



Public Safety  
Canada

Sécurité publique  
Canada

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Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P8

MAR 05 2020

Our file - Notre référence  
A-2018-00335 / KA

Dylan Robertson  
501-150 Wellington St.  
Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5A4

Dear Dylan Robertson:

This is further to your request under the *Access to Information Act* for:

***“all records relating to meth - specifically in Manitoba - as well as records on trafficking streams of meth and meth - making ingredients being imported and exported in any province, from January 1, 2017 to the current date (December 27, 2018).”***

Following the interim release package provided to you July 10, 2019, please find attached the final release package for your request. After review, it has been determined that some of the information can be released and a copy is herewith enclosed. Please note that some information has been withheld pursuant to sections 15(1) - Int'l, 16(1)(c), 16(2), 16(2)(c), and 19(1) of the *Access to Information Act*. A summary of the sections is enclosed.

Please be advised that you are entitled to complain to the Information Commissioner concerning the processing of your request within sixty days of the receipt of this notice. In the event you decide to avail yourself of this right, your notice of complaint should be addressed to:

Office of the Information Commissioner of Canada  
30 Victoria Street  
Gatineau, Quebec K1A 1H3  
Online : [www.oic-ci.gc.ca](http://www.oic-ci.gc.ca)

Should you require additional information, please contact Kristina Andison, the analyst responsible for the processing of your request, at 613-991-2875.

Sincerely,

André Chartrand  
Manager, Access to Information and Privacy

Enclosures

Canada

## Access to Information Sections

15(1) - Int'l INTERNATIONAL The release of the information would be injurious to the conduct of international affairs.

16(1)(c) INJURIOUS TO THE ENFORCEMENT OF ANY LAW OF CANADA OR A PROVINCE OR THE CONDUCT OF LAWFUL INVESTIGATIONS The release of the information would be injurious to the enforcement of any law of Canada or a province or the conduct of lawful investigations.

16(2) SECURITY The release of the information could reasonably be expected to facilitate the commission of an offence.

16(2)(c) METHODS EMPLOYED TO PROTECT BUILDINGS, STRUCTURES OR SYSTEMS The release of the information could reasonably be expected to facilitate the commission of an offence, including, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, any such information on the vulnerability of particular buildings or other structures or systems, including computer or communication systems, or methods employed to protect such buildings or other structures or systems.


19(1) PERSONAL INFORMATION Records contain personal information as defined in section 3 of the Privacy Act.

**Editorial note:**  
These are excerpts from 138 pages obtained  
through a freedom-of-information request.

s.15(1) - Int'l

s.16(1)(c)

s.16(2)(c)

METHAMPHETAMINE													FORECAST 2018 			
Mid-Year 2018						Year-End 2017										
BY MODE			BY REGION			TOP 3 POES		MAIN TRANSIT POINTS		BY MODE			BY REGION			
KG	D	#	KG	D	#	KG / dosage	# of SEIZURES	2018	2017	KG	D	#	KG	D	#	
Air (P):	105 kg	28 d	13	0	1 d	3	1. Airport - Traffic (105 kg)	1. Aail Centre (238)		Air (P):	1 kg	91 d	13	1 kg	1 d	4
Air (C):	<1 kg	0	4	3 kg	253 d	243				Air (C):	6 kg	1 d	6	1 kg	909 d	114
Land (P):	<1 kg	25 d	30	108 kg	0	7	2. Aail Centre (28)			Land (P):	<1 kg	183 d	98	6 kg	0	6
Land (C):	<1 kg	0	3	<1 kg	22 d	3	3. Aail Centre (16 kg)			Land (C):	39 kg	43 d	5	<1 kg	1 d	6
Postal:	22 kg	228 d	269	<1 kg	2 d	15				Postal:	31 kg	796 d	179	<1 kg	19 d	20
Marine:	0	0	0	<1 kg	0	8				Marine:	<1 kg	0	0	<1 kg	0	4
Rail:	<1 kg	0	D	17 kg	1 d	43				Rail:	0	0	0	71 kg	154 d	148
<b>Total:</b>	<b>129 kg</b>	<b>279 d</b>	<b>320</b>							<b>Total:</b>	<b>80 kg</b>	<b>1,092 d</b>	<b>302</b>			

ANALYSIS

ANALYSIS:

Methamphetamine quantities seized more than doubled in kilograms and decreased by 66% in doses relative to mid-year 2017. The significant increase in quantities seized is largely due to a 105 kg seizure of crystal methamphetamine in the air passenger mode in three suitcases with false tags at Pearson Airport from Mexico - the largest seizure on record. The shipment was likely intended for further export abroad, given its size and origin, as well as Canada's role as a methamphetamine transit point to markets abroad. Export seizure quantities increased relative to mid-year 2017. Outbound seizures are mainly sent from addresses in Montreal, Toronto, and Vancouver to the U.S., Europe, Australia, and New Zealand via postal and air cargo modes.

Inbound postal seizures destined to Winnipeg addresses increased in 2018 to-date relative to 2017, however such shipments are likely for personal consumption (<35 g). The increased domestic availability of methamphetamine suggests that traffickers are smuggling the drug to Canada undetected or that domestic production has increased.

Officers occasionally encounter large-scale shipments in the land mode in PAC (Aldergrove and Douglas) and PRA (Del Bonita) regions. Since 2015, officers seized two land passenger methamphetamine shipments from Seattle and Los Angeles (34 kg), and three land commercial shipments (103 kg) from California. This methamphetamine was likely produced in Mexico, given that the points of disembarkation and Canadian POEs align with drug trafficking routes originating from the U.S. Southwest Land Border - a key entry point of methamphetamine into the U.S. The Netherlands is the top transit country by number of seizures, while Mexico is the main transit country by quantity. Quantities seized from China already surpassed year-end 2017 values, despite China's scheduling of methamphetamine precursors and pre-precursors (chlorinated ephedrine, bromine, and 1-phenyl-1-propanone) in February 2018. Methamphetamine continues to be concealed with minimal levels of sophistication, in small plastic bags and without a declaration.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND FACTORS:

Methamphetamine consumed in Canada is likely imported and produced domestically to a lesser extent. Precursors are imported or procured in Canada, either online, over the counter, or diverted from legitimate industry. Domestic law enforcement are reporting rising availability of methamphetamine, particularly in Winnipeg. Winnipeg police attribute this increase to lower prices, ready supply, and ease of production. Mexico, China, and the Netherlands are methamphetamine source countries. Methamphetamine production has been reported in the Netherlands, although it does not appear to be large scale. Mexican OCGs produce methamphetamine with precursors imported from China.

China is a methamphetamine source country, largely due to its large chemical and pharmaceutical industries which enable the illicit production and export of such drugs. Chinese authorities have also observed increasing Mexican OCG presence throughout the country, further contributing to reports of cooperation among Mexican and Chinese traffickers. 2015 data from Statistics Canada indicates that 0.2% of the population used some form of the drug in the past year.

FORECAST:

Methamphetamine quantities seized will likely rise by year-end, based on consistent supply and demand. The highest number of seizures will likely continue to arrive from the Netherlands via the postal mode, while postal imports from China will also likely increase. It is plausible that officers will encounter a large shipment of the narcotic in the land mode likely in PAC or PRA regions, based on demand and established trafficking activity in this region. Postal and air cargo exports will likely continue to Australia, New Zealand, and Japan, given that methamphetamine prices in such countries are among the highest in the world, coupled with growing consumption rates.



**CONTRABAND**

**KEY TRENDS**

- The growth in the domestic market for New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) is likely attributed to their accessibility, low prices, the continuous emergence of diverse types of NPS, and market of consumers looking for legal alternatives to illicit drugs. The number of NPS seizures this year already exceeds year-end 2017 values. The most frequently encountered NPS include tryptamines (hallucinogens; Harmaline, DMT), synthetic cannabinoids (FUB-AMB, AB-Pinaca), and synthetic cathinones (stimulants; 3-MMC, methylone). NPS tend to be smuggled to Canada in small quantities (avg. 16 g/22 d) via the postal mode, with the exception of Harmaline and DMT, which are often seized in large quantities (500 g+). The Netherlands is the top transit country by number of seizures. Increasing quantities of NPS are arriving from China via postal mode.
- Canada is increasingly being used a transit country of cocaine to Australia and New Zealand likely due to the lucrative drug market in Oceania, while rising numbers of Canadian citizens are involved in trafficking cocaine to both countries.

Cocaine exports mainly depart BC, followed by ON and QC in the postal and air cargo modes.

**EMERGING / FORECAST**

- Fentanyl exporters are likely shifting their modus operandi by exploring new routings through lower risk countries. The emergence of new transit points for fentanyl powders and analogues could signal the beginning of a diversification of routings as traffickers attempt to evade law enforcement efforts aimed at China. According to open source reporting, many European countries appear in the list of the most common shipping locations on the Dark web.
- Following the legalization of recreational cannabis (October 17, 2018), inbound quantities seized of marihuana, hashish, and cannabis oil will likely decrease, due to rising domestic availability, whereas export quantities of marihuana will likely rise, based on global demand. Imports of edible cannabis products will likely continue until legalization, as demand for such products grows. Marihuana exports will likely be destined to markets where marihuana is illegal and use is high (Western and Central Europe, and Central and Eastern U.S.) mainly via postal and air cargo modes. Synthetic cannabinoids will continue to be regulated by the CDSA. While officers previously encountered psychoactive substances sprayed on plant material (K2/Spice), the CBSA lab and seizure data reveal that synthetic cannabinoids are now trafficked to Canada in powder form (FUB-AMB, AB-Pinaca) from China.

**2018 (YTD)**

Drug	2018		2017		2016	
	#	Kg	#	Kg	#	Kg
Cocaine	370	571	229	1,751	410	914
Heroin	160	75	80	74	143	100
Opium	89	83	49	128	84	267
Marihuana	3,780	439	8,599	824	5,295	456
Amphetamine	166	4	154	27	116	18
Methamphetamine	414	158	146	65	422	89
Fentanyl	87	10	58	5	30	8

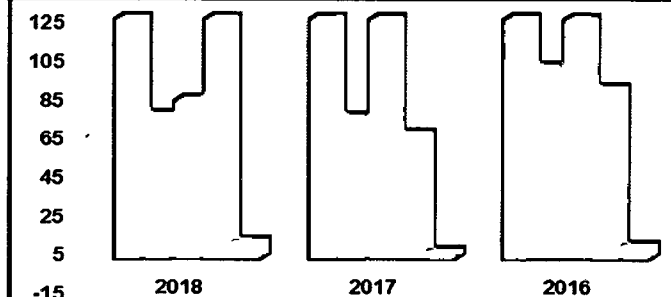
\*2018 calendar year to date compared to January to July 2017 and January to July 2016.

The decrease in amphetamine quantities seized in 2018 so far relative to January—July 2017 is mainly attributed to a reduction in seizures from China and Hong Kong. In 2018 to-date, seizures quantities from China and Hong Kong accounted for 5% compared to 88% in mid-year 2017.

Chinese suppliers are likely turning to amphetamine analogues that produce similar "highs" but attract less scrutiny at the border. For example, seizures of ethylphenidate from China have increased this year compared to 2017. Ethylphenidate creates similar effects to methylphenidate (Ritalin).

It is also plausible that consumers are illicitly acquiring prescription stimulants domestically. Robberies of pharmacies in Alberta have increased since 2013, with amphetamines among the main substances stolen.

Comparison of Quantities Seized (kg) - Key Categories—January to July 2016—2018



■ Cocaine ■ Heroin ■ Opium ■ Methamphetamine ■ Fentanyl

\*Data reflects ICES numbers; some 2017 data is captured in 2018 seizure numbers and quantities.

The US-People's Republic of China (PRC) trade war is strongly influencing the movement of Chinese-owned currency to locations outside of China resulting in increased seizures of currency as Suspected Proceeds of Crime (SPOC) or undeclared Currency or Monetary Instruments (CMI). CBSA seizures peak when global events adversely impact the PRC, encouraging nationals to protect their net worth from the subsequent devaluation of the Yuan. The threat of an expanding and long term trade conflict between the USA and PRC will very likely compel Chinese nationals to increasingly export their finances to stable financial markets, like Canada. In 2018 SPOCs remained steady (at 52 seizures) with a slight increase in the value seized when compared to last year. CMI seizures increased 16% with a 20% increase in value, comprising a significant portion of CMI and SPOC seizures going forward.

Contraband	Number of Seizures		Amount	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Firearms	254	279		
Tobacco	806	790		
Currency	1138	981	\$18,431,559.37	\$15,380,745.71
Suspected Proceeds of Crime	52	52	\$1,335,429.18	\$1,125,344.58

INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS SNAPSHOT — JULY 2018  
ENFORCEMENT & INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS DIRECTORATE



Canada Border Services Agency

Agence des services frontaliers du Canada

SECRET

PROTECTED A



# Drug Analysis Report (DAR) Year- End 2017 (January to December)



Current Intelligence and Analysis Section  
Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division  
Enforcement and Intelligence Operations Directorate

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**METHAMPHETAMINE**

• Schedule I substance under the CDSA

FORECAST 2018



2017				TOP 3 POES		MAIN TRANSIT POINTS		2016			
BY MODE QUANTITY [# of SEIZURES]		BY REGION						BY MODE QUANTITY [# of SEIZURES]		BY REGION	
		kg / dosage	# of SEIZURES	kg / dosage	# of SEIZURES	2017	2016			kg / dosage	# of SEIZURES
Air (P):	1 kg / 91 d [13]	1 kg / 1 d	4	1. [REDACTED] -	1. [REDACTED] Mail			Air (P):	<1 kg / 13 d [10]	0	0
Air (C):	6 kg / 1 d [6]	1 kg / 909 d	114	Commercial (39 kg / 43 d)	(102)			Air (C):	27 kg / 180 d [13]	1 kg / 670 d	71
Land (P):	<1 kg / 163 d [98]	6 kg	6	2. [REDACTED] Mail	Mail (76)			Land (P):	14 kg / 339 d [80]	10 kg / 193 d	7
Land (C):	39 kg / 43 d [5]	<1 kg / 1 d	6	(25 kg / 20 d)	(26)			Land (C):	63 kg [9]	<1 kg	6
Postal:	31 kg / 796 d [179]	<1 kg / 19 d	20	3. [REDACTED] - Air				Postal:	27 kg / 644 d [571]	<1 kg	21
Marine:	<1 kg [1]	<1 kg	4	Cargo (6 kg)				Marine:	0	17 kg / 108 d	10
Rail:	0	71 kg / 154 d	148					Rail:	<1 kg [1]	105 kg / 26 d	578
<b>Total:</b>	<b>80 kg / 1,092 d [302]</b>							<b>Total:</b>	<b>133 kg / 1,176 d [684]</b>		
<b>Exports:</b>	<b>31 kg / 803 d [120]</b>							<b>Exports:</b>	<b>29 kg / 175 d [535]</b>		

**ANALYSIS**

**ANALYSIS:**

In 2017, methamphetamine (meth) quantities seized declined (-39% kg / -7% doses) compared to 2016. The majority of meth seizures and quantities seized continue to be intercepted via the postal mode. This marks a shift from the narcotic being primarily sent to residential addresses.

Officers also intercepted 1.7 kg of meth from South Africa in the air passenger mode – the second seizure on record where meth is reportedly synthesized from precursors imported from [REDACTED]. Meth export quantities have remained stable, while the number of seizures decreased (-77%) in 2017 relative to 2016. Canada is considered a key transit point of meth [REDACTED]. In 2017, the CBSA intercepted at least 6 export seizures of approximately 16 kg of meth (powder & crystal) [REDACTED] mainly departing the [REDACTED] in the postal and air cargo modes. There are several records (5 seizures, over 7 kg) of outbound meth shipments to New Zealand. Organized criminal groups are likely involved in exporting meth to Oceania – a lucrative market where meth prices are estimated to be among the highest in the world, plus strong ongoing demand.

**SUPPLY AND DEMAND FACTORS:**

Open-source information suggests that Mexican OCG's produce meth with precursors imported from China – one of the world's top producers and exporters of precursor chemicals. It is worth noting that China's scheduling of 3 meth precursors – including chlorinated ephedrine, bromine, and 1-phenyl-1-propane – will come into effect on February 1, 2018.

Furthermore, the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction indicates that there is evidence of meth production in the Netherlands, however it is on a smaller scale than production of MDMA and amphetamines, as well as precursor conversion. The average size of a meth import from the Netherlands is quite small (80 g), likely indicating that it is for personal consumption. While data on domestic meth use is scarce and limited to due sampling variability, available information suggests that domestic meth use has remained stable over the past several years. The bi-yearly Canadian Tobacco, Alcohol, and Drugs Survey noted that 0.2% of the general Canadian population had used speed/meth/crystal meth in 2015, while 2.7% had used speed/ meth/ crystal meth at least once in their life. Similar numbers were observed in the 2013 survey with regard to use in the past year, however lifetime use was at 3% in 2013.

**FORECAST:**

It is likely that officers will intercept increasing quantities of meth from the U.S. in 2018, based on the oversupply of meth [REDACTED] stable demand in Canada, and indirect transit routes [REDACTED] to Canada. These seizures will likely arrive via the land passenger and commercial mode.



Canada Border  
Services Agency

Agence des services  
frontaliers du Canada

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# Drug Analysis Report (DAR)

## Mid-year 2017 (January to June)

Current Intelligence and Analysis Section  
Intelligence Operations and Analysis Division  
Enforcement and Intelligence Operations Directorate



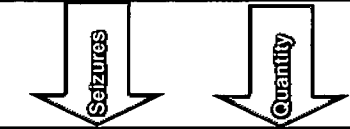
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**METHAMPHETAMINE**

- Schedule I substance under the CDSA



MID-YEAR 2017					TOP 3 POES		MAIN TRANSIT POINTS		2016		
BY MODE # of SEIZURES QUANTITY (kg / dosage)	BY REGION		kg / dosage	# of SEIZURES	MID-YEAR 2017	2016	BY MODE # of SEIZURES QUANTITY (kg / dosage)	BY REGION			
	kg / dosage	# of SEIZURES						kg / dosage	# of SEIZURES		
<b>Air (P):</b> <1 kg [4] <b>Air (C):</b> 1 d [1] <b>Land (P):</b> <1 kg/99 d [48] <b>Land (C):</b> 40 kg/43 d [3] <b>Postal:</b> 19 kg/699 d [68] <b>Marine:</b> 0 <b>Rail:</b> 0  <b>Total:</b> 60 kg/ 842 d [124] <b>Exports:</b> 14 kg/767 d [54]	<1 kg /1 d <1 kg /770 d 5 kg <1 kg/1 d <1 kg/19 d 0 53 kg /51 d	2 38 1 2 7 0 72	1. <1 kg (40) 2. <1 kg Mail Centre (14) 3. <1 kg Mail Centre (5)	1. <1 kg Mail Centre (34) 2. <1 kg Mail Centre (34) 3. <1 kg (13)			<b>Air (P):</b> <1 kg/13 d [10] <b>Air (C):</b> 27 kg/180 d [13] <b>Land (P):</b> 14 kg/339 d [80] <b>Land (C):</b> 63 kg [9] <b>Postal:</b> 27 kg/644 d [571] <b>Marine:</b> 0 <b>Rail:</b> <1 kg [1]  <b>Total:</b> 133 kg/1,176 d [684] <b>Exports:</b> 29 kg/175 d [535]	0 1 kg/670 d 10 kg/193 d <1 <1 17 kg/108 d 105 kg/26 d	0 71 7 6 21 10 578		

**ANALYSIS**

**ANALYSIS:**  
 The number of methamphetamine seizures has decreased by 68% compared to the same time period in 2016 mainly due to a decrease in outbound seizures via postal and air cargo. The amount seized has also decreased, largely due to a reduction in air cargo and land traveller volumes. In 2017 so far, the number of export seizures account for a much smaller fraction of the total number of seizures compared to last year (44% vs 77% of total seizures). Postal mode continues to account for the largest number of seizures, where the majority of postal seizures are exports or inbound seizures. The largest amounts seized are via land commercial, however the number of large land seizures has decreased, with only one large land cargo seizure (of 40 kg, 67% of total quantities seized) compared to four large inbound seizures in the land mode (both traveller and commercial) during the same time period in 2016. remains the largest transit country for methamphetamine seized by the CBSA, followed by. The number of seizures from these countries remain on par with 2016 data, however total seizure volumes from have decreased significantly, while volumes from are five times larger mid-year 2016 numbers. Imports from are in crystal form indicating a high level of purity. Open-source reporting indicates that methamphetamine production in the Netherlands is present but limited, however organized crime groups have historically imported Chinese precursors into and exported the finished product onwards. It is possible that role as a European transit point is increasing. Unlike previous years, outbound methamphetamines seizures come in all forms (pills, crystal, and powder) indicating a mix of locally produced methamphetamine and imported methamphetamine trafficked onward. The main outbound location (for number of seizures), (for seizure quantity). The extent to which these outbound seizures are produced domestically or transit through Canada is unknown. seizes large volumes of methamphetamine produced and some large methamphetamine seizures in Canada have transited through where cartels have a significant presence.

**SUPPLY AND DEMAND FACTORS:**  
 According to open-source reporting, Canada has surpassed China and become New Zealand's top transit country for methamphetamine in 2017. The demand for methamphetamine in Oceania has increased significantly over the past three years and the supply of methamphetamine from East and South-East Asian countries, especially China, has dropped in response to successful counter-narcotics operations. Oceania is also considered a highly lucrative market for methamphetamine. In Australia, the price of the drug is estimated to be the highest in the world at \$500 CAD per gram compared to \$80 CAD in Canada. The high profit margin and high demand coupled with the decreased supply is likely attributed to the increased supply of methamphetamine sent from Canada to New Zealand. The CBSA's 2017 mid-year seizure data does not reflect these findings, as no export seizures were destined for New Zealand.

**FORECAST:**  
 Given that the current total number of mid-year seizures is less than half of 2016 mid-year seizures, it is unlikely that the total 2017 number of seizures will surpass 2016 values. The total amount seized is also unlikely to surpass 2016 values, as import volumes are expected to continue to decrease. Despite that, outbound seizures via postal and air cargo from Canada are expected to increase and may become an increasingly important transit point for methamphetamine to Canada, as quantities seized from via postal continue to increase.