

Terrorist acts can have direct impacts on the lives of Canadians. The guests of Canada can also be the subject of terrorist threats.

CSIS reported that the nature of Eastern European espionage was changing to a greater focus on acquiring technological and scientific information.

The Committee notes that no witness came forward to argue that security intelligence was no longer necessary or that CSIS should be rolled back into the RCMP. No one argued for a complete end to the intrusive powers afforded CSIS under its Act. In general terms, the Committee was satisfied that the basic scheme of the Act is working well, that a separate civilian service is in the best interests of Canadians, and that CSIS is still performing a necessary service.

The Canadian security intelligence model, with a statutory mandate and built-in direction, control and review capabilities, is unique. It enables the Service to perform its functions effectively, but ensures control and accountability. The Committee believes that the Canadian experience in this area has been largely successful. The recommendations made in this Report build and improve upon the institutions already in place, while augmenting the role of Parliament.

RECOMMENDATION 1

The Committee recommends that the Canadian Security Intelligence Service, the Inspector General and the Security Intelligence Review Committee be continued, and that the provisions of the *Canadian Security Intelligence Service Act* and the *Security Offences Act* be retained and amended by adoption of the recommendations contained in this Report.

NOTES

1. RSC, 1985, c. C-23, as amended.
2. RSC, 1985, c. S-7.
3. *Constitution Act, 1982*, Part I, Schedule B of the *Canada Act, 1982*, c. 11 (U.K.).