communication was not adduced in evidence in criminal proceedings commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Canada as a result of the investigations.

#### **Information respecting interceptions — section 184.4**

(2.1) The report shall, in relation to the interceptions referred to in paragraph (1)(c), set out

(a) the number of interceptions made;

(b) the number of parties to each intercepted private communication against whom proceedings were commenced in respect of the offence that the police

officer sought to prevent in intercepting the private communication or in respect of any other offence that was detected as a result of the interception;

(c) the number of persons who were not parties to an intercepted private communication but whose commission or alleged commission of an offence became known to a police officer as a result of the interception of a private communication, and against whom proceedings were commenced in respect of the offence that the police officer sought to prevent in intercepting the private communication or in respect of any other offence that was detected as a result of the interception;

(d) the number of notifications given under section 196.1;

(e) the offences in respect of which interceptions were made and any other offences for which proceedings were commenced as a result of an interception, as well as the number of interceptions made with respect to each offence;

(f) a general description of the methods of interception used for each interception;

(g) the number of persons arrested whose identity became known to a police officer as a result of an interception;

(h) the number of criminal proceedings commenced in which private communications obtained by interception were adduced in evidence and the number of those proceedings that resulted in a conviction;

(i) the number of criminal investigations in which information obtained as a result of the interception of a private communication was used even though the private communication was not adduced in evidence in criminal proceedings commenced as a result of the investigations; and

(j) the duration of each interception and the aggregate duration of all the interceptions related to the investigation of the offence that the police officer sought to prevent in intercepting the private communication.

### **Other information**

(3) The report shall, in addition to the information referred to in subsections (2) and (2.1), set out

(a) the number of prosecutions commenced against officers or servants of Her Majesty in right of Canada or members of the Canadian Forces for offences under section 184 or 193; and

(b) a general assessment of the importance of interception of private communications for the investigation, detection, prevention and prosecution of offences in Canada.

### **Report to be laid before Parliament**

(4) The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness shall cause a copy of each report prepared by him under subsection (1) to be laid before Parliament forthwith on completion thereof, or if Parliament is not then sitting, on any of the first fifteen days next thereafter that Parliament is sitting.

## **Report by Attorneys General**

(5) The Attorney General of each province shall, as soon as possible after the end of each year, prepare and publish or otherwise make available to the public a report relating to

(a) authorizations for which the Attorney General and agents specially designated in writing by the Attorney General for the purposes of section 185 applied and to the interceptions made under those authorizations in the immediately preceding year;

(b) authorizations given under section 188 for which peace officers specially designated by the Attorney General for the purposes of that section applied and to the interceptions made under those authorizations in the immediately preceding year; and

(c) interceptions made under section 184.4 in the immediately preceding year, if the interceptions relate to an offence not referred to in paragraph (1)(c).

The report must set out, with any modifications that the circumstances require, the information described in subsections (2) to (3).

Note that s. 195(4) does not apply to provincial Attorneys General. Only the federal Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness shall cause a copy of the annual report to be laid before Parliament. Nonetheless, pursuant to s. 195(5), the Attorney General for each province shall prepare and publish “or otherwise make available to the public” the information required by virtue of s. 195 of the *Code*, with such modifications as required. The Attorney General of Ontario’s Report is distributed annually to various locations, people, organizations, and entities. It is also made available upon request:

Electronic Surveillance Unit  
Crown Law Office – Criminal  
Ministry of the Attorney General of Ontario  
10<sup>th</sup> Floor  
720 Bay Street  
Toronto, ON  
M7A 2S9

### **III. Overview to Part VI of the *Criminal Code***

Part VI of the *Criminal Code*, “Invasion of Privacy”, represents an almost entirely self-contained statutory scheme that governs the use by law enforcement of electronic surveillance. It sets out the means by which authorizations for electronic surveillance may be obtained and the circumstances in which this investigative technique may be used without resort to judicial authorization. Among other provisions, Part VI also includes a definitional section,<sup>3</sup> offence provision related to interception,<sup>4</sup> reference to procedural matters, such as the sealing of application materials,<sup>5</sup> notice,<sup>6</sup> and disclosure and disclosure related offence provisions.<sup>7</sup>

The term “private communication” is defined in s. 183 of the *Criminal Code* as follows:

"private communication" means any oral communication, or any telecommunication, that is made by an originator who is in Canada or is intended by the originator to be received by a person who is in Canada and that is made under circumstances in which it is reasonable for the originator to expect that it will not be intercepted by any person other than the person intended by the originator to receive it, and includes any radio-based telephone communication that is treated electronically or otherwise for the purpose of preventing intelligible reception by any person other than the person intended by the originator to receive it.

As it relates to the actual interception of private communications, barring urgent circumstances (as governed by s. 184.4 of the *Code*) or safety concerns (as governed by s. 184.1 of the *Code*), the police must seek judicial authorization before intercepting private communications.

There are three types of applications contained in Part VI of the *Code* that may be brought for judicial authorization. They are sub-categorized below, and described along with interceptions made without application in urgent circumstances.

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<sup>3</sup> Section 183 of the *Code*.

<sup>4</sup> Sections 184 and 191 of the *Code*.

<sup>5</sup> Section 187 of the *Code*.

<sup>6</sup> Sections 189 and 196 of the *Code*.

<sup>7</sup> Sections 193 and 193.1 of the *Code*.

- **Interception in Exigent Circumstances**

In exceptional circumstances, police officers may need to intercept private communications prior to obtaining judicial authorization. Intercepts to prevent serious harm made without authorization are governed by s. 184.4 of the *Code*. Under s. 184.4, a police officer may intercept private communications without authorization if he or she has reasonable grounds to believe that the urgency of the situation is such that an authorization could not be obtained with reasonable diligence, the interception is immediately necessary to prevent serious harm, and either the originator or the recipient of the intercepted communications is the person who would commit the offence causing harm or the intended victim.

The Supreme Court of Canada considered the constitutionality of s. 184.4 in *R. v. Tse* [2012] 1 S.C.R. 531. In response to the constitutional shortcomings identified by the Supreme Court of Canada in *Tse*, Parliament passed amendments to the *Criminal Code* requiring that persons intercepted under s. 184.4 be notified in accordance with s. 196.1, and that intercepts under s. 184.4 be included in the Annual Report of both the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness and the Attorneys General of the provinces.

- **Interception With the Consent of One of the Parties to the Communication**

The first type of application falls under s. 184.2 of the *Code*. It allows a peace officer to apply to a judge of either the provincial or superior court to authorize the interception of private communications where at least one of the people involved in the communication consents to its interception. An affidavit must be sworn in support of the application and a number of statutory criteria, as set out in s. 184.2, met. Section 195 does not require the Attorney General to report on these consent authorizations.

## **Applications to Specially Appointed Judges in Urgent Circumstances**

The second type of application falls under s. 188 of the *Code*. It is an application that is brought in urgent circumstances. This type of application to intercept private communications may only be made by a peace officer who is specially designated in writing, by name or otherwise, by the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness (in the case of offences that may be instituted by the Government of Canada) or the Attorney General of a province (in the case of offences that may be prosecuted by a provincial Attorney General, typically criminal offences). Moreover, the application must be made to a specially designated judge, appointed from time-to-time by the Chief Justice. In Ontario, the “Chief Justice” is defined under s. 188(4)(a) as the “Chief Justice of the Ontario Court”.

In order to obtain a s. 188 authorization, the urgency of the situation must be such that an authorization could not be obtained, with reasonable diligence, pursuant to s. 186 of the *Code*. Nonetheless, s. 188 contemplates that a s. 186 authorization “could” issue, but for the urgency of the situation. This type of authorization may only issue for a period up to thirty-six hours.

Pursuant to s. 195(1)(b), information about these authorizations must be contained in the Annual Report of the respective Attorneys General and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness.

### **▪ Applications for Third-Party Authorizations**

The final type of application under Part VI of the *Code* is governed by s. 185. Authorizations granted in response to these applications issue pursuant to s. 186 of the *Code*. Section 185 allows an application to be made, in the case of Ontario, to a judge of the Superior Court of Justice. The application may only be brought by the Attorney General of the province or the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness or an agent specially designated in accordance with s. 185(1)(a) or (b) of the *Code*. In Ontario, a number of Crown Counsel are designated in writing by the Attorney General or Deputy Attorney General to bring s. 185 wiretap applications.

Agents may bring an application for an authorization to intercept private communications where the offence under investigation is a s. 183 designated offence. The applicant is determined by who has prosecutorial authority over the s. 183 offence. In Ontario, the Attorney General has prosecutorial authority in relation to all criminal matters and, in the result, most s. 185 applications relating to criminal offences contained in s. 183, are the subject of provincial applications. The Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness (or an agent on the Minister’s behalf) brings applications in respect of offences over which the Attorney General of Canada has prosecutorial

authority. Sometimes applications for authorizations include offences that involve both federal and provincial matters and, thereby, engage the authority of both governments. In these situations, dual applications for a single authorization are brought by agents of both the federal and provincial governments.

An application for an authorization under s. 186 must be accompanied by an affidavit, sworn by a peace officer or public officer. It must depose to a number of factors set out in s. 185(1) (c-h). These factors include, but are not limited to, reference to the facts relied on to justify the belief that an authorization should be granted, the types of communications sought to be intercepted, the names, addresses and occupations of the people whose private communications there are reasonable grounds to believe may assist in the investigation of the offence, the period of time for which the authorization is requested, and whether “investigative necessity” has been met. In respect of this latter requirement, the affiant must depose to the following:

s. 185(1)(h) - whether other investigative procedures have been tried and have failed or why it appears they are unlikely to succeed or that the urgency of the matter is such that it would be impractical to carry out the investigation of the offence using only other investigative procedures.

Note that pursuant to s. 185(1.1), the investigative necessity requirement need not be met in relation to criminal organization and terrorism offences.

Before granting the application, s. 186 requires that the judge be satisfied of the following:

186(1) An authorization under this section may be given if the judge to whom the application is made is satisfied

- (a) that it would be in the best interests of the administration of justice to do so; and
- (b) that other investigative procedures have been tried and have failed, other investigative procedures are unlikely to succeed or the urgency of the matter is such that it would be impractical to carry out the investigation of the offence using only other investigative procedures.

Like s. 185(1.1), by virtue of s. 186(1.1), investigations into criminal organizations and terrorism offences are exempt from the investigative necessity requirement built into s. 186(1)(b) of the *Code*.

Sections 186(2) and (3) refer to the special circumstances surrounding the interception of private communications that may be the subject of solicitor-client privilege. Section 186(4) sets out a number of statutory requirements as it relates to the contents of the

authorization. Importantly, s. 186(4)(e) allows an authorization to be valid for a period up to, but not exceeding, 60 days. Section 186.1 exempts authorizations from the sixty-day rule where the subject of the investigation is a criminal organization or terrorism offence. In these circumstances, an authorization may continue for a period of up to one year in duration.

## **IV. Video-Warrants:**

### **Section 487.01 of the *Criminal Code***

The jurisdiction for a video-warrant resides in Part XV of the *Criminal Code*. Section 487.01 provides for a “general warrant” to allow a peace officer to “use any device or investigative technique or procedure or do anything described in the warrant that would, if not authorized, constitute an unreasonable search or seizure in respect of a person or a person’s property ...”.<sup>8</sup> Within the general warrant provision is embedded specific reference to the use of video. For ease of reference, the provision is set out in full below:

#### **Section 487.01: Information for General Warrant**

##### ***Video surveillance***

(4) A warrant issued under subsection (1) that authorizes a peace officer to observe, by means of a television camera or other similar electronic device, any person who is engaged in activity in circumstances in which the person has a reasonable expectation of privacy shall contain such terms and conditions as the judge considers advisable to ensure that the privacy of the person or of any other person is respected as much as possible.

##### ***Other provisions to apply***

(5) The definition "offence" in section 183 and sections 183.1, 184.2, 184.3 and 185 to 188.2, subsection 189(5), and sections 190, 193 and 194 to 196 apply, with such modifications as the circumstances require, to a warrant referred to in subsection (4) as though references in those provisions to interceptions of private communications were read as references to observations by peace officers by means of television cameras or similar electronic devices of activities in circumstances in which persons had reasonable expectations of privacy.

While the jurisdiction to grant a video-warrant is found in Part XV of the *Code*, by the adoption of significant aspects of Part VI of the *Code*, it operates, for all intents and purposes, as if it were located in Part VI. Significantly, among other provisions, s. 487.01(5) adopts ss. 184.2, 185, 186, 188 and 195. This means that all one-party consent (s. 184.2), third-party (ss. 185-186) and emergency (s. 188) applications for video-warrants are governed by the specific statutory criteria contained within the Part VI provisions. In the result, all video-warrants granted for electronic surveillance, where there is no consenting party, must be reported upon annually, subject to the criteria contained in s. 195 of the *Code*.

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<sup>8</sup> Section 487.01(1) of the *Code*.

# V. Statistics

## 1. Overview

From January 1 to December 31, 2013, 54 authorizations and/or video-warrants were issued from the Ontario Superior Court of Justice pursuant to ss. 186, 188, and/or 487.01 of the *Code*.<sup>9</sup> The following table places these 54 authorizations/warrants in the context of previous years:

Year	Number of Authorizations Issued	Year	Number of Authorizations Issued
1981	149	1997	73
1982	171	1998	65
1983	155	1999	48
1984	127	2000	69
1985	132	2001	58
1986	115	2002	60
1987	82	2003	57
1988	51	2004	64
1989	50	2005	43
1990	107	2006	38
1991	103	2007	43
1992	98	2008	48
1993	81	2009	37
1994	51	2010	28
1995	76	2011	43
1996	77	2012	57
		2013	54

From January 1 to December 31, 2013, of these 54 authorizations, there were no free-standing video-warrants. There were 9 video-warrants included with an authorization pursuant to s. 186 of the *Code*.

From January 1 to December 31, 2013, there were 2 interceptions conducted pursuant to s. 184.4 (exceptional circumstances).

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<sup>9</sup> Note that video-warrants are most frequently sought in conjunction with an authorization under s. 186 of the *Code*. Where this occurs, depending on jurisdictional practice, an omnibus order is granted. In Ontario, in addition to granting the authorization to intercept private communications under s. 186 of the *Code* and to surreptitiously record by video under s. 487.01, among other things, omnibus orders often grant authority to install tracking devices (s. 492.1), install, maintain, remove and monitor number recorders (s. 492.2(1)), and seize copies of telephone records (s. 492.2(2)). In this Report, where a video-warrant is included as part of an omnibus order that grants an authorization under s. 186 of the *Code*, it is counted as a single authorization for purposes of the total number of authorizations for the year.

The 54 authorizations/warrants granted in 2013 relate to 34 separate police investigations. Of the 34 police investigations conducted in 2013, 15 involved more than one authorization/warrant, as set out in the table below:

<b>Number of Authorizations/Warrants obtained <i>per</i> investigation</b>	<b>Number of Investigations</b>	<b>Actual Number of Authorizations/Warrants</b>
1	19	19
2	10	20
3	5	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>54</b>

Often, successive authorizations in respect of the same general matter under investigation are granted on different terms than the original authorization. Such subsequent authorizations typically vary from previous ones as to the named people, the places of interception, the manner in which interceptions are permitted to occur, and/or the enumerated offences. These changes correspond to the progress of the investigation as new information comes to light and as the focus of the inquiry expands or is narrowed. Where the police seek a subsequent authorization that reflects the changes in the investigation, incorporating, among other things, new parties, locations, terms and conditions, they require a new application under s. 185 and new authorization under s. 186. While s. 186(6)-(7) allows for an application to renew an authorization in the same form, these applications are rarely made, as the required parameters of an authorization will almost inevitably evolve over time.

For the purposes of this Annual Report, where multiple authorizations/warrants have been granted in respect of the same investigation, (even where they are not “renewals” under s. 186(6)-(7)) the relevant statistical data relating to the following areas identified in s. 195(2) has not been “double counted”:

- s. 195(2)(d): the number of persons identified in an authorization against whom proceedings were commenced
- s. 195(2)(e): the number of persons not identified in an authorization against whom proceedings were commenced
- s. 195(2)(l): the number of persons arrested whose identity became known to a peace officer as a result of an interception under an authorization.

To understand the following statistical breakdown, it is also important to bear in mind that delay of notification orders may be issued pursuant to s. 196 of the *Code*. Where a delay of notification order is in place, the existence of an authorization is reported upon for the year it was issued but the aggregate number of notifications may include no notifications in respect of the authorization for that year because of delay orders in place.

Moreover, where a wiretap project involves more than one authorization and the authorizations bridge two consecutive years, it may be that the existence of an authorization will be reported upon in the year it issues, but other statistics related to that authorization will be reported upon in previous or subsequent Annual Reports. Given the length of time it takes to commence proceedings and bring them to conclusion, the full results of wiretap investigations will rarely be understood within a single calendar year. For instance, pursuant to s. 195(2)(m) of the *Code*, there is a need to report upon the number of criminal proceedings commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Ontario in which private communications obtained by interception under an authorization were adduced in evidence and the number of convictions that resulted from such proceedings. **It is exceptionally rare that these facts would crystallize in a single year.** The inferences that may be drawn from the statistics must be understood in this light.

## 2. Authorizations

s. 195(2)	The number of applications made for authorizations.	54
(a)	The number of applications made for renewal of authorizations. <sup>10</sup>	0
(b)	(i) The number of applications referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), above, that were granted.	54
(c)	(ii) The number of applications referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), above, that were refused. <sup>11</sup>	0
	(iii) The number of applications referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), above, that were granted subject to terms and conditions.	54

<sup>10</sup> For purposes of the Annual Report, “renewal” is interpreted to mean an application governed by s. 186(6)-(7) of the *Code*.

<sup>11</sup> It should be noted that, for purposes of the Annual Report, a refusal is considered to occur where an application for an authorization is made to a judge, is refused, and is never granted. This is to be distinguished from a situation where an application is made to a judge, refused on the basis that the judge may not be satisfied in relation to an identified matter(s) and it is later remedied, at which point the application is granted.

s. 195(2)(d)	The number of persons identified in an authorization against whom proceedings were commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Ontario in respect of:	
(i)	An offence specified in the authorization;	<b>145</b>
(ii)	An offence other than an offence specified in the authorization but in respect of which an authorization may be given; and	<b>54</b>
(iii)	An offence in respect of which an authorization may not be given.	<b>49</b>
s. 195(2)(e)	The number of persons not identified in an authorization but whose commission or alleged commission of an offence became known to the police as a result of an interception of private communication under an authorization, and against whom proceedings were commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Ontario in respect of:	
(i)	An offence specified in such an authorization;	<b>68</b>
(ii)	An offence other than an offence specified in such an authorization but in respect of which an authorization may be given; and	<b>20</b>
(iii)	An offence other than an offence specified in such an authorization and for which no authorization may be given,  and whose commission or alleged commission of the offence became known to a peace officer as a result of an interception of a private communication under an authorization.	<b>16</b>
s. 195(2)(f)	The average period of days for which authorizations were given.	<b>58</b>
s. 195(2)(g)	The number of Authorizations that by virtue of one or more renewals or expansions thereof were valid: <sup>12</sup>	
	For more than 60 days;	<b>14</b>
	For more than 120 days;	<b>3</b>
	For more than 180 days;	<b>2</b>
	For more than 240 days.	<b>0</b>
s. 195(2)(h)	The number of persons given notifications pursuant to s.196. <sup>13</sup>	<b>423</b>

<sup>12</sup> These statistics are counted by adding the total number of days wiretap authorization(s) were valid in relation to a single investigation. It includes renewals and subsequent orders made on the same project.

<sup>13</sup> Often, people named in an authorization cannot be located or evade service. The number of people served with notice, as well as the number where notification has been unsuccessful, must be reported to the Superior Court of Justice. The information regarding s.196 compliance is filed in a sealed packet. Because some people cannot be served, there may be a difference between the total number of people named in an authorization and the total number of people who receive notice. Another factor that may contribute to this disparity is that notification may be delayed by a judge for up to three years. This Annual Report does not track notifications on authorizations granted in prior years.

s. 195(2)(i)	The offences in respect of which authorizations were granted:	
s. 83.02	Providing or collecting property for certain activities	1
s. 83.04	Using or possessing property for terrorist purposes	1
s. 83.18	Participating in activity of terrorist group	1
s. 83.19	Facilitating terrorist activity	1
s. 83.2	Commission of offence for terrorist group	2
s. 99	Weapons trafficking	4
s. 100	Possession for purpose of weapons trafficking	4
s. 103	Importing or exporting knowing it is unauthorized	2
s. 104	Unauthorized importing or exporting	2
s. 122	Breach of trust	4
s. 139	Obstructing justice	4
s. 182(b)	Indignity to a dead human body	3
s. 202(1)(e)	Pool-selling, etc.	2
s. 229	Murder, Manslaughter and Infanticide	3
s. 231	Classification of murder	1
s. 231(6.1)(a)	Murder — criminal organization	3
s. 235	Murder	29
s. 239	Attempt to commit murder	1
s. 240	Accessory after the fact to murder	1
s. 268	Aggravated Assault	2
s. 279(1)	Kidnapping	1
s. 279(2)	Forcible confinement	2
s. 333.1	Motor vehicle theft	1
s. 344	Robbery	4
s. 348	Breaking and entering	4
s. 354	Possession of property obtained by crime	3
s. 355.2	Trafficking in property obtained by crime	1
s. 355.4	Possession of property obtained by crime - trafficking	3
s. 380	Fraud	3
s. 402.2(1)	Identity theft	1
s. 434	Arson	1
s. 463	Attempts, accessories	3
s. 464	Counselling offence that is not committed	3
s. 467.11	Participation in criminal organization	6
s. 467.12	Commission of offence for criminal organization	8
s. 467.13	Instructing commission of offence for criminal organization	3

s. 195(2)(j)	<p>A description of all classes of places and devices specified in the authorization and the number of Authorizations in which each such class of place was specified:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Residences <b>126</b>  Vehicles <b>90</b>  Hotels <b>5</b>  Commercial Establishments <b>30</b>  Correctional Institutions <b>10</b>  Other <b>5</b></p>	
s. 195(2)(k)	<p>A general description of the methods of interception involved in each interception under an authorization:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Telephone <b>104</b>  Mobile phone <b>472</b>  Telecommunications <b>52</b>  Room Probes <b>105</b>  Body packs <b>28</b>  Other <b>10</b></p>	
s. 195(2)(l)	<p>The number of persons arrested whose identity became known to a peace officer as a result of an interception under an authorization.</p>	<b>117</b>
s. 195(2)(m)	<p>The number of criminal proceedings<sup>14</sup> commenced at the instance of the Attorney General of Ontario in which private communications obtained by interception under an authorization were adduced in evidence.</p> <p>The number of such proceedings that resulted in a conviction.<sup>15</sup></p>	<b>95</b> <b>5</b>
s. 195(2)(n)	<p>The number of criminal investigations in which information obtained as a result of the interception of a private communication under an authorization was used although the private communication was not adduced in evidence in criminal proceedings commenced by the Attorney General of Ontario as a result of the investigation.</p>	<b>11</b>

<sup>14</sup> To be clear for purposes of this Report, a “proceeding” is defined as a trial and/or a preliminary inquiry. Any given proceeding may include more than one accused.

<sup>15</sup> As noted above, this number only includes convictions entered in the same year as the authorization was issued, which is an extremely rare occurrence. Further, where charges result in a guilty plea before a trial or preliminary hearing, the conviction will not be included in this total. The *Criminal Code* requires reporting only of convictions resulting from proceedings in which the intercept evidence was adduced.

### 3. Interceptions in Exigent Circumstances (Section 184.4)

s. 195(2.1)(a)	The number of interceptions made. <sup>16</sup> Number of times s. 184.4 was invoked Total number of interceptions	<b>2</b> <b>202</b>
s. 195(2.1)(b)	The number of parties to each intercepted private communication against whom proceedings were commenced in respect of the offence that the police officer sought to prevent in intercepting the private communication or in respect of any other offence that was detected as a result of the interception.	<b>3</b>
s. 195(2.1)(c)	The number of persons who were not parties to an intercepted private communication but whose commission or alleged commission of an offence became known to a police officer as a result of the interception of a private communication, and against whom proceedings were commenced in respect of the offence that the police officer sought to prevent in intercepting the private communication or in respect of any other offence that was detected as a result of the interception.	<b>0</b>
s. 195(2.1)(d)	The number of notifications given under section 196.1;	<b>3</b>
s. 195(2.1)(e)	The offences in respect of which interceptions were made and any other offences for which proceedings were commenced as a result of an interception, as well as the number of interceptions made with respect to each offence.	
	s. 279(1) Kidnapping	<b>202</b>
	s. 140 Public Mischief	<b>0</b>
	s. 346 Extortion	<b>0</b>
s. 195(2.1)(f)	A general description of the methods of interception used for each interception.	
	Telephone	<b>0</b>
	Mobile phone	<b>4</b>
	Telecommunications	<b>0</b>
	Room Probes	<b>0</b>
	Body packs	<b>0</b>
	Other	<b>0</b>
s. 195(2.1)(g)	The number of persons arrested whose identity became known to a police officer as a result of an interception.	<b>2</b>
s. 195(2.1)(h)	The number of criminal proceedings commenced in which private communications obtained by interception were adduced in evidence; and, the number of those proceedings that resulted in a conviction.	<b>0</b> <b>0</b>

<sup>16</sup> Section 195(2.1)(a) requires reporting on the number of “interceptions” made pursuant to s. 184.4. In order to give a more meaningful description of the use of the 184.4 power, the number of interceptions is reported here in two ways: the number of times 184.4 was invoked, and the number of total individual intercepts (which includes all text-messages, unanswered phone calls, voice message calls, etc). The individual interceptions are further broken down under s. 195(2.1)(j) by duration.

s. 195(2.1)(i)	The number of criminal investigations in which information obtained as a result of the interception of a private communication was used even though the private communication was not adduced in evidence in criminal proceedings commenced as a result of the investigations; and	<b>1</b>																																																																																																																																																																																									
s. 195(2.1)(j)	<p>The duration of each interception and the aggregate duration of all the interceptions related to the investigation of the offence that the police officer sought to prevent in intercepting the private communication.<sup>17</sup></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="233 499 386 527"><b>Investigation #1</b></td> <td data-bbox="431 470 451 491">1</td> <td data-bbox="532 470 613 491">0:01:05</td> <td data-bbox="841 470 860 491">28</td> <td data-bbox="964 470 1045 491">0:00:23</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>0:01:05</td> <td>29</td> <td>0:00:25</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>0:00:29</td> <td>30</td> <td>0:00:19</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>0:00:15</td> <td>31</td> <td>0:00:13</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>0:00:35</td> <td>32</td> <td>0:00:38</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>0:00:34</td> <td>33</td> <td>0:00:27</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>0:05:15</td> <td>34</td> <td>0:00:09</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>0:05:16</td> <td>35</td> <td>0:00:05</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td>0:00:10</td> <td>36</td> <td>0:00:03</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>10</td> <td>0:00:01</td> <td>37</td> <td>0:00:17</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>11</td> <td>0:03:21</td> <td>38</td> <td>0:00:15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>12</td> <td>0:00:29</td> <td>39</td> <td>0:00:23</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>13</td> <td>0:00:08</td> <td>40</td> <td>0:00:24</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>14</td> <td>0:00:08</td> <td>41</td> <td>0:00:24</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>0:00:42</td> <td>42</td> <td>0:00:24</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>16</td> <td>0:01:10</td> <td>43</td> <td>0:00:25</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>17</td> <td>0:01:34</td> <td>44</td> <td>0:04:13</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>18</td> <td>0:00:09</td> <td>45</td> <td>0:04:15</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>19</td> <td>0:00:46</td> <td>46</td> <td>0:00:27</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>20</td> <td>0:00:45</td> <td>47</td> <td>0:00:28</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>21</td> <td>0:00:38</td> <td>48</td> <td>0:00:43</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>22</td> <td>0:00:40</td> <td>49</td> <td>0:00:44</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>23</td> <td>0:00:44</td> <td>50</td> <td>0:00:37</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>24</td> <td>0:00:12</td> <td>51</td> <td>0:00:32</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>25</td> <td>0:00:09</td> <td>52</td> <td>0:00:38</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>26</td> <td>0:00:17</td> <td>53</td> <td>0:00:33</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>27</td> <td>0:00:15</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;"><b>Aggregate Duration: 0:45:16</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="233 1304 386 1331"><b>Investigation #2</b></td> <td data-bbox="431 1266 451 1287">1</td> <td data-bbox="532 1266 613 1287">0:00:43</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>0:00:31</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>3</td> <td>0:00:32</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4</td> <td>0:00:30</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>5</td> <td>0:00:31</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>6</td> <td>0:00:31</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>7</td> <td>0:00:43</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>8</td> <td>0:00:32</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: right;"><b>Aggregate Duration: 0:04:33</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Investigation #1</b>	1	0:01:05	28	0:00:23		2	0:01:05	29	0:00:25		3	0:00:29	30	0:00:19		4	0:00:15	31	0:00:13		5	0:00:35	32	0:00:38		6	0:00:34	33	0:00:27		7	0:05:15	34	0:00:09		8	0:05:16	35	0:00:05		9	0:00:10	36	0:00:03		10	0:00:01	37	0:00:17		11	0:03:21	38	0:00:15		12	0:00:29	39	0:00:23		13	0:00:08	40	0:00:24		14	0:00:08	41	0:00:24		15	0:00:42	42	0:00:24		16	0:01:10	43	0:00:25		17	0:01:34	44	0:04:13		18	0:00:09	45	0:04:15		19	0:00:46	46	0:00:27		20	0:00:45	47	0:00:28		21	0:00:38	48	0:00:43		22	0:00:40	49	0:00:44		23	0:00:44	50	0:00:37		24	0:00:12	51	0:00:32		25	0:00:09	52	0:00:38		26	0:00:17	53	0:00:33		27	0:00:15						<b>Aggregate Duration: 0:45:16</b>		<b>Investigation #2</b>	1	0:00:43				2	0:00:31				3	0:00:32				4	0:00:30				5	0:00:31				6	0:00:31				7	0:00:43				8	0:00:32						<b>Aggregate Duration: 0:04:33</b>		
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<sup>17</sup> Duration cannot be reported for text-based interceptions. Even for audio communications, duration of interceptions is very difficult to interpret outside of the individual case context. For example, a call on a phone may be recorded as lasting 45 seconds but, without additional information, it is not apparent whether that 45 seconds includes an actual communication as opposed to an unanswered call. The individualized intercept durations are therefore inexact and not reflective of the number or duration of private communications intercepted.

#### 4. Offences Against Particular Officers

s. 195(3)(a)	The number of prosecutions commenced against officers or servants of Her Majesty in Right of Canada or members of the Canadian Forces for offences under section 184 or 193.	<b>0</b>
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## **VI. Assessment of the Utility of Intercepting Private Communications**

Pursuant to s. 195(3)(b) of the *Criminal Code*, the Annual Report must provide a “general assessment of the importance of the interception of private communications for the investigation, detection, prevention and prosecution of offences in Canada”. The interception of private communications is, undoubtedly, one of the most valuable investigative tools available to law enforcement agencies. This investigative technique is available in only the most serious investigations where detailed statutory criteria have been met.

Where the statutory criteria are met, the interception of private communications can lead to the identification of extremely dangerous people, prevent harm, and provide evidence that would not otherwise be available. This is especially true in the case of criminal and terrorist organizations, which are rarely susceptible to penetration by undercover operatives or state agents.

Not only can authorizations to intercept private communications lead to the identification of those who present serious safety risks to the public, but they can also produce invaluable evidence used to prosecute those individuals. In addition, they provide significant information that can be used to further an investigation, even if that information is not of any evidentiary value. Interceptions of private communications assist in preventing crime and, indeed, saving lives, as the interception of communications sometimes allow the police to respond to situations before or while they are occurring.

The interception of private communications was of tremendous assistance to law enforcement in the year 2013. Without the interception of private communications many arrests and prosecutions would not have been possible. Intercepts greatly assisted in gathering clear evidence of firearm trafficking, drug trafficking, and conspiracy related offences, identifying responsible parties, and furthering prosecutions. Evidence from intercepts was important in eliminating suspects and preventing criminal offences. Investigators described intercept evidence as “extremely valuable,” “vital to the success of the investigation,” and an “essential factor in a successful investigation.” Electronic surveillance remains critically important to the public interest and the administration of justice in the Province of Ontario.

Ministry of the Attorney General  
Crown Law Office – Criminal  
Toronto, Ontario

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