

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in *Supply Chains Act*

Reporting Period: April 1, 2025, to March 31, 2026



Overview

The [*Fighting Against Forced Labour and Child Labour in Supply Chains Act \(Act\)*](#) came into force on January 1, 2024. The Act stipulates that any government institution producing, purchasing, or distributing goods in Canada or elsewhere under their own procurement authority must, on or before May 31 of each year, submit a report to the Minister of Public Safety.

This report details the steps that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) has taken between April 1, 2025, and March 31, 2026, to prevent and reduce the risk that forced labour or child labour is used at any step of the production of goods produced, purchased, or distributed by the RCMP.

RCMP Structure

As Canada's national police service, the RCMP is a critical element of the Government of Canada's commitment to providing for the safety and security of the public. By tackling crime at the municipal, provincial/territorial, federal, and international levels, the RCMP provides integrated approaches to safety and security and a federal role and presence from coast to coast to coast. The RCMP is headquartered in the National Capital Region and has over 700 detachments in 150 communities across the country. The RCMP also provides policing services in more than 600 Indigenous communities.

The RCMP's mandate includes:

- preventing and investigating crime
- maintaining peace and order
- enforcing laws
- contributing to national security
- ensuring the safety of state officials, visiting dignitaries and foreign missions
- providing vital operational support services to other police and law enforcement agencies within Canada and abroad.

The RCMP procures goods both domestically and internationally to support this mandate. These goods include vehicles, information technology and communications equipment, weapons and munitions, office furniture, supplies, and other miscellaneous parts.

Procurement Activities¹

The RCMP purchases a wide variety of goods to meet and support operational demands, programs and legislative requirements.

During the 2025-2026 fiscal year, the RCMP purchased goods and services under its own procurement authority, as well as through Public Services and Procurement Canada (PSPC) and Shared Services Canada (SSC). The following are the top 10 categories of goods and services purchased by the RCMP during the 2025-2026 fiscal year:

1. Passenger Motor Vehicles
2. Guard Services
3. Miscellaneous Communication Equipment
4. Consulting Services

¹ Procurement data in this report is based on 2025-2026 procurement transactions over \$10,000 in the RCMP's departmental financial system.



5. Informatics Professional Services
6. Miscellaneous Aircraft Accessories and Components - Repair
7. Clothing, Individual equipment and insignia
8. Night Vision Equipment, emitted and reflected radiation
9. Miscellaneous Items – Leasing
10. Architect and Engineering Services (including landscaping)

At the RCMP, approximately 25% of the annual value of purchases were made using PSPC and SSC tools, such as Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements.

Prevention and Reduction of Risk

The RCMP has integrated PSPC's updated General Conditions for goods contracts and PSPC's [Code of Conduct for Procurement](#) in purchasing activities to prevent and reduce the risk of forced labour or child labour in our procurements.

The RCMP used PSPC's tools, including Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements, and integrated PSPC's [Code of Conduct for Procurement](#) and Anti-forced labour contract clauses in purchasing activities to prevent and reduce the risk of forced labour or child labour in its procurements.

While PSPC serves as the central purchasing agent supporting government institutions in their daily operations, the RCMP also conducts procurement activities independently, under its own procurement authority and separate from PSPC-managed tools.

Policies and Due Diligence Processes

The RCMP integrates policies and due diligence processes by embedding responsible business conduct into policies and management systems.

Effective April 1, 2023, amendments to the [Treasury Board Directive on the Management of Procurement](#) require contracting authorities from all departments listed in Schedules I, I.1 and II of the [Financial Administration Act](#) (with the exception of the Canada Revenue Agency) and commissions established in accordance with the [Inquiries Act](#) and designated as a department for the purposes of the [Financial Administration Act](#) to incorporate the [Code of Conduct for Procurement](#) ("the Code") into their procurements.

In alignment with these amendments, the RCMP has embedded the Code into its procurement processes, with a view to safeguard federal procurement supply chains from forced labour and child labour. Contracts awarded include the Code through the General Conditions for goods.

The Code requires that vendors, providing goods and services to the Government of Canada and their sub-contractors, comply with all applicable laws and regulations. In addition, the Code requires vendors and their sub-contractors to comply with Canada's prohibition on the importation of goods produced, in whole or in part, by forced or compulsory labour. This includes forced or compulsory child labour and applies to all goods, regardless of their country of origin.

The prohibition on the importation of goods produced wholly or in part by forced labour came into force under the [Customs Tariff](#) on July 1, 2020. This amendment implemented a commitment in the Labour Chapter of the Canada-United States-Mexico Agreement (CUSMA) and applies to all imports, regardless of origin.



In September 2019, the Government of Canada launched a [National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking \(2019-2024\)](#). The National Strategy includes a commitment for PSPC to address human trafficking and forced labour in government federal procurement. The RCMP is committed to upholding this commitment and ensuring that procurements are only conducted with suppliers that maintain supply chains free of human trafficking and forced labour.

Assessment and Management of Risk

The RCMP continues to refine its risk identification process noting there are still gaps in our assessments regarding activities and supply chains that may pose a risk of forced labour or child labour. Efforts continue to be made to refine our understanding, assessment and management of these risks. The RCMP acknowledges that there may be parts of its supply chain that carry a risk, for example: tier two or tier three suppliers (sub-contractors), the use of outsourced labour, and/or the types of products procured, as well as the industry sectors associated with those products.

In May 2021, a risk analysis of PSPC's supply chains was completed by Rights Lab, of the University of Nottingham (U.K.), to determine which goods were at the highest risk of exposure to human trafficking, forced labour, and child labour. The analysis, and subsequent report, elaborated key strategies for PSPC to leverage public spending power to raise awareness about forced labour in supply chains. The risk analysis determined that there may be goods that were at high risk of exposure to human trafficking, forced labour and child labour.

In 2022 to 2023, PSPC conducted a request for information, followed by public awareness and engagement sessions with industry.

The RCMP has familiarized itself with information on the summaries of the [Risk Assessment of Forced Labour in Procurement: Information and Communications Technology](#) and [Industry engagement on ethical procurement - What we heard report](#) provided by PSPC, and are monitoring related follow-up actions, including the development of a Policy on Ethical Procurement. The RCMP has leveraged the risk analysis of PSPC's supply chains completed in May 2021 to assist in determining what level of risk may be present in its own supply chains.

In addition, the RCMP will continue to monitor the work of SSC as it assesses the risks of forced and child labour within their activities and supply chains.

Measures Taken to Remediate Forced Labour and Child Labour

Since November 2021, PSPC implemented anti-forced labour clauses in all goods contracts to ensure that it can terminate contracts where there is credible information that the goods have been produced in whole or in part by forced labour or human trafficking. Additionally, since November 20, 2023, all PSPC and SSC Standing Offers and Supply Arrangements for goods that have been issued, amended, or refreshed include anti-forced labour clauses.

As such, all RCMP contracts for goods resulting from the use of these tools include clauses relating to forced labour which set out, among other things, human rights and labour rights requirements. These clauses can be found under [CanadaBuys – Buyer's Portal – Legislation and Policies – Anti-forced labour requirements](#).

On December 13, 2024, the anti-forced labour requirements were expanded to include new procurement clauses to be used in services contracts, including research and development, and architecture and engineering. According to the contract clauses there are established procedures in place for addressing and rectifying instances of non-compliance by suppliers such as:



- Obligation on the contractor to not deliver or sell goods to Canada manufactured wholly or in part by forced labour.
- Option to terminate a contract if the CBSA has classified the goods pursuant to the [Customs Tariff](#).
- Option to terminate a contract if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the good has been produced in whole, or in part, with the use of forced labour.
- Option to terminate a contract if the Contractor has been convicted of a human trafficking offence in Canada or abroad.

Measures Taken to Remediate the Loss of Income to the Most Vulnerable Families

The RCMP did not identify any loss of income to vulnerable families resulting from measures taken to eliminate the use of forced labour or child labour in our activities and supply chains. However, the RCMP will continue to liaise with central agencies and other stakeholders to review efforts on these measures in the next fiscal year.

Training

The RCMP does not currently provide training to employees on forced labour and/or child labour.

The RCMP has familiarized itself with PSPCs guidance materials and webinars aimed at increasing supplier awareness in high-risk sectors as part of the [Protecting Human Rights in Federal Procurement](#) initiative, and attended the Public procurement forum: Human rights in Canadian supply chains in February 2026.

In addition, the RCMP will monitor and request any relevant updates regarding the development of SSC training and awareness materials.

Assessment of Effectiveness

The RCMP does not currently have policies and procedures in place to assess the effectiveness of ensuring that forced labour and child labour are not being used in its activities and supply chains. However, the RCMP will continue to liaise with other government departments to learn best practices on measuring the effectiveness in departmental activities and supply chains.

Contact Information

All requests for information related to this report can be addressed to:

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