

MARITIME NARCOTRAFFICKING EXPERTS GROUP

OAS CICAD GUATEMALA NOVEMBER 2023







ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE Coastal Detachments, Quebec East District 2023

Presented by

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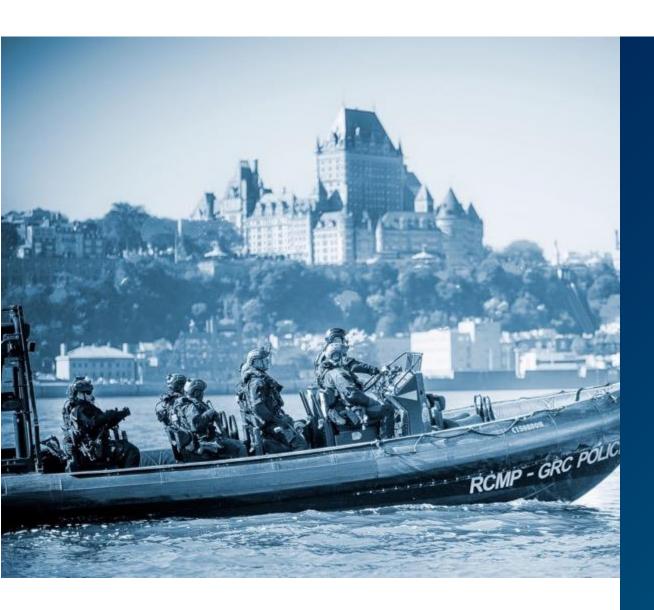




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TOPICS

- 1. Introduction
- 2. General overview
- 3. Countering maritime narcotrafficking









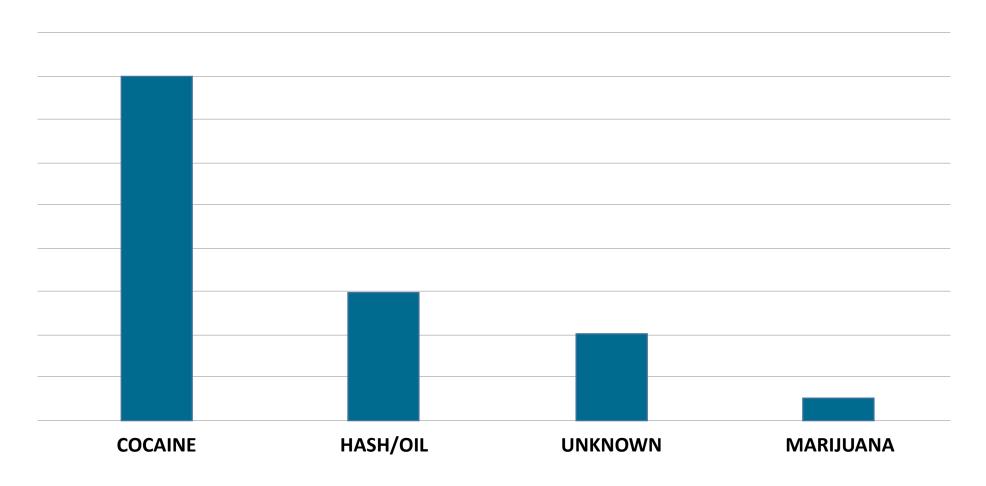






SMUGGLED COMMODITIES

LAST 20 YEARS





MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION



01

Shipping containers



02

Parasite modality



03

Merchant vessels (general cargo & bulk carriers)



04

Sailing vessels



05

Fishing vessels







PORT OF MONTREAL IMPORTS

- In 2021, less than 2% of all cocaine seized from shipping containers in Canada came directly from Columbia.
- While the majority of that cocaine was produced in Columbia, it transited through the United States, Jamaica, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic prior to coming to Canada.
- Most of those seizures were performed in "dry cargo-general".





PORT OF MONTREAL IMPORTS

Concealment methods

- Container structure
- Heavy machinery
- Cement blocks
- Charcoal
- Rocks/tiles (ceramic, quartz, granite, etc.)
- Perishable goods





PORT OF MONTREAL EXPORTS

- The cannabis sent to the Port of Montreal originates mainly from British Columbia and Ontario.
- It is shipped to Europe in large quantities by shipping containers.
 - Ex.: 1000 kilos of cannabis destined to the Netherlands was recently seized from a shipping container.
- **Top destination countries** for cannabis exports from the Port of Montreal:
 - France United Kingdom
 - Belgium Netherlands
 - Austria Germany





PORT OF MONTREAL EXPORTS

- Canada: an anticipated source country for fentanyl production. Exports to Australia, Europe and the United States.
- Growing trend: export of methamphetamine to Europe and Australia.















June 2018 a commercial vesse! was found to be transporting cocaïne in a parasitic device attached below the waterline. This parasitic device is similar to the one found on the vessel that arrived in Canada.

PARASITIC DEVICE





An example of a simple parasitic device attached to the hull of a vessel

Cocaine inside the parasitic attachment

Cocaine concealed inside the parasitic device



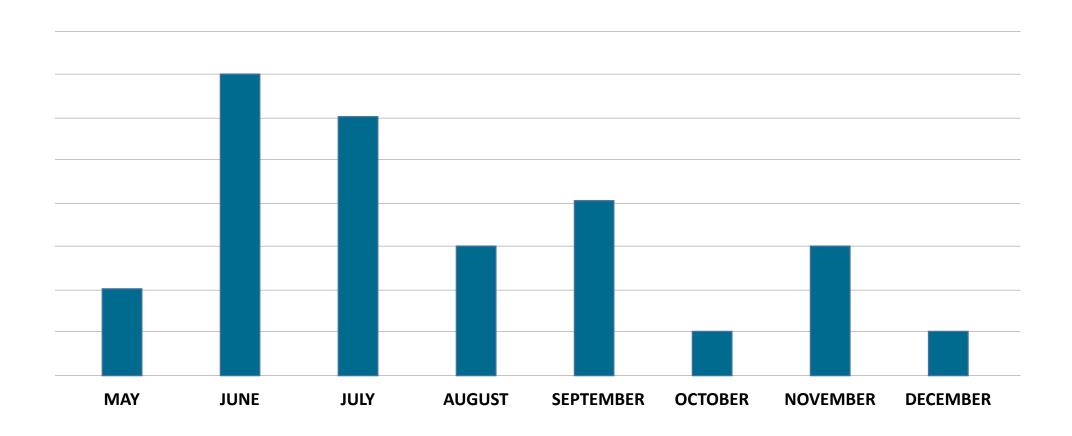






SAILING VESSELS

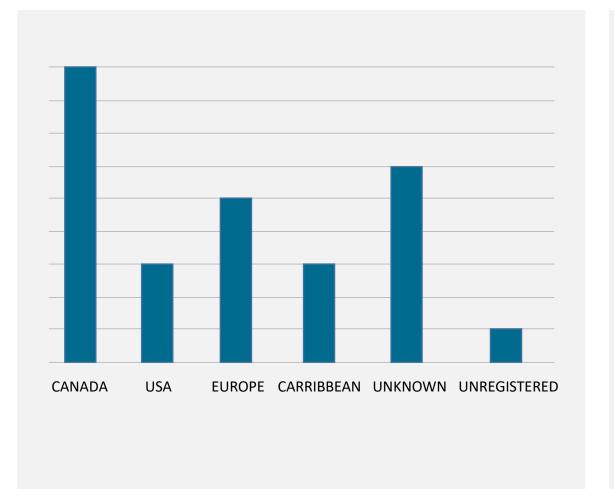
TIME OF YEAR



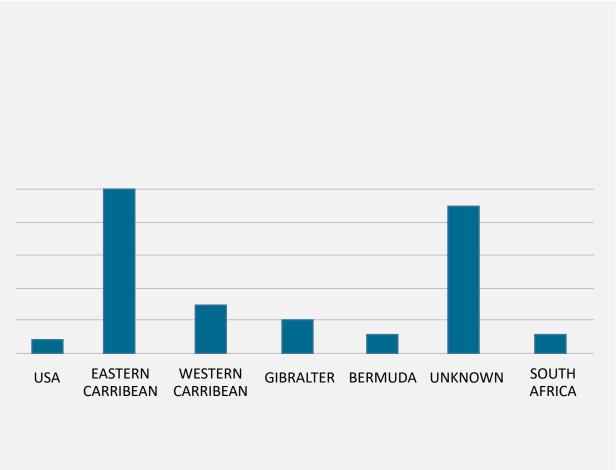


SAILING VESSELS

A. Vessel Country of Registration Within the last 20 years



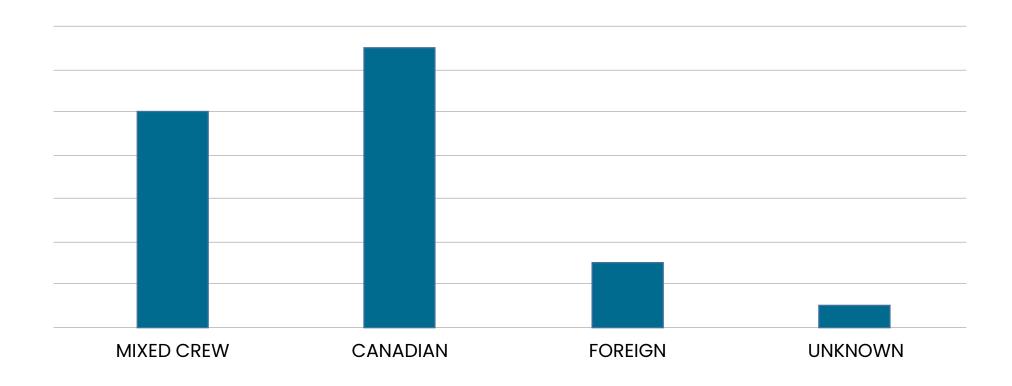
B. Last Port of CallWithin the last 20 years





SAILING VESSELS

CREW













SV INTERLUDE VI – 268 kilos of cocaine seized on a sailboat in Halifax









MARINE SECURITY OPERATIONS CENTRES (MSOC)

MSOC-East-Halifax, NS / MSOC-West - Victoria, BC / MSOC-Great Lakes - Niagara, ON





MARINE SECURITY OPERATIONS CENTER (MSOC)

Partners and traditional responsibilities



DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

- Sovereignty
- National Defence
- Core partner assistance



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

- Criminal activity
- National security



CANADA BORDER SERVICES AGENCY

- Integrated Border/Customs services
- Advanced passenger/ crew information
- Passenger/ Crew/Goods information on arrival



TRANSPORT CANADA

- Marine safety& security
- Regulatory enforcement/ SOLAS requirements
- Port State Control/Vessels entering Canada



FISHERIES AND OCEANS

- Enforce fisheries, oceans, & pecies at risk acts
- Marine/inland science, hydrography & fishing harbour structures



CANADIAN COAST GUARD

- Oceans Act –
 Safety of navigation
- Canada
 Shipping Act –
 Surveillance
 and response





Integrated Cross-border Maritime Law Enforcement Operations

- Canadian and US law enforcement officers
- Jointly crewed vessels
- In shared Canada-U.S. waterways
- Only specially trained and designated officers onboard
- Four dedicated Shiprider teams (East & West)
- Surge operations take place in other areas coast to coast







CANADA-U.S. SHIPRIDER

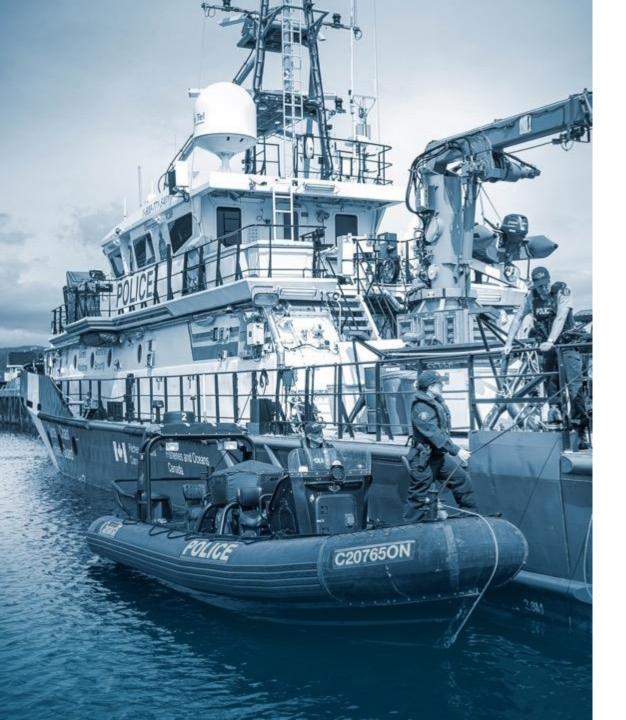
Integrated Cross-border Maritime Law Enforcement Operations

Air support capable:

- Deployment of air assets for cross-border patrols
- Attached to an ICMLEO vessel
- Personnel are all trained and designated
- Designated marine officers may also be onboard
- Video and images may be shared

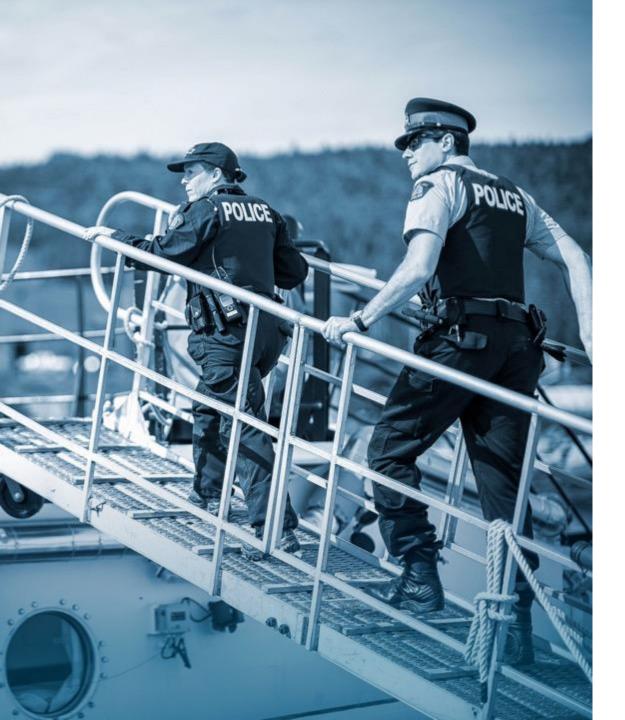






- Joint initiative between the RCMP and the Canadian Coast Guard (CCG) since 2005.
- Improves national security and enhances
 Canada's capacity to respond to threats.
- Provides increased police presence at sea in regions with many vessels.





- Composed of one sergeant, four corporals and eight constables.
- Members are divided into four teams on two vessels.
- Only one team per vessel is on duty at a time.





In operation year-round:

- From March to December: on CCG mid shore patrol vessels
- From December to February: on CCG icebreakers, to gather intelligence

MANDATE

- 1. Detect, assess and respond to significant inbound and outbound threats at Canada's borders (at marine ports and between ports of entry).
- 2. Carry out and support priority investigations involving maritime crime.
- **3. Provide marine support** in police operations conducted by RCMP coastal and border detachments and by federal law enforcement partners.
- **4. Demonstrate an active presence** throughout the territory and raise public awareness of our mandate.

B Division Newfoundland-Labrador 11 **L Division** Gaspé Sept-Îles • **C** Division Prince Edward Island Rimouski • Quebec **H** Division Nova Scotia Québec • **J Division CANADA New Brunswick** Montréal _ Valleyfield **ATLANTIC OCEAN USA**

MSET TERRITORY SERVED BY C DIVISION





MSET/SHIPS

CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE

LENGTH

BEAM

MAXIMUM SPEED

CRUISING SPEED

TEAM

AUTONOMY AT SEA

Mid shore patrol vessel

42.8 m

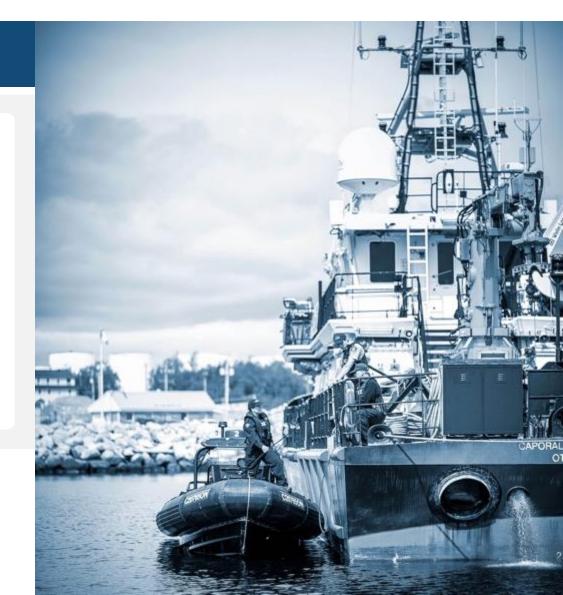
7.3 m

25 knots

16 knots

12

14 days on a course of 2000 nautical miles





MSET PATROL VESSELS

Each ship is equipped with two vessels to conduct patrols on the St. Lawrence Seaway and in the St. Lawrence Gulf.

Characteristics:

- Zodiac hurricane 753s*
- Two 200 hp outboard motors
- Maximum speed 45 knots
- Four seats



^{*} MSET members can use detachment zodiacs for operations when necessary.



INTERNATIONAL POLICING

Liaison officer program – International footprint 2023

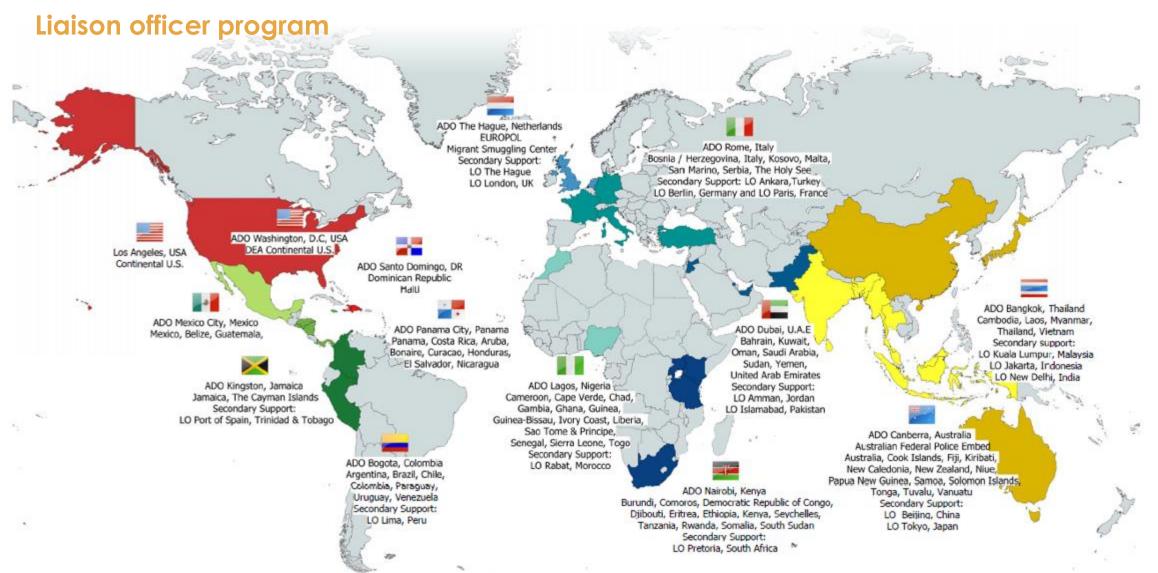
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|------------|-----------------------------|
| C. | Ankara, Turkey |
| | Bangkok, Thailand |
| * : | Beijing, China |
| | Berlin, Germany |
| | Bogota, Colombia |
| Ψ | Bridgetown, Barbados |
| ** | Canberra, Australia |
| | Dallas, USA |
| | Dubai, United Arab Emirates |
| C | Islamabad, Pakistan |
| | Jakarta, Indonesia |

| | | 395 |
|---|--------------|------------------------|
| | \mathbf{x} | Kingston, Jamaica |
| | <u>C</u> | Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia |
| j | | Lagos, Nigeria |
| | | Lima, Peru |
| | | London, United Kingdom |
| | | Los Angeles, USA |
| | | Manila, Philippines |
| | | Mexico City, Mexico |
| | | Miami, USA |
| | | Nairobi, Kenya |
| | • | New Delhi, India |
| | | New York, USA |
| | | |





INTERNATIONAL POLICING







QUESTIONS?

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Royal Canadian Gendarmerie royale Mounted Police du Canada